

Monthly Human Rights Observation Report on Bangladesh

October, 2016



**HUMAN RIGHTS SUPPORT CENTER
(HRSC)**

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

In October 2016, Human rights violation is being continued as similar as to the previous month in Bangladesh. In this month, the most significant human rights issues were violent attack, domestic violence, abduction, arbitrary arrest. But the worst situations were in the case of rape, gang rape, and child rape. Especially, extra-judicial killing has been observed as more severe form in October 2016.

According to the source of human rights support center (HRSC), approximately 36 people were killed extra-judicially in October 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 October 2016. Most of these allegations were against the security forces including RAB, DB, and Police. According to HRSC monitoring team, a total 02 people have been disappeared by law enforcement agency (LEA) in October '16.

Moreover, HRSC report demonstrates that a total of 77 females were alleged to be raped in October 2016. Among of them, around 30 were below the age of 16 and 02 were killed after rape. About 03 women were subjected to be gang raped. A total of 12 women were killed for dowry and roughly 28 were sexually harassed. Approximately, 31 women were killed in the family feud and 03 have been injured in a total of 34 incidences.

On the other hand, at least 04 Bangladeshi citizens were injured by BSF. Around people 39 were killed in the violent attack. An account of 29 people have been abducted, among of them 13 were rescued and 07 were killed after the abduction. Furthermore, around 03 people were killed in political violence. At least 08 people were killed in a public lynching. Remarkably, around 07 children were killed and 11 were critically injured in a total of nearly 17 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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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.¹Bangladesh 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.³The 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.

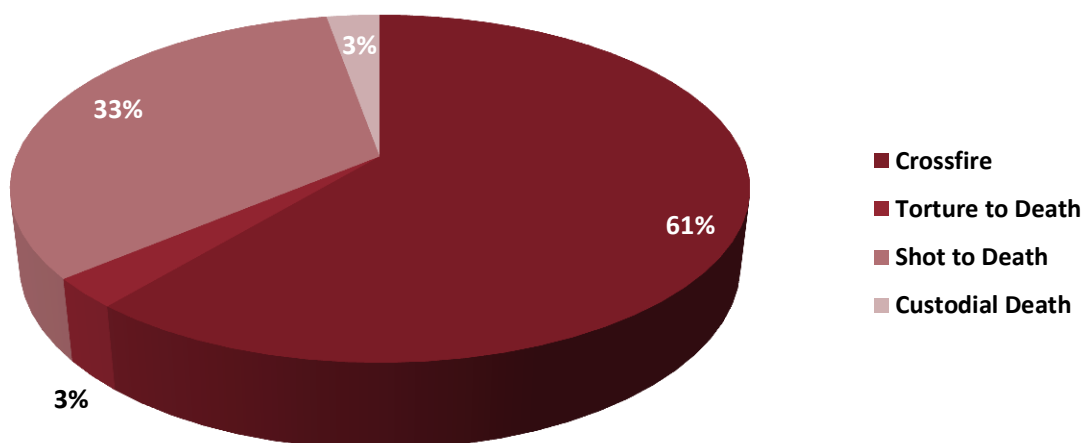


Figure 01: Scenario of Encounter killing in October 2016

The given pie chart provides information about the extra- judicial killing scenario in October 2016: According to human rights support center (HRSC) report, a total of 36 persons were alleged kill extra-judicially. Out of them, 22 people were killed in the name of ‘crossfire/ gunfights’, 12 were shot to death, one tortured to death and one 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 Oct 01, 2016 a leader of Jatiyatabadi Juba Dal, youth wing Bangladesh Nationalist Party, was killed in a ‘gunfight’ with police at Birulia in Savar on the outskirts of the capital. The deceased is identified as Shah-Alam Nayan, 44, organizing secretary of Savar municipality unit of Juba Dal.⁴

On Oct 01, 2016 a suspected robber was killed and four policemen injured during a ‘gunfight’ between a robber gang and police at Bibirhat of Ramgati in Lakshmipur. The deceased is identified as Mizanur Rahman, son of Abdus Salam, a resident of Jiarchar in the upazila.⁵

On October 03, 2016 an alleged criminal was killed in a “gunfight” with members of Rapid Action Battalion in Tangail. The deceased is Nurun Nabi alias Munshi, 35, of Thanapara area in the town. Nurun Nabi and his two accomplices snatched a motorcycle in Sirajganj and were on their way to Dhaka, claimed Mohiuddin Faruque, commander of the crime prevention company (CPC)-3 of Rab-12. He was taken to Tangail Medical College Hospital where doctors declared him dead.⁶

On October 08, 2016 in a massive anti-militancy crackdown, 11 suspected militants were killed in Gazipur and Tangail. Seven of them were killed at Noagaon Patartek in Harinal area under Gazipur City Corporation in a drive codenamed “Operation Spate 8”. They include Faridul Islam Akash, who allegedly had been trying to reorganize “Neo JMB” after the death of its coordinator Tamim Ahmed Chowdhury on October 27, officials say. DMP’s Counter-Terrorism and Transnational Crime (CTTC) unit with its bomb disposal unit and SWAT team and Gazipur police conducted the raid from 10:00am to 3:30pm on the first floor of a two-storey building.⁷

On Oct 07, 2016 twelve extremism suspects were killed in raids at four houses in Gazipur, Tangail, and Baipail of Dhaka. Seven were killed in Operations Spate-8 conducted jointly by the police headquarters and the Counter-Terrorism and Transnational Crime unit at Patartek in Gazipur while two each were killed in raids of Rapid Action Battalion in Gazipur and Tangail, assistant inspector general of police (confidential) M Moniruzzaman. Another extremism suspect Abdur Rahman was arrested injured in a raid at Baipail in Dhaka and died at Enam Medical College Hospital at Savar at night.⁸

On Oct 11, 2016, a suspected robber was killed in a ‘gunfight’ with police at Nimtala adjacent to Kushtia-Meherpur regional highway in Mirpur upazila of Kustia. The deceased is identified as Akhtarul Islam alias British, 30, son of Shamsul Islam, a resident of Bara Baria area in the upazila. Being tipped off that a gang of 10-12 robbers was taking preparation at Nimtala to commit robbery, a team of police conducted a drive there, said officer-in-charge

⁴ <http://www.mzamin.com/article.php?mzamin=33822&cat=1>

⁵ <http://www.mzamin.com/article.php?mzamin=33827&cat=1>

⁶ <http://bangla.samakal.net/2016/10/03/240740>

⁷ <http://www.thedailystar.net/frontpage/anti-terror-raids-police-rabtamims-substitute-among-11-killed-1296364>

⁸ <http://www.prothom-alo.com/bangladesh/article/997139>

of Mirpur police station Kazi Jalal Uddin. However, sensing the presence of the law enforcers, the robbers opened fire on them.⁹

On October 16, 2016 An activist of Jamaat-e-Islami has killed in a gunfight with police in Satkania upazila of Chittagong, claimed police. Police claimed the deceased Abul Boshor alias Vodaiya, 45, hailing from Lotabir Bazar village, was a “Jamaat cadre. Tipped-off, a police team reached Chhankhola, a group of miscreants opened fire forcing the law-enforcers to retaliate. Abdul was caught in the line of fire and died on the spot, while his cohorts managed to flee, the OC said.¹⁰

