

Monthly Human Rights Observation Report

June, 2015



Human Rights Support Centre (HRSC)

Executive Summary

Bangladesh got independence in 1971 through nine month bloody liberation war. To obtain freedom of expression, freedom of association and overall to get a democratic government, who will fulfill and promote human rights, were the main motive of all freedom fighter. But after independence every incumbent government are misusing their power against the interest of the mass people. Law enforcement agencies and administration in some extent are involved with violation of human right rather than protection of citizen's rights. Consequently, the state can't ensure justice, peace and security to its citizens. As a result, all sorts of monstrous activities including human trafficking, extra judicial killings, abduction, enforced disappearance, murder, rape, torture massively spread out in the society. Incidents of such violations sometimes come to the spotlight and sometimes remain behind the screen and always remain scattered news to the general people.

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.

In June 2015, Human rights have been drastically violated. According to our report, 10 people has been killed extra judicially, 1 journalist has been assaulted and 3 journalist seriously injured. 45 girls raped and 24 girl sexually harassed, 3 people killed by BSF, 68 people killed in criminal attack, 25 people abducted.

However, we hope that this report will help mass people, civil society as well as international communities to realize the current dreadful and degrading 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 including every citizens of Bangladesh to raise their voice to protect and promote human rights in Bangladesh. Finally, we are looking forward to better human rights situation in the upcoming days.

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Introduction:

All human beings are born free and equal in dignity and rights¹. So “No one is born hating another person because of color of his skin or his background or his religion” (Nelson Mandela). All people are equally entitled to human rights without any kinds of discrimination. However, Human rights are rights inherent to all human beings, whatever our political and religious identity, place of residence, sex, national or ethnic origin, language, or any other status and position.

However, the state is the caretaker of the rights of every citizen. As the Constitution of Bangladesh recognize both civil and political rights as well as 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 are not judicially enforceable but these right are the guidelines to the State in the enactment of new laws and policies as well as interpretation of the Constitution and other laws.

According to Preamble of the Bangladesh Constitution “.....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”

Bangladesh has ratified most of the international human rights treaties and agreement including ICCPR, IESCR, ICERD, CEDAW, CAT, CRC and ICRPD. Though having such national and international obligation human rights are drastically violated in Bangladesh.

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 to 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.

¹ Universal Declaration of Human Rights 1948

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 HRSC, in June 2015, a total of 10 persons were allegedly killed extra-judicially. Of them 7 people were killed in alleged 'crossfire/encounters/gun fights'. 2 people were shot to death by law enforcement agencies.

On June 09, 2015, An alleged leader of a criminal gang was killed and two of his aides were critically injured in a "gunfight" with police in Laxmipur Sadar upazila. The dead, Jasim Uddin, 29, was the son of Shahidullah of Dakkhin Maguri village under the same upazila. According to police, Jasim stood accused in at least 30 criminal cases for crimes including murder, abduction and extortion.²

On June 15, 2015, An alleged leader of a robber gang was killed in during a "gunfight" with Rapid Action Battalion (RAB) in Sharankhola range of Sundarbans in Bagerhat. The dead man, Jamal, 35, was the chief of gang, locally known as Jamal Bahini, RAB sources said. The elite force recovered 14 local and foreign made firearms, eight sharp weapons and 100 cartridges from the spot. Barisal Rab-8 deputy commander Major Adnan Kabir said a Rab team raided the area following secret information that gang members were preparing for a robbery. When the RAB members entered the Katlar canal area at around 5:20 am and on sensing their presence robbers opened fire at the RAB team who also retaliated. The gun fight lasted till 5:50am. After the gang members fled into the forest, Rab discovered Jamal's body and firearms from the spot.³

June 19, 2015 An alleged criminal was killed in a "shootout" between police and his cohorts in Mirpur upazila of Kustia. The dead, Nazmul Islam alias Sagar, 29, of Kholishakundi village in Daulatpur upazila, was a member of outlawed Gono Mukti Fouz, police said. Acting on a tip-off, a police team raided Katlamari village where criminals were preparing to

² <http://www.thedailystar.net/backpage/gang-leader-killed-gunfight-94792>

³ <http://www.thedailystar.net/backpage/robber-killed-shootout-97789>

commit a robbery on vehicles on Kushtia-Meherpur highway about 3:30am, said Kazi Jalal Uddin, officer-in-charge of Mirpur Police Station. Sensing the law enforcers' presence, the criminals blasted two crude bombs targeting police that prompted the law enforcers to retaliate with fire, which triggered a gun battle. At one stage, the criminals fled the scene and police found the body of Sagar lying on the spot, the police official added. Police claimed that a gun, two bullets and two sharp weapons were recovered from the spot.⁴

