

# Monthly Human Rights Observation Report

**December, 2015**



**HUMAN RIGHTS SUPPORT CENTER  
(HRSC)**

# EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

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Human rights are the rights which are possessed by every human being, irrespective of his or her nationality, race, religion, sex, etc. simply because s/he is human being. In Bangladesh's total human rights feature collapsed in December 2015 as the government bound political and civil society space, continued to keep abusive security forces from liability, especially ongoing extrajudicial killing, enforced disappearance, abduction, indiscriminate arrest of opponent political leaders, intimidation and extortion by them has made the situation very dreadful.

Human Rights Supports Center (HRSC) was formed to monitor & promote human rights situation in Bangladesh. It works to raise awareness among the youths as well as mass people about human rights violations and encourages their involvement through various human rights related activities. As part of our mission we are regularly publishing this monthly report on the basis of 12 prominent daily newspapers of Bangladesh and fact finding report from our regional representative of the country.

Human rights violation is also continued in December 2015, as like before. In this month, extra-judicial killing, violence against women, abduction and arbitrary arrest has been increased tremendously specifically rate of rape, gang rape and child rape increased to unprecedented extent.

***According to our report, 15 people has been killed extra-judicially, 35 girls were raped, 05 girls killed after rape, 09 women were killed for dowry and 15 girls sexually harassed, 04 people killed by BSF, 42 people killed in violent attack, 21 people abducted among them 09 were rescued and 03 were killed after abduction. Moreover, A Journalist was killed, 05 journalists were seriously injured, 04 journalists were assaulted and 02 journalists were arrested.***

However, we hope that this report will upkeep mass people, civil society as well as international communities to realize the current frightful and degrading human rights situation of 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 citizen to raise their voice to protect and promote human rights in Bangladesh.

Finally, we want to acknowledge the contribution and pay our thanks to those people who have assist and encourage us that will help us to make this monthly report more qualitative and encourage us to keep a pulsating role in human rights sector.

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# INTRODUCTION

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Human rights are rights necessary to all human beings, Human rights squeeze civil and political rights, such as the right to life, liberty and freedom of expression; and social, cultural and economic rights including the right to participate in culture, the right to food, and the right to work and receive an education. Human rights are protected and upheld by international and national laws and treaties. The Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR) is the foundation of the international system of protection for human rights. It was adopted by the United Nations General Assembly on December 10th, 1948. Whatever their political and religious identity, place of residence, sex, national or ethnic origin, language, or any other status and position. All human beings are born free and equal in dignity and right without any kinds of discrimination. Human rights advocates agree that, sixty years after its issue, the Universal Declaration of Human Rights is still more a dream than reality. Violations exist in every part of the world.

State is the guardian of the all sorts of human rights. As the Constitution of Bangladesh recognize all forms of human rights i.e. civil and political rights, social, economic and cultural rights. Civil and political rights are recognized as ‘fundamental rights’ which are directly justiciable, meaning a person can file a petition before the High Court in case there is violation of fundamental rights. While economic, social and cultural rights are recognized as ‘Fundamentals Principle of state policy’ which is not judicially enforceable but these rights are the guidelines to the State in the enactment of new laws and policies as well as interpretation of the Constitution and other laws.

In the foreword of the Bangladesh Constitution it is declared “Further pledging that it shall be a fundamental aim of the state to realize through the democratic process to socialist society, free from exploitation-a society in which the rule of law, fundamental human rights and freedom, equality and justice, political, economic and social, will be secured for all citizens”.

In spite of having such national and international obligation, human rights are drastically violated in Bangladesh. In the month of December’15 human rights have been infringed specifically violence against women, abduction, attack on journalist and extra judicial killings. The situation reached to such abysmal state that even the mass people feel insecure inside their homes and pedestrian plus commuters doubt if they will be back safe to their beloved ones at the fall of dusk. Massive corruption in state machinery, politicization of administration, weak judiciary, and culture of impunity, degrading law and order situation, political patronization and shelter of criminals etc. lead to extreme human rights violation in Bangladesh. In addition, lack of democratic values in every incumbent government, limited people’s participation in decision making and implementation process and lack of transparency and accountability make the situation more intricate. This report is an attempt to spectacle the degrading human rights situation in Bangladesh without any kinds of biasness to any groups or parties.

# VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN

“Violence against women is a manifestation of historically unequal power relations between men and women, which have led to domination over and discrimination against women by men and to the prevention of the full advancement of women.<sup>1</sup> Violence against women conflicts with the basic Human Rights established in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR) in 1948 and other documents like the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights. Such

*violence denies women the right to life (ICCPR Article 6); right to be free from discrimination; right to health; right to bodily integrity; right to privacy; the right not to be subjected to torture or cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment (ICCPR article 7); the right to liberty and security of person (ICCPR article 9);*

and the right to be free from all kinds of violence’s including sexual violence. Early marriage and pregnancy are also violations of the rights of the girl child to equal opportunities in education and training.

Violence against women in Bangladesh is extensive and political impact; governmental failure and lack of social conflict and implementation of laws are the main causes that lead to the criminals going free. HRSC faithfully screens the whole condition of women and girls in Bangladesh and documents the issues relating to violence against women, Some main acts of violence committed against women include dowry killings, rape, sexual harassment and stalking, acid attacks, physical and mental abuse and sex trafficking. it has been continued and increasing day by day. Rape, sexual harassment, acid violence are increasing on a greater extent because of corrupted judiciary and administrative system. Most of perpetrators of violence are out of punishment with taking ruling parties shelter. government should take a step proper protective measures to stop violence against women.

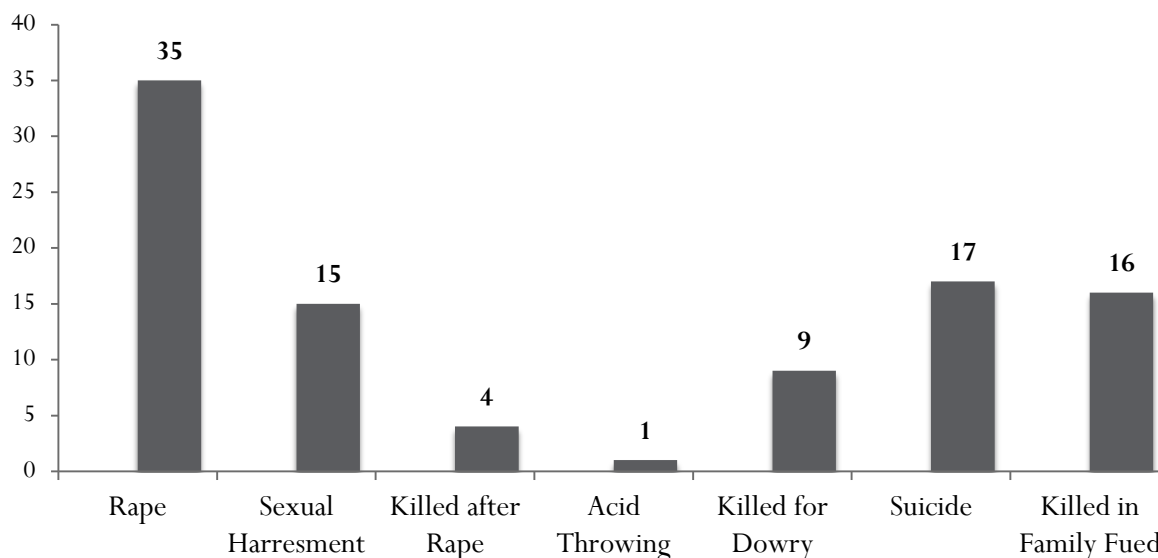
According to source of HRSC in December 2015, incident of violence against women are- **Rape:** *Total numbers of 35 females were reportedly raped. Among them 05 females were killed after rape, among total raped about 10 children who were below the age of 16. Of the women, 02 were victims of gang rape.*

**Sexual Harassment:** *a total of 15 girls and women were reportedly victims of sexual harassment. of them 12 were assaulted and 03 were stalked.*

**Dowry Related Violence:** *16 incident of dowry related violence reported on daily newspaper. 09 were killed because of dowry and 07 women were physically abused over dowry demands.*

**Acid Violence:** *01 female was became victims of acid violence.*

<sup>1</sup> The United Nations Declaration on the Elimination of Violence against Women, General Assembly Resolution, December 1993