On Oct 24, 2016, Two Jamaat-Shibir men were killed in a gunfight with police on Bypass road in Bhutiargati area of the Jhenaidah district town. The victims are Jahurul Haque, ameer of Jhenaidah municipal unit of Jamaat-e-Islami and Tarik Hasan Sabuj, advisor of Dhaka Metropolitan (West) unit of Islami Chhatra Shibir. According to the claim of Jhenaidah additional superintendent Azbahar Ali Sheikh, a patrol team tried to stop three motorcycles on the road around 4:00am for their suspicious movement. The challenged bike riders fired and hurled crude bombs towards police, prompting them to retaliate that triggered a gunfight, the police officer claimed. Two victims received bullet injuries and others managed to flee away. Later the duo was rushed to Sadar Hospital where doctors declared them dead.¹¹

On Oct 27, 2016, two suspected extremists were killed in a reported gunfight with Rapid Action Battalion at Santhia upazila in Pabna. The deceased were identified as Diplu, 35, son of Affaz Uddin, and Moyenuddin, 30, son of Motaleb Mistri, residents of the upazila. Abdur Razzak, the officer-in-charge of Ataikula police station, said the gunfight took place in Gayeshbari area under the upazila around 5:30am.¹²

On October 30, 2016, a criminal, was killed in a gunfight with Rapid Action Battalion (Rab) members at Godnail in Siddhirganj upazila of Narayanganj, said law enforcers. Delu alias Master Delu and his cohorts opened fire on Rab members when they went to his den said ASP Shah Md Shibli Sadique, Kalirbazar camp commander of Rab-11 CPC-1, adding that the Rab team then returned fire. Delu was declared dead at Narayanganj hospital. The body has been kept for an autopsy.¹³

On Oct 30, 2016, a suspected member of banned extremist outfit Jamaatul Mujahideen Bangladesh was killed in a reported gunfight with detectives in Kaburhat area of Kushtia. The deceased was identified as Kulu Mollah, 30, a resident of Khajanagar area under sadar upazila, and a regional commander of JMB.¹⁴

⁹ <http://www.jugantor.com/online/country-news/2016/10/12/27509>

¹⁰ <http://www.thedailystar.net/city/jamaat-man-killed-ctg-gunfight-cops-1299682>

¹¹ <http://en.prothom-alo.com/bangladesh/news/126367/2-Jamaat-Shibir-men-killed-in-Jhenaidah-%E2%80%98gunfight%E2%80%99>

¹² <http://bangla.samakal.net/2016/10/28/245680>

¹³ <http://www.prothom-alo.com/bangladesh/article/1011349>

¹⁴ <http://www.newagebd.net/article/1799/jmb-man-killed-in-kushtia-gunfight>

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.¹⁵ 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”.¹⁶ 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 October 2016. HRSC provides the following data has been taken from 12 prominent daily newspapers in Bangladesh.

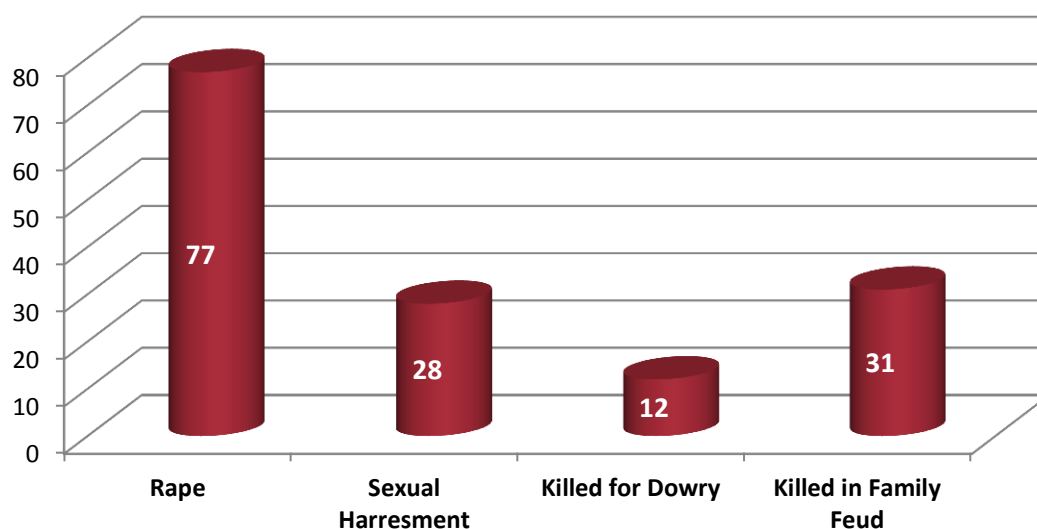


Figure 02: Violence against Women in October'16

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 October 2016 are detailed:

¹⁵ (UN General Assembly, 2006)

¹⁶ (General Assembly Resolution 48/104 Declaration on the Elimination of Violence against Women, 1993)

Rape

A total number of 77 females were raped. Among of them 51 were victims of single rape and 03 were subjected to gang rape and 30 were children below the age of 16 (including single and gang rape). Approximately 02 were killed after being raped. On the other hand; around 11 incidents have been attempted to rape.

Killed in Family Feud

in October 2016 About 31 women were killed in the family feud and 03 females have been injured. Out of them, 34 were an incidents of Family Feud.

Dowry Related Violence

Approximately 23 incidents of dowry-related violence were reported in October 2016. About 12 were killed and 11 women were physically abused over dowry demands.

Sexual Haressment

According to information collected by HRSC, a total of 28 girls and women were reportedly victims of sexual harassment in October 2016. Among them, 19 were assaulted and 04 were stalked.

Some rape-related cases are cited: On October 7, 2016, a 10-year-old speech-impaired girl was being raped by a local man (50) in Senuapara area under Thakurgaon municipality. Police identified the perpetrator as Mukul Hossain, 50, son of late Amir Hossain of the area. Quoting locals, police said the man was trying to rape the minor girl while she was alone in her house on that night. The victim's mother returned to the house at that moment and screamed for help to save her daughter.¹⁷

On October 30, 2016, a seven-year-old girl was allegedly raped by a man in the capital's Shantibagh. The unidentified man tricked her into going to a building while she was returning to her residence after completing her Arabic lessons from an individual. The girl was

¹⁷ <http://www.thedailystar.net/country/attempt-rape-mute-girl-1296403>

admitted to the One-stop Crisis Centre at Dhaka Medical College Hospital. The victim's family filed a rape case accusing an unnamed person.¹⁸

On October 04, 2016 a metal and speech handicapped girl (17) was raped by three youths. The girl went to visit his grandparents' home before that day. Three youths took him forcibly to middle the dead river Padma and raped her. The victim was admitted to the local Upazila complex hospital following morning then transferred to District Sadar hospital for better treatment. No case was filed for the incident yet.¹⁹

Some dowry related cases are cited: On October 01, 2016, a housewife was killed for unable to pay dowry in Jamal Nagar Upazila under Sunamganj district. Nargis Akter was married to Tofajjel Hossain before three years was paying the dowry to fulfill her husband's demand for dowry. Her husband along with family was torturing physically as she was unable to pay. Consequently, she died. The victim's husband with his family fled the village leaving the dead body.²⁰

On October 01, 2016, a pregnant housewife was killed for unable to pay dowry in Nasir Nagar Upazila of B.Barua district. Nargis Akter, since her marriage before five years her husband's family, would force her demanding dowry every now and then. Before that day Nasir Mia, husband of Nargis along with his in-laws tortured her brutally. As a consequence, she became senseless later died.²¹

On October 10, 2016, a Woman killed for dowry a newlywed woman was tortured to death allegedly by her husband and in-laws over dowry at Shhipasha village in Agailjhara Upazila of the Barisal district. The deceased was Lima Akhter, daughter of Mujam Sardar of Baniashuri village in Gournadi Upazila.²²

