

# Monthly Human Rights Observation Report on Bangladesh

**August, 2016**



**HUMAN RIGHTS SUPPORT CENTER  
(HRSC)**

# EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

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*Human rights violation in Bangladesh is being continued in August 2016, as similar as to the previous month. In this month, the most significant human rights issues were extra-judicial killing, domestic violence, abduction, arbitrary arrest. But the worst situation was in the case of rape, gang rape, and child rape. Violent attack especially, attack on a foreigner and minority have been considered as a serious problem in August 2016.*

*According to the source of human rights support center (HRSC), approximately 30 people were killed extra-judicially in August 2016. The deaths occurred during raids, arrests as well as during operations by the law-enforcement agencies. The government often regretfully describes these deaths as the name of crossfire/gunfights/encounter killing. Secondly, Enforced disappearances were continued noticeably during the August 2016. Most of these allegations were against the security forces including RAB, DB, and Police. According to HRSC monitoring team, a total 11 people have been disappeared by Law enforcement agency (LEA) in august'16.*

*Moreover, HRSC report demonstrates that a total of 59 females were alleged to be raped in August 2016. Among of them, around 24 were below the age of 16 and 02 were killed after rape. About 06 women were subjected to be gang raped. A total of 18 women were killed for dowry and roughly 25 were sexually harassed as well as one was victims of Acid violence. Approximately, 30 women were killed in the family feud and 07 have been injured in a total of 37 incidences.*

*On the other hand, at least 03 Bangladeshi citizens were killed by BSF and one was injured. Around people 50 were killed in the violent attack. An account of 20 people have been abducted, among of them 17 were rescued and 05 were killed after the abduction. In terms of journalist attack, almost 08 were seriously injured. Furthermore, around 07 people were killed in political violence. At least 06 people were killed in a public lynching. Remarkably, a total of four violent attacks on minority, almost two people were injured. In the case of “violence against children” in August 2016, around 09 children were killed and almost 06 children have been critically injured in a total of nearly 14 incidents.*

*However, we hope that this report will help mass people, civil society as well as international communities to realize the current dreadful and degrading human rights situation in Bangladesh. We are deeply concerned about debasing human rights situation in our beloved country. We also urge national and international human rights organizations as well as every non-state actor to raise their voice to protect and promote human rights in Bangladesh.*

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# INTRODUCTION

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Human rights are rights essential to all human beings, Human rights include civil and political rights, such as the right to life, liberty and freedom of expression; and social, cultural and economic rights including the right to participate in culture, the right to food, and the right to work and receive an education. Human rights are protected and upheld by international and national laws and treaties. UDHR is the foundation of the international system of protection for human rights. It was adopted by the United Nations General Assembly on December 10th, 1948. All human beings are born free and equal in dignity and right without any kinds of discrimination.

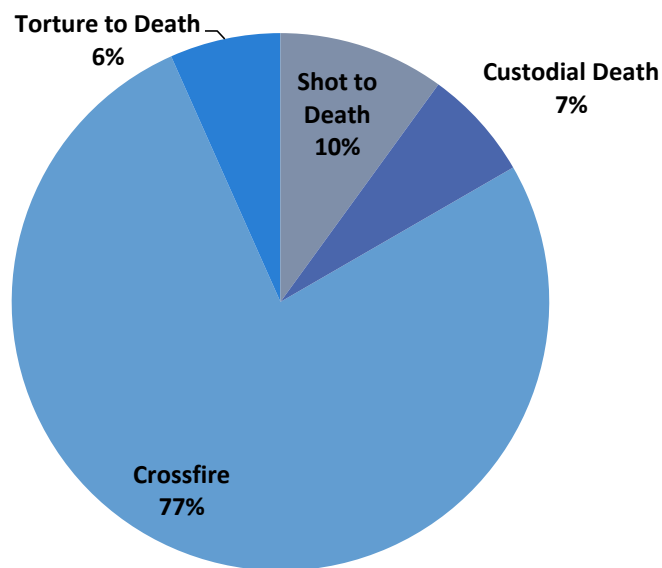
Human rights advocates agree that sixty years after its issue, the Universal Declaration of Human Rights is still more a dream than reality. Violations exist in every part of the world. The state is the guardian of all sorts of human rights. As the Constitution of Bangladesh recognize all forms of human rights i.e. civil and political rights, social, economic and cultural rights. Civil and political rights are recognized as ‘fundamental rights’ which are directly justiciable, meaning a person can file a petition before the High Court in case there is a violation of fundamental rights. While economic, social and cultural rights are recognized as ‘Fundamentals Principle of state policy’ which is not judicially enforceable but these rights are the guidelines to the State in the enactment of new laws and policies as well as interpretation of the Constitution and other laws.

In the face of having such national and international obligation, human rights are drastically violated in Bangladesh. In the month of August’16, human rights have been infringed specifically violence against women, abduction, attack on a journalist and extra-judicial killings. The situation reached to such abysmal state that even the mass people feel insecure inside their homes and pedestrian plus commuters doubt if they will be back safe to their beloved ones at the fall of dusk.

Massive corruption in state machinery, the politicization of administration, a weak judiciary, and culture of impunity degrading law and order situation, political patronization and shelter of criminals etc. lead to an extreme human rights violation in Bangladesh. In addition, lack of democratic values in every incumbent government, limited people’s participation in decision-making and implementation process and lack of transparency and accountability make the situation more intricate. This report is an attempt to spectacle the degrading human rights situation in Bangladesh without any kinds of biases to any groups or parties.

# EXTRA JUDICIAL KILLING

Extrajudicial killing is an arbitrary or unlawful deprivation of life and simply murder. This is the killing of a person by governmental authorities without the sanction of any judicial proceeding or legal process.<sup>1</sup>Bangladesh has earned notoriety in carrying out extrajudicial killings. ‘Crossfire’ or ‘encounter’ and gunfight are very common terms used by the LEA to hide their crime and avoid the liabilities of extra-judicial killing. After killing in a pre-planned and cool head, the police and RAB<sup>2</sup> authorities have informed the media that the victim’s died to engage in the crossfire. These extra-judicial killings are depriving the people of their rights to lives and right to get justice in neutral open court.<sup>3</sup>The government of Bangladesh has been violating the constitution and the Universal Declaration of Human Rights day after day since 2002 especially when the operation clean heart started. Now the situation is becoming more complex day by day. In Bangladesh, the law says minimum force should be applied to arrests and every person has the right to seek a trial. In the cases of "crossfire or encounters, the rights to life and personal liberty are under threat in Bangladesh, despite the fact that they are guaranteed by the constitution of the People’s Republic of Bangladesh the constitutions. The existing legal framework does not allow encounter killing.



**Figure 01: Scenario of Encounter killing in August 2016**

*The given pie chart provides information about the extra- judicial killing scenario in august 2016: According to human rights support center (HRSC) report, a total of 30 persons were alleged kill extra-judicially. Out of them, 23 people were killed in the name of ‘crossfire/ gunfights’, 03 were shot to death, 02 were tortured to death and 02 have died in the custody.*

1 <http://www.lawteacher.net/free-law-essays/constitutional-law>.

2 <http://www.lawteacher.net>

3 <http://www.lawteacher.net/free-law-essays/constitutional-law>.

**Some important cases are mentioned below:**

On August 13, 2016, a suspected robber was killed in a reported gunfight with the police near Dudshar Asrayan Project area at Sailkupa in Jhenaidah. The deceased was identified as Abdur Rashid, 26, a resident of the project area. Police said he was wanted in five cases including two for robbery filed with Sailkupa police station. HosneAra, wife of the deceased, and his sister Parula Khatun said a group of unknown men had picked up Rashid from his resident around 9:00pm. Since then he remained missing, they claimed.<sup>4</sup>

On August 23, 2016, the two criminals killed in a shootout with police in Madhupur of Tangail were identified as members of militant outfit Jama'atul Mujahideen Bangladesh (JMB). They are Moksedul Islam alias Mozammel alias Hares, 35, son of Abul Kalam Azad of Paschim Raghobpur village under Saghata upazila of Gaibandha, and Mahfuzur Rahman alias Sohel alias Shubho alias Sujon alias Joy, 28, son of late Mizanur Rahman of Andariapara Kanaipar village under Phulbaria upazila of Mymensingh.<sup>5</sup>

On August 23, 2016, an alleged drug smuggler was killed and five policemen injured in a "gunfight" between a gang of smugglers and police in Konabari area of Kasbaupazila in Brahmanbaria. The deceased was RohisMiah, 48, son of Ali Fakir of Pathariatek village of the Moulvibazar district.<sup>6</sup>

On August 25, 2016, two alleged criminals were killed in a "gunfight" with Rapid Action Battalion in Kamarkhand upazila of Sirajganj. They are Sanwar Hossain Sanu, 32, of Bharanga village of the upazila, and Lutful Ali, 55, of Ankutia village in Pabna's Chatmohar. The two stood accused in eight criminal cases with different police stations, Rab said.<sup>7</sup>

On August 27, 2016, a suspected 'robber' was killed in a 'gunfight' between members of Rapid Action Battallion-12 and suspected robbers on Kushtia-Meherpur highway at Moshan area under Mirpur police station in Kushtia. The dead were identified as MukulMunshi, 40, son of Yusuf Munshi of village Baromile under Bheramara in Kushtia.<sup>8</sup>

On August 29, 2016, two suspected members of banned Islamist outfit Jamaatul Mujahideen Bangladesh were killed in a 'gunfight' between police and suspected JMB members at Noylapara under Sherpur police station in Bogra. One of the victims was identified as Md Khaled Hasssan alias Badar Mama, 30, son of Enamul Huq of Hanifpur under Nocholupazila in Chapainawabganj. The other was identified as Md Ripon, 28, of Boalia in Rajshahi city and a close aide to Badar Mama, police said.<sup>9</sup>

