

Monthly Human Rights Observation Report on Bangladesh

November, 2016



**HUMAN RIGHTS SUPPORT CENTER
(HRSC)**

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Human Right Support Center committed to ensuring all sorts of human rights for people through building awareness as well as monitoring and publishing human rights situation, providing legal aid to the poor and victims, helping destitute people and conducting advocacy with the government and other concerned authorities from home and abroad. HRSC also encourages the inclusion of common people in various human rights activities. As a part of its mission, HRSC regularly publishes monthly, quarterly, half-yearly and yearly human rights observation report based on twelve prominent national newspapers of the country. As part of this initiative, HRSC has published monthly Human Rights observation report in November 2016 based on data collected from the dailies and fact-finding reports from its regional representatives. It is observed human rights violation continues almost with the same flow as same as before. From this report, it is evident that extra-judicial killing, domestic violence, abduction, have increased tremendously. Moreover, the number of rape causes, gang-rape, and child-rape has also increased unexpectedly.

According to the sources of HRSC, at least 22 persons were killed extra-judicially in November 2016. Out of them, 17 people were killed in the name of 'crossfire/gunfights', 03 were shot to death and 02 died in the custody. The deaths occurred during raids, arrests as well as during the operations conducted by the law-enforcement agencies (LEAs). As usual, the government regrettably describes these deaths as "crossfire/gunfights/encounter killings" and so on.

Moreover, the HRSC report finds that in November 2016, a total of 67 females were raped. Among of them, 44 were adult, whereas alarmingly 23 were children under 16. It's a rising concern in the incidence of raping crime that among victims at least 10 of them have been gang-raped. Among Of the victims, at least one was brutally killed after being raped. About 22 women were killed in the family feud and 03 females were injured.. Approximately, 14 incidents of dowry-related violence were reported. About 08 were killed and 06 women were physically abused over dowry demands. A total of 31 girls and women were reportedly victims of sexual harassment. Among of them, 21 were assaulted and 10 were stalked. Around 03 females became victims of acid violence in November 2016.

It has also been reported that, a total of 34 people were abducted in different areas of the country, among of them approximately 25 were male, 03 female, 06 children, and 05 were killed after the abduction. Moreover, at least 07 people were killed in political violence whereas around 12 people were killed through lynching. HRSC also tracked the "attacks on minority", as documented by HRSC in November 2016, at least 02 minor people were killed, around 04 houses and 13 temples were attacked, and 20 minority members were injured in a total of 18 incidents.

It is alarming that a total of 14 violent incidents were against children, 08 victims lost their life and 18 were critically injured. On the violent attacks on unarmed civilians, a total of 54 incidents have been happened, where 44 were killed and 28 seriously were injured, and roughly 07 persons were hit bullet.

On the other hand, due to the silence of the Government combined with its loose foreign policy with India, unexpected occurrences increased in the border area of the country. Bangladeshi citizens became the victims of suspected killings, torture, and other forms of inhumane treatments. It has been reported that 03 Bangladeshi citizens were killed, 02 were injured, and nearly 06 were arrested by the Indian Border Security Force (BSF). Such human rights violation has not even been reported to the respective high commission in some cases. As a result, such events have been increasing day by day.

HRSC expects that this report will help mass people, civil society organizations as well as an international community by providing them with a concrete and evidential exposure to current dreadful and degrading human rights situation in Bangladesh. HRSC is deeply concerned about the degradation of human rights condition in the country. It urges both public and private human rights organizations as well as common citizens to raise their voice to protect and promote human rights in Bangladesh.

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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.¹ 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 RAB² 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.³ 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.

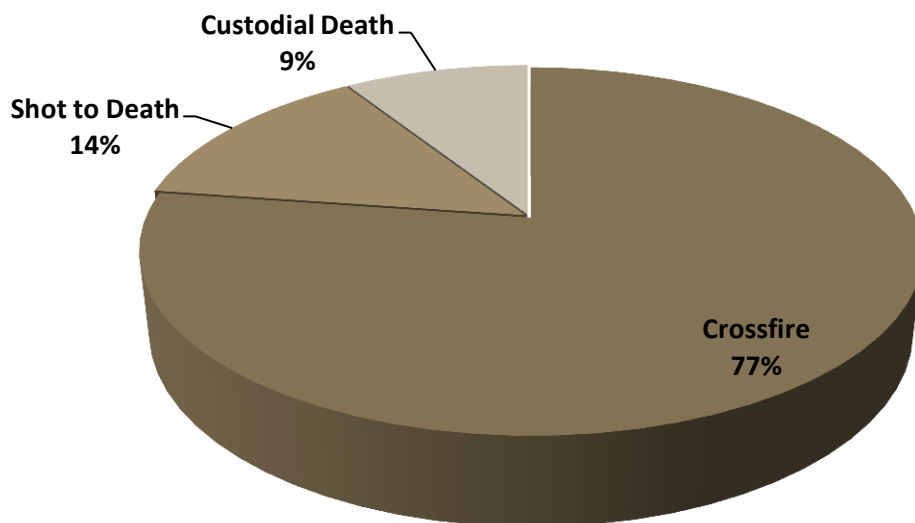


Figure 01: Scenario of Encounter killing in November 2016

The given pie chart provides information about the extra-judicial killing scenario in November 2016: According to human rights support center (HRSC) report, a total of 22 persons were alleged kill extra-judicially. Out of them, 17 people were killed in the name of ‘crossfire/ gunfights’, 02 were shot to death and almost two 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 November 02, 2016 A Jatiyatabadi Jubo Dal activist was killed in a "gunfight" between two criminal gangs in Begaritala of Jessore's Monirampur, police said. The victim is Anisur Rahman, 34, of Lauri village in the same upazila. However, Anis' cousin Babul Akhter alleged that some plainclothes policemen picked up his cousin from his house.⁴

On Nov 06, 2016 a suspected robber was killed in a gunfight between police and robber gang in Ramnagar area of Magura-Jhinaidah highway of Magura. The dead is identified as SowkatMandal, 38, of Komarpara village of Madhukhali in Faridpur. Police also recovered a firearm, two rounds of bullet, three machetes and one local sharp weapon from the spot.⁵

On November 07, 2016an alleged robber was killed in a "gunfight" with police at Alamkhali Bazaar on Magura-Jhenidah highway in MaguraSadarupazila. The deceased, Shawkat Ali Mondal, 38, of Kumarpara village in Faridpur'sMadhukhali, was a member of an inter-district robber gang, said police.⁶

On November 09, 2016 an alleged robber was killed in a "gunfight" between his cohorts and police in HabiganjSadarupazila. The dead is Alal Mia, 36, of Sultansi village of the upazila. Sub-inspector MizanurRahman of the police station said Alal was facing ten cases filed with the different police station in the district.⁷

On Nov 11,2016 Mohammad GausulAzam Dollar, general secretary of Gaibandha district unit Bangladesh Nationalist Party, died at GaibandhaAdhunik Hospital while in custody. He was 48. MdMahabuburRahman, the superintendent of Gaibandha Jail, said Gausul suffered a heart attack in the morning. Later, he was taken to the hospital where he died around 8:30am.⁸

On nov 18, 2016 Three people were killed in separate "gunfights" with law enforcers in Feni and Jessore. In Feni, a patrol team of RAB conducted a drive in Lalpol area while the robbers were taking preparation to commit robbery on a nearby highway around 2:45am, triggering a "gunfight", said a text message of Rab received. Two robbers died on the spot. In Jessore, a listed criminal was shot dead in a reported gunfight between two groups of criminals at Kholadanga area. The victim was identified as HafizurRahman, 35, a listed criminal of Sasthitala area of the town.⁹

On 23 Nov 2016 a ringleader of an inter-district robber gang was killed in a gunfight between his cohorts and police at Kalagachhia village in Amtoliupazila, Barguna. The deceased was identified as Abdul Jabbar, 50, of the village.Four policemen were injured during the gunfight.Police sent Jabbar's body to local hospital for autopsy.¹⁰

⁴ <http://www.thedailystar.net/frontpage/jubo-dal-leader-killed-gunfight-1308676>

⁵ <http://www.jugantor.com/online/country-news/2016/11/07/29904/>

⁶ <http://www.thedailystar.net/backpage/robber-killed-shootout-1311223>

⁷ <http://www.prothom-alo.com/bangladesh/article/1017931>

⁸ <http://www.mzamin.com/article.php?mzamin=39951&cat=9/ফ>

⁹ <http://www.newagebd.net/article/3050/three-killed-in-gunfights-in-feni-jessore>

¹⁰ <http://www.bd-pratidin.com/country/2016/11/24/187319#sthash.7jywtYLw.dpuf>

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.¹¹In 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”.¹²Violence 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 November 2016. HRSC provides the following data has been taken from 12 prominent daily newspapers in Bangladesh.

