

June 4, 2025

To,

Shri Justice V Ramasubramanian
The Chairperson
National Human Rights Commission (NHRC)
Manav Adhikar Bhawan, Block-C, GPO Complex, INA,
New Delhi – 110023
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Subject: Supplementary memorandum on the unlawful pushout and subsequent return of Bengali-speaking Muslim citizens from Assam to Bangladesh (June 1- June 3)

Respected Sir,

We, the undersigned, representing Citizens for Justice and Peace (CJP), and Forum for Social Harmony, Assam, are submitting this supplementary memorandum pursuant to the original complaint dated May 31, 2025, regarding the illegal detention, enforced disappearance, and attempted extrajudicial deportation of over 145 Bengali-speaking Muslim citizens from Assam.

We have received an acknowledgement to the first Memorandum today, June 3, 2025 at 13.17 hours. *(Details of letter received vide diary no. 60209/CR/2025 has been updated. - NHRC, New Delhi. Please do not reply or send any email at nhrc.india@nic.in)*

This Supplementary Memorandum dated June 4, 2025, incorporates newly gathered first-person testimonies from six women victims forcibly taken to the Indo-Bangladesh border between May 25 and May 30, 2025, then abandoned in hostile border territory, only to be recovered later. In addition to these six testimonies, collected by the on-ground team of CJP in Assam, we are also submitting testimonies of five other individuals based on credible media reports. These accounts expose a deliberate, state-orchestrated violation of fundamental constitutional rights and international legal norms, executed under the cloak of official complicity and blatant disregard for Supreme Court directives.

This Supplementary Memorandum is being submitted in Five Parts:

- I. Further Information on the whereabouts of four individuals, one woman and three men mentioned specifically in our Memorandum dated May 31, 2025.**
- II. New Evidence: Victim testimonies of Many who have been returned without Explanation or Reparation**
 - Individual victim testimonies obtained by CJP Team Assam
 - **Medical vulnerabilities and post-expulsion trauma**
 - Individual victim testimonies from the Media

- III. Confirmation (through social media) of 13 expelled Indian citizens being found at Durgapur Border, Bangladesh
- IV. Testimonies from families of Others missing/expelled
- V. Grave violations of law and rights
- VI. Summary of violations (across all cases)
- VII. Evidence of a systematic, coordinated state operation

I. Further Information on Four Individuals: Doyjanbi, Abdul Shaikh, Shamsul Ali and Mojibur Shaikh unlawfully pushed over to Bangladesh

- A. According to information received, Doyjan Bibi was apprehended by the Bangladesh Police after being pushed across the border and has been incarcerated in Mymensingh District Jail. The Officer-in-Charge of Gauripur Police Station, Mymensingh District, Bangladesh, has formally registered a case against her under Section 4 of the Bangladesh Control of Entry Act, 1952, alleging illegal entry into Bangladesh without valid documentation. This information has been received from an advocate in Bangladesh. The case was registered on May 31, 2025, and is bearing P.S. Case No. 27/2025. This development confirms that Indian authorities forcibly expelled an Indian resident—previously released on bail and with her citizenship case unresolved—into a foreign jurisdiction without any due process, resulting in her criminal prosecution in another country. This represents a severe breach of both domestic constitutional protections and international law, particularly the principle of non-refoulement and the right to legal remedy. These developments not only substantiate the occurrence of illegal “pushbacks” but also underscore the dangerous legal limbo and transboundary human rights crisis faced by Indian residents who were forcibly expelled in violation of constitutional guarantees and international legal norms.
- B. In continuation of our earlier representation, and in addition to the above-mentioned information, we are also providing updated information concerning the whereabouts of three individuals—Abdul Sheikh, Mojibor Sheikh, Samsul Ali, and Doyjan Bibi—whose detention and suspected pushout were previously documented by CJP. Based on credible reports from Bangladeshi social media and local sources, Abdul Sheikh and Mojibor Sheikh have been located in No Man’s Land along the Indo-Bangladesh border, where they remain stranded in a state of extreme uncertainty and without access to legal aid, consular protection, or basic humanitarian support. This was confirmed via a Facebook post-dated four days ago.