<sup>4</sup><http://bangla.samakal.net/2016/08/14/230555>

<sup>5</sup><http://bangla.samakal.net/2016/08/21/232066>

<sup>6</sup><http://www.thedailystar.net/frontpage/drug-dealer-killed-shootout-1274554>

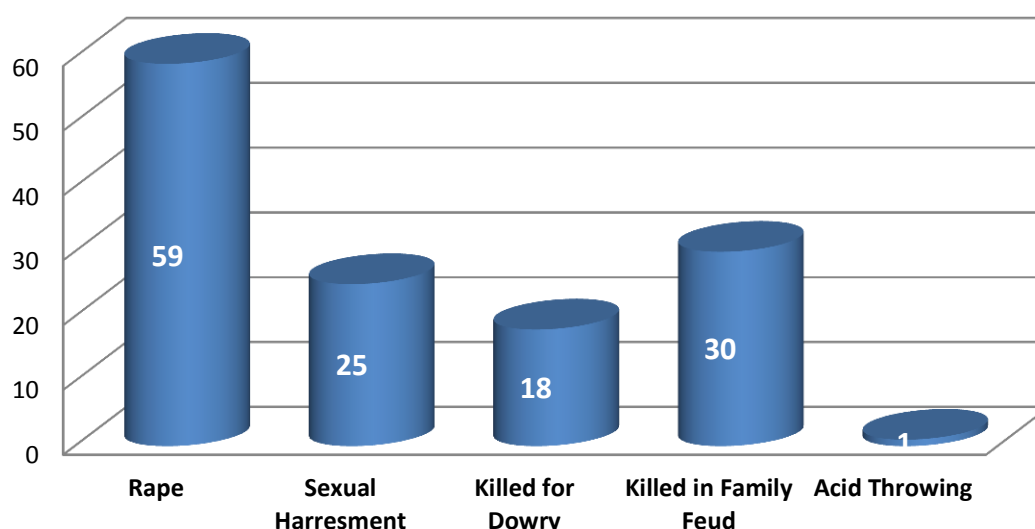
<sup>7</sup><http://www.prothom-alo.com/bangladesh/article/958123/>

<sup>8</sup><http://www.jugantor.com/online/country-news/2016/08/28/23481>

<sup>9</sup><http://www.mzamin.com/article.php?mzamin=29412&cat=9/>

# VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN

Violence against women and girls is one of the most systematic and widespread human rights violations. It is rooted in gendered social structures rather than individual and random acts; it cuts across age, socio-economic, educational and geographic boundaries; affects all societies; which are the major obstacle to ending gender inequality and discrimination globally.<sup>10</sup> In 1993, the United Nations General Assembly adopted the Declaration on the Elimination of Violence against Women, The United Nations defines violence against women as “any act of gender-based violence that results in, or is likely to result in, physical, sexual or psychological harm or suffering to women, including threats of such acts, coercion or arbitrary deprivation of liberty, whether occurring in public or in private life”.<sup>11</sup> Violence against women is a main social problem in contemporary Bangladesh. Inhuman attacks on women have become commonplace and widespread across the country. Daily news reports are filled with atrocities including physical and psychological torture, sexual harassment, sexual assault, rape, dowry-related violence, trafficking, coerced suicide and murder. The rate of reported violent acts against women has risen steadily and at an alarming rate, especially in August 2016. HRSC provides the following data has been taken from 12 prominent daily newspapers in Bangladesh.



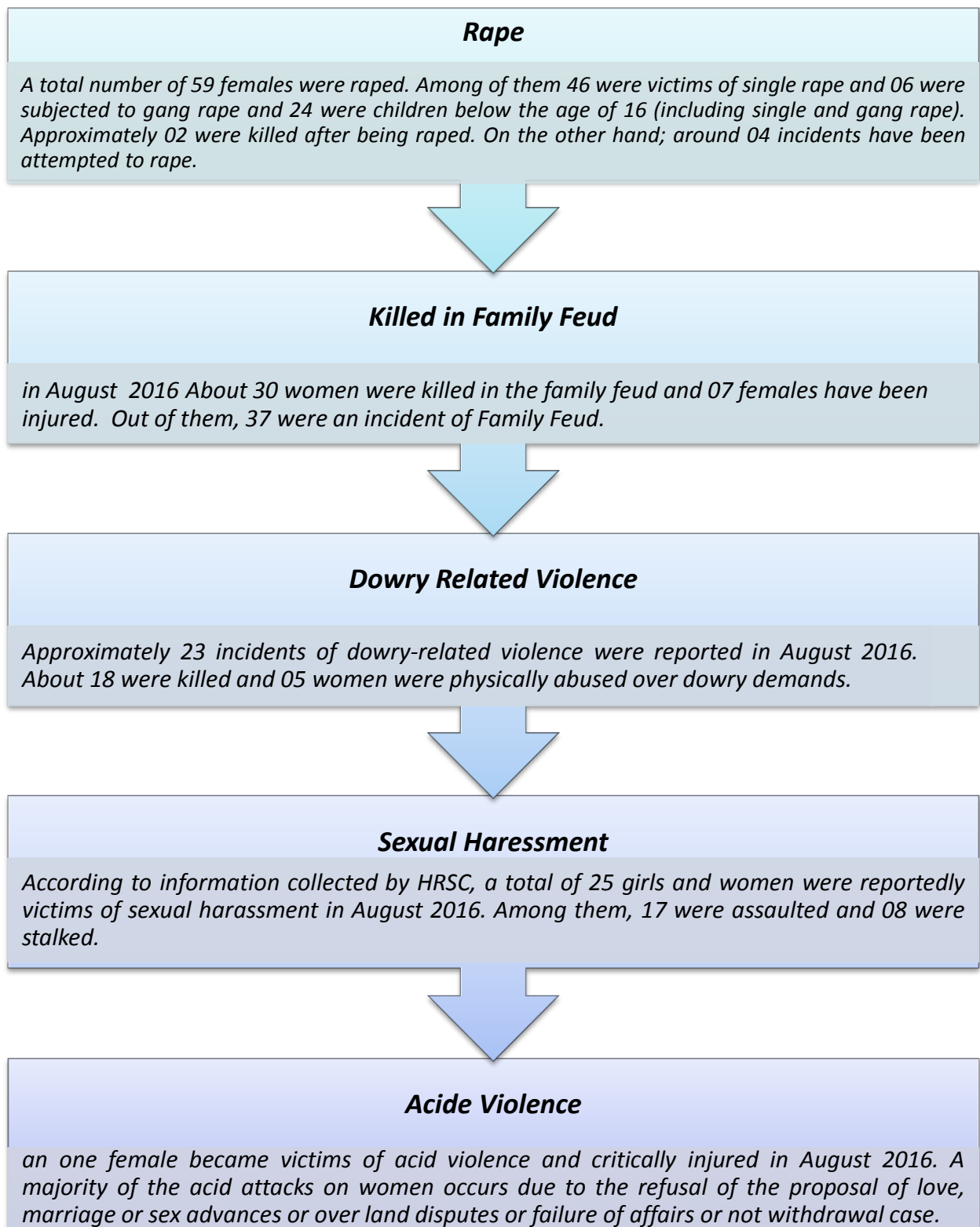
**Figure 02: Violence against Women in August'16**

*HRSC detects the whole situation of female in Bangladesh and documented the issues relating to the violation of women rights. The major subjects of violation against women were dowry killings, rape, sexual harassment and stalking, acid attacks, physical and mental abuse.*

<sup>10</sup> (UN General Assembly, 2006)

<sup>11</sup> (General Assembly Resolution 48/104 Declaration on the Elimination of Violence against Women, 1993)

According to the HRSC, the supplied graph illustrates about information of violence against women in August 2016 are detailed below:





Some important cases are cited: On August 02, 2016 amid a threat from stalkers, who recently got a release on bail, a Class IX female student at Nimgaci village of Dhunatupazila under the Bogra district has stopped going to school. The victim's father Md Moniruzzaman lodged a general diary with Dhunat Police Station as three youths, earlier charge-sheeted in a case filed by him on September 21 last year, gave fresh threat.<sup>12</sup>

On August 07, 2016 a schoolgirl was allegedly gang-raped in Kawkhali upazila of the Pirojpur district. When the eighth-grader was returning home from the school in the area, Asadul, 19, and Raju, 22, picked up her and took her to a nearby empty house. They later raped her, alleged the victim's mother.<sup>13</sup>

On August 13, 2016, Miscreants tortured a housewife by tying her to a tree at KuknaGhoshpara village under sadarupazila of the Magura district. The victim, Maloti Sheel, alleged that the gang of assailants physically assaulted her as they forcefully got her out of the house, dragged her for about a kilometre and tied her to a tree, accusing that her livestock had destroyed their vegetable field.<sup>14</sup>

On August 16, 2016, a 10-year-old girl was allegedly raped by her neighbour at an Agargaon slum in Dhaka. When the girl screamed, other neighbours caught Liton, 35, the suspected rapist, and handed him over to Sher-e-Bangla Nagar police. During the incident, the girl was sleeping alone in a room while her parents in an adjoining one, said Officer-in-Charge GG Biswas.<sup>15</sup>

On August 17, 2016, a housewife allegedly committed suicide at Maradhar village in Haripur upazila of the Thakurgaon district. The deceased was Afroza Begum, 28, wife of Manik Hossain of the village. Deceased's in-law's said Afroza had an altercation with her mother-in-law over a trifling matter in the afternoon.<sup>16</sup>

