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NO AADHAAR, NO ACCESS: ROHINGYA KIDS CAUGHT IN BUREAUCRATIC NIGHTMARE



The Union Territory administration of Jammu and Kashmir has barred Rohingya children, classified as illegal immigrants from Myanmar, from enrolling in government-run schools, citing a lack of valid identity proof.

This decision follows the disconnection of water and power supplies to Rohingya settlements near vital military installations in the Jammu region in December 2024, escalating challenges for the community.

Over 400 school-going Rohingya children have been unable to return to their classrooms since the 2024 academic session, awaiting clear directives from the Jammu and Kashmir School Education Department. Teachers at Government

Middle School, Kiryani Talab, in the Gandhinagar Zone, confirmed to The Pioneer that they are still waiting for instructions from higher authorities.

“We were told to collect identity proof from Rohingya students before promoting them, but no further clarity has been provided,” a group of teachers stated. In 2024, verbal instructions were issued to school principals to demand identity documents, such as Aadhaar cards, for Rohingya children before promoting them to higher classes. Without these documents, none of the children were promoted, though they were initially allowed to attend classes and receive mid-day meals in anticipation of clearer guidelines. However, at the start of the 2025 academic session, these children were explicitly directed not to return without valid identity proof, affecting students in primary, middle, and high schools across the region.

■ Source: dailypioneer.com

ASEAN SET TO CREATE PERMANENT MYANMAR ENVOY IN BID TO END CRISIS

Myanmar Crisis

Leaders to approve role after annual appointments fail to achieve breakthrough



Southeast Asian leaders are expected to endorse the appointment of a permanent special envoy for Myanmar at their summit on Monday, in a major shift from the bloc's current practice of rotating representatives annually and in recognition of the deepening crisis in the civil war-ravaged country.

ASEAN foreign ministers agreed to the proposal during a meeting on Sunday, signaling growing urgency to build engagement with Myanmar's military regime and the myriad forces opposing them.

■ Source: asia.nikkei.com

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ROHINGYAS BRACE FOR WORST AFTER SUPREME COURT REFUSES TO BELIEVE ORDEAL OF FORCED DEPORTATION

On May 09, 5:36 am, Sadeq Shalom woke up with a call from an unknown number. At the other end was his brother Anwar, who was called in by local police for biometrics along with his wife, Gulbar, on May 06 and never returned home.

“They threw us in the sea, and they gave each of us a life jacket, with which we swam and reached the seashore,” Anwar told his brother from a local fisherman’s phone. He was among the 40 Rohingya refugees from New Delhi who were forced into the sea near the Myanmar border by Indian authorities.

The transcript of the call was part of an urgent petition filed in the Supreme Court of India. It mentioned torture, details of the journey and the final destination, Myanmar. Despite media coverage and a UN expert statement, the top court declined to pass any interim orders to halt deportations, saying the petition lacked material evidence. Maktoob used documents from the group holding 40 people in Myanmar to confirm the story.

■ Source: maktoobmedia.com

UN WARNS OF ‘CATASTROPHIC’ HUMAN RIGHTS CRISIS IN MYANMAR AS VIOLENCE AND ECONOMIC COLLAPSE DEEPEN

Myanmar’s spiralling human rights crisis – fuelled by relentless military violence, systemic impunity and economic collapse – has left civilians caught in the crossfire of an increasingly brutal conflict, according to a new report by the UN human rights office (OHCHR).

Published ahead of the Human Rights Council’s upcoming session, the report highlighted the worsening situation since the military coup in 2021, which derailed Myanmar’s democratic transition and ignited widespread armed resistance.

In the years since, military forces have targeted civilian populations with airstrikes, artillery bombardments and other forms of violence, while anti-military armed groups have gained ground, particularly in Rakhine state.

“The country has endured an increasingly catastrophic human rights crisis marked by unabated violence and atrocities that have affected every single aspect of life,” said UN High Commissioner for Human Rights Volker Türk.

Grim toll

The report documents a grim toll: military operations killed more civilians in 2024 than in any previous year since the coup. In Rakhine, the Arakan Army seized control of most of the state, displacing tens of thousands, while Rohingya

civilians were caught between warring factions, facing killings, torture, arbitrary arrests and widespread destruction of villages. Some Rohingya armed groups have also been drawn into the conflict, according to reports.

Economic crisis deepening

The escalating violence has had a cascading effect on Myanmar’s economy, worsening already dire humanitarian conditions.

Myanmar’s economy has lost an estimated \$93.9 billion since the coup, with the gross domestic product (GDP) not expected to recover to pre-pandemic levels before 2028.

Inflation has surged, the kyat has lost 40 per cent of its value, and over half the population now lives below the poverty line, facing food insecurity and soaring prices.

The March earthquakes further exacerbated the crisis, leaving thousands more displaced, homeless and without basic services.

■ Source: news.un.org