**Figure 1: Violence against Women**

On December 05, 2015 a teenage girl was killed after rape in Purbo Chandkhali area under Sadar upazila of the district. The deceased was identified as Rani Akhter Nupur, 15, daughter of Siraj Mia of the village. Family sources said Nupur had gone to sleep in her grandfather's room after taking dinner. Later, a gang stormed the room, raped the girl and strangled her, the family suspected. In the morning, family members found her body hanging from the ceiling of the room. Being informed, police rushed to the spot, recovered the body and sent it to Sadar Hospital for autopsy.<sup>2</sup>

On December 06, 2015 a minor girl was killed after rape at Jodubaira village in Kumarkhali upazila of the district. She was identified as Ishita Khatun, 7, daughter of Isharat Ali of the village. Mohibul Islam, officer-in-charge (OC) of Kumarkhali Police Station, quoting family members of the victim, said Ishita went to nearby Jodubaira field to collect grass for cattle on Saturday afternoon. As she did not return home until 6:00pm, family members and neighbours went to the field and found her body there. The OC said primary evidence shows that the girl was raped before being murdered.<sup>3</sup>

On December 06, 2015 a woman suffered burn injuries allegedly after her husband poured boiling water on her following an altercation in the capital's Hazaribagh. Sara Akter, 25, with burn injuries in her chest, abdomen, hands and legs -- is undergoing treatment at Dhaka Medical College Hospital. The husband Yusuf Mohon -- an alleged drug addict -- had been quarreling with Sara for a few months over a family feud, said the victim's sister.<sup>4</sup>

<sup>2</sup> <http://www.mzamin.com/details.php?mzamin=MTA0NDY4&s=OQ>

<sup>3</sup> <http://bangla.samakal.net/2015/12/05/177851#sthash.57R1C0Z3.dpuf>

<sup>4</sup> <http://bangla.samakal.net/2015/12/06/178182>

On December 10, 2015 a housewife committed suicide by jumping in front of a running train on the Benapole-Jessore route in Navaron area of Jessore district. The deceased was identified as Rashida Khatun, 29, wife of Nur Hossian of Bede Navaron village in the upazila.<sup>5</sup>

On December 11, 2015 a woman allegedly committed suicide by hanging herself from the ceiling at her home in Piarabagan area of Chapainawabganj Sadar. The deceased was Tona Begum, 20, wife of Minar Ali of the area. Police sent her body to Chapainawabganj Sadar Hospital for autopsy. However, they could not say the reason behind the death.<sup>6</sup>

On December 13, 2015 a man committed suicide after stabbing his wife to death over family feud in Shafipur area in Kaliakoir upazila of the district. The deceased are Raihan Ali, 38, a rickshaw puller, and his wife Halima Begum, 30, a worker of a local RMG factory. Quoting locals, police said the couple, who lived in a rented house in the area, often quarrelled over family matters. Raihan stabbed Halima indiscriminately with a kitchen knife while she was returning from her workplace, Sub-inspector Saiful Alam of Mouchak police outpost said. Locals rushed them to Safipur General Hospital where the doctors declared the duo dead.<sup>7</sup>

On December 19, 2015 a woman allegedly committed suicide by hanging herself from the ceiling of their house following a family feud at Mehedibagh in Chittagong city. The deceased was identified as Monwara Khatun Liza, 26, wife of Nazir Ahmed, a resident of the area. Quoting family members of the victim, police said Liza, mother of a two-year-old child, had an altercation with her husband over family feud, Later, Liza killed herself over the issue in the dead of night.<sup>8</sup>

On December 21, 2015 an indigenous woman allegedly committed suicide after killing her nine-month-old daughter following a quarrel with her husband in Bhujpur of Fatikchhari upazila in Chittagong. The deceased were Kansu Tripura, 28, and her daughter Nupur Rani Tripura. Police said Kansu's husband Ropan Tripura, a day labourer, allegedly beat her up in the evening. When he went outside home in Hazarikhil village Kansu took insecticides after she had poured some into Nupur's mouth.<sup>9</sup>

On December 22, 2015 a man stabbed his wife and mother-in-law over family dispute at Basil village in Bhaluka upazila of the district. The victims Sonia Akhtar, 20, and her mother Marzia Akhtar, 35. Quoting family and local sources, police said Alamgir Hossain, 25, son of Abdul Quddus of Shaldia village in Purbadha upazila of Netrakona district, married Sonia three years ago. neighbours rushed to the spot and caught Alamgir while he was trying to flee the scene. Later, he was handed over to police.<sup>10</sup>

<sup>5</sup> <http://www.thedailystar.net/country/housewife-commits-suicide-185470>

<sup>6</sup> <http://www.thedailystar.net/city/woman-commits-suicide-186055>

<sup>7</sup> <http://www.prothom-alo.com/bangladesh/article/711136>

<sup>8</sup> <http://www.ittefaq.com.bd/wholecountry/2015/12/19/47729.html>

<sup>9</sup> <http://www.thedailystar.net/city/woman-kills-daughter-committing-suicide-190789>

<sup>10</sup> <http://www.thedailystar.net/country/man-stabs-wife-mother-law-191218>



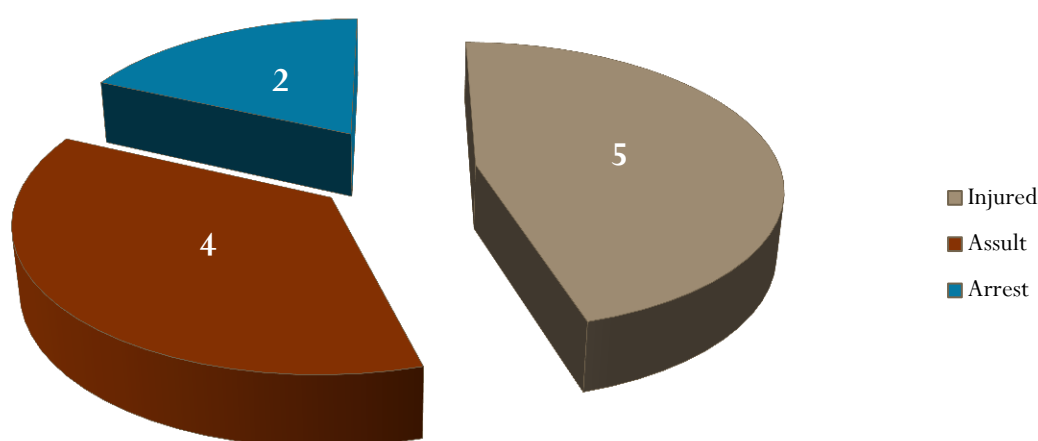
## ATTACK ON JOURNALIST

International human rights mechanisms, including the Special Rapporteur on Freedom of Expression, have expressed concern about provisions that criminalize the right to freedom of expression. The UN's Human Rights Committee, the body that is mandated to monitor states' implementation of the ICCPR, has clarified that laws which criminalize the expression of opinions about historical facts are incompatible with the obligations on states to respect freedom of expression and opinion. As a state party to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR), all of Bangladesh's branches of governmental authority, including the judiciary, must respect and protect freedom of expression.

Freedom of speech of months of December was so regarding! Although the constitution guaranteed freedom of speech and press with some reasonable limitations: but in practice the Government limited these rights also. Individuals are not always able to disparage the Government publicly without the fear of reprisal and the Government often attempted to impede criticism by prohibiting or dispersing as well as banded many electronic and print media due to its mal-political mentality. The Government applied indirect pressure to coerce difference news agencies constantly.

Right to freedom of opinion and expression is an important pillar of democracy. Yet in Bangladesh, attacks on journalist are very frequent incidents. Moreover assaulting, threatening and killing has been general matter.

***According to the HRSC reports, in December 2015, A Journalist was killed, 05 journalists were seriously injured, 04 journalists were assaulted and 02 journalists were arrested.***



**Figure 2: Attack on Journalist**



On December 15, 2015 The Chittagong University Journalists Association (Cuja) complained that the followers of a Bangladesh Chhatra League (BCL) leader attacked a journalist "out of vengeance". In a letter to the proctor, Cuja accused CU BCL General Secretary Fazle Rabby Sujan of giving directives to attack Abu Sufian, a fourth-year student of communication and journalism and the university correspondent of ATN news. Sujan is an accused in an arms and explosives case, it said. Sujan called the incident a "misunderstanding", and said the problem was solved. Proctor Ali Asgar Chowdhury said action would be taken against the guilty.<sup>11</sup>

On December 23, 2015 Police recovered the body of a local journalist in Rangpur at Dharmadas-Thampat, The fresh victim was identified as Utsa Rahman, 35, a staff reporter in a local daily Juger Alo. Kotwali police officer-in-charge Abdul Kader Zilani said they recovered the body of Utsa this morning from a field near Bangladesh Rice Research Institute beside Rangpur-Dhaka highway. The body was sent to Rangpur Medical College Hospital for post-mortem examination.<sup>12</sup>

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<sup>11</sup> <http://www.thedailystar.net/city/cu-journalist-beaten-bcl-187747>

<sup>12</sup> <http://newagebd.net/187134/journalist-murdered-in-rangpur/#sthash.30QtFTXx.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.”

