

# ROHINGYA PRESS

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## 22 NEW ROHINGYAS CROSS INTO BANGLADESH THRU TEKNAF, BGB DETAINS 14

This afternoon (5 June), 14 of them were seen waiting at the Abu Siddique Market area in the Teknaf Bus Station area, and were later taken into the custody of the Border Guard Bangladesh, said Lieutenant Colonel Md Ashiqur Rahman, commander of BGB's Teknaf-2 Battalion

At least 22 new Rohingyas have reportedly entered Bangladesh from Myanmar through the Teknaf border in Cox's Bazar.

This afternoon (5 June), 14 of them were seen waiting at the Abu Siddique Market area in the Teknaf Bus Station area, and were later taken into the custody of the Border Guard Bangladesh, said Lieutenant Colonel Md Ashiqur Rahman, commander of BGB's Teknaf-2 Battalion.

"14 Rohingyas have been taken into custody. The process of sending them back to Myanmar is underway," he told The Business Standard.

Mohammad Amin and Mustafa Kamal, part of the new batch of Rohingyas, said there were two children, two women and eight men.



14 of the newly arrived Rohingyas on 5 June in Teknaf. Photo: TBS

There were a total of 22 Rohingyas on the boat. The other eight got off the boat and fled elsewhere, but they are in the Teknaf station area by auto rickshaw, they added.

The Arakan Army took over most of Myanmar's Rakhine state in December after the Myanmar junta government clashed. Since then, the UNHCR and the Office of the Commissioner for Refugees, Relief and Repatriation have reported a new influx of 180,000 Rohingyas since 1 May.

■ Source: tbsnews.net

## 'SWIM OR DIE': INDIA FORCES ROHINGYA MUSLIMS OUT TO SEA

One of the 40 Rohingyas allegedly cast into the Andaman Sea is Mohammad Sajjad, whose family and relatives, living as refugees in different parts of India, are in deep shock. For them, it is unbelievable that India would treat them less than humans. One of Sajjad's relatives, Mohammad Samiullah, has been constantly praying for all the refugees who were blindfolded and taken to the Andaman Sea with Sajjad. "People have no idea how risky it is to send us to a country we fled from. Our simple reason was the fear of death, and the Indian authorities are literally throwing us into the lion's den," Samiullah told TRT World.

His relatives shared how, upon swimming to the island in Myanmar, Sajjad and many others were met with the People's Defence Force (PDF), an armed rebel group opposed to the Myanmar military. "They were received by the PDF. Given the situation Rohingyas have been put in, they have to work for the PDF one way or the other.

■ Source: trt.global

### More News:

India is not only a country of asylum to Rohingya refugees alone. Over the years, Afghan, Sudanese, Somalian, Tibetan and Sri Lankan Tamil refugees have come to call India their home.



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# THE GREEN RETURN TO COX'S BAZAR



There is a lesson to be found in the refugee camps: With the right support, even those displaced by violence and conflict can be agents of environmental recovery

In 2018, aerial footage from the Rohingya refugee camps near Cox's Bazar revealed a stark and sobering sight: A dusty, yellow landscape without vegetation, pocked with shelters, and a horizon broken only by the silhouette of a single, solitary tree.

It was a landscape that seemed to echo the harshness and desolation of exile, and which became the global image of the unfolding crisis. Only a year earlier, when a campaign of systematic persecution in Myanmar forced over 700,000 Rohingya to seek refuge in Bangladesh, the country responded with remarkable compassion, opening its borders and hearts to those in desperate need.

But while Bangladesh offered safety, the surrounding hills paid the price. To survive, refugees turned to the forest.

■ Source: dhakatribune.com

# THE ARAKAN AXIS: INSURGENCY INTENSIFIES IN SOUTHWEST MYANMAR

**The Arakan Army expands its influence across southwestern Myanmar with an extensive network of**



A year and a half after a sweeping offensive, the Arakan Army is poised to seize control of Rakhine State from Myanmar's military junta. Its rapid expansion has been enabled by its extensive network across the anti-junta movement. As the Arakan Army solidifies its influence in southwest Myanmar, it now holds the leverage and power to shape the trajectory of the country's civil war. Since launching its sweeping offensive in November 2023, the Arakan Army (AA) has positioned itself to seize its home state, Rakhine, from the Myanmar military. On the eastern fringe of the Bay of Bengal, Rakhine has made international headlines as the site of the 2017 Rohingya

genocide and the host to major Indian and Chinese infrastructure projects. The impact of Rakhine's fall for those issues has been well-explored elsewhere. Less examined is how AA allies in southwest Myanmar have mobilized to support their patron, the AA, and how the group could shape the wider conflict. Although the AA is an avowedly ethnonationalist rebel group primarily interested in self-determination for Rakhine, it has expressed solidarity with the broader anti-junta movement and built up an extensive network of allies within it.

The axis that has emerged as a result has enabled the AA to expand its influence close to India in Chin State, threaten the military's industrial base in Magway and Bago regions, and endanger the junta's grip on the rice bowl of Ayeyarwady Region. As of early 2025, the AA is now the premier benefactor of insurgent activity in the southwest, with at least 17 groups and likely far more that have fought alongside and in parallel to the AA in Rakhine, Chin, Bago, Magway, and Ayeyarwady.

■ Source: stimson.org