References: <https://www.facebook.com/share/v/1CL9q7Twjx/> and <https://www.facebook.com/share/v/15hQXDoFwQ/>

- C. Separately, Samsul Ali is currently in the custody of Patgram Police Station, Kurigram district of Bangladesh, as confirmed through another Facebook post circulated by local networks.

Reference: <https://www.facebook.com/share/v/1A9YP3ebSJ/>

((Translation of the above FB post)):

“Two Indians were found at Lalmonirhat Patgram station. They entered Bangladesh together.

The Indian BSF pushed them in through the Burimari border in the dark of night. They spent the night in the jungle and left at dawn, boarding a train from Burimari station to Lalmonirhat. Then, on their way back to Burimari, they met a kind-hearted person on the train. He took them to his home in Patgram that day and provided them with shelter and food. They were total five person, but only two are together, and they can't provide any information about the remaining three.

They are residents of Assam. One of them is named Yusuf Ali, from Darrang district Assam. He was in detention camp for 2 years under the suspected foreigner case. He was released on bail on January 21st. He used to report to the Sipajhar police station on a weekly basis. He received a call from the police station asking him to come in. After he arrived, the SP of Mangaldai border branch came and inquired about him before leaving. A little while later, the SP called the OC and instructed him to send Yusuf Ali home that day and ask him to come back the next day with his PAN card, voter ID, and a witness.

The next day, when he went again, they detained him, took him to Mangaldoi court and asked for his documents. His wife submitted all the documents, but he wasn't allowed to meet her. Then, they kept 16 people together and from those 16, 5 of them, including him, were sent across the border by Indian BSF in the dark of night. They also took the 9,300 rupees he had with him.

Another person's name is Shamsul, and he's a resident of Assam. He's deaf. Later, local people took them to the Patgram police station.”

The information received on these three cases too suggest strongly, and substantiate what was stated in our previous Memorandum that a) No Procedures of any kind were followed in either detaining, unlawfully arresting or “pushing back” persons into a foreign land and b) The word

“Deportation cannot be used as this involves a set transparent legal procedure. These instances also underscore the dangerous legal limbo and transboundary human rights crisis faced by Indian residents who were forcibly expelled in violation of constitutional guarantees and international legal norms.



II. **New Evidence: Victim testimonies:** Individual victim testimonies obtained by CJP Team Assam: **Many who have been returned without explanation?**

The following six women have provided detailed, verified accounts to the on-ground CJP Assam team:

1. Hajera Khatun, ~65, Bhalluki village, Barpeta district
2. Sona Bhanu, 59, Burikumar village, Barpeta district
3. Rahima Begum, 51, Padumoni village, Golaghat district
4. Jahanara Begum, Diring Pathar, Sonitpur district
5. Ashifa Begum, Dhekiajuli
6. Sahera Khatun, Dhekiajuli

Each was:

- Abducted without warrant or explanation.
- Detained incommunicado at Goalpara or Matia Detention Centres.
- Stripped of all identity and citizenship documents.
- Given Bangladeshi currency and forcibly pushed across the border into Bangladesh.
- Left stranded in “no man’s land” without access to food, water, shelter, or protection.
- Subjected to intense physical and psychological trauma, with no recourse or assistance.

➤ **Individual victim testimonies obtained by CJP Team Assam**

(Compiled from field interviews conducted between June 1, 2025 and June 2, 2025: <https://cjp.org.in/cjp-exclusive-from-assam-six-indian-women-six-torturous-nights-and-the-ordeal-of-being-dubbed-bangladeshi-by-the-state/>)

The following narratives, drawn from detailed interviews and accounts collected by the CJP Assam team, paint a grim picture of the extrajudicial operation conducted by Assam Police between May 25 and May 30, 2025. The six women named below—Indian citizens with valid legal protections—were forcibly taken from their homes, detained without due process, and abandoned across the international border into Bangladesh under horrific conditions.

1. Hajera Khatun — “They pushed us like cattle, and told us not to talk”

Hajera Khatun, a frail, diabetic woman in her sixties from Bhalluki village, Barpeta district, had a pending case under interim High Court stay orders protecting her from deportation. Despite this, on May 25, 2025, Border Police forcibly summoned her to the SP office. She was taken without explanation and never seen by her family for six days.