On August 23, 2016A class VIII student of Wills Little Flower School and College became seriously injured as unidentified assailants stabbed her in the abdomen in front of the school at Kakrail area in the capital around 12:30pm. The victim was identified as Surayia AkhterIsha, 15, daughter of Ramjan Ali of Siddik bazar area in the capital.<sup>17</sup>

On August 27, 2016, a housewife was beaten to death by her in-laws allegedly over a family feud in Saghata upazila of the Gaibandha district. The deceased was identified as Sultana Begum, 27, wife ofShafi Mia of Dhanaruha village.<sup>18</sup>

<sup>12</sup> <http://www.thedailystar.net/country/stalkers-threat-girl-stops-going-school-1263529>

<sup>13</sup> <http://www.prothom-alo.com/bangladesh/article/939403>

<sup>14</sup> <http://www.dailynayadiganta.com/detail/news/144563#sthash.BEoOLQGE.dpuf>

<sup>15</sup> <http://www.thedailystar.net/city/dhaka-slum-girl-raped-neighbour-1270849>

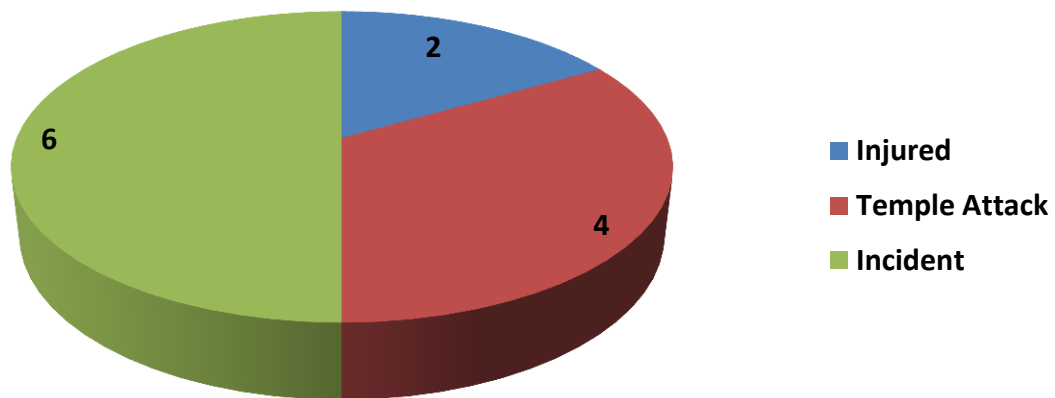
<sup>16</sup> <http://www.thedailystar.net/country/housewife-commits-suicide-1271371>

<sup>17</sup> <http://newagebd.net/248094/schoolgirl-stabbed-stalker-city/>

<sup>18</sup> <http://www.thedailystar.net/country/housewife-beaten-death-1276453>

# ATTACK ON MINORITIES

Article 27 of The International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights states that “In those States in which ethnic, religious or linguistic minorities exist, persons belonging to such minorities shall not be denied the right, in community with the other members of their group, to enjoy their own culture, to profess and practice their own religion, or to use their own language”. The International Covenant on Economic, Social, and Cultural Rights mentions explicitly in article 2 (2) that “the States Parties to the present Covenant undertake to guarantee that the rights enunciated in the present Covenant will be exercised without discrimination of any kind as to race, color, sex, language, religion, political or other opinion, national or social origin, property, birth or other status.”



**Figure 03: Statistics of attack on minority**

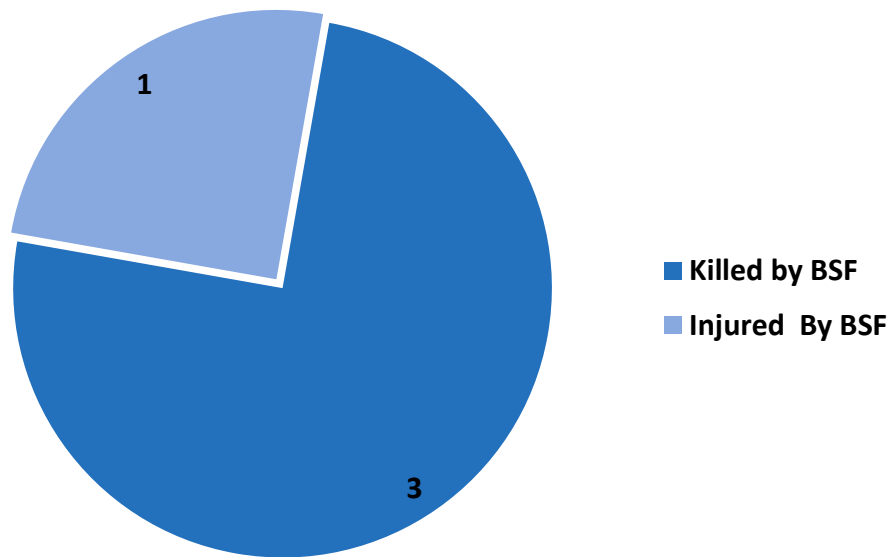
*The pie chart provides information about the incidents regarding attacks on minority, according to information collected by HRSC in the month August 2016, at least 00 men were killed, around 00 houses have been attacked, almost 04temples were attacked and 02 minority members have been injured in a total almost 06 incidents.*

Selected cases are as described here: On August 06, 2016 a gang of unknown criminals allegedly tried to kill a Buddhist monk in Bandarban. At around 8:20pm, a gang of four to five masked men carrying knives tried to enter the room of Tain Dima Bikkhu, 62 said the victim's assistant Aung Ching Marma. Tain Dima is the chief monk of Dabonkhali Marma Para Buddhist Temple at remote Baishari union of Bandarban's Naikkhongchhari upazilla. The miscreants broke down the door of the temple but fled the scene when the monk used a loudspeaker calling locals for help, said Mong HlaWai Marma, a resident of the area. “We are worried about our security as one after another brutal incident have been occurring in our area,” said Mong Mrau Marma, chief (Karbari) of Dabonkhali Marma Para.<sup>19</sup>

<sup>19</sup><http://www.prothom-alo.com/bangladesh/article/9371>

# BORDER KILLING

Bangladesh is surrounded by India on three sides. Bangladesh needs a better relation with India for its own existence. But Indian behavior with Bangladesh is not so amicable. Human rights are extremely violated in the border area of Bangladesh by the Indian Border Security Force (BSF). Human rights violations by BSF have been going on for a long time along the borders between Bangladesh and India. Members of the BSF also illegally enter Bangladesh territory and attack people residing along the border, shoot and kidnap Bangladeshis. The India-Bangladesh border is probably the most helpless and delightful border in the world. However, we have frequently observed that India has been violating treaties, shooting at anyone seen near the border, which is a pure violation of the international act and human rights.



**Figure 04: Statistics of Territorial Dispute**

*The given pie chart gives data on the border dispute. According to HRSC in August 2016, roughly 03 Bangladeshis citizen were killed, and almost 01 were injured by BSF.*

Some important cases are mentioned below; On August 05, 2016 Members of Indian Border Security Force (BSF) shot dead an alleged cattle smuggler of Bangladesh at Barnobaria camp area in India. The deceased Alam Hossain, 32, of Chuadanga, entered the Indian territory after crossing the Isamati river with six to seven other cattle smugglers, said Company Commander Lt Col Tazul Islam of 58 BGB. Seeing them, BSF men of Barnabaria camp opened fire and Alam died on the spot.<sup>20</sup>

<sup>20</sup><https://www.dailyinqilab.com/details/31575>

On August 09, 2016 Indian Border Security Force (BSF) shot dead a Bangladeshi cattle trader near the Khetar Char frontier in Roumari upazila of Kurigram. The dead is Nurul Amin, 32, son of Moksed Ali Munshi of Khetar Char village. The incident happened around 4:00am when a group of cattle traders, including Nurul, was going inside the Indian Territory to bring cattle in, according to Border Guard Bangladesh (BGB) and police sources.<sup>21</sup>

on August 15, 2016, A Bangladesh cattle trader sustained bullet injuries as Indian Border Security Force shot at him near Laraighat border area of Maheshpur in Jhenaidah. The injured Bangladeshi is identified as Abdul Hakim, 27, of Laraighat in Maheshpur. Injured Hakim was admitted to Jessore General Hospital, said commanding officer of 58 Borger Guard Bangladesh Battalion, Lieutenant Colonel Tajul Islam.<sup>22</sup>

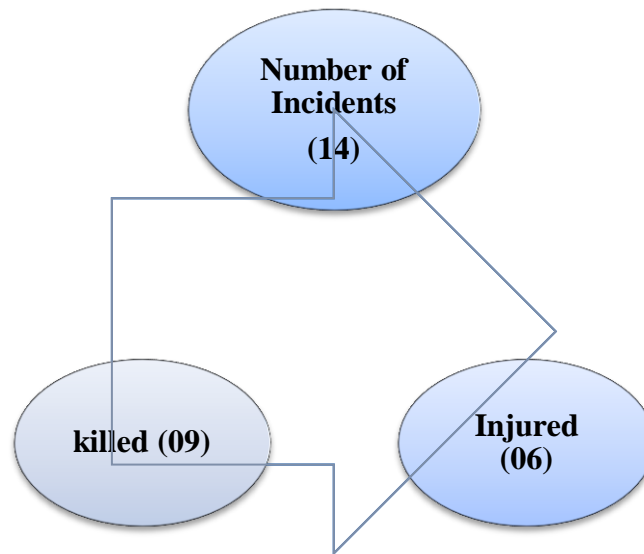
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<sup>21</sup><http://www.prothom-alo.com/bangladesh/article/941149>