On October 2016 a housewife was brutally tortured by In-laws' for dowry at Jaldhaka Upazila in Nilphamari. They also kept Parvin Akhtar, the victim with her kid to starve in confinement and made to starve for five days. Parvin Akhter when married her father gave dowry as per the demand of bridegroom's family, after A few days Rokonzaman and his family members demanded more money torturing her and confined to a locked room and her husband prepared for marrying again.²³

On October 22, 2016, a husband cut his wife's hair off for not paying dowry as demanded. Identified Mazeda begum (25) is a mother of two children is the victim. Mazeda got married to khorshed Alam when her father paid an amount of 50000 TK for dowry. Recently khorshed demanded more money from victim's father. Getting the dowry not paid khorshed along with his mother and sisters cut mazeda's hair off and chased her to parent's house.²⁴

¹⁸ <http://www.thedailystar.net/city/7-year-old-girl-raped-capital-1307050>

¹⁹ <http://www.prothom-alo.com/bangladesh/article/995725/>

²⁰ <http://www.prothom-alo.com/bangladesh/article/990889>

²¹ <http://www.prothom-alo.com/bangladesh/article/990889>

²² <http://www.thedailystar.net/country/woman-killed-dowry-1297747>

²³ <http://www.thedailystar.net/country/laws-brutality-dowry-1304005>

²⁴ <http://www.mzamin.com/article.php?mzamin=37541&cat=9>

Some family feud related cases are cited: On October 29, 2016, a mother of two children was killed by his brutal husband. The victim was identified as Rokeya Akhter, 22, wife of Rubel from Koshaldingi of Biral Upazila in Dinajpur district. She was stabbed in the whole body and his throat was slit. The victim's mother said Rubel killed her found her alone in the house. It might have been killed for family feud the police officials said. The dead body was sent to a morgue for autopsy.²⁵

On October 02, 2016 raising the complaint that a housewife at Champapur union of Kalapara Thana in Potuakhali. The victim was identified as Kulsum Begum, 20. Police said that because of the clash between two wives could have murdered and have found the sign of hitting her left neck and on the face. Police lodged case but still can't arrest anybody.²⁶

On October 09, 2016 at Tejgaon police station husband was surrendered named Md. Aynal after killing his wife Majeda Begum (19). He gave a statement to police that he got married with Majeda Begum 3months ago and because of the domestic conflict he has killed his wife. Police found a dead body at Tejgaon Paina Sardar slams. During rescuing dead body's neck was wrapped in a scarf. Police arrested the victim's husband.²⁷

On October 14, 2016, a female garment worker Fatema Begum (19) butchered by her husband Mojnu Mia. They both worked in a Fountain garment at Bipail of Ashulia in Savar and lived also Bipail area. Last Friday their neighbors called police because of no response to them at 11am though the door was locked from outside. Victim's mother lodged a case.²⁸

On October 02, 2016, a housewife Rokeya Akter (24) murdered by husband by chopping at Baharchara Thana in Teknaf Upazila of Coxbazar district. Police and local people said that during an altercation with Rokeya Akter husband Robel started chopping her wife. Local people handed over him to police after mob biting. A dead body was taken to the morgue for autopsy.²⁹

On October 22, 2016, miscreants have cut the hair of a student of class six at Boali Thana in Sadar Upazila of Gaibandha. Local people said Azad whose son of Nuru Mia murdered a goat of Batul Mia because it has eaten their crops from the land.³⁰

Some sexual harassment related cases are cited: On October 22, a case was filed for sexual harassment of children at Monirampur in Jessore district. The police and locals said an 8 years baby girl was harassed sexually by Morshed Alam, a local boy of the village. The police found true after investigating the allegation.³¹

On October 13, 2016, a schoolgirl was teased and harassed by two local vagabond youths at Gafargaoun Upazila of Mymensingh district. A class 9 school girl was returning home after

²⁵ <http://www.mzamin.com/article.php?Mzamin=37953&cat=9>

²⁶ <http://www.bd-pratidin.com/country/2016/10/03/174224>

²⁷ <http://www.prothom-alo.com/bangladesh/article/997563>

²⁸ <http://www.mzamin.com/article.php?mzamin=35752&cat=9/>

²⁹ <http://bangla.samakal.net/2016/10/29/245906>

³⁰ <http://bangla.samakal.net/2016/10/22/244513>

³¹ <http://www.mzamin.com/article.php?mzamin=36770&cat=9/>

private study. On the way three youths riding on a motorbike hit her. As she shouted local people caught two of the culprits while the other could escape. Later mob handed them over to police. People demanded exemplary punishment for such crimes.³²

On Oct 20, 2016, two female students of the Mirpur BCIC College in Dhaka were beaten up by a restaurant owner near their college as they protested against his stalking on Wednesday morning. The 16-year-old twin sisters, HSC first-year students of the College at East Monipur of Mirpur-2, were immediately rushed to a nearby clinic and one of them sustained injuries in the waist while the other in the left leg, their father said. The father filed a case with Shah Ali police station Wednesday afternoon accusing the culprits.³³

Some suicide related cases are cited: On October 14, 2016, a man allegedly committed suicide after killing his wife over family feud at village Hatubhanga of Amdoi union in Jaipurhat. The deceased were identified as Abdul Hamid, 45, and his wife Nasima Begum, 40, of the village. Police recovered bodies of the couple from their bedroom. Abdul Hamid might have strangulated Nasima Begum over family feud and then committed 'suicide' by hanging himself from the ceiling of his house, the police said.³⁴

On October 13, 2016, Police recovered two dead bodies from Shibrampur of Faridpur district. The deceased are husband and wife identified as Mansur Sheikh (50) and the latter is Jahanara begum (45). One of them was found dead hanging from a tree and other in her bedroom closed inside said the locals. Nurul Islam, the landlord said the deceased had an altercation last night he heard and the following morning they were found dead.³⁵

On October 26, 2016, a dead body of a housewife found hanging at Trishal in Mymensingh. Deceased Jasmin Khatun, was the wife of Mobarak Hossain. Family members of Jasmin's parents claimed she was provoked to commit suicide. The family of her husband would pressure regularly for dowry, as a result, she committed suicide, her parents claimed. The police recovered the dead body.³⁶

On October 03, 2016 the police recovered a dead body of a housewife identified as Aneja Khatun (38) at Tarash Upazila in Sirajganj. She was the wife of Abdul on that village SI of police confirmed. Following a family feud Abdul beat his wife before that night she committed suicide.³⁷

³² <http://www.mzamin.com/article.php?mzamin=35610&cat=9/9>

³³ <http://www.newagebd.net/article/1086/twin-college-girls-beaten-by-stalkers>

³⁴ <http://www.ittefaq.com.bd/wholecountry/2016/10/14/88017.html>

³⁵ <http://www.prothom-alo.com/bangladesh/article/999659/>

³⁶ <http://www.prothom-alo.com/bangladesh/article/1008579>

³⁷ <http://www.mzamin.com/article.php?mzamin=34238&cat=9>

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 October 2016.