***According to information gathered by HRSC in the month of December 2015, there have been 06 attacks on minority community, their home and temple. 15 persons were injured.***

On the 5<sup>th</sup> December 2015, at least ten people were injured in an explosion at Kantaji Mandir of Dinajpur when spectators were watching jatra (folk theatre). The witness said that a bomb was thrown when artistes were performing on stage at Volanath Opera Pandal set up as part of a month-long Hindu festival known as raaspur nimamela organised by the temple. Out of the ten injured, six were got admitted in the hospital at critical condition. Police detained seven people for interrogation and termed it a “planned attack” but could not tell what the motive was behind the blast.<sup>13</sup>

At least two people were hurt as unidentified miscreants opened fire and charged bombs in a religious gathering of Hindu devotees at a temple of the International Society for Krishna Consciousness (ISKCON) in the Dinajpur on 10<sup>th</sup> December, 2015. Witness said that three unknown youths appeared suddenly at the temple during religious meeting and fired two gun shots at first and afterwards two crude bombs were exploded. The injured--Ranjit Chandra Roy (45) and Mithun Chandra Roy (25) were rushed to the Dinajpur Medical College Hospital. Dinajpur police superintendent M Ruhul Amin told that he came to know that locals have detained one of the attackers. “And, he was kept in a club of Dhakaipara Adarsha village of Dabore union,”<sup>14</sup>

The dolls were alleged to be broken at the two separate temples namely Monsamondir Johorer kandi village and Radhagobindo mondir at Ramkrishno mission in Gopalgonj on 15<sup>th</sup> December, 2015. Witness said that the dolls were supposed to broke at mid night and they found it at broken condition at morning. The police at local thana also confirmed about the incidence.<sup>15</sup>

<sup>13</sup> <http://mzamin.com/details.php?mzamin=MTA0NzM3&s=Mg==>

<sup>14</sup> <http://www.mzamin.com/details.php?mzamin=MTA1NTk0&s=MQ==>

<sup>15</sup> <http://www.ittefaq.com.bd/wholecountry/2015/12/16/47411.html>

## EXTRA JUDICIAL KILLING

Extrajudicial killing is an arbitrary or unlawful deprivation of life and simply a murder. Bangladesh has earned notoriety in carrying out extrajudicial killings. 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. Article 32 says: "No person shall be deprived of life or personal liberty". Different terminologies have been used by the law enforcement agencies to distract from extrajudicial killings; such as deaths during cross-fire/encounter/gunfight etc. According to UN General Comment No.35; "States parties have the duty to take the appropriate measures to protect the rights to liberty of persons against deprivations by third parties". States parties must protect individuals against abduction or detention by individual criminals or irregular groups, including armed or terrorist groups, operating within their territory. They must also protect individuals against wrongful deprivation of liberty by lawful organizations, such as employers, schools and hospitals.

***According to the source of information gathered by HRSC, in December 2015, a total of 15 persons were allegedly killed extra-judicially. Of them 14 people were killed in alleged 'crossfire/encounters/ gunfights' and A persons shot to death.***

On December 02, 2015 an alleged robber was killed in a 'gunfight' between his units and Detective Branch (DB) of police on Jessore-Jhenidah highway in Rahmatpur area of Jessore Sadar upazila. The identity of the deceased could not be known, said Abul Khayer, sub-inspector of Jessore DB police, Informed that a gang was making preparation to commit robbery on the highway, a police team raided the area. Sensing the presence of the law enforcers, the robbers opened fire on the policemen. Police fired back, triggering a 'gunfight' that left the robber dead on the spot, said SI Abul Khayer.<sup>16</sup>

On December 02, 2015 an alleged criminal was killed in a "gunfight" with Rapid Action Battalion (Rab) at a mango orchard in Chak Alampur village in Sadar upazila. The dead, Tofayel Ahmed Milon, 20, was the son of Abdus Salam of Ramchandrapur village under the upazila. When a patrol team of Chapainawabganj Rab camp reached near Tin Sakor intersection on its way to Chak Alampur, a gang of criminals opened fire on them, said Squadron Leader Mobashwer Rahim, commander of the camp. In retaliation, the Rab men returned fire, triggering the "gunfight" between the criminals and the elite force. After half an hour of the gun battle, the gang members fled, and the Rab members found the body of Milon on the spot.<sup>17</sup>

On December 07, 2015 a suspected robber was killed, including two police members, were injured in an alleged gunfight between police and robbers at East Gunagori under Banskhali in Chittagong. AKM Imran Bhuyain, assistant superintendent of police for Satkania circle, told that the identity of the deceased could not be confirmed. However, the body was sent to Chittagong Medical College Hospital morgue for autopsy.

<sup>16</sup> <http://www.prothomalo.com/bangladesh/article/700705>

<sup>17</sup> <http://www.samakal.net/2015/12/02/1508>

On December 14, 2015 an alleged robber was killed and three others were injured in a “gunfight” with police in the district's Tala upazila. The dead, Abu Sayeed, 35, was the son of Elahi Baksh of Awalgati village of Jessore's Keshabpur upazila. According to Satkhira police, acting on a tip-off that a gang of robbers were preparing to commit a robbery in Kapasdanga area by placing logs on Satkhira-Khulna highway, a joint team of Patkelghata police raided the area. Sensing the law enforcers' presence, the criminals opened fire on them and blasted crude bombs, said.<sup>18</sup>

On December 15, 2015 A Jamaat-e-Islami leader was killed, as his family said, in police firing in Sitakunda upazila of Chittagong. Additional Superintendent of Police (Special Branch), Chittagong, Muhammad Abdul Awal, however, denied the claim of the victim's family. He said a bullet from the shotgun of a police personnel struck Osman Goni, 26, as he scuffled with the law enforcer who along with others went to his house in Dakkhin Rahamatnagar to nab him. Osman was social welfare secretary of Muradpur union Jamaat, said Ashrafur Rahman president of the Jamaat unit of Muradpur union Jamaat.<sup>19</sup>

On December 16, 2015 an alleged robber was killed in a gunfight between his cohorts and police at Dharanti village in Sarail upazila. The deceased was identified as Bashir, 40, a resident of the village. Receiving information that a gang of 10-12 robbers was taking preparation to commit a robbery at the village, a police team conducted a drive there, said Ali Arshad, officer-in-charge (OC) of Sarail Police Station. Police recovered Bashir's body and sent it to Sadar Hospital morgue for autopsy.<sup>20</sup>

<sup>18</sup> <http://www.mzamin.com/details.php?mzamin=MTA2MTkw&s=OQ>

<sup>19</sup> <http://www.prothom-alo.com/bangladesh/article/713574>

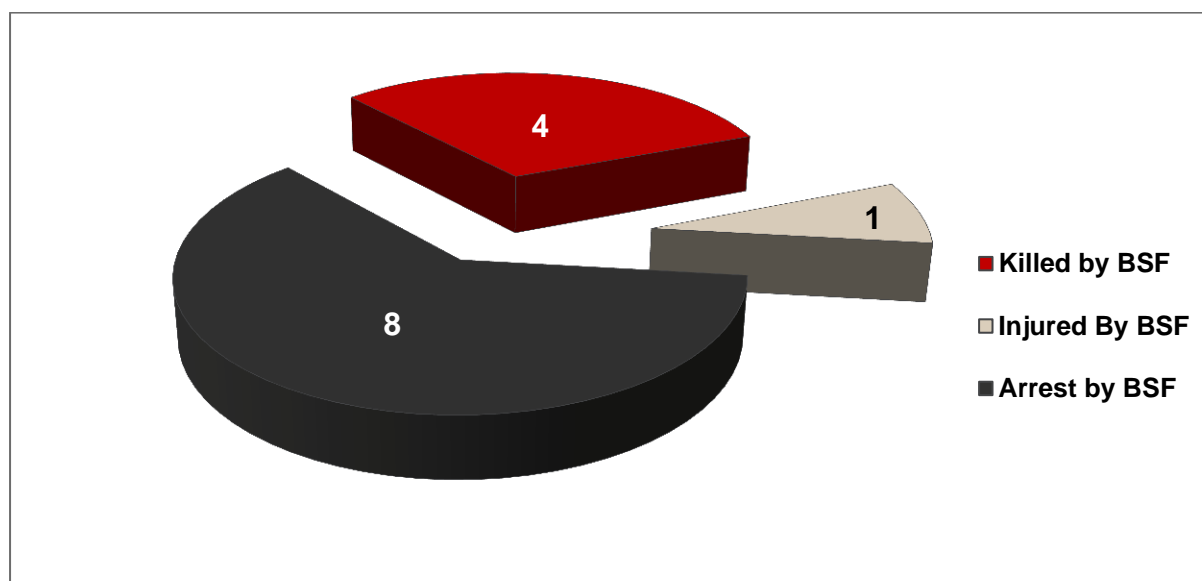
<sup>20</sup> <http://www.jugantor.com/news/2015/12/17/25055#sthash.gX7M1kJ2.dpuf>