On June 22, 2015 An alleged robber was killed during a gunfight with police in Magura Sadar Upazila. The deceased was identified as Alfu Biswas, 37, son of Lokman Biswas of Paka village under Sadar Upazila in Magura district. He was a top leader of Purbo Banglar Communist Party (PBCP) and head of a robbery gang, police said. The victim's family however said that though once a PBCP activist, Alfu had been leading a normal life for some time now and was picked up from his house on Sunday afternoon by some men in plainclothes.⁵

June 23, 2015, A suspected robber was killed in a “gunfight” between Rapid Action Battalion members and his cohorts in Haidarabad area of Gazipur. The deceased, Mamun Mia, was a top criminal in Tongi area, Rab said. Muhith Kabir, operation officer of Rab-1, said, a gang of robbers intercepted a patrol microbus of the elite force at Haidarabad on Tongi-Kaliganj road around 3:30am. When another microbus of Rab reached the spot, the gang opened fire on the law enforcers, “The Rab members fired back in retaliation, which triggered a gunfight,” he said, adding that they recovered the bullet-hit body of Mamun from the spot but his cohorts managed to flee.⁶

⁴ <http://www.mzamin.com/details.php?mzamin=ODAyNTQ=&s=MQ>

⁵ <http://www.thedailystar.net/backpage/robber-killed-gunfight-police-101560>

⁶ <http://www.thedailystar.net/backpage/robber-killed-gunfight-102109>

Abduction

Abduction is a heinous 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 apolitical administration. This is why all the people, from high-ranking politicians to fruit-vendors or ordinary people are living their lives with all possible ‘uncertainty’ and feel their heart well-filled with the worry of being “Abducted” as the next to the ‘queue’.

Abduction, Kidnapping, killing after abduction, rescuing dead body these were the common & daily phenomenon in Bangladesh over the year Of 2014. Nobody could confidently say that he/she will be able to comeback their resident safely if the go outside the home.

Article 3 & 9 Of Universal declaration of human Rights declared that “Everyone has the right to life, liberty and security of person”.

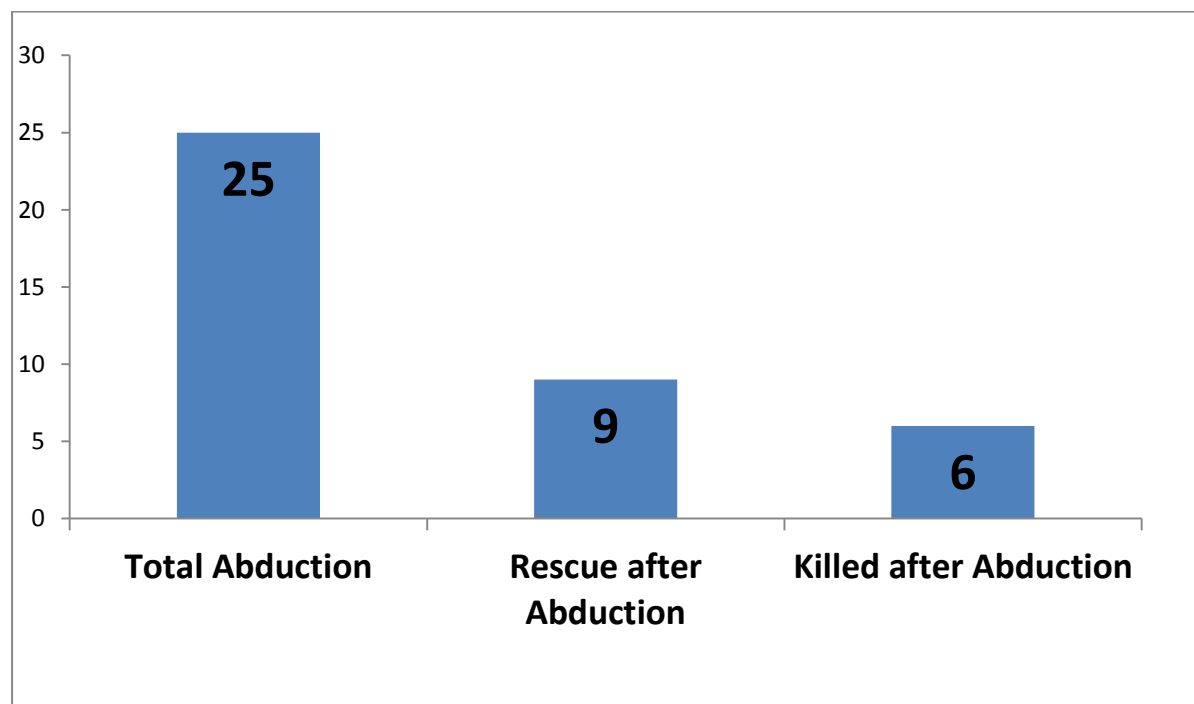


Figure 1: Abduction

According to the HRSC report, in June 2015, total 25 people abducted by kidnapper and among them 6 people killed after abduction. On the other hand 9 people rescued by law enforcement Agencies after abduction.