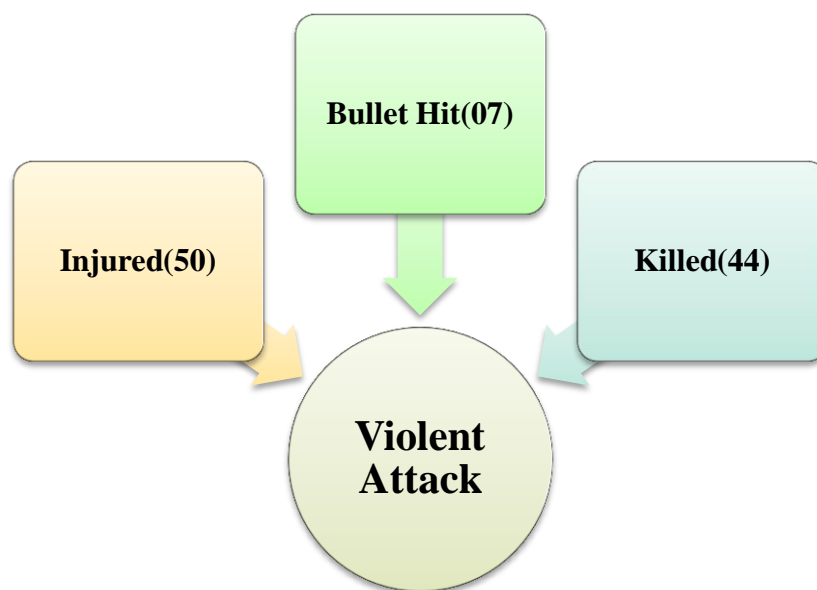


Figure 03: statistics of Violent Attacks in October '16

The chart provides information regarding the violent attack on armless civilian. According to the data in Human Rights Support Centre (HRSC) in October 2016, a total 72 incidents of violent attack have happened and 44 were killed in these attacks, 50 were seriously injured and around 07 persons have been bullet hit.

Selected cases are as analyzed: On October 02, 2016 a madrasa teacher was stabbed to death allegedly by his nephew in front of minor students in broad daylight in Chandpur. Police arrested accused Mohammad Rony, 20, son of Shahjahan Qari of Shilastan village in Kachua upazila. The deceased was Shah Alam alias Shaheb Ali, 60, a teacher of Ebtedaye Madrasa at the village. Police said Rony entered the madrasa and stabbed Shaheb Ali in the abdomen when he was giving Arabic lessons to minor children. Critically injured Shaheb Ali died on way to the upazila health complex.³⁸

³⁸ <http://www.thedailystar.net/country/teacher-killed-broad-daylight-1293265>

On October 03, 2016 A Jubo Dal activist who was stabbed by criminals in Kushtia died at Rajshahi Medical College Hospital. The deceased, Abul Khayer, 38, of Thanapara area of Gangni upazila, was the younger brother of organizing secretary of BNP's Gangni municipality unit Insarul Islam alias Insu. Khayer, an activist of Jubo Dal municipality unit, was a brick trader.³⁹

On October 06, 2016 a man was killed allegedly over the previous enmity in Ershad Nagar area of Tongi. The deceased, Delwar Hossain, 30, an expatriate living in Malaysia, returned home two months ago, police said. Officer-in-Charge of Tongi Police Station Aminul Islam said one Picchi Hossain with his gang hacked Delwar sharp weapons at his residence and fled.⁴⁰

On October 08, 2016 a man was killed by unidentified miscreants in Raozan upazila of Chittagong. Locals found Fazal Haque, 50, of Alirkhil area in the upazila lying on a road in a critical state at Haludia and informed his family. He was rushed to Chittagong Medical College Hospital where doctors declared him dead, said police. There were several hacking marks in Fazal's head, said Nayek Md Jahangir of CMCH.⁴¹

On October 09, 2016 Miscreants killed an elderly man by slitting his throat at his home in Horian Market area of Katakhalı municipality in Rajshahi. The deceased was Nazrul Islam, 75, a retired staff of Rajshahi Sugar Mills. Amir Jafar, deputy commissioner of Rajshahi Metropolitan Police, said they arrested Anik, 20, a neighbour, in this connection.⁴²

On October 10, 2016, An Awami League activist was shot dead over previous enmity centring lease of a baor (water body) by some unidentified criminals in Jessore Sadar upazila. The deceased was Ezaz Hossain, 50, son of Abul Hossain, a resident of Jhaodia village. Locals said the miscreants shot Ezaz from behind in Chhatiantola Mallikpara area while he was returning to his Jhaodia village home on a motorcycle around 8:30 in the morning.⁴³

On Oct 10, 2016, a young man was stabbed to death and three others injured in an attack by another young man at Pura village in Tongibari upazila of Munshiganj. The deceased was identified as Faisal Dhali, son of Nazrul Dhali, a resident of Dhalikandir Noadda village in Sadar upazila.⁴⁴

On A youth was hacked to death at Vorari in Savar, outside the capital, for Tk 2,000 that he lent to his neighbour. Khursheduzzaman Rubel, 27, son of Sadek Ali, was a taxi driver. Victim's wife Farjana Begum claimed that Liton, a garment worker, owed Tk 2,000 to Khurshed and on that night Liton's landlord Aslam phoned her husband and called him over

³⁹ <http://www.thedailystar.net/city/stabbed-jubo-dal-man-dies-rmch-1293802>

⁴⁰ www.mzamin.com/article.php?mzamin=34671&cat=9

⁴¹ <http://www.thedailystar.net/city/ctg-man-killed-miscreants-1296328>

⁴² <http://www.thedailystar.net/city/miscreants-kill-elderly-man-1296742>

⁴³ <http://www.dailyayadiganta.com/detail/news/160274>

⁴⁴ <http://www.prothom-alo.com/bangladesh/article/998209>

to Liton's place. Aslam during primary interrogation admitted to police that he only called Khurshed but it was Liton who along with four associates killed him.⁴⁵

On October 13, 2016, A Union Parishad (UP) member was gunned down by unidentified criminals at Godkhali Bazar in Jhikargachha upazila of Jessore. The deceased, Rahat Sardar, 40, son of Jalil Sarder of Mathbari village, was a member of Godkhali union parishad in the upazila. Officer-in-Charge Masud Karim of Jhikargachha Police Station said six criminals riding on two motorbikes stormed inside a saloon in the area around 9:15am and shot him dead.⁴⁶

On October 20, 2016, the president of Fatullah unit Janata League, a pro-Awami League body, was stabbed to death in Shyampur Thana match factory area of Narayanganj. Sheikh Swadhin Monir, the resident of Rasulpur village in Pagla of Fatullah, was attacked by a group of local influential people on Tuesday night over establishing supremacy in the area, suspected police, however, they did not elaborate any further. He died at Dhaka Medical College Hospital. Police were deployed in the area to avoid any untoward situation.⁴⁷

On October 26, 2016, a fish trader was found murdered with his hands, legs and neck being tied up with a rope on a chair in his Barisal city residence. Khalid Muhammad Tipu, 40, who was strangled as his mouth and nose were taped, was declared dead at Barisal Sher-e-Bangla Medical College Hospital, said police.⁴⁸

On October 28, 2016, a youth was hacked to death at Kalihati upazila in Tangail. The deceased was Farid Miah, 18, an electrician, son of Abdul Mannan of Baniafair village. Kalihati police said some local youths hacked Farid while he was returning home following an altercation ensued at a reception held for Junior School Certificate students at a local school. He was declared dead at Tangail Medical College Hospital.⁴⁹

⁴⁵ <http://www.jugantor.com/online/country-news/2016/10/11/27447>

⁴⁶ www.prothom-alo.com/bangladesh/article/999683/

⁴⁷ <http://www.prothom-alo.com/bangladesh/article/1003797/>

⁴⁸ <http://www.thedailystar.net/city/man-murdered-barisal-house-1304974>

⁴⁹ <http://bangla.samakal.net/2016/10/28/245686>

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 October 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 October 2016.