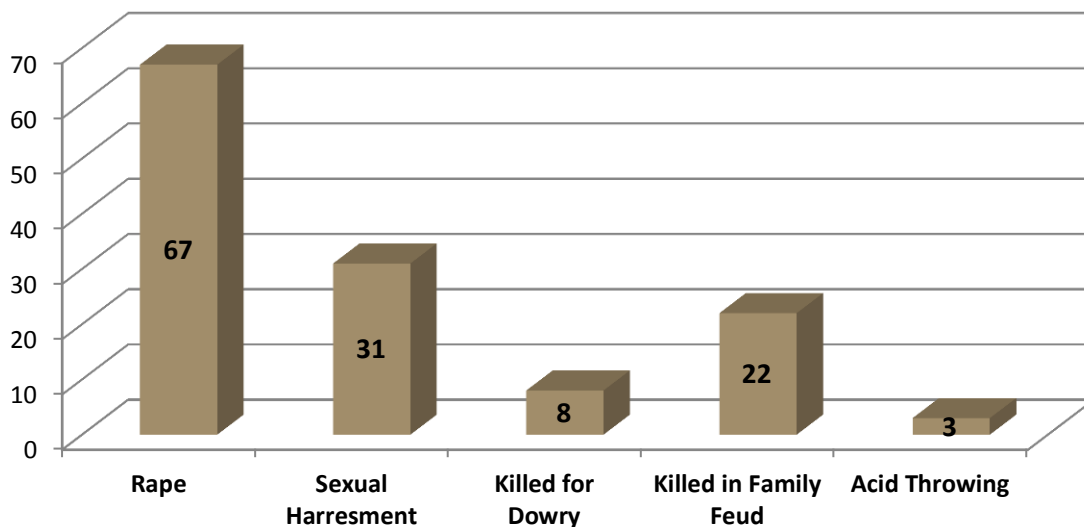


Figure 02: Violence against Women in November'16

HRSC identifies 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, physical and mental abuse. According to the HRSC, the supplied graph illustrates about information of violence against women in November 2016 are detailed:

¹¹ (UN General Assembly, 2006)

¹² (General Assembly Resolution 48/104 Declaration on the Elimination of Violence against Women, 1993)

Rape

- A total number of 67 females were raped. Among of them 51 were victims of single rape and 10 were subjected to gang rape and 23 were children below the age of 16 (including single and gang rape). Approximately one was killed after being raped. On the other hand; around 12 incidents have been attempted to rape.

Killed in Family Feud

- in November 2016 About 22 women were killed in the family feud and 03 females have been injured. Out of them, 25 were an incidents of Family Feud.

Dowry Related Violence

- Approximately 14 incidents of dowry-related violence were reported in November 2016. About 08 were killed and 06 women were physically abused over dowry demands.

Sexual Harassment

- According to information collected by HRSC, a total of 31 girls and women were reportedly victims of sexual harassment in November 2016. Among them, 21 were assaulted and 10 were stalked.

Acide Violence

- almost 03 female became victims of acid violence and critically injured in november 2016. A majority of the acid attacks on women occurs due to the refusal of the proposal of love, marriage or sex advances or over land disputes or failure of affairs or not withdrawal case.

Some rape-related cases are cited: On November 02, 2016 a woman sustained burn injuries as her husband threw acid on her face over a family feud in Sharshaupazila of Jessore. The injured is Sabina Khatun, 28, wife of Ripon, 42, of Dhannokhola village. Police said Sabina has been staying at her father's residence at AmdalaGatipara village since the separation. Ripon threw acid on her face while she was sleeping at her father's hous, leaving her seriously injured.¹³

¹³ <http://www.thedailystar.net/country/acid-thrown-sleeping-woman-1308562>

On November 01, 2016 a 10-year-old girl has allegedly been raped in Savar on the outskirts of the capital. The suspected rapist was identified by the girl as Ratan, a youth who used to visit her family sometimes, her mother, a housemaid. Around 10:00pm, Ratan met the girl and asked her to go to a local fair in nearby Arapara area with him. As she agreed, they went to the fair where. While returning, Ratan, however, took the girl to a nursery near Savar bus stop and raped her throughout the night, said the mother, adding.¹⁴

On November 02, 2016 two students of a private nurse training institute in Rangpur city were allegedly gang-raped six days ago. One of the victims filed a rape case with Rangpur Sadar Police Station against five people, including a classmate of theirs. The accused are Alamgir Kabir, 22, of Nilphamari's Jaldhaka, Shakil Ahmed, 23, Mohammad Polash, 25, Shah Alam, 28, and Mohammad Manik, 28, of Rangpur.¹⁵

On November 02, 2016 a homeless woman has allegedly been raped by six Ansar men at Dhaka Medical College Hospital, according a case filed. The 20-year-old said in the case statement that she was raped on the night of November 27. One of the suspects was detained, said Abu Bakar Siddique, officer-in-charge of Shahbagh Police Station, where she filed the case. The OC said she was a homeless woman from Comilla and used to roam in the hospital area.¹⁶

On November 03, 2016 a woman was hacked to death at Pashchim Kanudaskathi village in Rajapur of the district, said Officer-in-Charge (investigation) of Rajapur Police Station Md Harunur Rashid. The deceased was identified as Dulu Begum, 45, wife of late Abdur Rahim of the village. Dulu's sister-in-law Sufia Begum and Sufia's daughter Lakhi Akhtar hacked Dulu severely during an altercation over a trifling matter, police said.¹⁷

On November 06, 2016 a schoolgirl was raped by a youth in Barandipara Kadamtala area in Jessore district town. She is a student of Class IV at a local government primary school. The victim is undergoing treatment at Jessore Medical College Hospital, said Dr Rabiul Islam of the hospital. Police arrested the rapist, Mohammad Tuhin, 22, son of Jonab Ali, from Barandipara area the same day.¹⁸

On November 10, 2016 a group of alleged stalkers beat up eight students, including four girls, for protesting harassment of their classmate in Shariatpur. The injured are class-VIII students of Binodpur Public High School and this year's JSC examinees. They were admitted to Shariatpur Sadar Hospital. The incident happened in Sadarupazila's Dewankandi village in the afternoon when the students were on their way home from their exam centre at Angaria High School.¹⁹

¹⁴ <http://www.thedailystar.net/backpage/10-yr-old-raped-savar-1308007>

¹⁵ <http://www.jugantor.com/online/country-news/2016/11/02/29484>

¹⁶ <http://www.jugantor.com/online/national/2016/11/02/29441/>

¹⁷ <http://www.thedailystar.net/country/woman-killed-land-jhalakathi-1309222>

¹⁸ <http://www.thedailystar.net/country/schoolgirl-raped-jessore-1310683>

¹⁹ <http://www.thedailystar.net/backpage/stalkers-beat-8-jsc-students-protesting-harassment-1313116>

On November 13, 2016 A Junior School Certificate (JSC) examinee was raped allegedly by a neighbour at Dharia Belsara village in Baliadangi upazila of the Thakurgaon. Victim's father Jahangir Alam filed a case with Baliadangi Police Station in this connection, accusing alleged rapist Shajahan, 28, his father Abdul Baten, 50, and mother Sufia Khatun, 42.²⁰