On 24 June 2015, Mahtab Uddin an Awami League leader of Benapole municipality unit was abducted from Aricha Ferry terminal in Manikganj district early yesterday. Victim's son Shahjalal Sohel said that a gang of miscreant abducted his father from the terminal around 2:00 am while he was returning to Benapole from Dhaka by a bus.⁷

On 29 June 2015, three men including a madrasa teacher were abducted by an armed gang from Lama upazila of the district of Bandarban. The victims are Nezam Uddin (35), a teacher of Al Barakul Momin Madrasa in Chokaria upazila of Cox's Bazar, Kamal Hossain (32), an easy bike driver, and Ali Ahmed (28), a fish trader. Solaiman member, brother of Kamal, said the abductors phoned him, demanding Tk 6 lakh as ransom for release of his brother.⁸

On 21 June 2015, a girl name Jannatul Ferdousi Khusi, reading in class nine was abducted at Bonairipara in Barishal. She is the girl Abul Basher Bapari. She was abducted by a miscreant group led by Ratul in the front of her parent enforcedly. A case was registered in the local Thana. Law enforcing agency has arrest six suspected victims in the meantime.⁹

On 26 June 2015, a girl reading in class ten was abducted by a group of miscreant led by Mohiuddin (20), the son of Mojibul Haque. Mohiuddin offered the girl several times to love but rejected in every time. As a result he was angered and kidnaped the girl. The custodian the girl has already registered a case against the criminal in local Thana.¹⁰

⁷ <http://www.thedailystar.net/country/al-leader-abducted-102400>

⁸ <http://www.thedailystar.net/country/madrasa-teacher-among-3-abducted-bandarban-105055>

⁹ <http://www.amardeshonline.com/pages/details/2015/06/24/289873#.VYo-pRuqqko>

¹⁰ <http://www.amardeshonline.com/pages/details/2015/06/26/290064#.VY4rERuqqko>

Unidentified Dead body

According HRSC report in the month of June 53 unidentified dead body were found among them 38 bodies were male and 15 bodies were female.

On June 30, 2015, Police recovered the body of an unidentified youth from Raikdara area in Osmaninagar upazila of the district on Sunday. Locals spotted the floating body in a pond owned by one Mokaddes Ali of the area around 7:30pm and informed the police.¹¹

On June 13, 2015, Police recovered the body of an unidentified man from a sugar cane field in Kaharol upazila of the district. Locals found the body at the field in the area around 8:00pm and informed the police. Criminals have strangled the man and dumped the body in the area the law enforcers rushed to the spot, recovered the body and sent it to Dinajpur Medical College Hospital morgue for autopsy.¹²

On 5th June 2015, an unidentified dead body of young man was rescued in chorbawshia region of Gojaria upozilla under Munshiganj district. The victim was killed by throttle. Witness said that, local people found a dead body and call police. Police rescued the dead body and sent to hospital for autopsy.¹³

On 7th June 2015, a semi melted unidentified dead body of woman (22) was rescued by Dosar thana police in the jute land near the Dhaka- Borishal road at Kalkini upozila in Madaripur. Locals said that they found a dead body by the odor of dead body and called police. Police rushed at that place and sent the dead body to hospital for autopsy. Police primarily suspect that the lady was killed by strangulated by his scarf.¹⁴

On 8th June 2015, a unidentified dead body of old man (70) was rescued by Shodor thana police from a banana grave of Shirkhara village of Madaripur district. Locals said that they found a dead body by the odor of dead body and called police. Police rushed at that place and sent the dead body to Madaripur morgue for autopsy. There were signs of stabs in the dead body.¹⁵

¹¹ <http://www.thedailystar.net/country/youth-found-dead-105079>

¹² <http://www.thedailystar.net/country/man-found-dead-96847>

¹³ <http://www.prothom-alo.com/bangladesh/article/546517>

¹⁴ <http://www.mzamin.com/details.php?mzamin=Nzg1NzI=&s=OQ>

¹⁵ <http://www.mzamin.com/details.php?mzamin=Nzg3MDE=&s=OQ>

Border Dispute

Human rights are also utterly violated in border area of Bangladesh by the both Indian Border Security Force (BSF) and Myanmar's Border Guard Police (BGP) over the years, India has been repeatedly violating the treaties, shooting at or physically harming anyone seen near the border or anyone trying to cross the border; and illegally entering Bangladesh which is tremendously happened in this month. Such acts are clear violations of international law and human rights; and threats to the sovereignty of Bangladesh.