<sup>22</sup> <http://newagebd.net/246501/bsf-shoots-bangladeshi-jhenaidah-border/>

# VIOLENCE AGAINST CHILDREN

The violation of child rights is a common problem in Bangladesh. The children have basic rights to education, balance diet, health and nutrition, protection, participation, recreation, safe water, and hygiene. Most of the children of Bangladesh are deprived of these basic rights. Children have been recognized by the international community in recent times. As a signatory to U.N. Declaration on the Rights of the Child in 1990, there is an upsurge of awareness of rights of children.<sup>23</sup> The rights of every child to a standard of living adequate for the child's physical, mental, spiritual, moral, and social development".<sup>24</sup>



**Figure 05: Violence against children in August '16**

*According to HRSC report, the graph presented below regarding the violence against children in August 2016, around 09 children's were killed and almost 06 children's have been critically injured in a total of nearly 14 incidents of Violence against Children.*

Some important cases are mentioned below; On August 13, 2016, two siblings were hacked to death in their home in the city's North Bashabo. The dead are Mashrafe Bin MahubAbrar, seven, a madrasa student; and Humaira Bin MahubTakia, six, who was admitted to a local school this year.<sup>25</sup>

On August 13, 2016, a schoolboy was stabbed to death allegedly by his friends in Mashkanda area of Mymensingh town. The victim was identified as Samiul Islam Janom, 18, son of Liton Miah of the town's Charpara Nayapara area. Janom passed his SSC this year but was yet to be admitted into a college, police said.<sup>26</sup>

<sup>23</sup> Abdul Halim, Constitution, Constitutional Law & Politics Bangladesh Perspective, 3rd ed p. 53.

<sup>24</sup> Convention on the Rights of the Child, 1989, Art. 27.

<sup>25</sup> <http://bangla.samakal.net/2016/08/13/230313>

<sup>26</sup> <http://www.thedailystar.net/country/schoolboy-murdered-mymensingh-1269496>

On August 16, 2016, Police arrested a man in a case for killing his wife and minor son at Langadu in Rangamati. The arrestee was identified as NazmulHasan, son of Abdul Matin, a resident of village Karkoit Simantapur at Chandina in Comilla. Mohammad Salauddin, inspector (investigation) of Kotwali police station, said tipped off, a team of police led by him conducted a drive in the area and arrested Nazmul around 11:30am. Nazmul, a security guard of the medicine company 'MimPax Agro Complex', confessed that he was directly involved in the killing, Salauddin added.<sup>27</sup>

On August 22, 2016, a man stabbed his seven-month-old baby girl Nipa to death and injured another daughter, four-year-old Ripa, at Jarulia village under Chunarughat upazila of Habiganj. Ripa was admitted to Habiganj Sadar Hospital where she said her father stabbed them. The girls' father Liton Mia, 35, went into hiding after the incident.<sup>28</sup>

On August 27, 2016, Police rescued a 10-year-old boy with serious injuries on the head and hands, caused due to alleged torture by his employer in the town. The boy, Yasin Ali, son of Babul Akter of Char Ananjipur village in Mymensingh Sadarupazila, was working as a domestic help at the house of advocate Faruk in Islambagh area of Dinajpur municipality, for the last four months, police quoted the boy as saying.<sup>29</sup>

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<sup>27</sup><http://www.jugantor.com/online/country-news/2016/08/17/22421/পারিবারিক>

<sup>28</sup><http://www.thedailystar.net/country/father-kills-baby-1273960>

<sup>29</sup><http://www.prothom-alo.com/bangladesh/article/960082/>

# ATTACK ON JOURNALIST

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The Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR) contains, in Article 19, the first and most widely recognized statement of the right to freedom of expression: “Everyone has the right to freedom of opinion and expression; this right includes freedom to hold opinions without interference and to seek, receive and impart information and ideas through any media and regardless of frontiers.”<sup>30</sup>The UDHR is not a binding treaty but a recommendatory resolution adopted by the UN General Assembly. Through time and universal acceptance, however, much of the UDHR has risen to the level of customary international law, including Article 19, and is, therefore, binding on all states. The International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR) was meant to elaborate the UDHR and contains a more detailed but very similar statement about freedom of expression (again in Article 19):1. Everyone shall have the right to hold opinions without interference. 2. Everyone shall have the right to freedom of expression; this right shall include freedom to seek, receive and impart information and ideas of all kinds, regardless of frontiers, either orally, in writing or in print, in the form of art, or through any other media of his choice.<sup>31</sup>

The UN’s Human Rights Committee, the body that is mandated to monitor states’ implementation of the ICCPR, has clarified that law which criminalizes the expression of opinions about historical facts are incompatible with the obligations on states to respect freedom of expression and opinion. As a state party to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR), all of Bangladesh’s branches of governmental authority, including the judiciary, must respect and protect freedom of expression.

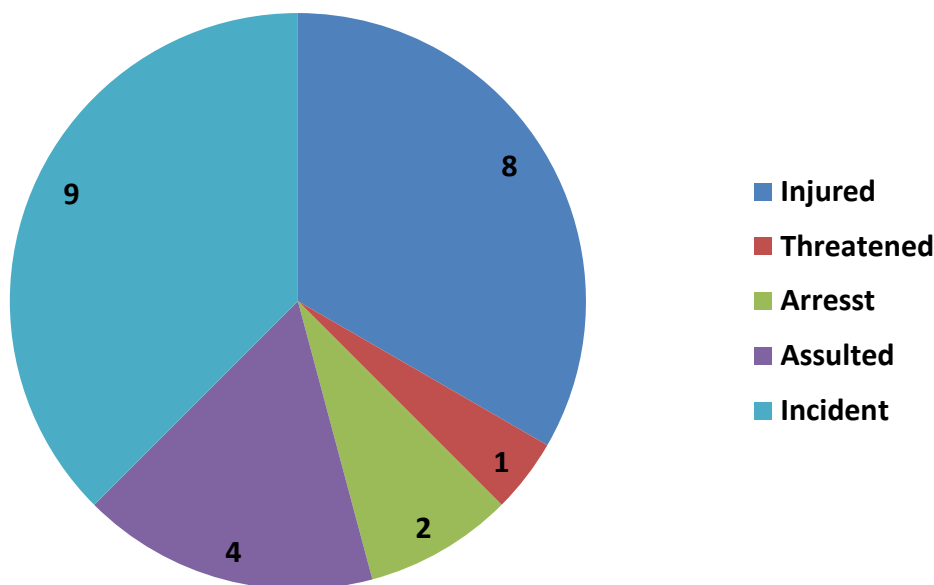
Freedom of expression is a precondition for working democracy, creating peace and public participation in decision-making. Regrettably, Freedom of expression was seen to limited in every aspect in Bangladesh august 2016. Individuals are not always able to disparage the government publicly without the fear of reprisal and the government often attempted to impede criticism by prohibiting or dispersing as well as shutting out many electronic and print media due to the silly matter of publishing real but against to government reports. Even the social media was banned for two times.

The government applied indirect pressure to coerce to different news agencies constantly. Moreover, in Bangladesh, attacks on journalists are very frequent incidents; assaulting, threatening and disrupting in their professional duties have become very mundane matter.

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<sup>30</sup> UDHR-1948, article 19

<sup>31</sup>ICCPR-1966, article 19



**Figure 06: Attack on Journalist**

*The journalists and the media constant were to be victims of attacks, physically assaulted, threaten and intimidated from different powerful quarters, especially from the government and the ruling party leaders and activists. The flow chart illustrates information about the attack on journalism in August. According to HRSC’s documented statistics, around 08 were injured, nearly 01 was threatened, about 02 were arrested and 04 were assaulted.*

Selected cases are as described here: On August 7, 2016, The Rapid Action Battalion detained two journalists of banglamail24.com, an online Bangla news portal, to inquire about a report it published earlier. The battalion, however, did not mention the content of the report. The detainees were Maksud Haider Chowdhury, executive editor of the portal, and its reporter Pranta Polash. Senior assistant police super Abdul Karim of RAB-3 said a team of the battalion raided the office of the online portal at Kakrail in the city around 2:00am. They detained the journalists to quiz over the report, he added.<sup>32</sup>

On August 18, 2016, a journalist was attacked by miscreants in Bibaria of Dhamrai after he went there to collect news of a child marriage. Babul Hoshen, the Dhamrai correspondent of daily Amader Shomoy, is undergoing treatment at Dhamrai Upazila Health Complex with head and shoulder injuries. Police said the miscreants beat him up with bamboo sticks as the journalist wanted collect information about the marriage. Hearing his screams, locals rescued him and took him to the hospital.<sup>33</sup>

<sup>32</sup><http://newagebd.net/245085/two-online-journalists-detained-city/>

<sup>33</sup><http://www.mzamin.com/article.php?mzamin=27756&cat=9/>



# ENFORCED DISAPPEARANCE

‘Enforced disappearance’ is a dreadful violation of human rights and an international crime. But in Bangladesh ‘Disappearance’ is, now-a-days, not a word only; rather a synonym of ‘public outcry’. The events of disappearance have already triggered a gravest hurdle in our national life by creating a dark horizon in the sky of political as well as a political administration. Abduction, killing after the abduction, rescuing dead body becomes the common & daily phenomenon in Bangladesh. The government of Bangladesh has ratified the Convention against Torture but has yet to accede to the International convention for the protection of all persons from enforced disappearance.