Hajera’s testimony reveals a harrowing ordeal: detained with others in buses, transported to Matia Detention Centre only to deposit belongings, then cruelly pushed “like cattle” into buses again. Police brutally beat those who resisted, including a teacher who lost consciousness under assault. The women were given packets containing Bangladeshi currency and forced to cross the border at night, left to stand all night in the rain, hungry and terrified.

She describes the “No Man’s Land” between India and Bangladesh where they were pushed back and forth, invisible and abandoned without food, water, or shelter. Discovered by Bangladeshi villagers only the next morning, they were rejected by both sides, trapped in stateless limbo.

2. Sona Bhanu — “They took me to the border in the dark. We thought they’d shoot us.”

Sona Bhanu, a 59-year-old widow from Burikumar village, Barpeta, was declared a “foreigner” by the Foreigners’ Tribunal, which was later upheld by the Gauhati High Court, but protected by a Supreme Court stay order dated December 7, 2018. She was taken by Assam Police without notice on May 25, 2025 and vanished for six days.

Found dazed near Goalpara highway on June 1, Sona recounts being forced to the border at night, blind to her surroundings and fearing for her life. She was given Bangladeshi currency and left to survive leech and mosquito bites, rain, and fever. Like Hajera, she was abandoned in the border jungle, rejected by Bangladeshi authorities who accused her of illegal entry.

Sona returned with Hajera and others, though several men who were with them remain missing. Her family’s legal documents prove Indian citizenship, exposing the operation’s blatant disregard for due process and court orders.

3. Rahima Begum — “We didn’t know where to go or what to do.”

Rahima Begum, from Golaghat district, was similarly seized on May 25, transported to the SP office where her documents were confiscated, fingerprinted, and held without family access. Later, she was moved to Goalpara detention camp, then forced toward the Bangladesh border.

Her son described the traumatic crossing through flooded, muddy paddy fields, chased away by Bangladeshi villagers and beaten by border police. Rahima was tortured and accused of illegal entry into Bangladesh. The ordeal left her physically battered and deeply traumatized.

4. Jahanara Begum, Ashifa Begum, and Sahera Khatun — “We were all forced out”

Jahanara Begum of Sonitpur district was taken on May 25 and returned on May 29, alongside Ashifa Begum and Sahera Khatun from Dhekiajuli. All three women confirmed their forced expulsion across the border under similar conditions as described by the others.

The following people’s accounts have been collected and collated by the CJP team based on the detailed media reports:

1. Rahima Begum, Golaghat district
2. Manikjan Begum, Darrang district
3. Khairul Islam, Morigaon district
4. Majeda Khatun (60), Darrang district
5. Abdul Hanif (40), Golaghat district

Each was:

- Abducted without warrant or explanation.
- Detained incommunicado at Goalpara or Matia Detention Centres.
- Stripped of all identity and citizenship documents.
- Forcibly pushed across the border into Bangladesh.
- Left stranded in “no man’s land” without access to food, water, shelter, or protection.
- Subjected to intense physical and psychological trauma, with no recourse or assistance.

➤ **Medical vulnerabilities and post-expulsion (and return) trauma**

Several of the detainees and individuals who were forcibly expelled or stranded in No Man's Land were already suffering from serious health conditions prior to their detention, and their health has further deteriorated due to the inhumane conditions they have faced. For instance, Shamsul Hoque, who was among those forcibly removed, suffers from chronic breathing difficulties, impaired mobility, and hearing loss. The abrupt nature of his re-detention and subsequent pushout without medical attention has put his life at risk.

Those who have managed to return are also exhibiting alarming physical and psychological symptoms. Jahera Begum, a patient of high blood pressure, reportedly fainted while in No Man's Land and continues to remain in a severely weakened condition. Another returnee, Jahanara Begum, has been struggling with speech impairment and visible signs of shock since her return. Like her, many others are displaying symptoms of acute trauma, anxiety, and disorientation, having been subjected to violent removals, prolonged uncertainty, and abandonment across the border.

These accounts highlight a deeply concerning pattern of medical neglect and psychological abuse, further exacerbating the unlawful and unconstitutional nature of the detentions and expulsions. The failure of the authorities to screen detainees for pre-existing health vulnerabilities, to provide medical care during transit, or to account for the post-expulsion trauma of returnees reflects a complete disregard for the right to health, dignity, and humane treatment, protected under both domestic law and international human rights obligations.