According to information collected by HRSC, in June 2015, 3 Bangladeshis citizen were killed by the BSF. . Of the three, two were shot and one was tortured and 2 Bangladeshis were injured by BSF and a BGB member was injured by BGP. 5 Bangladeshi were abducted by BSF, and a BGB member was abducted by BGP during this month.¹⁶

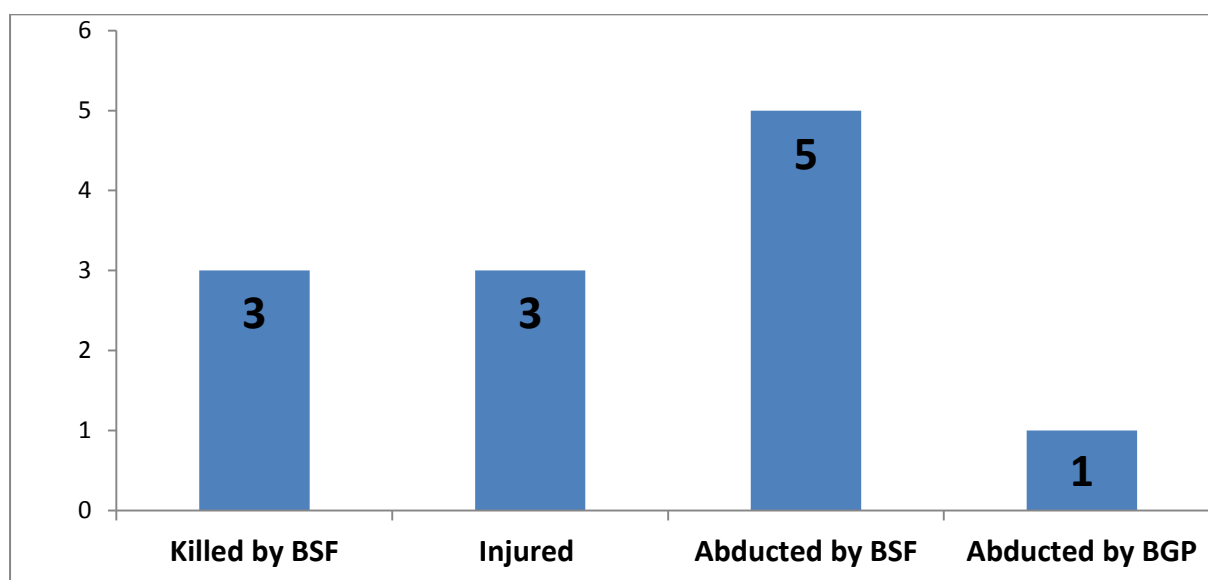


Figure 2: Border Dispute

On 17 June 2015, A Border Guard Bangladesh (BGB) member Abdur Razzak has been shot and another Biplob Kumer abducted by Myanmar's Border Guard Police (BGP) in the Naf River near Damdamia of Teknaf border in Cox's Bazar. The injured BGB man was got admitted in Cox's Bazar Sadar Hospital. Later, he was shifted to Combined Military Hospital in Chittagong.¹⁷

On 17 June 2015, a Bangladeshi child named Imran Hossain was lost one of his eye by the shoot of BSF in Shatkhira district. Another injured Salma begum said that they were shoot by BSF during took bath in Shoni river. Severed injured was got admitted in a clinic in

¹⁶ BGB: Border Guard of Bangladesh

¹⁷ <http://www.mzamin.com/details.php?mzamin=ODAwNzE=&s=Mw>

Shatkhira shador to surgery. The oculist Dr. Aminur Rahman said that the right eye ball of Imran Hossain was totally lost.¹⁸

On 22 June 2015, A Bangladeshi cattle trader on Masudpur border in Shibganj upazila was shot by Indian Border Security Force (BSF) on Saturday night. The injured is Mohammad Minhaz, (22) son of Mohammad Nuru of Thotapara village in the upazila. The BSF troops of Shuvopur camp under BSF 20 Battalion of Paschimbanga opened fire on Minhaz while he was returning home through the border along with three cattle around 10:00 pm, said Major Nazmul Alam, deputy commanding officer of BGB 9 Battalion.¹⁹

On 25 June 2015, A Bangladeshi cattle trader was killed and another injured by Indian Border Security Force (BSF) and hurled crude bombs at them along Hapania border in Naogaon's Porsha upazila early yesterday. The dead is Jahurul Islam (32), son of Abdul Latif of the upazila's Doarpal-Nimatala village, and the injured is Bakul Hossain (30), son of Mofiz Uddin of the same village. The BSF troops of Kadarapara camp in West Bengal's Pannapur attacked a group of eight to 10 cattle traders around 3:30 am when they were returning home from India through the border.²⁰

Attack on Journalist

Freedom of speech of months of June was so concerning! Although the constitution guaranteed freedom of speech and press with some reasonable restrictions: but in practice the Government limited these rights also. Individuals are not always able to criticize 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 continuously.