## BORDER DISPUTE

Human rights are also extremely violated in 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 these borders between Bangladesh and India. Examples of BSF shooting, murder, tormenting and abducting unarmed Bangladeshi civilians in the border areas violate international norms and treaties. Members of the BSF also illegally enter Bangladesh territory and attack people residing along the border, shoot and kidnap Bangladeshis. India-Bangladesh border is probably the most helpless and goriest border in the world. In 2010, Human Rights Watch (HRW) issued an 81-page report which brought up uncountable abuses of the BSF. The report stated that over 1000 Bangladeshi citizens were killed during the first decade of the 21st century.<sup>21</sup>

However, we have frequently observed that India has been violating treaties, shooting at anyone seen near the border or anyone trying to cross the border, which is a pure violation of international act and human rights.

***According to information collected by HRSC, in December 2015, 04 Bangladeshis citizen were killed by the BSF, A Bangladeshis was injured by BSF and 08 Bangladeshis were arrested by BSF.***



**Figure 4: Border Dispute**

On December 02, 2015 the bullet-hit body of a youth was found at zero line near Lalakhal in Jaintapur upazila of Sylhet district. The deceased is Jamir Miah, 22, son of Farid Miah of Horni village in the upazila. Locals said Jamir went to the border area for grazing his cattle. When he entered the Indian Territory, people of Indian Khasi community fired gunshots at Jamir, leaving him dead on the spot, they said. Contacted, BGB-41 Battalion Commander Lt Col Shah Alam Chowdhury said he

<sup>21</sup> "India/Bangladesh: Indiscriminate Killings, Abuse by Border Officers". Human Rights Watch. Archived from the original on 21 January 2011.

heard about the death. The body was sent to Sylhet MAG Osmani Medical College Hospital morgue for autopsy, said Shafiul Kabri, officer-in-charge of Jaintapur Police Station.<sup>22</sup>

On December 10, 2015 A Bangladeshi national was tortured to death by members of Indian Border Security Force in Jahurpur border area in Chapainawabganj. The deceased was identified as Abdur Rahman Sentu, 33, son of Shish Mohammad, a resident of Binpara village in Narayanpur union parishad of the upazila. Lt Col Ahmed Zunaid ALam Khan, commanding officer of BGB battalion-9, said BSF members caught Abdur Rahman in Katakhal area while a group of cattle traders were returning from India. They tortured Rahman to death, he added. The BSF members also dumped his body in a char of the Padma River. Later his associates brought his body to his house at noon.<sup>23</sup>

On December 21, 2015 a young Bangladeshi cattle trader was gunned down by members of Indian Border Security Force on Bashalgaon border in Haripur of Thakurgaon. The deceased was identified as Hemanta Kumar, 32, son of Jitesh Chandra Barman, a resident of Kholra of Haripur. Quoting locals, Border Guard Bangladesh sources said when a group of Bangladeshi cattle traders were trying to bring cattle from India, a patrol team of BSF from Bohor camp fired gunshots, leaving Hemanta dead on the spot. Lieutenant Colonel Afsar Iqbal, commander of 2 BGB Battalion in Dinajpur, confirmed the incident.<sup>24</sup>

<sup>22</sup> <http://www.mzamin.com/details.php?mzamin=MTA0Mjl5&s=MTA>

<sup>23</sup> <http://newagebd.net/183544/bd-national-tortured-to-death-by-bsf-at-jahurpur-border/#sthash.6QSV2sXa.dpuf>

<sup>24</sup> <http://www.prothom-alo.com/bangladesh/article/720093>

# VIOLATION OF CHILDREN'S RIGHTS

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, sanitation, and hygiene. Most of the children of Bangladesh are deprived from these basic rights.

Children have rights as members of society. This has been recognized by international community in recent times. As a signatory to U.N. Declaration on the Rights of the Child in 1990, there is an upsurge of awareness of rights of children.<sup>25</sup> The rights of every child to a standard of living adequate for the child's physical, mental, spiritual, moral, and social development".<sup>26</sup> In our country the family attends to care and protection of the children. In the extended family, the duties and responsibilities of parents are shared by other members of the family. The well-being and welfare of the children is a matter of general concern. Everything needed by the child could be provided by the family or the local community which was integrated. Life has become more complex and strains on the family have become more severe today<sup>27</sup>.

***According to HRSC report, In December 2015, A child was killed and 04 children's were critically injured in 05 incidents of violation of child rights.***

Two children were alleged to injure by beaten severely from their teacher at paramount coaching center at Chatmohor in Pabna. Both of the victims were wounded at different parts of their body. One of the victim was Ali imam (13) son of Abdul Mannan, submitted his written allegation to the UNO to demand of penalty of the teacher involve in the torture. Abdul Mannan said that the teacher, Hassan sahrier beaten Ai Imam two times in a day for a silly matter and threaten to the victim for debar from expressing the incidence to the family member.<sup>28</sup>

On December 13, 2015 a six-year-old boy was allegedly beaten to death by his father for not returning home on time in Akbar Shah area of Chittagong city. Neighbours took Shahin Alam to Chittagong Medical College Hospital where he was declared "brought dead". He had been playing with his friends in Railbeat area when his father Akther Hossain, 56, a day labourer, went there and started slapping and beating him indiscriminately, said witnesses and his playmates. Then, Akhter took him to the house and slammed him onto the yard following which Shahin lost consciousness, said the witnesses. But the father, who is now in police custody, denied the allegation of slamming his son. According to Akhter, Shahin went to a shop to buy some food but did not return even after an hour. He got angry seeing him playing and beat him, Akhter admitted. Akbershah police suspect that the boy might have suffered internal injuries during the beating.<sup>29</sup>

<sup>25</sup> Abdul Halim, Constitution, Constitutional Law & Politics Bangladesh Perspective, 3rd ed p. 53.

<sup>26</sup> Convention on the Rights of the Child, 1989, Art. 27.

<sup>27</sup> The Daily Star (1st March, 2010).

<sup>28</sup> <http://www.prothom-alo.com/bangladesh/article/700477>

<sup>29</sup> <http://www.thedailystar.net/city/fathers-beating-leads-6-yr-olds-death-186919>



# 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.<sup>30</sup> 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 result the incidence of public lynching became a banal matter. HRSC belives that everyone has right to be considered as innocent untill proven guilty by the court.

***According to HRSC report, In December 2015, 14 persons were reportedly killed in 07 incidents of public lynching.***

On December 08, 2015 a suspected robber was beaten to death by a mob at Khanpukur Moupukur village in Birampur upazila of Diaper. The deceased was identified as Nazmul, 50, son of Jahir Uddin of Bochaganj upazila.<sup>31</sup>

On December 11, 2015 an alleged robber was beaten to death and two others were injured by locals in Dinajpur Sadar upazila. The dead is Sabbir Ahmed, 35, of Bheljan village in Thakurgaon's Baliadangi upazila. Witnesses said some five to six robbers swooped on Tripti filling station at Ramdubi in Dinajpur Sadar upazila. But locals foiled their robbery bid. Sensing danger, the criminals exploded four crude bombs there and attempted to rob the station for the second time. They were undergoing treatment at Dinajpur Medical College Hospital.<sup>32</sup>

On December 11, 2015 seven suspected robbers were beaten to death by a mob in the Araihasar area of Narayanganj. Five other people were critically injured by the mob, and have been admitted to hospital. Assistant Superintendent of Narayanganj Police, Zahirul Islam, has confirmed the mob killing. Local people say that they found a gang of 25 robbers trying to break in to a rice warehouse in the area. Local people surrounded the suspected robbers and beat them up. Seven of the suspected robbers died on the spot, and 5 others had to be hospitalised because of injuries. Police say that the gang is part of a ring from Mymensingh.<sup>33</sup>

On December 21, 2015 an alleged robber was killed in a mob beating at Ashrafpur village in Sadar upazila of Meherpur district. The deceased was identified as Ezarul Islam, 41, of Bhabanandapur in the upazila. Ahsan Habib, officer-in-charge of Meherpur Sadar Police Station, said a gang of 14/15 stormed into the house of one Mintu Sheikh, a KSA expatriate and held the family members hostage at gunpoint. Hearing screams, the villagers rushed to the spot and caught Ezarul after a chase. However, the angry mob then gave Ezarul a good beating, leaving him dead on the spot.<sup>34</sup>

<sup>30</sup> Wood, Amy Louise (2009). Rough Justice: Lynching and American Society, 1874-1947.