➤ **Individual victim testimonies from the Media**

(Compiled based on reports of Indian Express and Deccan Herald, annexed here)

1. Rahima Begum, Golaghat district

Rahima Begum, a 50-year-old resident of 2 Padumoni village in Golaghat district, was picked up from her home by the police at approximately 4:00 AM on May 25, 2025. She was asked to report to the police station to "answer some questions." From there, she was taken to the office of the Superintendent of Police, Golaghat, along with several others. Fingerprints were taken and they were kept there all day.

According to Rahima, they were later driven away at night in a vehicle without being told where they were going. On the night of 28 May, the group was allegedly taken near the international border and handed Bangladeshi currency by security personnel. She states:

“They told us to cross and never return. We walked through muddy paddy fields with water up to our knees. We didn’t know where we were. When we reached a village, the locals chased us away. The Bangladeshi border guards beat us and told us to go back.”

She reports that they remained stuck in the fields all day, drinking muddy water for survival. On May 30, she was taken back to Indian Territory, driven to Kokrajhar, and then brought home to Golaghat.

Rahima had been declared a post-stream foreigner by the Jorhat FT and had duly registered with the Foreigners Registration Office (FRRO). According to her lawyer, Advocate Lipika Deb, the deportation attempt occurred due to a single-digit mismatch in her FRRO registration certificate.

“Instead of verifying this with the FRRO, the police pushed her out. This was a grave failure of basic procedural diligence,” Deb said.

Her husband, Malek Ali, confirmed that their family received no communication during the entire period. He was informed only on 30 May to pick her up from Golaghat.

2. Manikjan Begum, Darrang district

Manikjan Begum was detained by the Assam Police on May 25, 2025 and taken to the police reserve in Mangaldai, along with others. Her 8-month-old child was later handed to her by her husband at the SP office.

According to her son, Barek Ali (22):

“That was the last we saw of them. No one told us anything after that. Then we received a video from a Bangladeshi news channel — I saw my mother and my sister standing in a field, surrounded by Bangladeshi border guards. Locals said they were sent across by Indian forces.”

Barek says his mother had been declared a foreigner in 2019 and spent two years in detention before being released on bail in 2022. The family has had no further contact with her or the baby since the video surfaced.

3. Khairul Islam, Morigaon district

Khairul Islam, a former school teacher, was picked up by Assam Police along with eight others from Morigaon on May 24, 2025. His family was given no information on his whereabouts. A video that surfaced online showed Islam stating he had been pushed into Bangladesh by security forces.

His wife, Rita Khanam, stated:

“He was taken away at night. They said it was just for questioning. We didn’t hear anything for days. Then we saw the video. He was reportedly shot at. We thought he wouldn’t come back.”

Islam had been declared a foreigner in 2016, and the Gauhati High Court upheld the FT’s order. He was released in 2020 under a Supreme Court order for detainees held beyond two years. His appeal is currently pending before the Supreme Court.

Islam was brought back to his home on May 31. A Border Police officer confirmed that he underwent a medical check-up and was found physically fit, but refused to disclose where he had been detained.

4. Majeda Khatun, Darrang district

Majeda Khatun, 60, was detained along with a group of others in Darrang district. According to her son, Malek Ostar (37), she was last seen being taken away on May 24.

“We were waiting outside the SP office in Mangaldoi with relatives of other detainees. Later we saw video footage from Bangladesh that showed some of those families — but not my mother. We searched everywhere, including the Matia detention camp, but got no answers.”

Majeda had been declared a foreigner by a Foreigners Tribunal. Her lawyer, Advocate Muij Uddin Mahmud, confirmed that her appeal is pending before the Gauhati High Court.

5. Abdul Hanif, Golaghat district

Abdul Hanif was taken by the police from his home on the morning of May 25. His brother, Din Islam, reported that the family has received no information about his whereabouts since. Din travelled to the Matia detention centre in Goalpara but was told that no one from Golaghat had been brought there. *“I will now try contacting lawyers in Guwahati. We just want to know where he is.”*

The report of Indian Express dated May 31, 2025 has been attached and annexed as Annexure A.