*According to the information gathered in ‘Human Rights Support Center’ (HRSC), august, 2016, a total 11 people have disappeared by law enforcement agency (LEA); out of them, 01 was found as dead but nobody knows what happened to the destiny of rest 11 persons. Several incidents of enforced disappearance have been reported during the violent political situation august, 2016.*

Selected cases are as follows: On 12, August 2016 a local leader of Jamaat-e-Islami, whom family claimed to have been picked up by some plainclothes policemen from Shailakupa upazila around a week ago, was found dead at Jorapukur on the Harinakundu-Jhenidah road in Harinakundu upazila. The deceased, Idris Ali Panna, was a resident of the village of Raghunathpur in the upazila. He was also the former chief of Raghunathpur union Jamaat-e-Islam. Idris Ali’s family said he was a teacher of Hossain Ali Alim Madrassa of the village. He was also a marriage recorder of Raghunathpur union’s ward 7 and Imam of Mohishgari Jame Mosque at adjacent Shoilakupa upazila. However, Idris’s family said a group of people claiming themselves as law enforcers took away Idris Ali in front of Ramchandrapur Police post at Shoilokupa upazila on 4 August.<sup>34</sup>

On August 22, 2016, Abdullahil Aman Azmi, son of war criminal and ex-Jamaat-e-Islami Ameer Ghulam Azam, was allegedly picked up by a security force from his Boro Moghbazar residence in the capital. Abul Kalam Azad, the personal manager of Ghulam Azam's wife, said. Private Television Channel Ekattor also reported the incident, citing Ghulam Azam's lawyers. However, Shiblee Noman, assistant commissioner (Ramna zone) of Dhaka Metropolitan Police, said they knew nothing about it. According to Azad, some 25-30 men came to the house at 119/2 Kazi Office Lane in Boro Moghbazar around 9:00pm and inquired him about Azmi. “I told them that I didn't know because I was not at the house the whole day. They then started beating me up,” Azad told. The men later entered the eight-storey building and searched all apartments. They found Azmi in one of the apartments, blindfolded him and took him with them around 11:30pm, claimed Azad.<sup>35</sup>

<sup>34</sup><http://www.mzamin.com/article.php?mzamin=26841&cat=9/>

<sup>35</sup><http://www.thedailystar.net/backpage/ghulam-azams-son-picked-1274188>

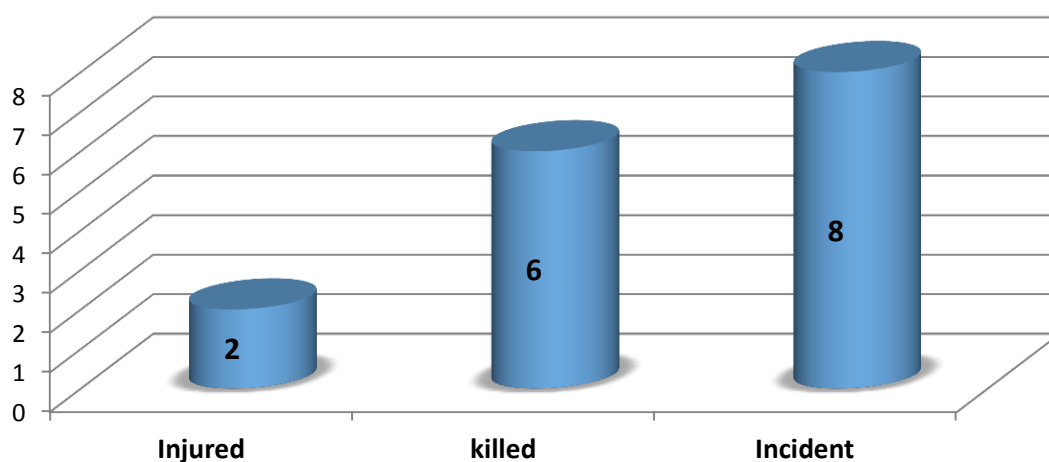
On August 09, 2016 Ahmed Bin Quasem, son of top Jamaat leader and convicted war criminal Mir Quasem Ali, was allegedly picked up by some unidentified men from his Mirpur DOHS home in the capital. “Five people rang our doorbell around 10:50pm. As I opened the door, they wanted to know whether Ahmed was home,” Tahmina Akhtar, the wife of Ahmed, told. “My husband wanted to know their identities. But they refused. And at one stage, they asked him to go with them and later took him away by a white microbus,” she said. Tahmina also said that while leaving, one of them said, “Don't worry. We will return him.” Contacted, Dadon Fakir, officer-in-charge of Pallabi Police Station, said they have learned about the incident from the media. He, however, could not confirm it.<sup>36</sup>

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<sup>36</sup><http://www.prothom-alo.com/bangladesh/article/941539>

# PUBLIC LYNCHING

Lynching is an extrajudicial punishment by an informal group. It is most often used to characterize informal public executions by a mob, often by hanging, in order to punish an alleged transgressor or to intimidate a minority group. It is an extreme form of informal group social control. In Bangladesh due to lack of respect for law, distrust of the police and instability in the country people are taking the law into their own hands, fearing that they will not get justice any other way. As a result, the incident of public lynching became a banal matter. HRSC believes that everyone has right to be considered as innocent until proven guilty by the court.



**Figure 07: statistics of Public Lynching in August '16**

According to human rights support center (HRSC) information, in August 2016, about 02 people have been injured; nearly 06 people were killed in a total of 08 incidents of the public lynching.

Some important cases are given below: On August 08, 2016 a man died as he was mercilessly beaten at a vegetable field near the house of his second wife at Parbhabanipur Jannatpara under Sherpur upazila of the Bogra district. The deceased was identified as Enamul Haque Babu, 25, son of Nazrul Islam of the village.<sup>37</sup>

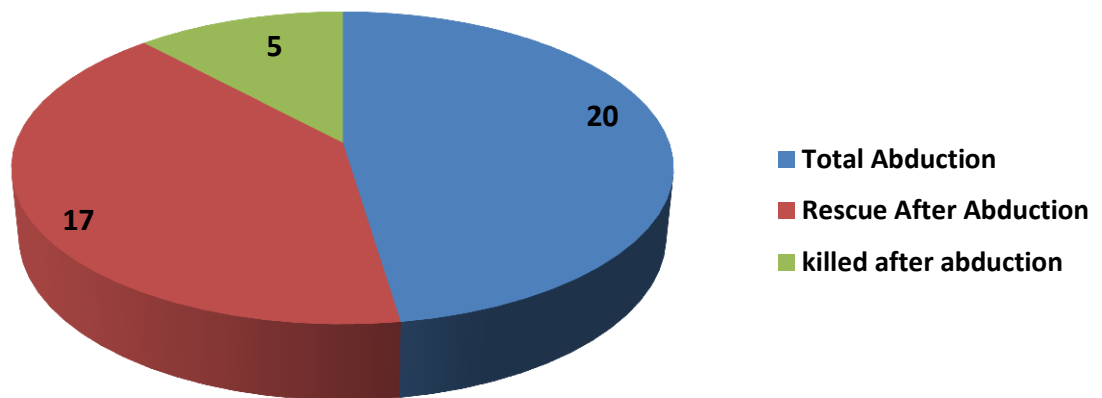
On August 26, 2016, a mob beat a charge-sheeted accused in a robbery case to death at Raozan upazila in Chittagong, said police. Md Hashem, 42, of Raozan Municipality was preparing to commit robbery along with his cohorts when residents of Yasin Nagar village managed to catch him. Hashem was declared dead at Chittagong Medical College Hospital, said police who recovered a locally made gun and four machetes from the spot.<sup>38</sup>

<sup>37</sup><http://www.thedailystar.net/country/man-beaten-death-bogra-1266859>

<sup>38</sup><http://www.thedailystar.net/city/ctg-mob-kills-robber-1276168>

# ABDUCTION

Abduction is a brutal violation of human rights. Abduction, Kidnapping, killing after the abduction, etc. are the common phenomena in Bangladesh. Nobody could confidently predict his safe return after going outside of his resident. The numbers of victims, according to HRSC report is increasing day by day. In August 2016, the occurrences of abduction increased all over the country. But there are provisions regarding kidnap & abduction in our Penal Code. According to section 362 of the Penal Code, 1860 a person is said to commit the offense of abduction when by force compels or by any deceitful means induces any other person to go from one place to another. Article 3 & 9 Of Universal declaration of human Rights declared that “Everyone has the right to life, liberty, and security of person”. The graph provides information about the total abduction in August 2016.