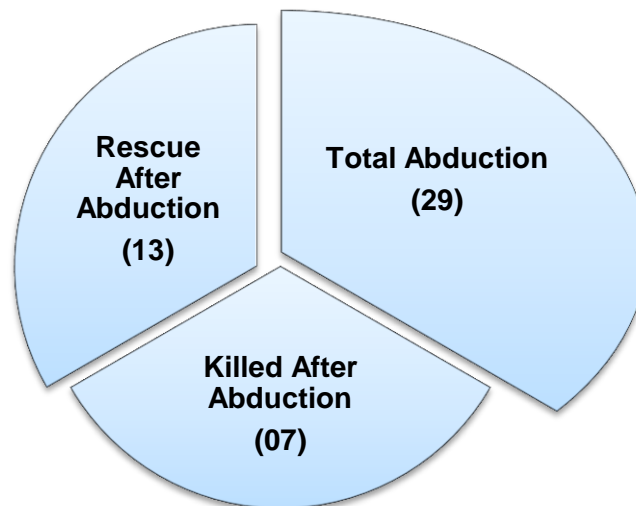


Figure 04: Statistics of Abduction October’16

The supplied pie chart describes information about the abduction cases in October 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 October 20, 2016, two children in Jhenidah Sadar upazila have been missing for two weeks. The missing children are Likhon Mia, 14, son of Lalchand Mia and Palash Mollah, 8, son of Aksed Ali Mollah of Uttar Narayanpur Trimohini. Lalchand said his son Likhon went missing on October 15. Palash's father Aksed said his son became dumb and physically challenged as his right leg was affected in an accident. He went missing on October 4 when he was playing at nearby Dakbangla Bazar.⁵⁰

⁵⁰ <http://www.thedailystar.net/country/2-jhenidah-children-missing-1301746>

On October 09, 2016 unidentified criminals killed a housewife in Akkelpur upazila of Joypurhat, two hours into her abduction. The deceased, Arati Rani Mohanto, 35, was the wife of Uzzal Mohanto of Dewra Ashrayan area. Quoting locals, a gang forcibly picked up Arati from in front of her house around 8:30pm. At one stage, villagers found her lying unconscious at a paddy field around 10:30pm.⁵¹

On October 11, 2016, police rescued a college girl from Moharaja Road area in Mymensingh town, a day after her abduction. They also arrested prime suspect Ishtiaq Ahsan Pranto, 24, son of Shamsul Ahsan of the area, and his friend Gobinda Saha in this connection. Police and family sources said Pranto, a student of a private medical college in Dhaka, used to tease the girl of Kaborkhana area in the town.⁵²

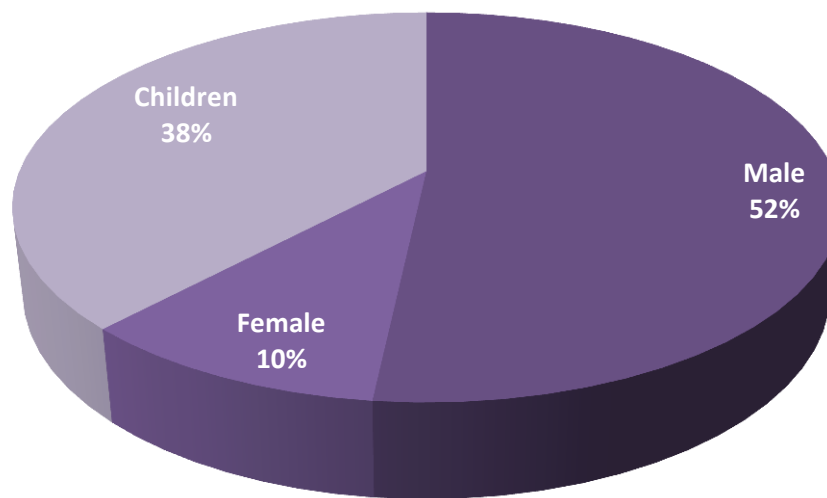


Figure 05: Categorization of Abduction October'16

The given pie chart describes information about the abduction cases in October 2016 in Bangladesh, According to the human rights support center (HRSC) information, a total of 29 people were abducted, among of them, 15 were male, around 03 were female and nearly 11 were children.

Selected cases are as follows: On October 25, 2016, two young brothers were found brutally killed beside a ditch in Osmani Nagar upazila of Sylhet. The two children Abdul Mumin, 11, and Rujel Ahmed, 7 were both students of Chintamoni Government Primary School in the upazila. Police quoting family members and locals said the boys went missing following their fishing trip on Monday afternoon to a nearby haor (wetland) in their village home Chintamoni with their father, Sadir Ahmed of the same village.⁵³

⁵¹ <http://www.thedailystar.net/country/abducted-woman-found-dead-1296676>

⁵² <http://www.observerbd.com/details.php?id=38120>

⁵³ <http://www.thedailystar.net/backpage/2-missing-boys-found-dead-sylhet-1304341>

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.⁵⁴ The rights of every child to a standard of living adequate for the child's physical, mental, spiritual, moral, and social development".⁵⁵

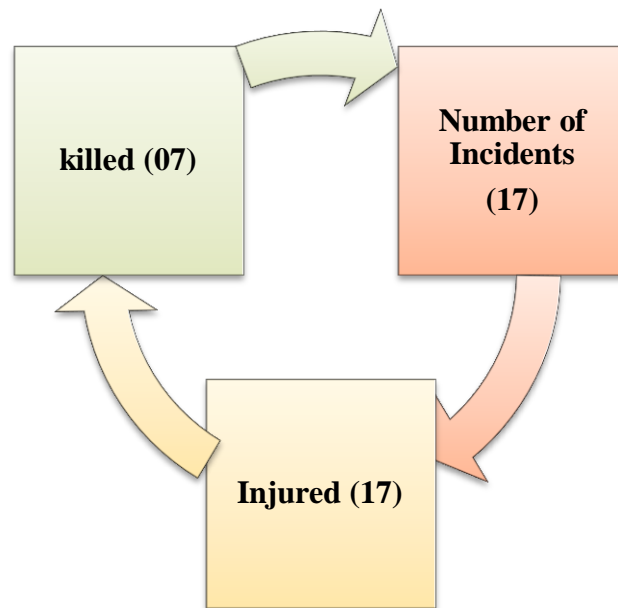


Figure 06: Violence against children in October '16

According to HRSC report, the graph presented below regarding the violence against children in October 2016, around 07 children's were killed and almost 11 children's have been critically injured in a total of nearly 17 incidents of Violence against Children.

Some important cases are mentioned below; On October 22, 2016, a tortured six-year-old domestic help was rescued from Comilla's Chotora Eidgah area. The victim is Eva, daughter of Nuru Mia, whose address could not be known immediately. Residents of the area said she used to work at one Mahbubur Rahman's house, near Kaliazuri Mazar. Quoting Eva, police said Mahbubur's wife Poly used to torture her for trivial matters and often beat her with hot cooking utensils. They also kept her locked in a room whenever they went out, said police.⁵⁶

⁵⁴ Abdul Halim, Constitution, Constitutional Law & Politics Bangladesh Perspective, 3rd ed p. 53.

⁵⁵ Convention on the Rights of the Child, 1989, Art. 27.

⁵⁶ <http://www.thedailystar.net/city/tortured-6-yr-old-flees-employers-house-1302790>

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.⁵⁷ 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.