On November 14, 2016 A five-year-old girl was raped allegedly by a 60-year-old man at Chumahon village of Baraigram upazila under the Natore. The deceased is Abu Musa, 60, son of late Yasin Ali of the village. "Villagers caught the alleged rapist and informed police who rushed to the spot and arrested him. The victim girl was admitted to Baraigram Upazila Health Complex," said Shahriar Khan, officer-in-charge (OC) of Baraigram Police Station.²¹

On November 14, 2016 a college girl was stabbed allegedly by her stalker in Pirojpur Sadar upazila Pirojpur. Injured Amina Rahman Akhi, 17, daughter of Anisur Rahman of Durgapur village, is an intermediate first year student of Tejdaskathi College. Akhi said a gang of three stalkers led by one Sajal, 27, of the area, on a motorbike waylaid her when she was returning home from the college around 3:30pm. At one stage, one of the stalkers stabbed her when she tried to resist them and fled the scene.²²

On November 15, 2016 A Junior School Certificate (JSC) examinee could not sit for the mathematics examination due to abuse by a stalker on way to her examination centre in Sarishabari municipality of the Jamalpur. The girl, 14, daughter of a poor farmer in the area, went out of her house to sit for the mathematics examination at Reaz Uddin Talukdar High School centre. On the way, Golam Mostafa, 32, son of AyenUddinMondal of Bolardiar village under the municipality, waylaid her and gave an illicit proposal around 9:30am as the girl boldly protested, Mostafa turned crazy and started pulling her to his house, a few yards from the spot, said locals.²³

On November 17, 2016 Pirojpur police arrested a youth on charge of raping a Class V madrasa girl in Sadar upazila of the Pirojpur. The arrestee, Mohsin Majhi, 25, son of Alauddin Majhi, is a resident of Durgapur village in the upazila. Police said Mohsin picked up the 12-year-old girl, also an Ebtedia examinee from Durgapur Nesaria Alim Madrasa, from her house around 11:30pm when her mother was asleep and father not at home. He later took the girl inside the toilet of a nearby school and raped her.²⁴

On November 23, 2016 a housewife was killed allegedly by her husband for dowry in Bhatara Bazar area in Sarishabari upazila of the Jamalpur. The deceased, Taposi, 22, wife of Lavlu Mia, 32, a cane made products trader of Mesta Satunia village in Sadar upazila. Victim's father Tofazzal Hossain, a resident of Chandanpur area in the upazila, said Lavlu had been putting pressure on Taposi for Tk 50,000 as dowry for the last couple of weeks.²⁵

²⁰ <http://www.thedailystar.net/country/jsc-examinee-raped-1314373>

²¹ <http://www.bdnews21.com/browse.php?link=jugantor.com>

²² <http://www.thedailystar.net/country/yet-another-college-girl-stabbed-stalker-1314901>

²³ <http://www.thedailystar.net/country/stalked-schoolgirl-trauma-1315279>

²⁴ <http://www.prothom-alo.com/bangladesh/article/1023193>

²⁵ <http://www.thedailystar.net/country/woman-murdered-dowry-1319455>

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 in Bangladesh. HRSC try to detect and divulged all kinds of violent attack from November 2016.

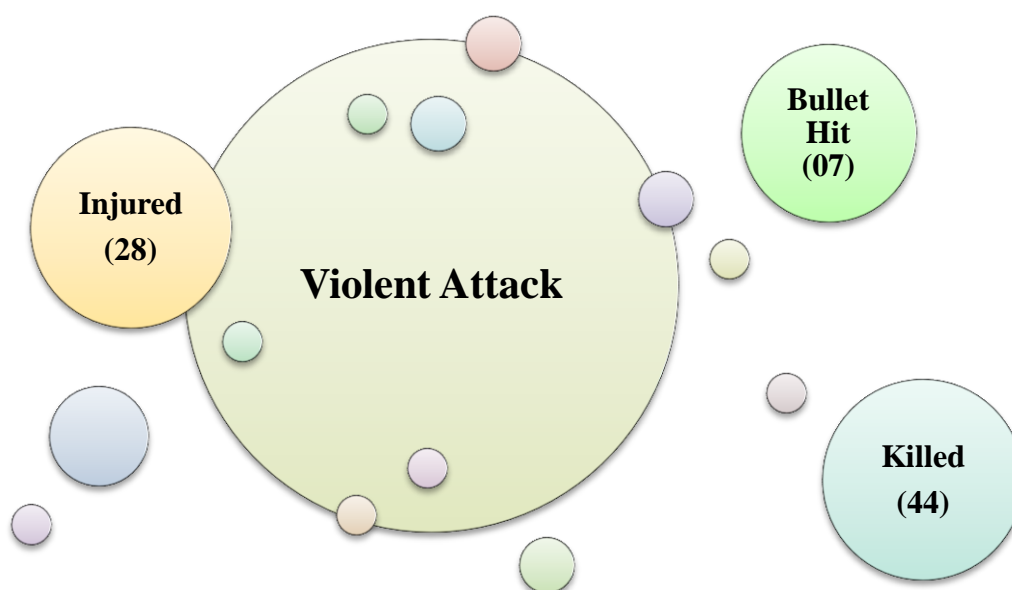


Figure 03: statistics of Violent Attacks in November '16

The chart provides information regarding the violent attack on armless civilian. According to the data in Human Rights Support Centre (HRSC) in November 2016, a total 54 incidents of violent attack have happened and 44 were killed in these attacks, 28 were seriously injured and around 07 persons have been bullet hit.

Selected cases are as analyzed: On November 01, 2016 an elderly woman was hacked to death at Natuapara in Kazipur upazila of Sirajganj. The victim was Fatema Begum, 75, wife of late Aksed Ali of the village. Police arrested the victim's son and his wife in this connection. On being informed by locals, police rushed to the spot and recovered the body from the victim's room.²⁶

On November 02, 2016 unidentified miscreants hacked a businessman then killed him by slitting his throat at Joydebpur Bazar in Mohanagar area of Gazipur. The deceased Tutul, 35, was a trader of stationary goods at Joydebpur Bazar. He was the son of freedom fighter

²⁶<http://www.thedailystar.net/country/elderly-woman-killed-1307830>

Abdul Baten of Munshipara area in Gazipur. Locals said a group of seven to eight people surrounded Tutul on the road near the fish market around 6:00pm and indiscriminately hacked him with sharp weapons. At one stage, when he fell down on the road they killed him slitting his throat and flew away. Tutul died on the spot.²⁷

On Nov 02, 2016 a man has been hacked to death at Harirampur in Manikganj allegedly for rejecting proposal of marriage for his daughter. The victim was identified as Billal Hossain, 40, of village Kakrol at Shibalay in the district. Police recovered the body that bore injury marks of hacking from a road of Machain Bazar on Thursday morning, said Nazrul Islam, the officer-in-charge of Harirampur police station.²⁸

On November 09, 2016 unidentified criminals stabbed a government college teacher and his wife at their home in Housing area of the town. Officer-in-Charge (OC) of Kushtia Model Police Station Shahabuddin Choudhury said four to five criminals entered the room of MdIsha Ali, 55, an associate professor, also head of Islamic studies department at Kushtia Government College, by breaking a window. Sensing that someone was in the room, Isha shouted for help. The criminals stabbed him and then his wife Shamsunnahar, 45, when she tried to protect her husband.²⁹

On November 10, 2016 a local leader of Bangladesh Chhatra League (BCL) was injured in an attack by criminals. The victim, Abu Sayeed Rubel, is the vice-president of Ghatail GBG College BCL. Officer-in-Charge Kamal Hossain of Ghatail Police Station said a gang of criminals stabbed Rubel with machetes when he was returning home around 12:30am. The identities of the attackers could not be known immediately.³⁰