<sup>31</sup> <http://newagebd.net/182771/robber-beaten-dead-by-mob/#sthash.JQlhXx6a.dpuf>

<sup>32</sup> <http://www.thedailystar.net/backpage/robber-beaten-death-dinajpur-186001>

<sup>33</sup> <http://www.theindependentbd.com/post/26208>

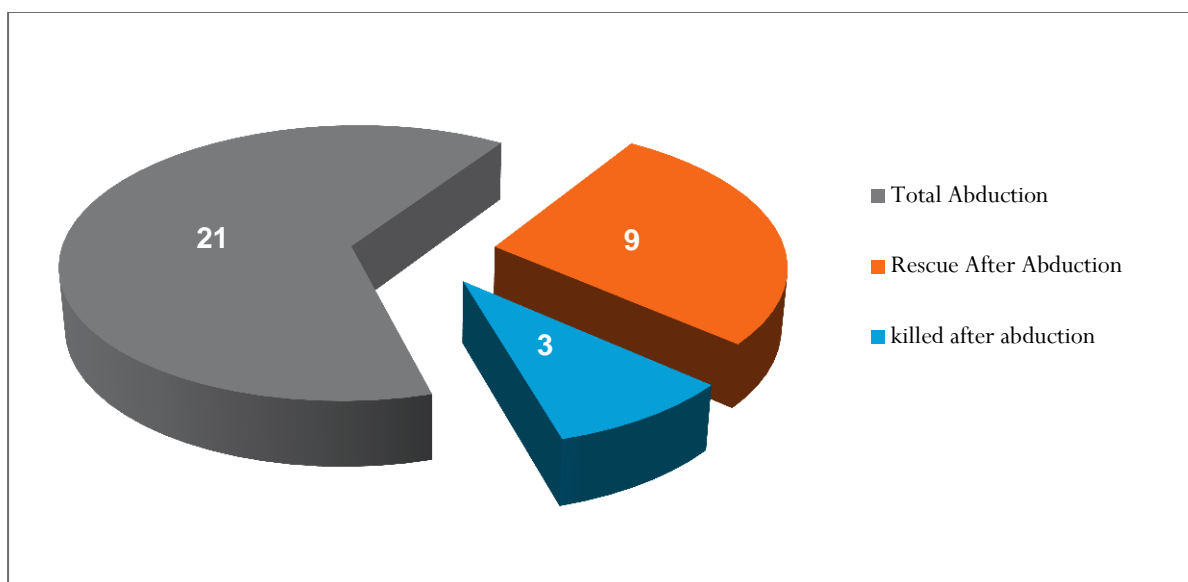
<sup>34</sup> <http://newagebd.net/186522/robber-beaten-to-death-in-meherpur/#sthash.Q3d8vl3h.dpuf>

# ABDUCTION

Abduction is an atrocious violation of human rights and an international law-breaking. In Bangladesh, Allegations of abduction citizens have been frequently raised against law-enforcement agencies. The numbers of victims, according to HRSC report is increasing day by day. In last few days, the occurrences of abduction, enforced disappearance, etc. have increased rapidly all over the country. Most of the incidents are still unsolved and a very few people are rescued successfully by the law enforcers. However, in most of the abduction cases family members, relatives and friends of the victim triggered their assertion towards law enforcement agencies and specifically, they suspect and alleged that people wearing civil dress introduce them as member of Rapid Action Battalion (RAB), Police, or Detective Branch (DB) are arresting and forcefully bringing the victim with them.

It is a new form of crime in this 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 offence of abduction when he 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”.

***According to the HRSC report, in December 2015, total 21 people abducted by kidnapper and among them 03 people killed after abduction. On the other hand 09 people rescued by law enforcement Agencies after abduction.***



**Figure 5: Abduction**

On December 8, 2015 Rapid Action Battalion (RAB) personnel in a drive rescued a boy, who was abducted from Narayanganj 18days ago, from Sukrobari Bazar area of Jaintapur upazila of Sylhet district. The rescued was identified Mohammad Sohul Khan, 14, son of Alhed Ali Chowdhury, hailing from Fatullah upazila in Narayanganj.

RAB also arrested an alleged abductor Mohammad Faruk Miah, son of Ahmed Ali Chwodhury, a resident of No 6 Chiknaguler Thaker Math village of Jaintapur upazila. Faruk abducted Sohel from Chittagong Road area in Fatullah. Later he demanded ransom from Sohel's family members.<sup>35</sup>

On December 19, 2015 a schoolgirl, who had been abducted by some miscreants, was rescued from Deuli intersection in Keshabpur upazila of Jessore district, 17 days into the incident. Refatul Islam, second officer of Keshabpur Police Station, said five young men, including one Sabuj, picked up the class VII schoolgirl on a motorbike forcibly on her way to school at Burihati Karikorpara. The victims' father alleged that Sabuj used to tease her daughter on way to school and he might have abducted her.<sup>36</sup>

Abu Jar Gifari and Omar Faruk, current students of joypurhat law collage and joypurhat govt. collage respectively, were abducted at Gabtoli bus stand in capital on 9th December 2015. On 8th December 2015 they were coming to Dhaka from jopurhat for treatment purpose by 'Hanif Transports'. Witness said that both of the victims were abducted at gabtoli bus stand when they got down from bus. The victim's families are alleged to law enforcing agency regarding this abduction. The victim family expressed their deep concern about their son's life at current perspective of country. They expressed their demands at press conference on 12<sup>th</sup> December 2015 to law enforcing agency that their sons to get back their son safely.<sup>37</sup>

On 13<sup>th</sup> December, 2015, a case was filed against unidentified personnel of RAB and DB of police with Rajpara police station in Rajshahi city after the disappearance of Saifuzzaman Sohag. The victim father said that RAB with the help of two DB men picked up RUET unit Chhatra League information and research affairs secretary Saifuzzaman Sohag, a mechanical engineering final year student of the university, at his house at Terokhadia Paschimparha in the city's Rajpara. The family of the missing BCL leader claimed that they received a phone call demanding Tk 100,000 as ransom on Saturday noon. Major Abdus Salam, deputy commander of RAB-5, told New Age today that they had not conducted any drive to detain him. However, the police have already started their investigation, sub-inspector Mahbubur Rahman, also the investigation officer said.<sup>38</sup>

<sup>35</sup> <http://thedailynewnation.com/news/76263/abducted-boy-rescued-in-sylhet.html>

<sup>36</sup> <http://thedailynewnation.com/news/77371/abducted-schoolgirl-rescued-in-jessore.html>

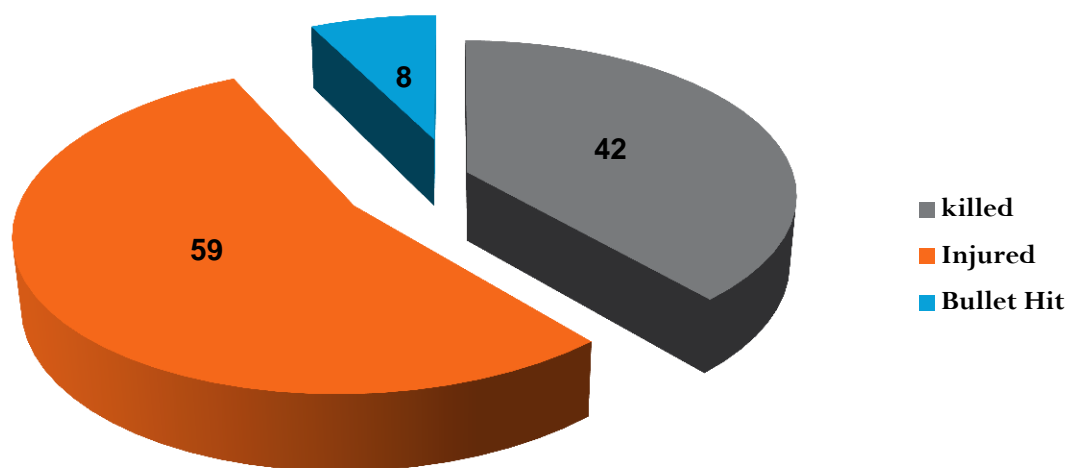
<sup>37</sup> <http://www.campuslive24.com/campus.149856.live24/#sthash.ZMCym5yl.dpuf>