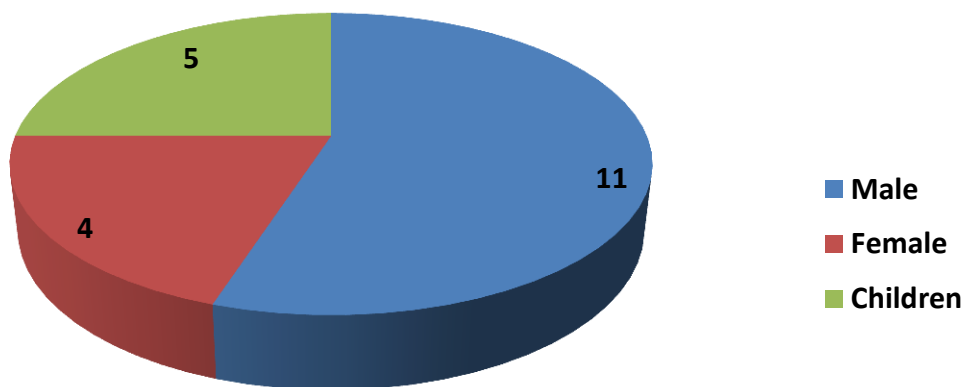


**Figure 08: Statistics of Abduction August'16**

*The supplied pie chart describes information about the abduction cases in August 2016 in Bangladesh, According to the human rights support center (HRSC) information, a total of 20 people were abducted, among of them, 05 were killed after the abduction. On the other hand, nearly 17 people were rescued by law enforcement agencies after the abduction.*

*Selected cases are as follows: On August 09, 2016 the body of a farmer was recovered from a jute field at Paddapukur village, 24-hours after he went missing in Mithapukurupazila of Rangpur. The deceased was identified as Abdul Maleque, 40, son of Abdul Khaleque of Paddapukur village in the upazila. Family members said Maleque went out of his house on Sunday evening. As he did not return home even late at night, his family members searched for him in many places but could not find him.<sup>39</sup>*

<sup>39</sup><http://www.thedailystar.net/country/missing-farmer-found-dead-1267333>



**Figure 09: Categorization of Abduction August'16**

*The given pie chart describes information about the abduction cases in August 2016 in Bangladesh. According to the human rights support center (HRSC) information, a total of 20 people were abducted, among of them, 11 were male, around 04 were female and nearly 05 were children.*

*Selected cases are as follows:* On August 08, 2016 Police recovered the body of a man from beside a pond at Fakdanpur village in Sadarupazila of the Thakurgaon district, three days after he went missing. The deceased, Abu Taleb, 40, son of Afsar Ali, was a resident of Shibganj village in the upazila.<sup>40</sup>

On August 15, 2016, Police rescued a 12-year-old boy 20 hours after his abduction from Parbatipur Railway Station. Police said a gang picked Himel, son of AbulMatinSarkar of Sarkarpara village in the upazila, from the station area around 12:00noon. They later phoned Himel's father and demanded Tk 2 lakh as ransom for his son's release.<sup>41</sup>

On August 18, 2016, Detectives Branch (DB) of Police recovered the body of a seven-year-old schoolboy from Musulli village in Nandailupazila, two days after his abduction. The deceased, Tachhin, son of Abdul Qaiyum of the village, was a Class I student at a local primary school.<sup>42</sup>

On August 25, 2016, Police rescued two madrasa girls from Savar of Dhaka, 32 days after they had been kidnapped from Chuadanga. Police arrested three people including a woman in connection with taking the girls to Dhaka for trafficking. The girls, hailing from Hothatpara of Darshana in Chuadanga, were Class VII students of Darshana DS Fazil Madrasa, said BelayatHossain, additional superintendent of police (ASP) in Chuadanga.<sup>43</sup>

<sup>40</sup><http://www.thedailystar.net/country/missing-man-found-dead-1266853>

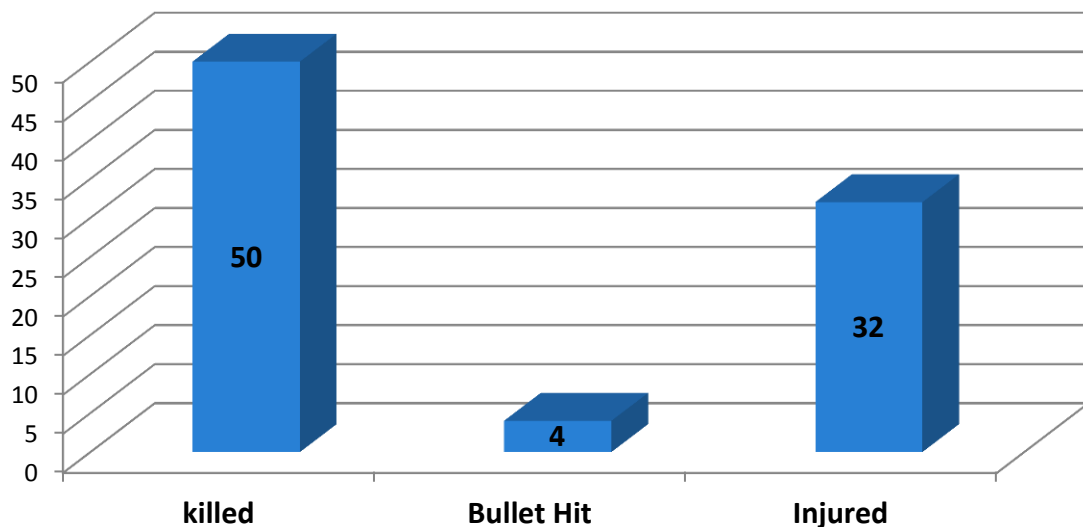
<sup>41</sup><http://www.thedailystar.net/country/kidnapped-boy-rescued-1270384>

<sup>42</sup><http://www.thedailystar.net/country/abducted-boy-found-dead-septic-tank-1272025>

<sup>43</sup><http://www.thedailystar.net/country/2-abducted-madrasa-girls-rescued-1275511>

# VIOLENT ATTACK

Everyone has the right to life, liberty, and security. So the state is obliged to protect the citizens from all kinds of criminal attack to them. 'The obligation of protection' requires the state to prevent violations of rights of citizens by third parties. This obligation also implies that state has to exercise due diligence to prevent, punish, investigate or redress the harm caused by acts of private persons or entities. In spite of growing concern of criminal attack, the number of incidences is gradually increasing day by day. HRSC try to detect and divulged all kinds of violent attack from August 2016.



**Figure 10: statistics of Violent Attacks in August '16**

The bar chart provides information regarding the violent attack on armless civilian. According to the data in Human Rights Support Centre (HRSC) in August 2016, a total 57 incidents of violent attack have happened and 50 were killed in these attacks, 32 were seriously injured and around 04 persons have been bullet hit.

Selected cases are as analyzed: On August 4, 2016, Miscreants shot a local leader of Juba League, the youth front of ruling Awami League, to death at Companiganj in Noakhali. The victim, Abu Sufian, 38, son of Abdur Rashid, was the joint secretary of Char Parbati union unit Juba League. Syed MdFazle Rabbi, the officer-in-charge of Companiganj police station, said Sufian was gossiping with locals at Chowdhury that Bazar around 10:00pm on Thursday when a group of miscreants attacked and opened fire on him.<sup>44</sup>

On August 09, 2016 unidentified criminals stabbed an easy-bike driver to death in Gafargaon upazila of Mymensingh. The deceased is JahirHossain, 22, son of late Abdul Motalab of Subarnapur village. Police said criminals waylaid Jahir near Garuhata area around 10:00pm

<sup>44</sup><http://www.jugantor.com/online/country-news/2016/08/05/21222/>

and stabbed him indiscriminately with sharp weapons, leaving him seriously injured. He was later declared at a hospital.<sup>45</sup>

On August 11, 2016, a local Jubo League activist was found murdered in Station Road area under Gafargaon upazila. The deceased was Pappu Miah, 22, son of late Abdul Khaleque of Gafargaon municipality. Informed by locals, police recovered the body from the area and sent it to a hospital morgue for autopsy.<sup>46</sup>

On August 14, 2016, one of the two bKash staff, who was shot by muggers in Rajshahi city four days ago, died at Rajshahi Medical College Hospital. Rabiul Islam, 40, of Kajla area was undergoing treatment with bullet injuries in the chest and abdomen, said Humayun Kabir, officer-in-charge of Motihar Police Station. Mominul Islam Polish, another staff, was also shot in his leg during the attack. Muggers shot them in front of Bangla Track Cricket Academy after failing to snatch Tk 12 lakh from the duo.<sup>47</sup>

On August 16, 2016, a union parishad (UP) member was hacked to death near his residence at Paikasha village in Santhia upazila. The deceased was Shah Jamal, 35, a member of Dhopadah UP. A gang of 8/10 hacked Jamal, leaving him critically injured when he was returning home from Dhulauri Bazar. He later died at the upazila health complex.<sup>48</sup>

On August 21, 2016, unidentified assailants hacked a woman to death in her house at the capital's Dakkhin Khan. Tenants of the building said victim Soraya Begum, 52, was killed around 1:00pm when she went to an apartment on the second floor to show it to some prospective tenants.<sup>49</sup>

On August 21, 2016, a local leader of Jatiyatabadi Shwecchasebak Dal has killed allegedly over a previous enmity at Khuliapara in Sylhet city. Tazul Islam, 50, was the husband of former city councilor Sahana Begum Shanu. Witnesses said three unidentified men riding a motorbike intercepted and hacked Tazul to death in Garam Dewan Mazar area when he was returning home around 11:00pm.<sup>50</sup>

On August 26, 2016, a local leader of Bangladesh Nationalist Party was beaten to death at Dumuria in Khulna. The victim was Md Abul Kalam Fakir, 40, a resident of Bhandar court in Dumuria. He was the vice-president of Bhandar court union unit BNP. A gang of miscreants swooped on Abul Kalam between 10:30pm and 11:00pm while he was going to a shrimp enclosure adjacent to his house, said Tajul Islam, police.<sup>51</sup>

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<sup>45</sup><http://www.thedailystar.net/country/driver-stabbed-death-1267330>