On November 21, 2016 undefined criminals stabbed a police constable at Chandpur village in Damurhuda upazila of Chuadanga, Kushtia. The victim, Shamim Ahmed, currently serving at Jessore Police Lines, is now undergoing treatment at a private clinic in Chuadanga town. Quoting victim's wife Renuka, Officer-in-Charge Abdul Khaleque of Damurhuda Police Station said a gang of 4/5 intercepted the couple near a bridge while they were going to Chandpur village around 10:30pm.³¹

On Nov 21, 2016 a schoolboy was stabbed to death by miscreants at the Kewatkhali Railway School premises in Mymensingh town. The deceased was identified as Rasheduzzaman Liyon, 15, a class IX student of the school and son of Malaysia expatriate Akhteruzzaman, a resident of Bolashpur area of the town. Kamrul Islam, officer-in-charge of Kotwali Model Police Station, said miscreants stabbed Liyon near the school ground around 9:30am, leaving him critically injured. Later he died on the way to Mymensingh Medical College Hospital.³²

²⁷<http://www.prothom-alo.com/bangladesh/article/1012563>

²⁸<http://www.newagebd.net/article/1999/man-hacked-to-death-in-manikganj-for-rejecting-daughters-marriage-proposal>

²⁹<http://www.mzamin.com/article.php?mzamin=39530&cat=3/>

³⁰<http://www.thedailystar.net/country/bcl-leader-hurt-attack-1312909>

³¹<http://www.thedailystar.net/country/cop-stabbed-chuadanga-1318498>

³²<http://www.jugantor.com/online/country-news/2016/11/22/31558/>

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 November 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 November 2016.

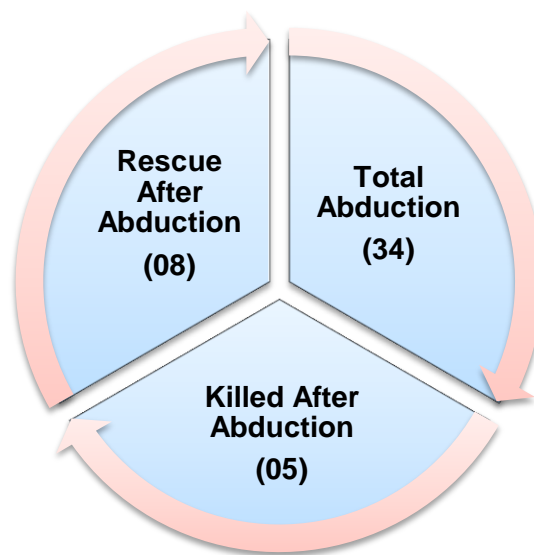


Figure 04: Statistics of Abduction in November’16

The supplied pie chart describes information about the abduction cases in November 2016 in Bangladesh, According to the human rights support center (HRSC) information, a total of 29 people were abducted, among of them, 07 were killed after the abduction. On the other hand, nearly 13 people were rescued by law enforcement agencies after the abduction.

Selected cases are as follows: On November 01, 2016 a man, who went missing on November 29, was found dead in Bonshai River in Mirzapur upazila, Tangail. The deceased is Tara Mia, 50, a fisherman of Bhoirpara village under neighbouring Basail upazila. Officer-in-Charge Main Uddin of Mirzapur Police Station said police recovered the body that bore several injury marks and sent it to Tangail Medical College Hospital for autopsy.³³

On November 03, 2016 a schoolgirl, who was abducted in Gopalpur upazila of the Tangail four days ago, is yet to be rescued. The victim's father Mahmudul Hasan Talukder on

³³<http://www.thedailystar.net/country/missing-man-murdered-1307824>

Wednesday at a press conference at Tangail Press Club urged the district and police administrations to take immediate initiatives to rescue his daughter. He alleged that one Mizanur Rahman of Sohail village along with his accomplices used to stalk his 14-year-old daughter on her way to school.³⁴

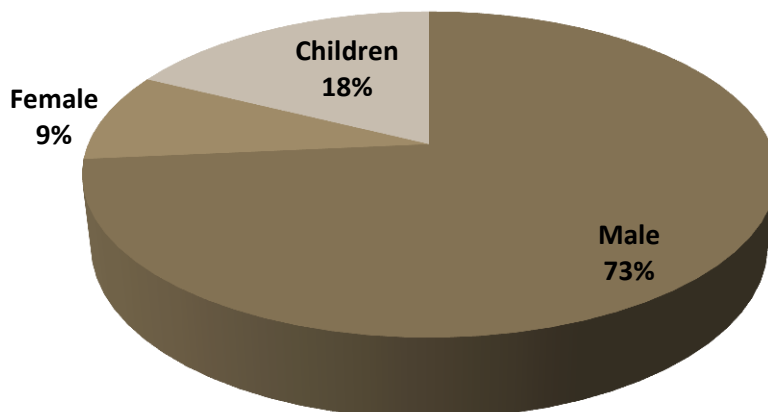


Figure 05: Categorization of Abduction in November'16

The given pie chart describes information about the abduction cases in November 2016 in Bangladesh. According to the human rights support center (HRSC) information, a total of 34 people were abducted, among of them, 25 were male, around 03 were female and nearly 06 were children.

Selected cases are as follows: On November 09, 2016 An Awami League (AL) leader was abducted from Maliat village in Maliat union under Kaliganj upazila of the, Jhenidah. Md Azizur Rahman, 48, secretary of Maliat union AL, also former chairman of the union, was abducted while he was taking a morning walk. Victim's nephew Khaminur Rahman Khan said his uncle went out for morning walk every day. On Tuesday, some men in a black microbus swooped on Azizur around half a kilometer from his house and took him away. Law enforcers might have picked him up, family members alleged.³⁵

On November 11, 2016 Police rescued a schoolgirl from Bilashi village of Deviganj upazila in Panchagarh, over three months after she was abducted from Nilphamari. On August 1, when the girl a 10th grader and resident of Kaliganj village in Nilphamari was returning home from school, a group of youths led by one Mostakim Islam, of the village, abducted her.³⁶

³⁴<http://www.thedailystar.net/country/abducted-girl-yet-be-rescued-1309210>

³⁵<http://www.prothom-alo.com/bangladesh/article/1016999>

³⁶<http://www.thedailystar.net/city/abducted-girl-rescued-after-3-months-1313398>

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.³⁷ The rights of every child to a standard of living adequate for the child's physical, mental, spiritual, moral, and social development".³⁸

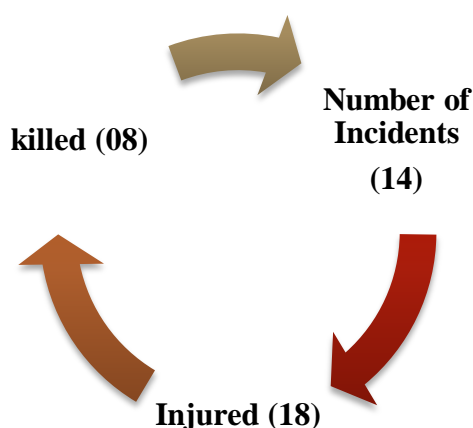


Figure 06: Violence against children in November '16

According to HRSC report, the graph presented below regarding the violence against children in November 2016, around 08 children's were killed and almost 18 children's have been critically injured in a total of nearly 14 incidents of Violence against Children.

Some important cases are mentioned below; On November 06, 2016 an eight-year-old boy was hacked to death by his drug addict maternal uncle over a trifling matter at Pashchim Koyra village in Madarganj upazila of the Jamalpur. The deceased is Mohammad Shahin, son of Al-Amin and Banu Begum of Phulbaria area under Sadar municipality. Shahin had been staying with his maternal grandparents since age of one.³⁹ On November 21, 2016 a man allegedly killed his nephew in Chittagong city's Halishahar. The deceased Md Yasin, 8, lived with his maternal grandmother Bedenunnesa and the uncle, Md Jewel, 40, in a Rampur slum since his father left him three years ago when his mother died. Police said Jewel took Yasin to a secluded place beside the slum and tried to sexually abuse him. As the boy tried to resist, Jewel hit his head against a wall, killing him instantly, and said police. Bedenunnesa found the blood-stained body on the spot.⁴⁰

³⁷ Abdul Halim, Constitution, Constitutional Law & Politics Bangladesh Perspective, 3rd ed p. 53.