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

¹⁸ <http://www.prothom-alo.com/bangladesh/article/556162>

¹⁹ <http://www.thedailystar.net/country/cattle-trader-shot-bsf-100918>

²⁰ <http://www.thedailystar.net/backpage/bsf-troops-kill-bangladeshi-cattle-trader-103183>

According to the HRSC report, in June 2015, a journalists assaulted by ruling party and law enforces agency. 3 Journalists were injured and 7 journalists were threatened to perform their professional duty.

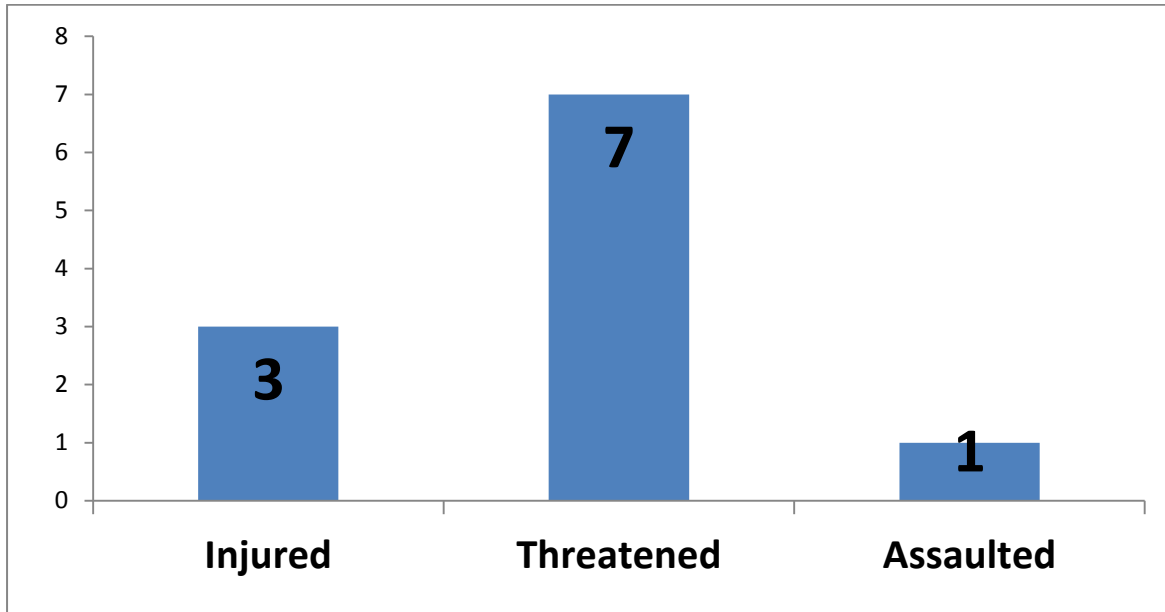


Figure 3: Attack on Journalist

On June 09, 2015 the executive engineer of the department of Public Works A. B. M. Jalal Uddin in Noryal district beat the journalists at their office. Miraj ali, the representative of Bwishakhi TV channel in Noryal district went to Public Works office to communicate with Jalal Uddin to collect news about the construction of fire station at Lohagora upazilla. At first Jalal Uddin misbehaved with Miraj ali and detained him in a room. When other journalist from different electronic and print media went to rescue to office, Jalal Uddin beat up the journalists at first with a stick and hurled the flower vessel on the journalists at later stage. Several journalists were injured and went to hospital for treatment.²¹

On June 15, 2015, Hassen Abid the representative of Juganter and Dainic shnali shongbad was threaten by Chatralig leaders at Rajshahi University. At that time the BCL leaders abused other journalists at the campus. Chatralig leaders Anower hossen shuvo, Robiul Rony and Shahin Talukder blocked the way of Hassen Abid when went to his office at night of 9.30 pm and threaten him for broadcasting the news about taking extortion from a general student by BCL yesterday. Journalist of RU expressed dip concerned and submitted a accession to the proctor of RU.²²