The report of Indian Express dated June 1, 2025 has been attached and annexed as Annexure B.

The report of Deccan Herald dated May 31, 2025 has been attached and annexed as Annexure C.

III. Confirmation (through social media) of 13 expelled Indian citizens being found at Durgapur Border, Bangladesh

A video that emerged on social media has allegedly confirmed the presence of 13 Indian citizens currently stranded at the Durgapur border in Kurigram district, Bangladesh, after reportedly being pushed across the international boundary by Indian security forces. As per the social media post, these individuals, originally claimed by the Border Security Force (BSF) to be Bangladeshi nationals, have been identified by him as residents of Assam, based on inputs from journalists in Assam, local community verification, and direct testimonies from relatives.

Below are the names and confirmed home addresses of the 13 individuals, as provided by the social media post:

1. Amanullah (57), Village: Godaijhar, P/S & P/O: Dalgaon, District: Darrang, Assam
2. Nurul Islam (65), S/o Shohor Ali, Village: Rohinitam, P/S & P/O: Dalgaon, District: Darrang, Assam
3. Sakhawat Ali, S/o Late Tayyab Ali, Village: Chorabari, P/S: Basugaon, District: Chirang, Assam
4. Shorab Ali (48), S/o Late Shahammad Ali, Village: Ankorbari, District: Chirang, Assam
5. Majibur Sheikh (54), S/o Late Masud Sheikh, Village: Laljhora, P/S: Kajalgaon, District: Chirang, Assam
6. Abdul Sheikh, S/o Jalal Sheikh, Village: Chatipur, P/S: Kajalgaon, District: Chirang, Assam
7. Rabeda Begum
8. Musammad Sadia Khatun (50)
9. Manikjan Begum
10. Moriom (approx. 8–9 months old)
11. Rehena Khatun (52)
12. Sabiron Nessa (50)
13. Moni Begum (34)

Source- <https://www.facebook.com/share/v/1CL9q7Twjx/>

IV. Testimonies from families of the missing and expelled

During the ongoing crisis, CJP's ground team has personally met with dozens of families whose loved ones were detained or disappeared between May 23 and May 28, 2025. These include the families of Abdul Sheikh, Mojibor Rahman, Samsul Ali, and Doijan Bibi—whose cases have been documented earlier—as well as those of Saha Ali, Hachinur, Monowar Hussain, Mojira Khatun, Maleka Khatun, Altap Hussain, Manikjan Begum, Sahamat Ali, Solimuudin, Sorab Ali Paramanik, Feroja Bibi, and Rasul Haque Bepari, across Chirang, Dhubri, Darrang, Goalpara, Barpeta, and Kokrajhar districts.

These families have made consistent and disturbing complaints regarding:

1. **Forced, late-night detentions without warrant or disclosure:** For example, 55-year-old Altap Hussain of Chapra village (Barpeta) was taken by police at 2:30 AM on May 28. His wife, Khobiron Nessa, described how police pushed open their door and forcibly took him despite his recent paralysis due to a stroke. Their son, Babul Hussain, rushed home with his father's medicine, but authorities at the police station and SP office refused to provide any information on his whereabouts.
2. **Denial of basic dignity and separation from infants:** Manikjan Begum, wife of Mojibor Ali of Lotakhat village (Darrang), was picked up on May 25 along with her 9-month-old baby, without being allowed to take food or clothing. Her family was asked to come to the SP office the next day, but no documents were returned. A recent video by DBC News, Bangladesh, shows Manikjan with her child stranded in No Man's Land.

<https://www.facebook.com/share/v/19gi2ajNta/>
3. **No trace or accountability after detention:** 67-year-old Maleka Begum of Baniapara village was taken by police on May 25, leaving her elderly husband, Soleman Khan, alone and distressed. Their son, Imran Ali Khan, returned from Kerala to find her missing and received no help from the SP office. A recent Facebook post reportedly shows Maleka in Bangladesh—raising serious legal questions as to how a senior citizen, without passport or documentation, ended up across the border.

<https://www.facebook.com/share/p/1XdPaN6rqP/>

These cases underscore the complete collapse of constitutional safeguards and the failure of the state to observe even basic norms of arrest, communication, or health protection. Women and senior citizens were taken without warrants, denied time to pack essentials, and pushed into foreign territory in apparent violation of both Indian and international law.