<sup>46</sup><http://www.jugantor.com/online/country-news/2016/08/11/21827>

<sup>47</sup><http://bangla.samakal.net/2016/08/14/230578>

<sup>48</sup><http://www.mzamin.com/article.php?mzamin=27411&cat=9/>

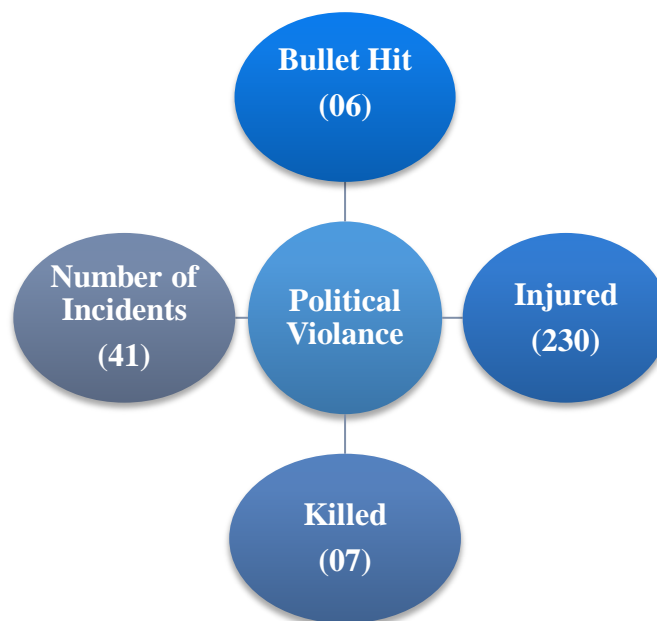
<sup>49</sup><http://www.thedailystar.net/city/woman-hacked-death-capital-1273672>

<sup>50</sup><http://www.thedailystar.net/city/pro-bnp-leader-hacked-death-sylhet-1273507>

<sup>51</sup><http://newagebd.net/248691/bnp-leader-killed-khulna/>

# POLITICAL VIOLENCE

Political violence in Bangladesh is a banal phenomenon. The role and way of democratic politics have been subjected to a great question due to the considerable number of political classes among the parties as well as intra parties. At present, it has been considered a sign of an immature or even immoral political class.<sup>52</sup>After assuming state power by Awami League Government through 5<sup>th</sup>March 2014 by controversial election, political violence is still continued. But due to limited space for opposition parties, now political violence are mostly intra-factional clashes of ruling party over the issues of supremacy, tender, and possession of power, collecting subscription, grabbing land etc. The activist of opposite political parties is being tortured, killed by the activist of ruling parties in every corner of the country.



**Figure 11: statistics of Political Violence in August'16**

*The figure presents information about the political violence in August 2016. According to Human Rights Support Centre (HRSC) information, a total of 07 people were killed, around 06 were bullet hit, and almost 230 people were injured due to political related issues. Most of the political violence occurred among the sub-organization of ruling party on the supremacy of power or tender.*

Selected cases are as follows: On August 01, 2016 Three Bangladesh Chhatra League (BCL) men were shot during a scuffle between two factions in front of Chittagong College in the port city. Fellow activists of the injured then blocked traffic on the road in front of the college till 3:30pm, when police charged baton to disperse them. Activist Imam Hossain was sent to Dhaka for better treatment. Ismail Hossain Jibon, deputy secretary of education affair of

<sup>52</sup> Islam and Suykens, Distribution of Political Violence in Bangladesh 2016,



Chittagong city unit, and Mobarak Uddin Bappa, an alleged Chawbazar unit leader, are undergoing treatment at Chittagong Medical College Hospital. None of the three are students of the college.<sup>53</sup>

On August 01, 2016 Comilla University was declared closed for an indefinite period as clashes between two rival factions of Chhatra League left a BCL leader dead and at least 10 students injured. The dead BCL leader is Khalid Saifullah, a final year honors student of the marketing department. He was the organizing secretary of KaziNazrul Islam Hall unit of BCL.<sup>54</sup>

On August 11, 2016, Chittagong University (CU) proctor and two cops were injured in an alleged attack by the activists of Bangladesh Chhatra League (BCL) of the university unit. According to witnesses, BCL men allegedly carried out the attack while the proctor and cops were trying to save a student who the BCL men claimed to be an Islami Chhatra Shibir (ICS) leader and allegedly stabbed and beat up.<sup>55</sup>

On August 27, 2016, Jagannath University unit of Bangladesh Chhatra League, the ruling party student wing, attacked the agitating students while observing the first spell of a two-day fresh strike on the campus to press home their demands for constructing residential halls on the vacated land of Dhaka Central Jail on Nazimuddin Road. The students alleged that at least 15 agitators were injured in Chhatra League attack while the students started bringing out a procession from the campus.<sup>56</sup>

On August 29, 2016, Bangladesh Chhatra League activists of Chittagong University unit beat up a student suspecting him of being an Islami Chhatra Shibir man on the campus. Omar Faruq, a third-year student of Bangla of the university, who was given primary treatment at CU medical centre, said he was attacked by 20 to 30 BCL men while he along with his friends was gossiping before the Shaheed Minar.<sup>57</sup>

On August 12, 2016, two people were killed in an attack by rivals over a previous enmity at Dhanaitari in Sadar Dakkhin upazila of Comilla. The deceased were identified as Jamal Hossain, 60, son of Alek Hossain, and GiasUddin, 45, son of Amir Hossain of the village.<sup>58</sup>

On August 05, 2016 A Jubo League activist was shot dead by his rivals in Chowdhurirhat of Companiganj upazila in Noakhali. Md Abu Sufian, 30, son of MdAbdur Rashid, was a member of the upazilaJubo League, said Azam Pasha Rumel, president of the unit of the youth wing of the Awami League.<sup>59</sup>

<sup>53</sup> <http://www.prothom-alo.com/bangladesh/article/931654>

<sup>54</sup> <http://www.bd-pratidin.com/first-page/2016/08/02/160662#sthash.116MAVmP.dpuf>

<sup>55</sup> <http://www.thedailystar.net/city/cu-proctor-duty-cops-injured-bcl-attack-1268452>

<sup>56</sup> <http://newagebd.net/248894/bcl-men-attack-protesters-jagannath-univ/>

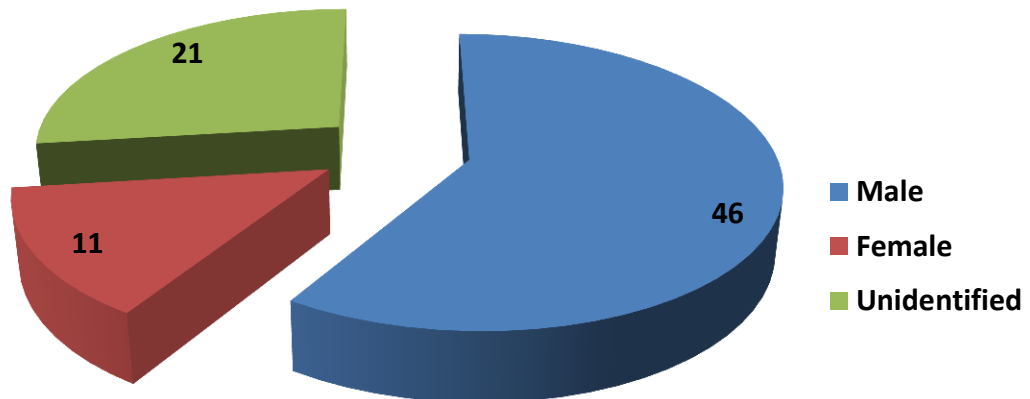
<sup>57</sup> <http://www.mzamin.com/article.php?mzamin=29354&cat=9>

<sup>58</sup> <http://newagebd.net/246002/two-killed-comilla-rival-attack/>

<sup>59</sup> <http://www.thedailystar.net/city/jubo-league-man-shot-dead-rivals-noakhali-1265293>

# RECOVERY OF DEAD BODY

Security of life is the foremost right for enjoyments of all others human rights. In Bangladesh, due to worsening law and order situation recovery of the dead body from the different place of the country has been regular incidents. Most of the killers of these incidents are not identified on the other hand sometimes dead bodies' identities are not found.



**Figure 12: Recovery of Dead Body in August'16**

*The presented chart illustrates information about the recovery dead body. According to information collected by HRSC August 2016, a total of 78 dead bodies were found in different area of the country, among of them 46 bodies were male and 11 bodies were female and 21 bodies were unidentified.*

Selected cases are as follows: On August 02, 2016 Police recovered bodies of three women of a family, who had earlier gone missing from Gazipur, from the Jamuna River at Enayetpur of Sirajganj district. The victims Meherun Akter, 45, wife of Hadikul Mondol, Nasrin Mondol, 30, wife of Badal Mondol, and Nasrin's adopted daughter Jaimati, 5, went out from their Tengra village home in Sreepur upazila of Gazipur district to see a doctor on Sunday, police quoted the family members as saying.<sup>60</sup>

On August 02, 2016 a 13-year-old boy was found dead in a pond at Pathortola village in Atway upazila of Panchagarh, Thakurgaon. The victim is Md Labu, 13, son of Babul Hossain of the village. Locals said Labu went to take a bath in the pond on Monday and went missing. On information, firefighters recovered the body the following day.<sup>61</sup>

On August 04, 2016 a man was found dead at Bongram village in Nagarkanda upazila of the Faridpur district. The deceased was identified as Pannu Munshi, 45, son of late Jahurul

<sup>60</sup><http://www.thedailystar.net/country/3-missing-women-found-dead-1263514>

<sup>61</sup><http://www.thedailystar.net/country/boy-found-dead-1263490>

Haque Munshi of the village. Sub-Inspector Sukanto Dutta of Nagarkanda Police Station said locals spotted Pannu lying unconscious on Nagarkanda-Purapara road around 7:00pm. They later took him to Nagarkanda Upazila Health Complex where the doctors declared him dead, the SI said.<sup>62</sup>