²¹ <http://www.prothom-alo.com/bangladesh/article/549886>

²² <http://www.prothom-alo.com/bangladesh/article/554373>

On 17 June 2015, Shamsul Alam (40), the photo journalist of News today was stabbed by miscreants. Injured Shamsul Alam said that he was stabbed by two miscreants riding motorcycle he reached Chntherpul petrol pump by motorcycle. He was also threaten to dead several times before attract.²³

On 20 June 2015, the terrorists attacked on the house of late journalist Nurul Islam Khajur at Nabganj. During incursion they took part in vandalism, plundering and also beating the wife of late journalist. A terrorist team lead by Rubel Mia and Shipon Mia attacked in the commercial organization to explore sibling of khajur Jakirul due to land disputed issue and attacked to the house late journalist. The injured family have done general diary in the local Thana.²⁴

On 24 June 2015, Mizanur Reza, president of Bramonbaia press club was assaulted by ear, nose and throat specialist Dr. Imran khan of Bramonbaia Zilla shader hospital at his chamber. Mizanur Reza went to hospital for treatment and waited for long time to get serial, but the Dr. Imran khan's chamber was full with the representatives of Medicine Company. When Mr. Mizanur Reza requested to Dr Imran to give priority to the patient, than the Dr Imran assaulted severely.²⁵

Political Violence:

After assuming state power by Awami League Government through 5th January controversial election political violence are still continued. Due to one party system of government now political violence is mostly factional clashes of ruling party over the issues supremacy or tender,

According to information gathered by Human Rights Support Centre in the month of April 2015, 8 people killed and 353 people injured in political violence. Most of political violence occurred among ruling party on supremacy of power, or tender,

On June 03, 2015, Party rivals severed the wrist of an activist of Bangladesh Chhatra League (BCL) in Pakshey union under Ishwardi upazila of the district. The victim is tenth grader Md Sourav Hasan Tuntuni, 17, son of Tuhin Hossain of Rooppur village. He was admitted to Rajshahi Medical College Hospital in a critical condition. Police and locals said the men of BCL Pakshey unit president caught Sourav, supporter of Miraz Hasan, general secretary of the unit, in front of Pakshey Paper Mills around 5:00pm and cut off his left wrist.²⁶

²³ <http://www.dailynayadiganta.com/detail/news/31513#sthash.E8h3IGSy.dpuf>

²⁴ <http://www.mzamin.com/details.php?mzamin=ODA0NTU=&s=OQ>

²⁵ <http://www.prothom-alo.com/bangladesh/article/562021>

²⁶ <http://www.thedailystar.net/country/wrist-bcl-man-severed-party-rivals-91042>

On June 3, 2015, At least five activists were injured in a factional clash between two groups of Bangladesh Chhatra League (BCL) over dropping tender schedules at the superintending engineer's office of the Public Works Department in Barisal. During the clash, which took place on Tuesday at noon, the PWD office was ransacked. PWD officials and witnesses said Tuesday was the last date to submit tender worth Tk4.5 crore for constructing a marine academy building site. Six tenders were dropped earlier and when the group led by BCL district secretary Abdur Razzak went to the office to drop tender schedules on Tuesday morning, a rival faction of BCL led by BM College unit leader Moin Tushar tried to bar them.²⁷

On June 10, 2015, At least 100 people, including three policemen, were injured in a clash between two rival groups in Tupkhana area under Baniarchang upazila of Habiganj district. Of them, 25 were admitted to Habiganj Sadar Hospital, 16 to the upazila health complex and 11 to different private clinics. The injured cops are Officer-in-Charge (Investigation) Delwar Hosain, OC Nirmalendu Chakrabarty and constable Abdullah of Baniarchang Police Station. They are undergoing treatment at the health complex. Police and locals said an altercation took place between the supporters of Dhan Miah, chairman of Tupkhana Union Parishad, and one Sordar Bahar Khan over establishing supremacy in the area around 3:00pm. At one stage, they equipped with lethal weapons attacked each other, leaving at least 97 people from both sides injured.²⁸

On June 2, 2015, A Jubo League leader was shot dead allegedly by his rivals over an internal feud in Feni Sadar upazila. The dead, Mohammad Manik, 30, was the vice-president of Baligaon union unit of Jubo League, the ruling Awami League's youth wing. He was the son of Mohammad Shahjahan alias Saju driver of Kuruchia village. Locals said there was a conflict between two groups, led by Manik and Moazzem Hossain alias Ujjal, over establishing supremacy in the area. Manik's men beat up Ujjal, the former general secretary of Baligaon union unit Jubo League, at Aftab Bibi Bazar. Hearing the news, followers of Ujjal attacked Manik and shot him in Kuruchia village around 1:30pm, leaving him critically injured, alleged locals.²⁹