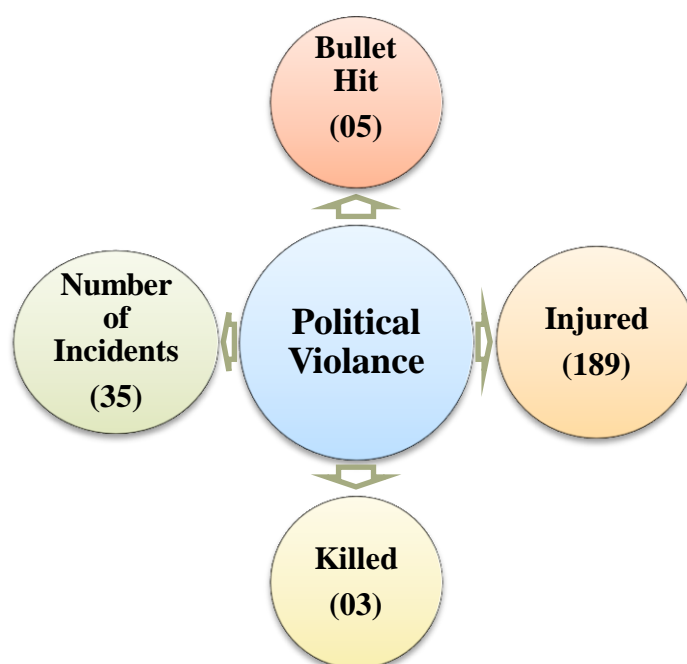


Figure 07: statistics of Political Violence in October'16

The figure presents information about the political violence in October 2016. According to Human Rights Support Centre (HRSC) information, a total of 03 people were killed, around 05 were bullet hit, and almost 189 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 Oct 02, 2016 the president of Jagannath university unit Bangladesh Chhatra League, ruling party backed student organization, allegedly harassed an assistant professor of the university. Md Jafar Iqbal, also an assistant proctor and assistant

⁵⁷ Islam and Suykens, Distribution of Political Violence in Bangladesh 2016,

professor of the Sociology department, filed a complaint regarding the matter this afternoon with vice-chancellor's office, said VC's personal secretary Syed Faruk Hossain.⁵⁸

On October 01, 2016 Chhatra League activists scuffled with demonstrators in front of the Central Shaheed Minar to foil a cycle procession, protesting the government's decision to set up Rampal Power Plant near the Sundarbans. Police later used water cannons to stop the protesters from moving towards Doel Chattar. The series of scuffles left some 25 demonstrators injured. Witnesses said over 100 cyclists gathered on the premises of the Central Shaheed Minar around 10:30am. Soon a group of BCL activists allegedly from Dhaka University reached there and formed a human chain in favour of the power plant, blocking the protesters' way.⁵⁹

On October 01, 2016 An Awami League leader and some of his followers allegedly beat up four people, including three of a family, in Goadangi village of Ghior upazila in Manikganj, following a dispute over cable TV operation. Mostofa Kamal is general secretary of ward no-6 unit of the ruling AL in Baniajuri union.⁶⁰

On Oct 11, 2016, At least 10 people were injured and 16 houses were vandalized in a clash among the followers of two local leaders of the ruling Awami League at Shekhra of Sailkupa in Jhenaidah. Five of the injured were rushed to Sailkupa Upazila Health Complex. Local people said that the clash took place at about 4:00pm over establishing supremacy at Nityanandapur union under the upazila.⁶¹

On October 17, 2016, An Awami League activist was hacked to death and three others were injured in an attack by their rival faction over establishing supremacy in Sap Majhir Ghat area at Anwara upazila of Chittagong. Kafil Uddin, 28, son of Md Ayub Ali of Kurukul village, was declared dead at Chittagong Medical College Hospital. The injured are Abul Hashem, 24, Shohel, 20, and Rubel, 20. The body was sent to Chittagong Medical College morgue for autopsy.⁶²

On October 30, 2016, Ruling party men allegedly backed by a local lawmaker assaulted the Tarash upazila parishad chairman in his office over establishing supremacy in the area. The critically injured chairman Abdul Haque, 50, also a local Awami League leader, was taken to Dhaka for better treatment, official sources said. Heated debate with AL lawmaker Amzad Hossain Milon at the monthly coordination meeting held in the Tarash Upazila Parishad auditorium is the reason behind the attack, they added.⁶³

⁵⁸ <http://www.newagebd.net/article/205/teacher-harassed-by-jnu-unit-bcl-president#sthash.owexGHod.dpuf>

⁵⁹ <http://www.thedailystar.net/backpage/bcl-activists-scuffle-protesters-1292335>

⁶⁰ <http://www.thedailystar.net/city/al-leader-beats-three-family-1292302>

⁶¹ <http://www.newagebd.net/article/701/10-injured-in-al-factional-clash-at-sailkupa>

⁶² <http://www.thedailystar.net/city/al-man-killed-rival-faction-ctg-1300297>

⁶³ <http://www.mzamin.com/article.php?mzamin=38111&cat=9/>

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.

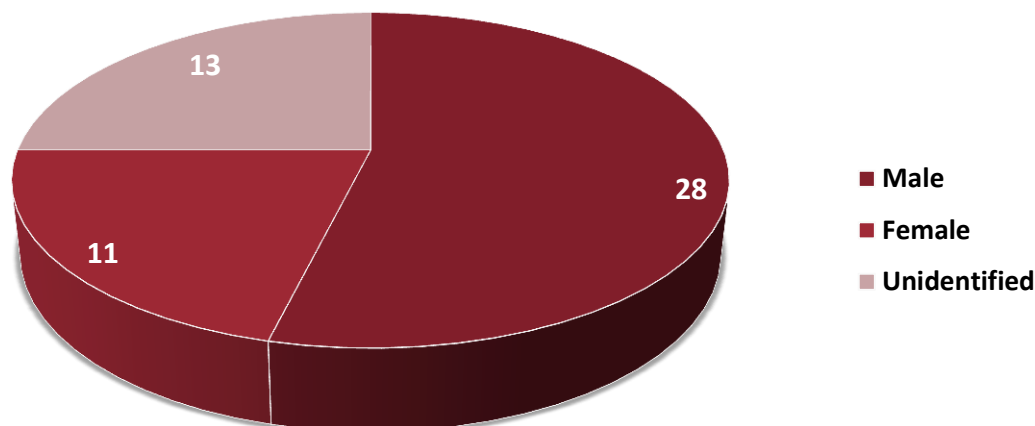


Figure 08: Recovery of Dead Body in October'16

The presented chart illustrates information about the recovery dead body. According to information collected by HRSC October 2016, a total of 52 dead bodies were found in the different area of the country, among of them 28 bodies were male and 11 bodies were female and 13 bodies were unidentified.

Selected cases are as follows: On Oct 02, 2016 Police recovered the hanging body of a man from a tree on the Shmashan Kali Mandir premises in Thakurgaon town. The deceased was identified as Gokul Das, 50, son of Patharu Das, a resident of College Para in the town. Locals spotted the body hanging from a tree on the temple premises. Police went to the spot and recovered the body, said Mashiur Rahman, officer-in-charge of sadar police station.⁶⁴

On Oct 04, 2016 Police recovered the body of a youth who remained missing since October 2, from a ditch beside the railway at Kalampur area of Kaliakair in Gazipur. The deceased was identified as Shajedul Mandal, 28, worker of a tailoring shop at Chandra in Kaliakair and son of Bablu Mandal of Dinajpur.⁶⁵

on Oct 05,2016 Police recovered the bullet-hit body of a Juba League activist from Turag River at Ghasirdia in Kaundia area of Savar, on the outskirts of the capital, The deceased was

⁶⁴ <http://www.mzamin.com/article.php?mzamin=34292&cat=9/ঐ>

⁶⁵ <http://www.newagebd.net/article/297/body-of-youth-recovered-at-kaliakair>

identified as Al Arafat Sajal, 22, an activist of Birulia union unit Juba League and son of Ummat Ali of Birulia area.⁶⁶

On October 07, 2016 Police recovered the body of a newborn from a travel bag in Bonarpara Station of Gaibandha. On information, railway police at around 1:00am recovered the bag in an abandoned condition at a passenger shed and inside found the body of the newborn, a baby boy, wrapped in cloths. The body was sent to Gaibandha Hospital for an autopsy.⁶⁷