V. Grave violations of law and rights

1. **Contempt and defiance of Supreme Court orders:** Multiple victims, including Hajera Khatun and Sona Bhanu, were explicitly protected under pending Supreme Court stays. Their deportation flagrantly violates court mandates and constitutes serious contempt.
2. **Violation of Article 21 — Right to life and liberty:** Arbitrary abduction, unlawful detention, and forced expulsion breach the victims' fundamental right to life, liberty, and dignity.
3. **Violation of Article 14 and Article 19 — Discriminatory targeting and restriction of movement:** The operation's focus on Bengali-speaking Muslim citizens reflects clear, unconstitutional discrimination and violation of freedom of movement.
4. **Breach of International law obligations:** The forced deportation breaches Article 13 of the ICCPR prohibiting arbitrary expulsion, and violates customary international principles protecting against statelessness and forcible displacement.
5. **Denial of access to justice and legal remedies:** Victims and their families were obstructed from filing FIRs, denied legal counsel, and forced to submit complaints only via postal channels after repeated in-person refusals.

VI. Summary of violations (across all cases):

1. Illegal and warrantless detentions
 - All victims—women and men alike—were detained without arrest warrants, detention memos, or any formal documentation. None were informed of the grounds for their detention.
 - Detentions occurred during early morning or late-night raids, with victims summoned under false pretences (e.g., "just come for questioning") and never returned.
 - Families were not given access to the detainees, nor any official acknowledgment of their custody status for several days, constituting incommunicado detention.
2. Violation of judicial protections (stay orders, appeals, and registrations)
 - Victims such as Hajera Khatun, Sona Bhanu, and Majeda Khatun had active interim stay orders from the Gauhati High Court or the Supreme Court, yet were illegally detained and pushed across the international border.

- Rahima Begum, who had registered with the FRRO as required, was targeted solely due to an alleged digit mismatch in her registration certificate—a clerical error that was not verified before action.
- Khairul Islam and Manikjan Begum had pending appeals and had been previously released under court orders. Deporting them mid-appeal subverts due process and undermines judicial authority.

3. Forcible biometric data capture without consent

- Multiple testimonies confirm that detainees were fingerprinted at SP offices without consent, legal basis, or explanation regarding how their data would be used.
- In the case of Rahima Begum and others, biometric capture occurred under duress, following seizure of their identity documents, in violation of the right to informational privacy (*K.S. Puttaswamy v. Union of India*).

4. Complete lack of deportation orders or legal procedure

- None of the individuals deported or abandoned across the border were served deportation orders, nor were they informed of any decision to expel them.
- In most cases, no coordination was made with the Ministry of External Affairs, the Bangladeshi government, or any diplomatic body, making the operation not just illegal but internationally untraceable.

5. Theft and destruction of identity and citizenship documents

- Identity documents—including Aadhaar cards, FRRO registration slips, bail orders, and court papers—were forcibly taken from the detainees and never returned.
- Victims were thus stripped of legal identity and evidence of Indian citizenship before being expelled, making it nearly impossible for them to seek legal remedy or repatriation.

6. Inhuman and coercive transportation to the border

- Detainees were transported long distances by bus (e.g., from Golaghat and Morigaon to Matia/Goalpara and then to border districts) with no food, water, or explanation.
- Hajera Khatun and Sona Bhanu recount being "pushed like cattle" and witnessing beatings of co-detainees who resisted. One teacher reportedly fell unconscious under assault.
- Victims were handed Bangladeshi currency before being forced into swampy, ungarded borderlands at night, told to "go and never return."

7. Abandonment in “No Man’s Land” and cross-border mistreatment

- Victims, including elderly women and mothers with infants, were left in unlit, rain-soaked fields between India and Bangladesh without shelter, water, food, or legal protection.
- Rahima Begum and others were assaulted by Bangladeshi civilians and border forces who suspected illegal entry. In some cases, detainees were pushed back by Bangladesh into Indian Territory, where they were again denied support.
- The women's experiences reflect a deliberate attempt to erase legal status and expose them to statelessness.