June 19, 2015, At least 15 Awami League activists were injured in a factional clash, over establishing supremacy, at Gobindoganj point in Chhatak upazila of Sunamganj. Following an altercation, local lawmaker Mohibur Rahman Manik's supporter Roish Ali and Chhatak Municipality Mayor Kalam Chowdhury's follower Rahim Miah locked into a clash along with their groups equipped with iron rods and sticks.³⁰

On June 2, 2015, two people were killed in a clash between two rival groups of ruling Awami League over establishing supremacy at Kutubpur union of Shibchar upazila in the district on Tuesday morning. The deceased were identified as Arshed Matabbar, 35, an activist of local

²⁷<http://www.dhakatribune.com/bangladesh/2015/jun/03/5-injured-bcl-factional-clash-over-dropping-tender>

²⁸ <http://www.thedailystar.net/country/100-injured-two-rival-groups-clash-habiganj-95269>

²⁹ <http://www.thedailystar.net/backpage/jubo-league-leader-shot-dead-feni-99364>

³⁰ <http://www.thedailystar.net/city/15-al-men-injured-factional-clash-100111>

Juba League unit, and Shahjahan Gharami, 40, shop-owner. Police and locals said that two rival groups of AL exchanged firings in the area this morning to establish dominance there, leaving Arshed dead on the spot. Later, another bullet-riddled Shahjahan succumbed to his injuries on way to Shibchar Upazila Health Complex.³¹

Campus Violence

Violence free environment of campus is an important factor for ensuring right to education. Campus violence has been a regular incident in public universities. Ruling parties students wing always attack, bite or torture the general student or opposite mentality students for silly matter.

According to information gathered by Human Rights Support Centre in the month of June 2015, no one was killed in this month but 20 students seriously injured on 8 incidents.

On June 25, 2015 Some activists of Bangladesh Chhatra League of Jahangirnagar University (JU) beat up three general students including a female because the latter protested a BCL man's misbehavior. Md Shahjahan Badsha and Indrajit Bhoumik Shawon, both master's students of history, suffered minor injuries while one of their female friends got hurt trying to save them.³²

On June 26, 2015 A group of Bangladesh Chhatra League activists of Rajshahi University yesterday beat up a cultural activist only 16 days after the attack on former president of RU Kendrio Sangskritik Jote Basudev Roy. Porag Saklaine, a third-year student of economics and activist of cultural organisation "S", was admitted to Rajshahi Medical College Hospital (RMCH) unconscious and with head injuries. Witnesses said four to five BCL men led by activist Shariful Haque Piyas severely beat up Porag with sticks behind Kazi Nazrul Islam Auditorium after calling him in from a meeting of "Icche", a voluntary organisation, at 5:30pm. At one stage, he ran into RU Central Students Union (Rucusu) building, where Rajshahi University Drama Association (Ruda) was holding a meeting, and collapsed. Icche and Ruda activists took him to RU Medical Centre at 6:00pm and later to RMCH.³³

On June 18, 2015, Activists of Bangladesh Chhatra League have severely beaten up two female students of Barisal Government Brajamohun College on the college campus for rejecting the love offer of a leader of Chhatra League. Victims and witnesses said, Abdur Rahim, a student of English department also a leader of BCL college unit, few months earlier proposed classmate with love overture but she rejected. Rahim continued annoying that

³¹ <https://www.mzamin.com/details.php?mzamin=NzgwNDM=&s=MQ==>

³² <http://www.prothom-alo.com/bangladesh/article/562948/>

³³ <http://www.thedailystar.net/city/ru-bcl-men-beat-cultural-activist-103666>

classmate while this noon when she and her friend came to the college to appear in examination; Rahim barred them and again offered her love. When she rejected his proposal, Rahim started beating her and her friend, who tried to save her. Later, general students rushed to the spot and rescued the victims.³⁴

On June 06, 2015, At least seven persons suffered deep cuts and bruises during sporadic factional clashes of the now dissolved Bangladesh Chhatra League (BCL) unit at Chittagong University (CU) in the CU rail station area and on the campus. Police afterwards detained 10 BCL men and seized some sticks, iron rods and machetes raiding Shahjalal and Shah Amanat halls. The injured are Rahul Mazumdar of political science, Niyaz of physics, Mithul of chemistry, Jihad of geography, Billal Hossain of the Institute of Education, Research and Training, Jahid of computer science and Nazmul Hossain.³⁵

Public Lynching

HRSC believes that everyone has right to be considered as innocent until proven guilty by the court. 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 public lynching continues.

According to HRSC report, In June 2015, 9 people were reportedly killed in 7 incidents of public lynching.