<sup>38</sup> <http://newagebd.net/184438/rab-and-db-sued-over-disappearance-of-bcl-leader/#sthash.fQA1lxdv.dpuf>

## VIOLENT ATTACK

Everyone has the right to life, liberty and security. So state is obliged to protect the citizens from all kinds' violent attack to them. 'The obligation of protection' requires state to prevent violations of rights of citizens by third parties. This obligation also implies that State have to exercise due diligence to prevent, punish, investigate or redress the harm caused by acts of private persons or entities. HRSC try to detect and divulged all kinds of violent attack in December'15.

***According to information gathered by Human Rights Support Centre in the month of December 2015, Total 63 incidents of violent attack happened and total 42 were killed in these attacks, 59 were seriously injured and 08 people were bullet hit.***



**Figure 6: violent attack**

On December 2, 2015 a primary school headmaster was stabbed to death by some miscreants following previous enmity at Manash village in Barhatta upazila. The deceased was identified as Arjun Chandra Sinha, 42, headmaster of Manash Government Primary School. Salemuazzaman, officer-in-charge of Barhatta Police Station, said Some miscreants swooped on Arjun and stabbed him indiscriminately while he was going to school, leaving him dead on the spot, he said quoting witnesses.<sup>39</sup>

On December 04, 2015 a man was stabbed to death by unidentified assailants in Sitakunda upazila of Chittagong. The dead, Nurul Amin, 45, was the son of Nurul Islam in Chittagong city's North Pahartali Noapara. He was a driver of Confidence Cement factory in Sitakunda's Madambibir Hat area. Victim's younger brother Tajul Islam said Amin went to his workplace from their house. After his duty, Amin left for

<sup>39</sup> <http://newagebd.net/180950/primary-headmaster-stabbed-dead/#sthash.g9T0x94Y.dpuf>

home, said Tajul, quoting one of his brother's colleagues. Police suspected it was not an incident of mere mugging as his wallet and mobile phone were not snatched.<sup>40</sup>

On December 05, 2015 a youth was hacked to death on Cemetery Road in the city. The deceased was identified as Gouranga Biswas, 26, a resident of Muripotti area of the city. Police and locals said one Shukur called Gouranga over his cellphone and took him to a Christian graveyard in the area. An altercation ensued between them and at one stage; Shukur attacked Gouranga with a sharp weapon, leaving him dead on the spot.<sup>41</sup>

On December 15, 2015 a college student was hacked to death in a remotest village of Monirampur Upazila. The deceased was identified as Sabuj (20), son Akbor Ali of village Dumurkhali and a 2nd year student of Bakra Degree College. He was hacked to death allegedly killed by Jasim Uddin and his brother's son of both Bablu Mohalder of the same village. Police of Monirampur Thana recovered the dead body and sent it to Jossere Medical College Hospital for autopsy.<sup>42</sup>

On December 16, 2015 a businessman was shot at the city's New Market area. The victim was Md Dipu, 22, a resident of Lalbagh. The incident took place when he was returning home from his business establishment, Dipu said. As he was approaching the kitchen market, he found some people brawling on the road. Suddenly he received bullet-hit in his right leg that also penetrated his other leg, he said. Bullet-wounded Dipu is now undergoing treatment at the Dhaka Medical College Hospital, said Mozammel Haque, DMCH police camp in charge.<sup>43</sup>

On December 17, 2015 A local Awami League leader was shot dead by unidentified miscreants at Rajarhat in Sharishabari upazila this evening, Jamalpur. A local Awami League leader was shot dead by unidentified miscreants at Rajarhat in Sharishabari upazila this evening. The deceased was identified as M Hanifuddin, president of AL unit of ward no 2 of Doail union parishad. Sub-inspector of Sharisabari Police Station Billal Hossain said some masked miscreants shot Hanif while he was returning home from Rajarhat, leaving him dead on the spot. Later, the miscreants fled scene riding a motorcycle, the SI added.<sup>44</sup>

On December 21, 2015 a local leader of ruling Awami League was shot dead by miscreants at Khoroskhool of Cox's Bazar sadar upazila early. The victim Nurul Absar, 25, son of late Nurul Amin of Kawarpara village of Khoroskhool union was the president of Bangladesh Awami Sramik League unit. The officer-in-charge of Cox's Bazar sadar model police, Aslam Hossen, told that the man was sleeping in his shop when a group of armed miscreants numbering about 8 to 10 broke his shop apart and shot him from a close range. Local people rushed him to Cox's Bazar sadar hospital where duty physicians declared him dead.<sup>45</sup>

<sup>40</sup> <http://www.prothom-alo.com/bangladesh/article/702940>

<sup>41</sup> <http://www.thedailystar.net/country/youth-hacked-death-182839>

<sup>42</sup> <http://thedailynewnation.com/news/76956/college-student-killed-in-monirampur.html>

<sup>43</sup> <http://www.prothom-alo.com/bangladesh/article/714646/ঢাকা>

<sup>44</sup> <http://www.thedailystar.net/politics/al-leader-shot-dead-jamalpur-189244>

<sup>45</sup> <http://www.prothom-alo.com/bangladesh/article/719248>

# POLITICAL VIOLENCE

Political violence in Bangladesh is a variegated phenomenon. Its role in democratic politics has been questioned and it has been considered a sign of an immature or even immoral political class.<sup>46</sup> After assuming state power by Awami League Government through 5<sup>th</sup> January 2014, 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 chada, grabbing land etc.

***According to information gathered by Human Rights Support Centre in the month of December 2015, 06 peoples killed and 498 peoples injured in 24 incidence of political violence. Most of political violence occurred among ruling party on supremacy of power or tender.***

On December 04, 2015 A Bangladesh Chhatra League (BCL) activist was shot after he beat up a local youth in Halishahar area of Chittagong city. Imam Hossain Babu, 22, was admitted to Chittagong Medical College Hospital with a bullet wound in the abdomen, said the hospital sources. He is the son of Subedar Md Yousuf of Chittagong district police. Witnesses and police said local youth Farhad was beating another youth named Yunus for allegedly stealing the mobile phone of one of Farhad's friends. Rony Mirza, a joint secretary of Chittagong city unit of BCL, said Babu was an active BCL worker and his follower.<sup>47</sup>

On December 10, 2015 A BNP man was killed and three others injured in a clash with his neighbours at Dhanikhola Bhatipara village in Trishal upazila of the district. The victim, Enamul Haque alias Chand Mia, 45, was general secretary of BNP Dhanikhola union unit, and son of late Altab Ali Mondol of the village, police said. Chand, who sustained severe head injuries, was rushed to Community Based Medical College, Bangladesh (CBMCB) where he succumbed to his injuries, the OC said. The three injured Chand's elder brother Azizul Islam, 65, and nephews Motiur Rahman Parvez, 30 and Ariful Islam, 25 were treated at local clinics, police said.<sup>48</sup>

On December 14, 2015 A police official was beaten up allegedly by some Awami League (AL) activists at Kabilpur Bazar in Chaugachha upazila under Jessore district. Sub-inspector Jasimuddin was beaten up after he arrested AL activist M Mohsin and recovered some Yaba pills from his possession at Kabilpur Bazar. The AL men also poured kerosene on his body. Some policemen rushed to the spot and rescued him, said locals. SI Jasimuddin told that he was humiliated by Mohsin and his men after recovering some Yaba pills from Mohsin's possession. Mohsin is a drug dealer, he added.<sup>49</sup>

<sup>46</sup> Islam and Suykens, Distribution of Political Violence in Bangladesh 2015,

<sup>47</sup> <http://www.prothom-alo.com/bangladesh/article/702937/>

<sup>48</sup> <http://www.dailynayadiganta.com/detail/news/76333#sthash.oNoXbNoK.dpuf>