8. Violation of child rights through family separation

- In the case of Manikjan Begum, her 8-month-old daughter was handed to her just before deportation. Both mother and infant were seen later in a video clip from Bangladesh—marking their last known location. Their current whereabouts remain unknown.
- The incident constitutes a severe violation of the rights of the child under Articles 21 and 39(f) of the Indian Constitution and the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child.

9. Psychological torture and threats to life

- Sona Bhanu and Rahima Begum reported believing they were being led to execution, given the secrecy and brutality of the operation.
- Victims endured physical exhaustion, high fever, insect bites, and fear of being shot. Some (e.g., Khairul Islam) were reportedly fired at during the deportation attempt.
- Detention and deportation were carried out in a manner designed to terrorize, disorient, and silence the victims.

10. Non-cooperation with families and denial of habeas corpus rights

- Families were left in a state of panic and despair, denied access to legal counsel or any knowledge of their loved ones' location.
- Repeated visits to police stations and detention centres yielded no answers. Families such as Majeda Khatun’s and Abdul Hanif’s searched for days without locating their kin.
- In some cases, information was only received through leaked videos from Bangladeshi news channels, indicating complete breakdown of official communication and transparency.

11. Suppression of accountability and threats post-return

- Survivors returned to India were not officially acknowledged as having been deported or repatriated. They were driven between districts, denied medical care, and told not to speak to anyone.
- No documentation of their detention, transport, or release was given to families. Law enforcement officers reportedly refused to disclose where victims had been held.

12. Breach of the principle of *non-refoulement*

- The most serious legal breach was the deportation of persons who:
 - Had valid legal protections or pending cases;
 - Were at risk of statelessness or persecution upon expulsion;
 - Were not subject to finalized or executable deportation orders;
- These actions violate the international principle of *non-refoulement*, a binding customary norm that prohibits returning individuals to places where their life or liberty may be threatened.

VII. Evidence of a systematic, coordinated state operation

- Eyewitnesses and documentation confirm mass round-ups from May 23, 2025, involving at least 300 persons across Assam.
- Victims were transported under heavy police escort, fingerprinted en masse at SP offices, detained in Goalpara and Matia facilities, and then forcibly taken to remote border points for expulsion.
- No official deportation orders were issued; no coordination occurred with Bangladeshi authorities.
- Victims were explicitly warned to maintain silence and “disappear quietly.”

Prayers

In light of this fresh and alarming evidence, we urge the Hon’ble Commission to:

1. Order an immediate, independent, and thorough investigation into the illegal detention, disappearance, and forced deportation of these six women and all similarly affected persons including the circumstances and “process” of their return to their homes.
2. Summon the Chief Secretary and Director General of Police (DGP), Assam to disclose:
 - Any written orders authorizing these operations.
 - The legal basis for issuing foreign currency to Indian citizens.
 - The whereabouts and status of the over 145 missing individuals.
3. Ensure urgent medical, legal, and psychological support for survivors and their families.

4. Direct all Assam law enforcement agencies to cease unlawful deportations and ensure protection of vulnerable populations, especially minorities.
5. Mandate interim compensation for victims under NHRC guidelines on custodial violations and illegal detention.
6. Recommend prompt prosecution and departmental sanctions against officials responsible for:
 - Illegal detention and abduction.
 - Defiance of judicial orders.
 - Forced expulsion and custodial abuse.
7. Monitor tracing, rescue, and safe return of all missing persons in coordination with civil society and legal aid organizations.

This is an unprecedented human rights and humanitarian crisis/ emergency. The Constitution does not permit any government to extinguish liberty, ignore judicial process, and abandon citizens to the peril of statelessness or exile. We urge the NHRC to take strong, immediate, and public action to halt these abuses and restore the rule of law in Assam.

We remain available to provide further documentation, testimonies, and legal support.

Yours sincerely,

Nanda Ghosh (Assam state in-charge, CJP)

Abhijit Chowdhury (Advocate, Assam legal team, CJP)

Harkumar Goswami (Forum for Social Harmony)

Dewan Abdur Rahim (Advocate, Assam legal team, CJP)

Habibul Bepari (Assam team, CJP)

Annexures:

Annexure A- The report of Indian Express dated May 31, 2025

Annexure B- The report of Indian Express dated June 1, 2025

Annexure C- The report of Deccan Herald dated May 31, 2025