On August 06, 2016 Police recovered the body of a youth from the roadside of Sylhet-Tamabil highway at Dashpara in Sylhet. The deceased is Khaled Ahmed, 30, of Chakgram village under Khadimpara. The body was sent to Sylhet Osmani Medical College Hospital for an autopsy, said Shahjalal Munshi, officer-in-charge of Shahporan Police Station.<sup>63</sup>

on August 07, 2016 Police recovered the body of a college student from the Jamuna River in Dhigolkandi area under Shariakandi. The deceased was Rony Hossain, 20, son of Sarwar Hossain of Malgram area in the town, and a third-year student of Government Shah Sultan College. Police said on Saturday, Rony along with his four friends went to take a bath in the river and went missing.<sup>64</sup>

On August 7, 2016, An unidentified youth, aged around 25, was found dead in Chapulia area in Gazipur city. Joydebpur police subinspector MD Hazzaz Hossain said they recovered the body, which was tied to a tree, being informed by local people and sent it to Shaheed Tajuddin Ahmad Medical College Hospital morgue for post-mortem examination.<sup>65</sup>

On August 10, 2016, Police recovered the body of a missing minor boy from a ditch at Edilpur village in Sadullapur upazila yesterday. The victim was Jobeyer Mia, 6, son of Anwarul Mia of the village. He went missing on August 7. Police suspected criminals strangled the boy and dumped the body in the ditch.<sup>66</sup>

On August 13, 2016, Police recovered the body of a local trader from Teesta River in Hatibandha upazila of the Lalmonirhat district. The deceased is Fazal Haque, 35, son of Azizar Rahman of Pashchim Chhatnai village in Dimla upazila of Nilphamari. On information, police recovered the body and sent it to the hospital morgue for autopsy.<sup>67</sup>

On August 15, 2016, a local BNP leader was found dead in Bhaluka upazila of the Mymensingh district. The deceased, Mehedi Hasan Pappu, 24, son of Ayub Ali Sarker, was president of Bharaduba union unit of BNP. Pappu, a resident of Bhaluka municipality area, went out of his house around 1:00am on Sunday and did not return home.<sup>68</sup>

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<sup>62</sup><http://www.ittefaq.com.bd/wholecountry/2016/08/04/78978.html>

<sup>63</sup><http://www.thedailystar.net/city/youth-found-dead-sylhet-1265647>

<sup>64</sup><http://www.thedailystar.net/country/college-student-found-dead-1266139>

<sup>65</sup><http://www.prothom-alo.com/bangladesh/article/939517/>

<sup>66</sup><http://www.thedailystar.net/country/missing-boy-found-dead-1267807>

<sup>67</sup><http://www.thedailystar.net/country/trader-found-dead-river-1269478>

<sup>68</sup><http://www.thedailystar.net/country/bnp-leader-found-dead-1270333>

# AT A GLANCE HUMAN RIGHT SITUATION OF BANGLADESH (AUGUST'16)

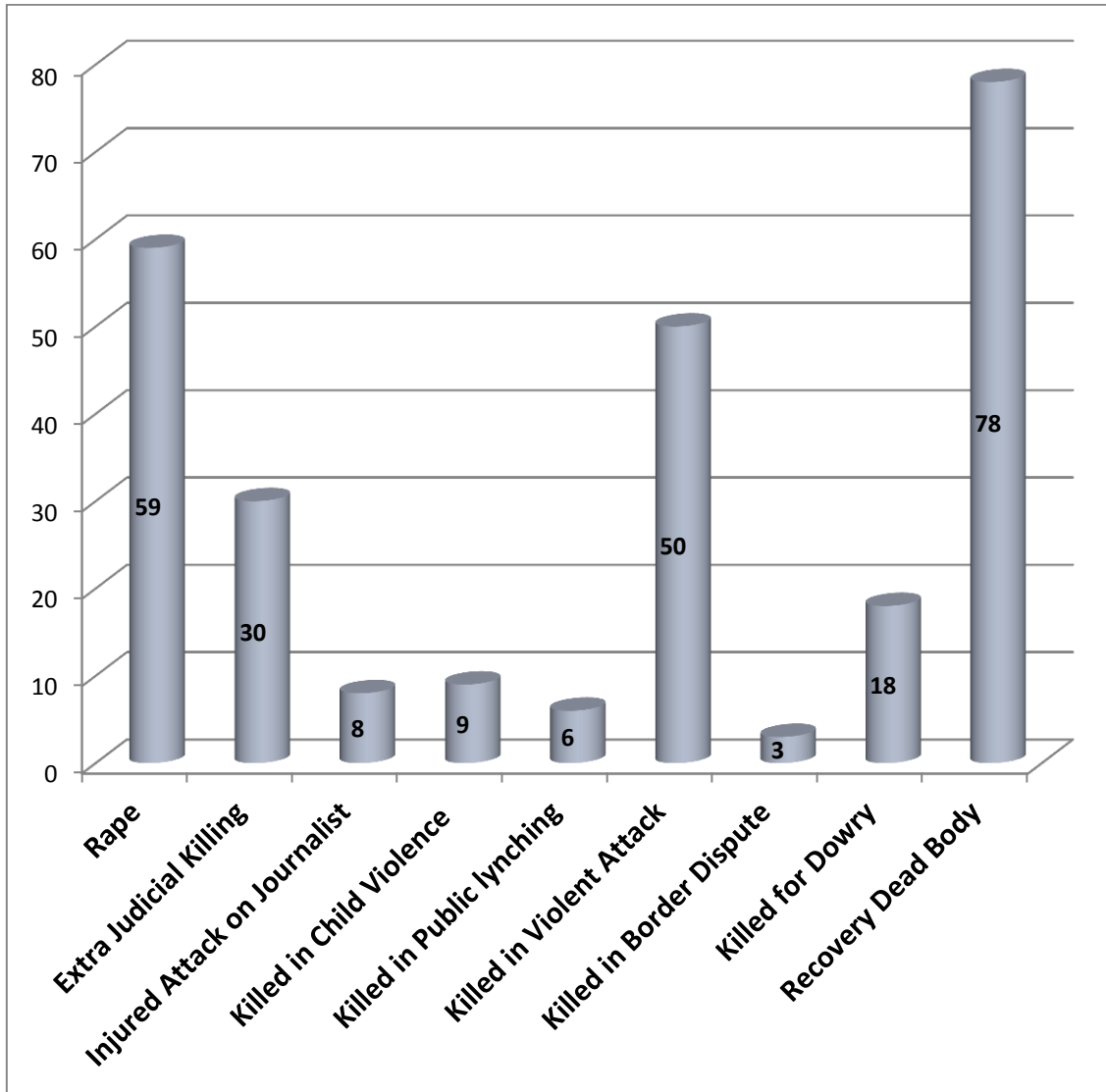


Figure 13: Human Right Situation of Bangladesh at a Glance in August 2016

# CONCLUSION

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To end with, it is observed that the human rights situation in Bangladesh was pitiful in August 2016. This is mostly because of the failure of the public administration to protect the life and property of the common people. Regularly, security forces were getting involved in the abduction and killing as the reports suggest. The incident of torture, oppression, and arbitrary arrests by law enforcement agencies became more common in Bangladesh than before. It is claimed by some stakeholders that the Government authority through its administrative mechanism is randomly abusing its legitimized power and committing torture to the common people for articulating their self-desire as well as securing the vested interest of the ruling party which is unexpected.

The problem is that the government is not taking any effective measures to improve the situation rather than blaming the oppositions, and thus escaping from their responsibilities. Violent attacks, domestic violence, and rape have become significant features of the deterioration of human rights conditions in August 2016. Political turmoil between rival political parties is gradually intensified. Many innocent citizens are facing different forms of suppression, discrimination, and exploitation by different vested quarters without any justified allegations. Although UDHR and Constitution of Bangladesh (Article no. 27-44) strictly defend all forms of human rights, it's a matter of deep concern that they have been denied by most incumbents of the government.

It might be estimated that if human rights situation gradually deteriorates as it happens during the August 2016 then the whole country would be undisciplined, anarchic, unstable as well as disordered. Upon such alarming circumstances, HRSC calls to every conscious citizen and non-state actors to be more vocal against these sorts of deplorable human rights situations in the country. HRSC also urges the Government to be more responsive in protecting the life and property of the general people and thereby fulfill their constitutional commitment.

## RECOMMENDATION

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- ❑ The government should take necessary steps to find out the victims of disappearance and handed back them to their families. HRSC urges the government to abide by the agreements of the international convention for the protection of all persons from enforced disappearance, adopted by the UN on December 20, 2006, in a proper manner.
- ❑ The fair practice of democratic system is the prerequisite to ensure the human rights. Hence, the Government should initiate the cordial dialogue with all major political parties to resolve the deadlock regarding the election procedure and find out the proper way to ensure stable political situation and democratic system in the country.
- ❑ Violence against women (VAW) is both structural and cultural. So, actions should be taken to create a culture against VAW at all spheres and criminal must be faced before the law.
- ❑ The government needs to form a special independent agency or judiciary investigation team to inquiry every incident of extra-judicial killing, enforce disappearance and abduction. After an investigation, real culprits should be given exemplary punishment.
- ❑ The Proper initiative has to be taken to ensure the security of women, children, and minority group members. Equity must be ensured in every sphere of social, economic and political life.
- ❑ The Government should be flexible in the matter of freedom of expression. All types of print and electronic media should enjoy fearless opportunity to broadcast their news even though it goes against the Government. The Government has to be more tolerant of the oppositions and their ideas.
- ❑ Arbitrary arrests of persons with reverse political ideology must be stopped. The Government should immediately retract the repressive special powers act of 1974 and the Information and Communication Technology Act 2006 (Amended 2013).
- ❑ The Government must ensure the accountability and transparency of the members of law enforcement agencies and should take effective measures to end impunity.