On October 07, 2016 the body of a newlywed woman was found in a pond in Pirganj upazila of Rangpur. Nasima Begum, 20, of Joypur village married Md Swadin, of Khedmathpur village two months ago. Family members said Nasima came to visit her parents 10 days ago. She was traceless after she went to meet her friends next to her house around 10:00pm on Thursday. The next morning, locals spotted her body in the pond.⁶⁸

On October 08, 2016 a woman was found dead in her house in Ambagan area of Chittagong city. On information, police recovered the body of Juli Akter, 20, -- wife of Abdul Ohid of the area -- from the tin-roofed slum-house which was locked from outside, said Officer-in-Charge of Khulshi Police Station Nizam Uddin. The body was sent to Chittagong Medical College Hospital for an autopsy.⁶⁹

On October 13, 2016, a female garment worker was found slaughtered in Bypail area of Ashulia here. The deceased was identified as Fatema Akhter, 18, wife of Majnu Miah. Mohasinul Kadir, officer-in-charge of Ashulia Police Station, said Fatema along with her husband had been living in a rented house owned by Monir Hossain in Paschimpara of the area for the last one month. Neighbours went to the room and found its door open. Later, they entered the room only to see her lying slaughtered on the floor.⁷⁰

On October 22, 2016, Police recovered the body of an unidentified youth, aged around 25, from Dhaka-Aricha highway in Bismail area of Savar. Locals spotted the body beside the highway around 6:00pm and informed the police, said Officer-in-Charge of Ashulia Police Station Mohshinul Kadir. Police sent the body to Dhaka Medical College Hospital for an autopsy.⁷¹

⁶⁶ <http://en.prothom-alo.com/bangladesh/news/124079/Missing-Juba-League-man-found-dead-in-Savar>

⁶⁷ <http://www.thedailystar.net/city/newborns-body-found-travel-bag-1295731>

⁶⁸ <http://www.thedailystar.net/city/newlywed-woman-found-dead-1295782>

⁶⁹ <http://www.thedailystar.net/city/woman-found-dead-ctg-slum-house-1296280>

⁷⁰ <http://www.theindependentbd.com/arcprint/details/63949/2016-10-15>

⁷¹ <http://www.thedailystar.net/city/unidentified-youths-body-recovered-1302763>

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.”

According to information collected by HRSC in the month October 2016, almost 06 temples were attacked and 02 minority members have been injured in a total almost 06 incidents.

Selected cases are as described here: On October 31, 2016, A group of religious zealots carried out a synchronized attack on the Hindus in Brahmanbaria's Nasirnagar Upazila vandalizing around 100 homes and at least five temples and looting valuables over a Facebook post “hurting Muslims' sentiment,” victims and police said. The attackers also beat up over 100 people of the minority community. Around eight Hindu localities were run amok by around 200 local attackers. There, the attackers vandalized a Kali idol when devotees were worshipping at the temple for Dewali. On information, local UP Chairman Ali Ahmed rushed to the spot and called the police. Police detained six people from the spot and were trying to arrest the other attackers.⁷²

On October, 29 a local youth identified as Anwarul Islam, 28, vandalized a Kali idol at Ishwardi in Mymensing. In the morning while feeling less presence of devotees in a temple the accused invaded in the temple. People caught him red handed while taking ornaments from the body of the idol and informed the police. The accused confessed to police. He was a poor van puller of the Charpubail District in Sadar Upazila Police said.⁷³

On October 22, 2016, An Idol of Jagannathdev Monday has broken at Shaorishabari in Jamalpur. After that, all worship has stopped here. The temple committee and police said that on Thursday night some miscreants broke the head of "Laxmi devil" at Shimla Bajar Jogonnath Monday. Caretaker Anil Thakur of temple finds out it when he went to worship at morning 8am. They call the police and immersed that Idol in the pond behind the temple in the presence of Police. Sectary Devdas Saha lodged a case and police investigating this incident.⁷⁴

⁷² <http://bangla.samakal.net/2016/10/30/246183>

⁷³ <http://www.prothom-alo.com/bangladesh/article/1011379/>

⁷⁴ <http://www.prothom-alo.com/bangladesh/article/1005095/>

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.

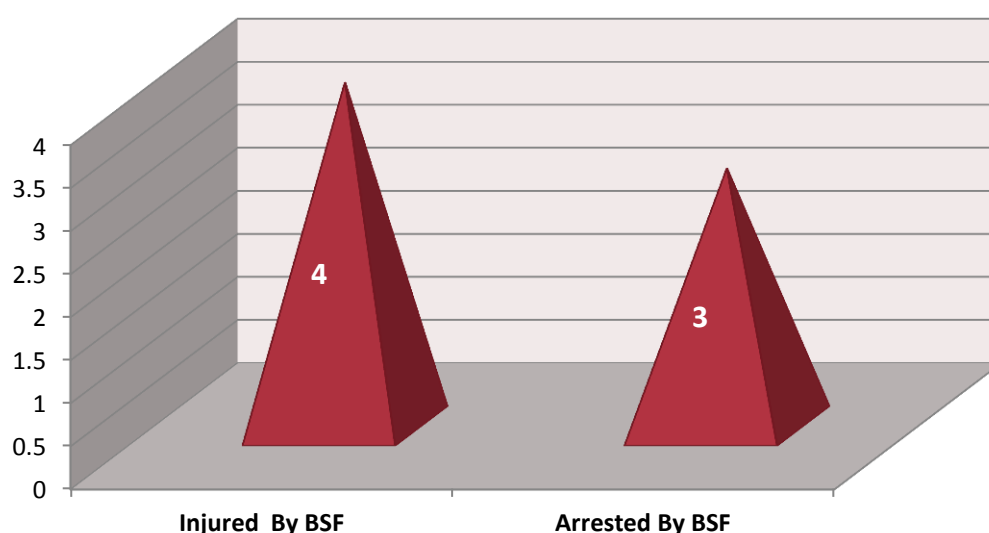


Figure 09: Statistics of Territorial Dispute

The given pie chart gives data on the border dispute. According to HRSC in October 2016, roughly 04 Bangladeshis citizen were injured and almost 03 arrested by BSF.

Some important cases are mentioned below; On October 18, 2016, 4 people have been shot by BSF at Roumari border in Kurigram. By Shah Alam number of 4 numbers, Roumari Sadar Upazilla a team of 10-12 people from Noudapara village went to Indian border to bring cows come from India. At that time Soldier of Kuchminari camp of BSF shoot them and Saju Mia (18), Rokon Uddin (22), Babul Mia (20), Manik (17) got injured.⁷⁵

On October 24, 2016, a Bangladeshi farmer Monster Ali (50) has been arrested for three days by Indian Border Guard BSF at Tahirpur in Sunamganj. He lives in the Bangshinkunda Uttar United in Maddhanagar Thana. According to BGB and local people, his some cows pastured near the border and at a time they entered in Indian border.⁷⁶

⁷⁵ <http://www.prothom-alo.com/bangladesh/article/1002949>

⁷⁶ <http://www.prothom-alo.com/bangladesh/article/1008617>

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), October 2016, a total 02 people have disappeared by law enforcement agency (LEA); Several incidents of enforced disappearance have been reported during the violent political situation October 2016.