³⁸ Convention on the Rights of the Child, 1989, Art. 27.

³⁹ <http://www.thedailystar.net/country/uncle-hacks-minor-nephew-death-1310692>

⁴⁰ <http://www.dailynayadiganta.com/detail/news/172403>

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.⁴¹ After assuming state power by Awami League Government through 5th 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.

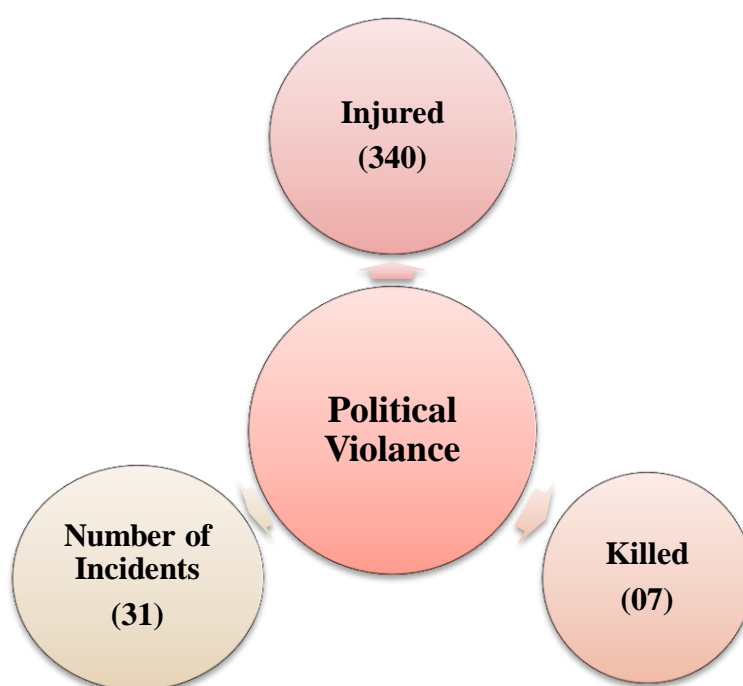


Figure 07: statistics of Political Violence in November'16

The figure presents information about the political violence in November 2016. According to Human Rights Support Centre (HRSC) information, a total of 07 people were killed, and almost 340 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 November 08, 2016 A Bangladesh Chhatra League activist was beaten up allegedly by his fellows on the Jahangirnagar University campus over establishing supremacy ahead of the formation of a JU unit BCL committee. Javed Sajal, a fourth year economics student of JU residing at its Meer Mosharraf Hossain Hall, is undergoing treatment at Enam Medical College Hospital in Savar, campus sources said. Some BCL activists, led by Subrata Kumar Saha, stormed into Sajal's room and alleged that

⁴¹ Islam and Suykens, Distribution of Political Violence in Bangladesh 2016,

he misbehaves with juniors, they said. The group forced him to get out of the room, prompting him to have an altercation which turned into a scuffle. Then they beat Sajal up, said the victims.⁴²

On Nov 20, 2016 At least five people, including, a policeman were injured in a clash between Jagannath University students and traders of Patuatuli market in the capital following an altercation over purchasing a wrist watch. The traders alleged that the clash erupted around 1:00pm as a few of the students tried to pay less than the actual price of a wrist watch. Both groups got into arguments and that three students were beaten by the traders, students and local people said.⁴³

On Nov 07, 2016 Titas Union Parishad chairman and one of his supporters died as their rival group men open fired at them at Gauripur bus-stand in Daudkandi of Comilla. The dead were identified as Monir Hossain, 45, chairman of Ziarkandi Union Parishad in Titasupazila in Comilla and his supporter Mohiuddin, 25. Sub-inspector of Dhaka Medical College and Hospital police out-post Bachchu Mia said around 8:00am Monir along with his supporters went to the bus-stand area where his rival group open fired at them indiscriminately.⁴⁴

On November 14, 2016 At least four people were killed and 50 others injured in a string of fierce clashes between the supporters of current and former union parishad chairmen over establishing supremacy in a remote char of Narsingdi's Raipura upazila. Armed with crude bombs, spears and other lethal weapons, the feuding groups clashed several times since morning at Amirabad and Sonakandi villages in Nilokkha Union. At least 10 houses were vandalised and six more torched in the two villages. The dead were identified as Manik Mia, 40, and Shahjahan, 40 of Amirabad village, and Khokon, 35, and Rakib, 16, of Sonakandi village.⁴⁵

On November 16, 2016 An Awami League activist was killed and 10 others were injured during an intra-party clash in Balipara Railway Station area under Trishal upazila of the Mymensingh over establishing supremacy in the locality. The dead Saiful Mollah, 40, son of Nasir uddin Mollah of Balipara, was supporter of Balipara Union AL President Golam Mohamamd Badal, also chairman of Balipara Union Parishad.⁴⁶

⁴²<https://www.dailyinqilab.com/details/47071/>

⁴³<http://www.newagebd.net/article/3242/jnu-students-trader-clash-leave-5-injured#sthash.xA0ednn7.dpuf>

⁴⁴<http://www.newagebd.net/article/2340/up-chairman-killed-in-comilla>

⁴⁵<http://www.jugantor.com/online/country-news/2016/11/14/30710/>

⁴⁶<http://www.prothom-alo.com/bangladesh/article/1022563/>

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.

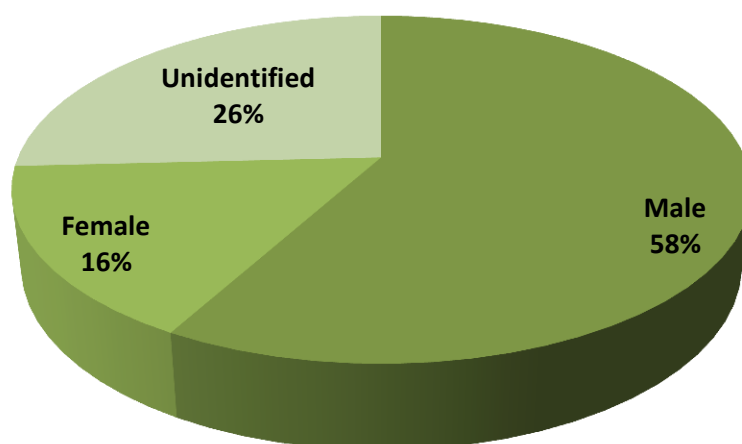


Figure 08: Recovery of Dead Body in November'16

The presented chart illustrates information about the recovery dead body. According to information collected by HRSC November 2016, a total of 62 dead bodies were found in the different area of the country, among of them 36 bodies were male and 10 bodies were female and 16 bodies were unidentified.

Selected cases are as follows: On November 01, 2016 A BNP activist was found dead in a bamboo cluster in Dodapara village under Thakurgaon Sadar. The deceased was Mokbul Hossain alias Mantu, 55, son of late Kalim Uddin of Daulatpur Sacarpara village under the upazila. Mokbul's wife Bachhai Akhter said she and her husband, a supporter of BNP-nominated chairman candidate Poygum Ali, were returning home after declaration of the result of the UP election when a group of AL activists attacked them. When Mokbul tried to run away, the AL activists chased him.⁴⁷

On November 01, 2016 Police recovered the body of a youth from a ditch at Oxygen Intersection in Chittagong. The deceased, Md Ripan, 20, son of Abdul Quader, of Satkania upazila, was a drug addict and went out of home; said police quoting his family. Ripan might have fallen off the six-story building near the ditch, suspect police. The body was sent to Chittagong Medical College Hospital morgue for autopsy.⁴⁸