<sup>49</sup> <http://www.thedailystar.net/country/al-men-beat-cop-187351>



On December 14, 2015 At least five persons, including a policeman, were injured in a clash between two factions of local Awami League at Hatfazilpur Bazar under Sailkupa upazila in Jhenaidah. The injured policeman was identified as Humayun, a police constable. The other injured four persons' identity could not be known. Sub-inspector Jamirul Alam, in-charge of Hatfazilpur police outpost, said that there had been a longstanding dispute between Sailkupa unit AL leader Mokter Hossain Mridha and incumbent union parishad chairman AL leader Amjad Hossain Mollah over establishing supremacy at Hatfazilpur Bazar and Gangautia Bazar.<sup>50</sup>

On December 21, 2015 a man was killed and 10 others were injured as activists of Awami League and Jubo League clashed over taking control of balu mahal (a place from where sand can be extracted) in Charkishoreganj-Charhogla village in Sonargaon upazila. The dead is Jamal Hossain, 32, of Charhogla village. The injured were admitted to different hospitals and clinics. According to locals and police, there had been a conflict between Nasiruddin, president of ward-9 unit AL of Shumbhupura union, and Harun-or-Rashid, president of the AL's youth body Jubo League, of the same ward over sand extraction and establishing supremacy in the area.<sup>51</sup>

<sup>50</sup> <http://newagebd.net/184627/cop-among-5-injured-in-local-al-infighting/#sthash.fBfEEzLh.dpuf>

<sup>51</sup> <http://www.thedailystar.net/backpage/1-killed-al-men-clash-over-sandpit-190807>



# CAMPUS VIOLENCE

Bangladesh, since it has emergence as an independent state has undergone a tumultuous record of political history. It has experimented in 40 years of its existence a verity of political systems. The student affiliates of the major political parties have always had a major hand in the decade's long perverse politicking in Bangladesh. None can deny the historical role of the students for the independence of Bangladesh.

Present condition of student politics in our country: Most recently, much of this activity in politics has turned violent, and students no longer inspire movements but encourage turmoil. It seems in recent years Bangladesh students have become as jaded by partisan politics as their fore bearers. The function of student politics morphed into violence. Active demonstration turned into extreme destruction as at least 200 individuals were hurt or killed and millions of dollars in property were destroyed. Now at the university, everything from getting a dorm bed to enrolling in a decent course is run by student political bodies.<sup>52</sup> Violence free environment of campus is an important factor for ensuring right to education.

***According to information gathered by Human Rights Support Center in the month of December 2015, 92 students seriously injured in 09 incidents.***

On December 3, 2015 At least 10 people were injured in a clash between two factions of Bangladesh Chhatra League Comilla University unit over establishing supremacy near Kotbari Government Laboratory School here. Witnesses said the clash ensued between the supporters of Illias group and Oli group following an altercation over exchanging greetings with the students who went there to sit for the admission test, leaving 10 people injured.<sup>53</sup>

On December 07, 2015 At least 10 people were injured in a clash between two groups of Chhatra League activists at Dhaka University of Engineering and Technology (DUET) here. Witnesses said the clash ensued following an altercation between the supporters of DUET BCL President Nasir Uddin Nasir and General Secretary Rezaur Rahman Reju over occupying seats at Dr Qudrat-e-Khuda Hall in the afternoon. At one stage, both the groups attacked each other, leaving 10 activists injured. Meanwhile, the university authorities decided to close the residential halls, said Prof Quamruzzaman, director of the university.<sup>54</sup>

On December 12, 2015 At least 12 students were injured in a clash between two factions of Bangladesh Chhatra League ruling party backed student organisation at Khulna University for Engineering and Technology. Quoting witnesses, police said the supporters of BCL, KUET unit general secretary Ali Imtiaz Sohan allegedly beat up some supporters of its president Safayet Hossain Nayan at Lalan Shah hall, triggering a clash. The BCL men swooped on no 101 and 103 rooms of Lalan Shah hall and beat up three supporters of Shafayet Hossain Zahidur, Rony and Apu and vandalised furniture of their rooms, leaving 12 students injured, police said.<sup>55</sup>

<sup>52</sup> [https://www.academia.edu/538.../Student\\_Politics\\_in\\_Bangladesh](https://www.academia.edu/538.../Student_Politics_in_Bangladesh)

<sup>53</sup> <http://www.mzamin.com/details.php?mzamin=MTA0NTYy&s=OQ>

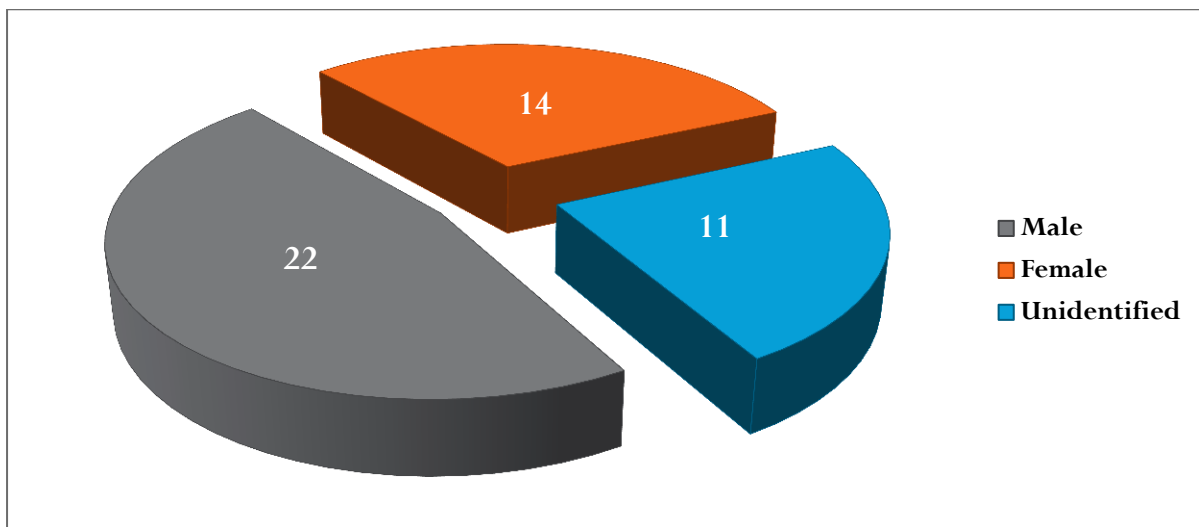
<sup>54</sup> <http://www.thedailystar.net/backpage/bcl-factions-clash-duet-184120>

<sup>55</sup> <http://newagebd.net/184157/12-hurt-in-bcl-infighting-at-kuet/#sthash.rjVn3YJH.dpuf>

## RECOVERY OF DEAD BODY

Security of life is the foremost right for enjoyments of all others human rights. In Bangladesh, due to worsen law and order situation recovery of dead body from 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 identified.

**According to information gathered by HRSC in the month of December a total of 47 dead bodies were found in different area of the country among them 22 bodies were male and 14 bodies were female. Among 47 dead bodies 11 were unidentified.**



**Figure 7: Recovery of Dead Body**

On December 4, 2015 Police recovered stabbed body of a man from the city's Mirpur Mazar Road. The deceased was identified as Hitlu, 45, a resident of Johrabad area under Darussalam Police Station. Being informed by locals, police recovered the body of Hitlu, with stab marks, from in front of Paharia Timber Complex and sent it to Dhaka Medical College Hospital morgue for an autopsy, said Sub-inspector Shaila, duty officer of the police station. However, Hitlu's wife Bristi said she had talk with her husband around 11:57am over the phone and after that she lost contact with him. The reason behind the killing could not be known yet.<sup>56</sup>

On December 4, 2015 Police recovered the body of an Awami League leader with the throat slit at Tantir Pukur in the city's West Sanarpar area. The deceased was identified as Enamul Haque Gias, 50, general secretary of ward No-8 of Sarulia union unit of the ruling party. Gias went missing after he had gone out of his house around 11 pm; sub-inspector of Demra Police Station Abdul Kuddus quoted his family members as saying. Locals spotted Gias' body in the morning and informed police, who recovered the body around 11 am.<sup>57</sup>

<sup>56</sup> <http://newagebd.net/181566/man-found-dead-at-citys-mirpur/#sthash.WpPrKR97.dpuf>