Selected cases are as follows: On October 30, a local cloth businessman was allegedly kidnapped from his home using the identity of the Detective Branch of police at Ullapara, in Sirajganj. The victim was Rejaul Karim, son of late Zelhuq Pramanik of the village. At night some civil dressed people identified themselves as DB took regal Karim to show a Chhatra Shibir leader's house. Since then he was missing and police said they knew nothing. Even no ransom was demanded. Victim's family intended to make a General Diary in the local police station.⁷⁷

On October, 22 a business named Golam Mostafa (50) was kidnapped by some people using police identity at Amla Bazar union in Mirpur Upazila of Kushtia. He was an ex-sectary of the Amla Bazar Samiti. His niece Rubel Malitha told over the mobile phone he (Golam Mostafa) went to the market to buy medicine at that time some people took him away from motorcycle about 12pm in civil dress. They contact to Mirpur Thana and police lines, but police deny it. OC of the Mirpur police station said that they invest about its authenticity.⁷⁸

⁷⁷ <http://www.mzamin.com/article.php?mzamin=33879&cat=9>

⁷⁸ <http://www.prothom-alo.com/bangladesh/article/1005657>

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.

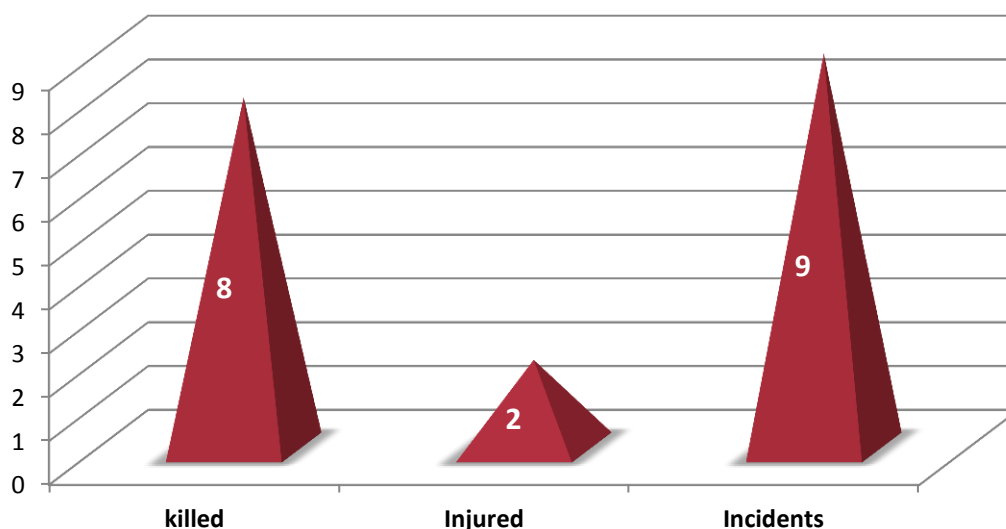


Figure 10: statistics of Public Lynching in October '16

According to human rights support center (HRSC) information, in October 2016, about 02 people have been injured; nearly 08 people were killed in a total of 09 incidents of the public lynching. Some important cases are given below:

On October 07, 2016 an alleged robber was beaten to death by villagers in Laxmipur district. In Laxmipur, six to seven suspected robbers attacked the house of one Siraj Uddin, 55, in Char Kadira village of the district's Kamalnagar upazila around 4:00am. Hearing the screams of Siraj and his family members, locals went to the spot and caught one of the robbers Abul Hossain, 35, of Noakhali. The others managed to flee, the police official said.⁷⁹

On October 19, 2016, a day labourer was beaten to death at Nijsarisha village in Ishwarganj upazila. The victim was Abdur Rashid, 45, son of Imam Hossain of Huilakanda village in the upazila.⁸⁰

⁷⁹ <http://www.thedailystar.net/frontpage/2-robbers-beaten-death-1295926>

⁸⁰ <http://www.thedailystar.net/country/day-labourer-beaten-death-1300762>

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

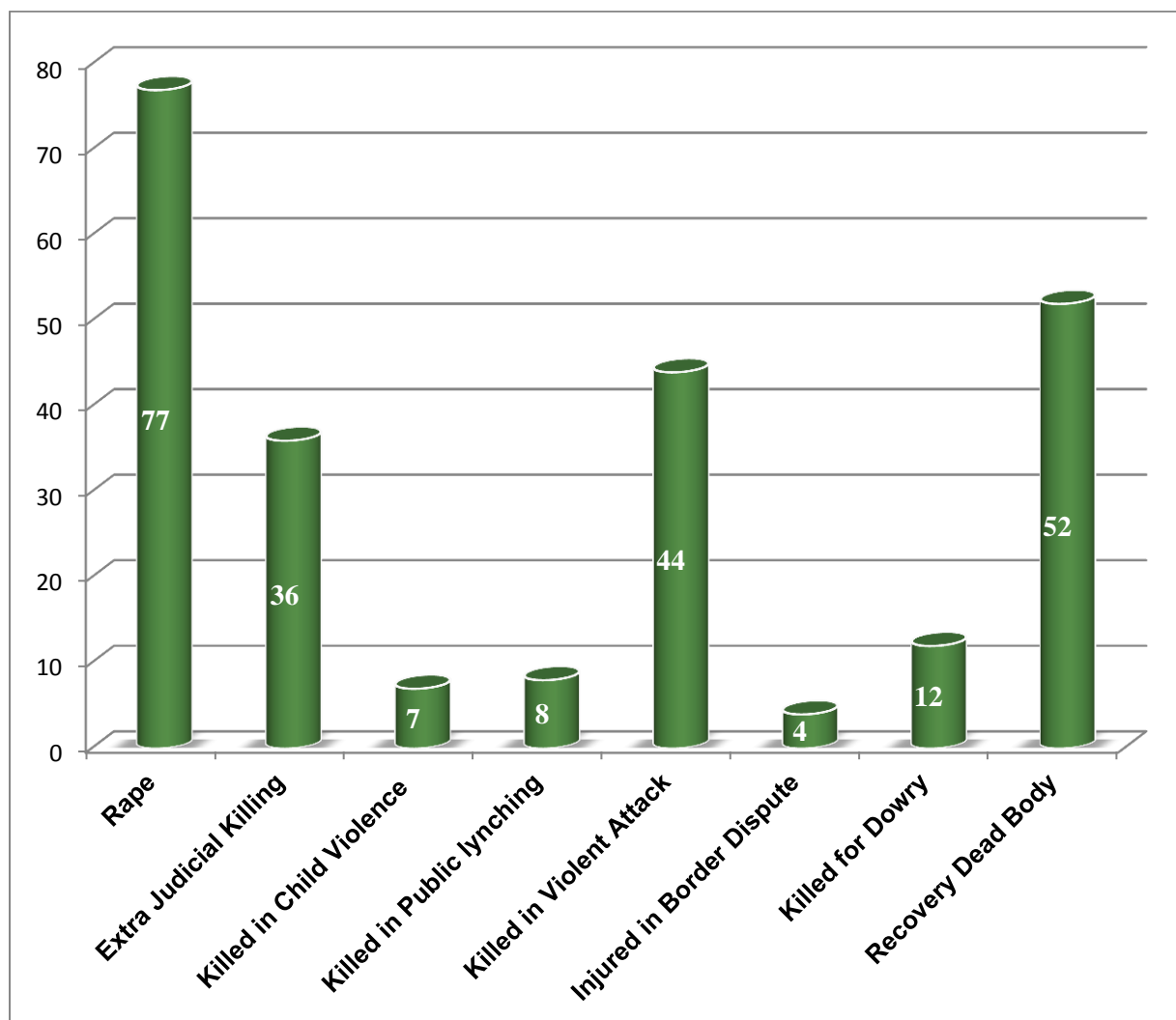


Figure 11: Human Right Situation of Bangladesh at a Glance in October 2016

CONCLUSION

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