⁴⁷ <http://www.thedailystar.net/country/bnp-activist-found-dead-1307827>

⁴⁸ <http://www.thedailystar.net/city/youth-found-dead-ctg-1308094>

On November 03, 2016 the body of a 45-year-old man was recovered from an empty field in Islampur upazila of the Jamalpur. The deceased, Rahim Badsha, son of late Basil Uddin of Porarchar Sardar para village in the upazila, was a farm laborer. Locals spotted his body in the field and informed the police, said Sadikur Rahman, officer-in-charge (investigation) of Islampur Police Station.⁴⁹

On Nov 05, 2016 the police recovered two bodies of youths at village Darpar of Daulatpur in Kushtia. The deceased were identified as Moshir Rahman, and Rakibul Molla, both aged 19, residents of the village. Locals spotted the bodies at a ground in the village informed the police.⁵⁰

On November 05, 2016 Police recovered the throat-slit body of a woman from her residence in Bangshal of the capital. She was identified as Jannatul Ferdous Urmee, 25, wife of Azgar Ali of the area, Officer-in-Charge (investigation) of Bangshal Police Station Kaikobadtold. The deceased's relatives suspected that Azgar might have killed Urmee, mother of a three-year-old son, by slitting her throat, said police who later detained Azgar.⁵¹

On November 08, 2016 Police recovered the hanging body of a woman at Majhpara area under Baksiganj municipality of the Jamalpur. The deceased was Jahanara Begum, 48, wife of Jahurul Haque of the area. Neighbours found Jahanara hanging from the ceiling of her house and informed the police.⁵²

On November 08, 2016 a woman was found dead with her throat being slit in her Modhubagh residence in Dhaka's Moghbazar. Dali Rani Banik, 42, wife of Sajal Banik who lives in Malaysia, resided on the top floor of a four-storey building with her two sons. On information from her younger son Dipta Banik, who noticed the body after returning home from outside, police recovered it, said Ramna police.⁵³

On Nov 20, 2016, Police night recovered hanging body of a central leader of Bangladesh Chhatra League, the ruling Awami League-backed student organization, from his rented house on Chittagong University campus. The deceased was identified as Diaz Irfan Chowdhury, 28, assistant secretary of central Chhatra League and former joint secretary of Chittagong University unit. Chittagong district additional superintendent of police Rezaul Masud said that police recovered Diaz's hanging body from his house, the door of which was locked from inside, at about 9:30pm. Earlier, a group of Chhatra League activists attacked Diaz's house protesting at hacking of Chittagong University Chhatra League vice-president Tayeful Hoque Topu. Diaz was named in the case.⁵⁴

⁴⁹ <http://www.thedailystar.net/country/farm-labourer-found-dead-1309171>

⁵⁰ <http://www.newagebd.net/article/2139/two-bodies-recovered-in-kushtia>

⁵¹ <http://www.thedailystar.net/city/throat-slit-body-woman-found-capital-1310332>

⁵² <http://www.bd-pratidin.com/country/2016/11/08/183247>

⁵³ <http://www.thedailystar.net/city/woman-found-dead-dhaka-house-1311889>

⁵⁴ <http://www.newagebd.net/article/3236/bcl-central-leader-found-dead-at-cu#sthash.hDT19H1s.dpuf>

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.”

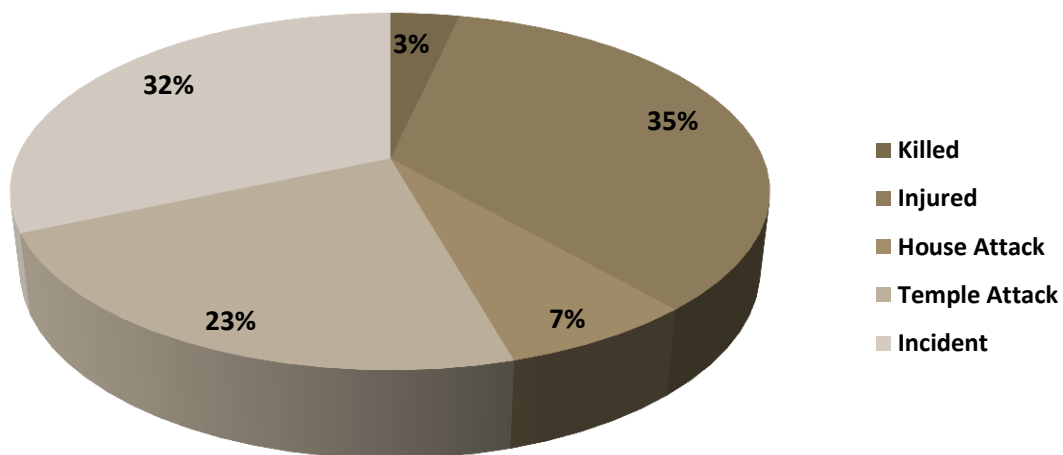


Figure 09: Statistics of attack on minority

According to information collected by HRSC in the month November 2016, around 02 people were killed, almost 13 temples were attacked, and almost 04 house attack and 20 minority members have been injured in a total almost 18 incidents.

Selected cases are as described here: On Nov 04, 2016 A Hindu temple was torched partially at Satpai in Netrakona. Police detained one Sumon Islam in connection with the incident. Sadar police officer-in-charge Abu Taher Dewan said fire was burnt at Ekata Sangha Kali Mandir and they detained the person for interrogation. The fresh incident took place amid a religious tension at Nasirnagar in Brahmanbaria where a good number of houses, business establishments and temples as well were damaged and robbed in attacks on Hindus on November 30.⁵⁵

On 5th November, 2016 unidentified miscreants set fire to Nasirnagar Upazila Vice-chairman Anjan Kumar Deb’s sadar house. Anjan Kumar Deb said, family members found smoke was emerging from his jute sticks store around 7pm which were preserved in varanda of his house. Family members extinguished the fire, he added. He was not present at the time but he

⁵⁵<http://www.newagebd.net/article/2142/temple-set-on-fire-in-netrakona-one-detained>

rushed home upon being informed of the incident, the vice chairman said. Nobody saw who set the fire, he said.⁵⁶

On Nov 05, 2016 in fresh attacks on temple, miscreants have damaged two idols at Kali temples at Phulkocha Kundupara in Sirajganj and Ponabalia of Jhalakati. Adhir Chandra Kundu, president of Sharbajanin Kalimatamandir, said miscreants severed the heads of the idols of Kali and Shitla and took them away any time. Hindu devotees noticed the incident and informed me, he added. Ponabalia Sarbajanin Kali Mandir committee general secretary Liton Chandra Shil said devotees found the idol of Kali totally damaged in the morning. He said devotees worshiped there on Saturday night.⁵⁷

On Nov 10, 2016 the minority Santals in Gaibandha were victims of a planned attack, alleged members of Sahebganj Baghda Farm Bhumi Uddhar Sanghati Committee, a civic solidarity platform. ‘What happened there was police accompanied influential people in the arson of the property of minority people,’ said independent researcher Swapan Adnan. The MP’s follower, the local UP chairman and his musclemen, backed by police and the sugar mill’s manager, launched the attack to coerce the Santals and the Bengalis into vacating the properties, claimed the activist. ‘The circumstances under which police opened fire need to be probed,’ he added. According to that statement, about 2,500 inhabitants were displaced after the assailants set the entire establishments, including 600 houses, on fire on November 8; two days after police had opened fire on Santals, killing an ethnic youth. The body of another Santal man was found dumped in a rice field on November 7. At least 20 other were injured.⁵⁸

on Nov 13, 2016 Miscreants set fire to a house of one ChhotaLal Das in Paschim Para of Nasirnagar in Brahmanbaria. Miscreants set fire to a room where nets are kept at the house of one ChhotaLal Das in Paschim Para of Nasirnagar area. Nasirnagar police officer-in-charge Abu Jafar said the room was set on fire and locals put out it immediately. On November 30, about 200 houses and business establishments and 22 temples of the religious minority group were vandalised and robbed during the attacks on Hindus at Nasirnagar upazila town and Haripur union.⁵⁹

On November 22, 2016 Miscreants set fire to the house of a Hindu potter at Palapara in Lohagara upazila of Narail district, escalating tension in the area. Officer-in-Charge of Lohagara police Md Jahangir Alam said: “Some unidentified miscreants torched the cattle shed, haystack and a warehouse of Nirod Paul at Palapara around 2am.” Locals and fire fighters doused the flame. Two cows were burnt in the fire, said the OC.⁶⁰

⁵⁶<http://www.daily-sun.com/post/181273/Another-Hindu-house-burnt-in-Brahmanbaria>

⁵⁷ <http://www.newagebd.net/article/2213/idols-damaged-in-sirajganj-jhalakati-temples>

⁵⁸ <http://www.newagebd.net/article/2566/attacks-on-gaibandha-santals-planned-civic-group>

⁵⁹ <http://www.prothom-alo.com/bangladesh/article/1020525/>

⁶⁰ <http://bangla.samakal.net/2016/11/23/251346>

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.