<sup>57</sup> <http://www.theindependentbd.com/post/25579>

On December 13, 2015 the police recovered the decomposed body of minor boy, aged around 4 years, from a pond beside the Dhaka-Aricha highway in Bank Town area of Savar in Dhaka. The police said they recovered the body being informed by local people and sent to the Dhaka Medical College Hospital morgue for post-mortem examinations. Savar Model police officer-in-charge SM Kamruzzaman said the body bore several marks of injury, he added.<sup>58</sup>

On December 14, 2015 Police recovered the hanging body of a man from his house at Katlapur in Savar, outside the capital, the deceased Habibur Rahman, 40, of Kurigram was a worker of Madhumoti Tiles and Ceramics factory at Genda in Savar. Officer-in-Charge of Savar Model Police Station SM Kamruzzaman said Habibur might have committed suicide or was killed. The body was sent to Dhaka Medical College Hospital for autopsy.<sup>59</sup>

On December 17, 2015 the chairman of Kazihal Union Parishad was found dead in Phulbari upazila of the district. The dead is chairman Nureba Begum, 42, wife of Md Manik of Rambhadrapur village, and an assistant teacher of Rambhadrapur Government Primary School in the upazila. Locals found the body hanging from a tree at a litchi orchard near the victim's house in the morning and informed police. The law enforcers rushed to the spot recovered the body and sent it to Dinajpur Medical College Hospital morgue for autopsy, said police. The reason behind the death could not be known immediately, they said.<sup>60</sup>

December 17, 2015 Police recovered the body of an unidentified youth, aged around 20, from a canal in Boalkhali upazila of Chittagong. There was no visible injury marks on the body and the reason behind the death could be known after autopsy, said police. Locals saw the body when it was floating in the Raikhali canal near Miar Baper Bari area of around 1:00pm and informed police.<sup>61</sup>

On December 19, 2015 Police recovered the body of an unidentified elderly woman from Doyalnagar village in Sadar upazila of the district. Mamun-ur-Rashid, sub-inspector of Sadar Police Station, said locals spotted the body beside a road in the area in the morning and informed the police. The law enforcers went to the spot recovered the body and sent it to Rajbari Sadar Hospital morgue for autopsy.<sup>62</sup>

On December 18, 2015 a female garment worker was found dead at her house at Bagpara in the municipality area of Savar. The deceased was identified as Shefali Begum, 23, a resident of the area. Neighbours peeped into her room through its window only to see her body lying on the bed and her minor daughter crying. On information, police rushed in and recovered the body of Shefali. Police suspected that Shefali's husband might have strangled her over family feud.<sup>63</sup>

<sup>58</sup> <http://newagebd.net/184374/minor-child-found-dead-in-savar/#sthash.gNJO5tJu.dpu>

<sup>59</sup> <http://www.thedailystar.net/city/mans-body-found-savar-187426>

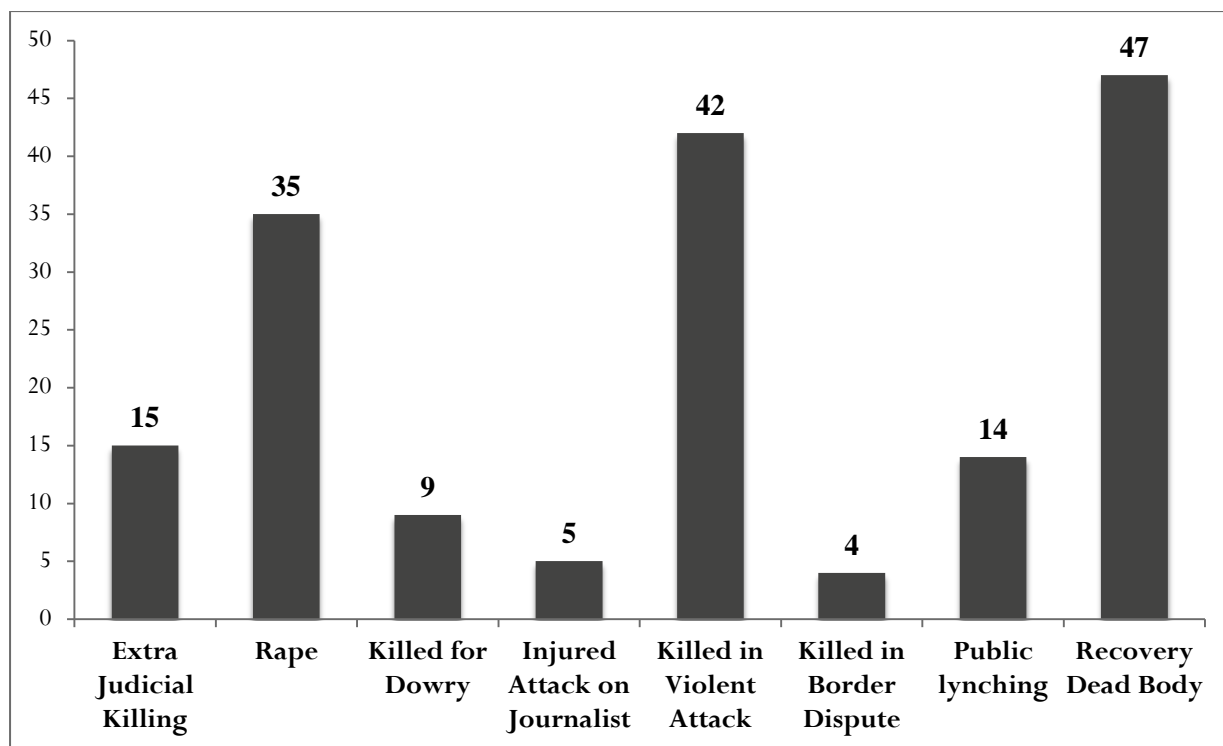
<sup>60</sup> <http://www.thedailystar.net/country/chairman-found-dead-188830>

<sup>61</sup> <http://www.thedailystar.net/city/youths-body-recovered-ctg-canal-188953>

<sup>62</sup> <http://www.thedailystar.net/country/elderly-woman-found-dead-189700>

<sup>63</sup> <http://www.daily-sun.com/post/100374/RMG-worker-found-dead-in-Savar>

## AT A GLANCE HUMAN RIGHT SITUATION OF BANGLADESH (DECEMBER'15)



**Figure 8: At a glance Human Right Situation of Bangladesh**

## CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATION

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Human rights are based on mankind's increasing demand for a better life but its difficulty of unlimited grief that the scenario of country's December'15 human rights situation is fully notorious on the basis of human rights law. Hence our beloved country is being unsafe and general people are losing the guarantee for usual death. In some extent police and other security institutions have failed to perform their responsibilities as a protector and caretaker of the citizens. In addition to high unemployment rate, massive corruption in the administration, lack of democratic values and rule of law have made the situation more complicated. As result general people are crying for justice. Due to lack of justice they are trying to cross the border by hook or crook even having high risk of death.

Law enforcers are getting involved with abduction and killing. The incidence of torture, oppression, ill treatment and arbitrary arrest by law enforcement agencies became more common in Bangladesh than previous. Extra judicial killings & custodial deaths became a significant feature in deteriorating human rights conditions from the beginning of the year. Mass arrests and detentions as well as brutal assault on streets protest by the law enforcement agencies are very common phenomenon that depicting in electronic and print media regularly.

Therefore we think if the government don't come forward to melt the ice regarding the most controversial 10th parliament election through dialogue and compromise rather continue its coercive repression on the dissidents, then law and order situation will be deteriorated day by day .In that situation government will be unable to ensure the basic and fundamental rights of the citizens. Then entire human rights situation may be degraded more and whole country would be undisciplined, unstable as well as disordered.

In these circumstances, The Government should explain all incidents of enforced disappearance, killings, torture, abduction which are allegedly perpetrated by law enforcement agencies. We believe that victims of disappearance should be handed back to their families. HRSC urges the government to accede to the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance, adopted by the UN on December 20, 2006. Also Government should take immediately all necessary steps to stop violence against women specially rape, gang rape and child rape issues. Perpetrator of such incidents must be brought before law.

Human Rights Support Center (HRSC) appeal to every conscious citizen, journalist, political person, national and international human rights organizations & UN agencies to be more vocal against this sorts of deplorable human rights situation. We also urge you to take the effective lawful measures to make the authority bound to ensure the basic human rights of the citizens.

**CONTACT:** Email: [hrrcbd14@gmail.com](mailto:hrrcbd14@gmail.com) | Website: [www.hrrcbd.org](http://www.hrrcbd.org)