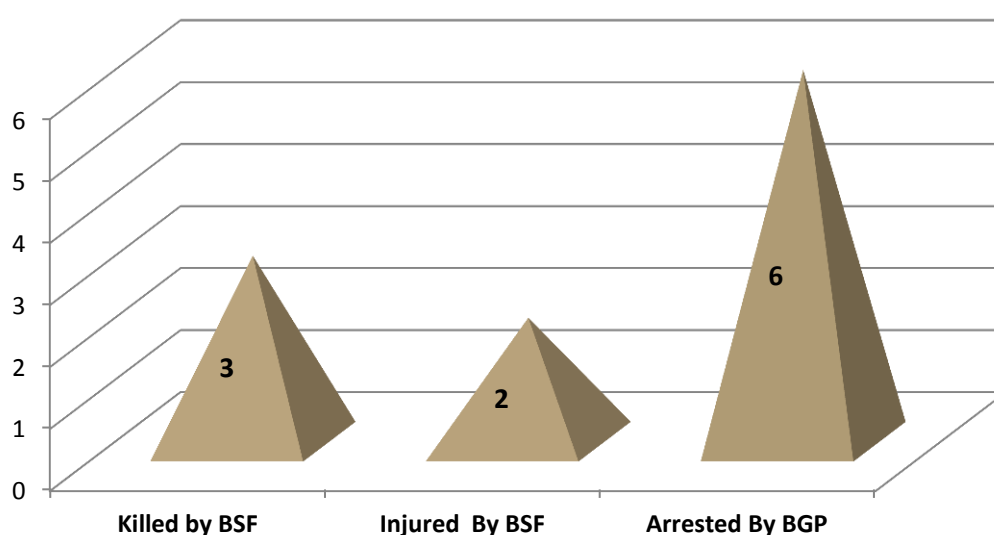


Figure 10: Statistics of Border Killing

The given chart gives data on the border dispute. According to HRSC in November 2016, almost 03 Bangladeshis citizen were killed, roughly 02 injured and almost 06 arrested by BSF.

Some important cases are mentioned below; On Nov 09, 2016 At least two Bangladesh men were killed and two other wounded as Indian tribesmen opened gunshots on them at a Sylhet border-point. The deceased were identified as Bachchu Miah, 35, son of late Abdul Gafur of Pashchim Pangthumai village of Pashchim Jafalong under Goainghat upazila and Fayzul Islam, 33, son of AzirUddin, of the same village, police and Border Guard Bangladesh sources said. Local people said that the Khasia tribesmen of India opened gunshots on a group of four Bangladeshi men around 6:00am when they reached a place across international border pillar number 1268, close to Sonarhat outpost of BGB, to pluck betel

nuts. Bachchu died on the spot after being hit by pellets when the rest three were wounded, the sources said.⁶¹

On November 15, 2016 Indian Border Security Force (BSF) shot a Bangladeshi cattle trader dead near Kushkhali border in Sadar upazila. The deceased, Moslem Ali, 28, was son of Jahir Ali of Panchraki village in the upazila. Moslem's father-in-law Babar Ali said Indian border guards at Khalisha camp opened fire on a group of cattle traders when Moslem along with 4/5 others were returning home through the border. Moslem died on the spot about 300 hundred yards inside Indian Territory from the 'zero line', Babar said.⁶²

On November 16, 2016 Indian Border Security Force (BSF) shot and injured a Bangladeshi cattle trader in Dharmapur frontier at Kashipur union under Phulbari upazila of the Kurigram. The victim is Khairul Islam, 32, a cattle trader and son of Shahidur Rahman of Anantapur village in Kashipur union under the upazila.⁶³

⁶¹<https://www.dailyinqilab.com/details/47106/>

⁶²<http://www.mzamin.com/article.php?mzamin=40385&cat=9>

⁶³<http://www.mzamin.com/article.php?mzamin=40522&cat=9/>

ATTACK ON JOURNALIST

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.”⁶⁴

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.⁶⁵

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.

Moreover, in Bangladesh, attacks on journalists are very frequent incidents; assaulting, threatening and disrupting in their professional duties have become very mundane matter. Freedom of expression was seen to limited in every aspect in Bangladesh September 2016. The government applied indirect pressure to coerce to different news agencies constantly.

⁶⁴ UDHR-1948, article 19

⁶⁵ ICCPR-1966, article 19

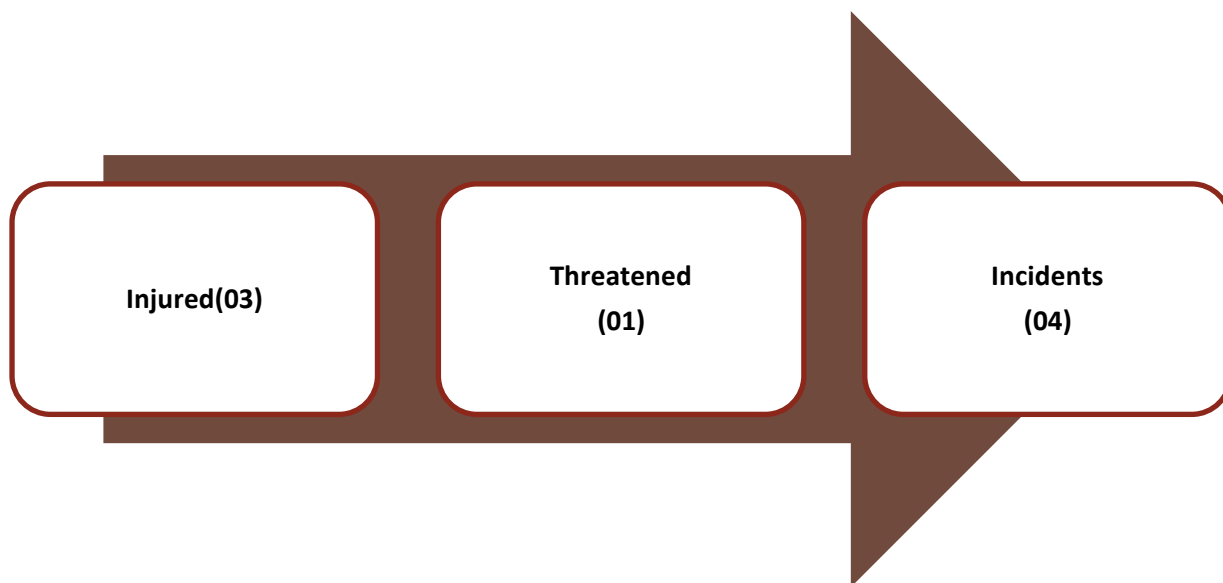


Figure 11: Attack on Journalist

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 November. According to HRSC's documented statistics, around 04 were injured, and one was threatened a total of 03 incidents.

Selected cases are as described here: On November 18, 2016 a journalist was beaten up by a group of people allegedly backed by the Bera upazila municipality mayor in the Pabnaupazila headquarters. Sarkar Arifur Rahman alias Arab Ali, 60, editor of local daily “AeJugerDwip”, was admitted to Pabna General Hospital. He said several bones of his hands and legs were fractured as he was hit with sticks and iron rods. Arifur said he was attacked by around 10 people known to him near the “Kali” temple around 9:00pm while he was gossiping with his colleagues at Bera Bazar. He said many reports published in the newspaper against corruption in the municipality might have led to the attack.⁶⁶

On November 22, 2016 a group of Bangladesh Chhatra League (BCL) men of Jahangirnagar University assaulted a campus-based reporter for videotaping the beating of an outsider. Muhammad Musa is the JU correspondent of the Daily Kalbela and a third year student of economics. He was rescued by general students and journalists, from the BCL group led by JU unit general secretary Razib Ahmed Rasel and organizing secretary Murshidur Rahman Akanda. Musa was videotaping the beating of one Fazle Rabbi, an outsider who was allegedly extorting the drivers of BRTC buses on the highway in front of the university main gate.⁶⁷

⁶⁶<http://www.thedailystar.net/city/pabna-journo-attacked-1316959>

⁶⁷<http://www.thedailystar.net/city/ju-bcl-beats-journo-again-1319131>

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.

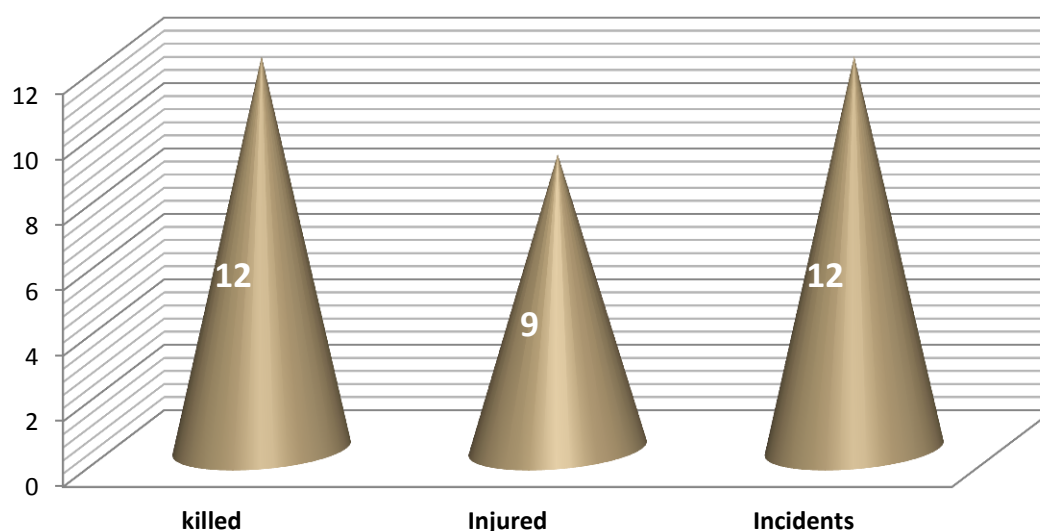


Figure 12: statistics of Public Lynching in November '16

According to human rights support center (HRSC) information, in November 2016, about 09 people have been injured; nearly 12 people were killed in a total of 12 incidents of the public lynching. Some important cases are given below:

On November 02, 2016 two alleged kidnappers were beaten to death and four hostages were freed from them by a mob of villagers in Lama Upazila of the Bandarban. The incident took place near Hargaja Fakirakhola area under Fashiakhali union around midnight. The freed hostages, day labourers by profession, were identified as Manur Alam, 55, Kalaputu, 38, JahirAlam, 40, and Jaber Ahmed, 48 all residents of Hargaja area. According to Iqbal Hossain, officer-in-charge of Lama Police Station, an armed group of criminals swooped in on the day laborers and took them hostage around 9:00pm when they were returning home from a local market. Hundreds of locals came out of their houses as the news of the abduction broke out. They tracked down and surrounded the gang of criminals around midnight in a remote, inaccessible area in the hills, said the OC. At one stage the mob turned violent and attacked the kidnappers, leaving two of them dead on the spot, he said.⁶⁸

⁶⁸<http://www.jugantor.com/online/country-news/2016/11/02/29412>

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

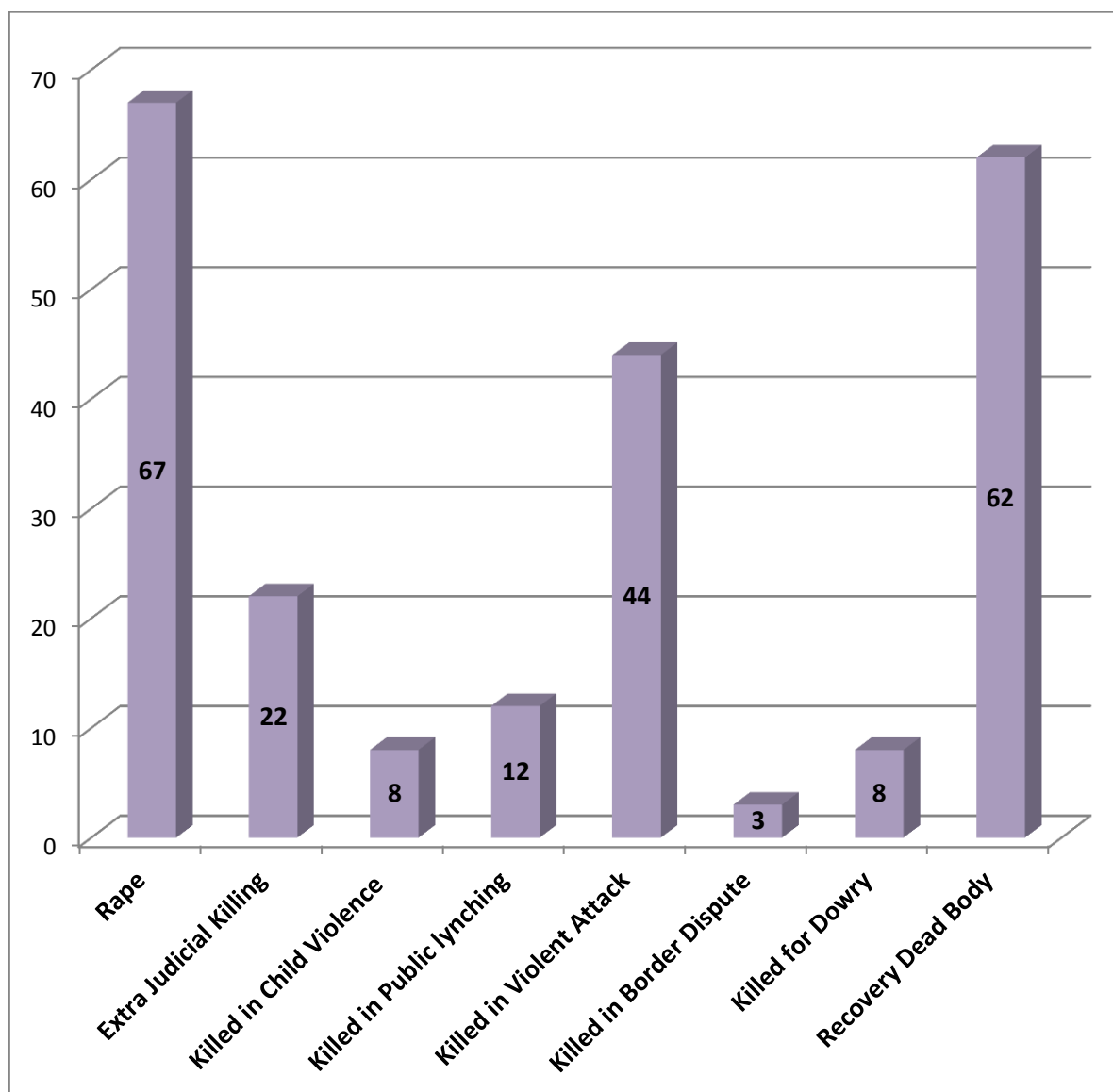


Figure 11: Human Right Situation of Bangladesh at a Glance in November 2016

CONCLUSION

To end with, it is detected that the human rights situation in Bangladesh was pathetic in November 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 November 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 November 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

- 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 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 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.