On June 12, 2015, Two alleged robbers were beaten to death by a mob during a robbery in Singra of Natore. Deceased are Momin Hossain, 21, and Shihab Uddin, 20. Around nine robbers, including the two, riding motorbikes halted paddy trader Enamul who was returning home by his motorcycle after withdrawing Tk 10 lakh from a bank in Teghoir. After looting the money, the gang tried to flee but the mob caught them red-handed in Bingham and beat them up.³⁶

On June 18, 2015, An alleged mugger was killed in a mob beating in Dasherhat area of Subarnachar upazila town in the Nokhali district. The deceased was identified as Md Babul, 28, son of Abul Majhi of Char Jublee village. Nizam Uddin, officer-in-charge of Char Jabbar Police Station, said Babul along with his accomplice hired a motorbike at Bhumihin Bazar for going to the town at around 12:30am. When they reached Dasherhat area, the duo stabbed the motorbike driver, Nuruzzaman, to take away the vehicle. Hearing screams, locals rushed to the spot, caught Babul red-handed and gave him a good beating. However, his cohort

³⁴ <http://newagebd.net/130608/bcl-leader-assaults-female-students-at-bm-college-for-refusing-love/#sthash.mBlvre7B.dpuf>

³⁵ <http://www.dailynayadiganta.com/detail/news/28487#sthash.RAyTgD47.dpuf>

³⁶ <http://www.mzamin.com/details.php?mzamin=NzkyNTc=&s=OQ>

managed to flee the scene. Injured Babul and the motorbike driver were later sent to the upazila health complex where he died in the morning.³⁷

On June 25, 2015, Three alleged robbers were beaten dead by a mob at Koijuri in Faridpur Sadar upazila. The identities of the dead could not be known. The alleged robbers were caught by locals during an “attempted heist” in Badarpur village around 11:45 pm. Three were beaten dead on the spot. Others fled. Later, police recovered the bodies and sent Faridpur Medical College Hospital for post mortem, said Masud-al-Rana, a sub inspector of Kotwali Police Station.³⁸

Criminal Attack

According to Human Rights Support Centre report in the month of June 2015, Total 67 incidents of criminal attack happened and total 65 were killed in these attacks and were 47 seriously injured.

On June 05, 2015, A Jubo League leader was killed in an attack by miscreants beside Gagan Bazar in Jhalakathi's Sadar upazila. Touhidul Islam, 35, of Sonjoypur village, was joint convener of Binoykathi union unit of the youth wing of the ruling Awami League, said AFM Anwar Hossen Khan, an assistant superintendent of police in Jhalakathi. During the incident, Salman, president of Binoykathi College unit of Bangladesh Chhatra League was with Touhid, ASP Anwar quoted Salman as saying. Around seven miscreants hit Touhid with iron rods and hammers. Salman, who was also hit with an iron rod, managed to flee and cried for help, the police official said. Salman identified two persons, said Anwar. A relative of the deceased who is also an AL leader of the union unit said a rival group might have killed him.³⁹

On June 08, 2015, An Awami League activist was hacked to death by unidentified criminals at Sonahata Bazar area under Nimgachhi union of Dhunat upazila at around 2:00pm. The deceased was identified as Md Dablu, 35, son of Delwar Hossain of Majhbari village in the upazila.⁴⁰

On June 17 , 2015, An Awami League (AL) leader was killed by unidentified miscreants at Balaishpur village under Laxmipur Sadar uipazila. The deceased was identified as Mafij Ullah, 57, joint general secretary of Bashikpur union unit of the ruling party. Police and locals said an unknown gang waylaid Mafij while he was returning home at the village from a local market at around 9:30pm. The gang hacked him with sharp weapons and slit the throat. He died instantly.⁴¹

³⁷ <http://www.thedailystar.net/country/alleged-mugger-killed-mob-beating-99463>

³⁸ <http://www.thedailystar.net/backpage/three-suspected-robbers-killed-mob-beating-103186>

³⁹ <http://www.thedailystar.net/city/jubo-league-leader-murdered-jhalakathi-92935>

⁴⁰ <http://www.thedailystar.net/country/al-activist-hacked-death-94249>

⁴¹ <http://www.thedailystar.net/country/al-leader-hacked-death-98731>

Violence Against Women:

Though government is supposed to take tp protective messures to stop violence against women it has been continued and increasindg day by day. Rape, sexual harrassment, acid violenc are increasing on a greater extent because of corrupted judiciay and administrative system. Most of perpetrators of vilence are out of punishment with taking ruling parties shelter.

According to source of HRSC in June 2015, incident of violence against women are-

Sexual Harassment: a total of 24 girls and women were victims of sexual harassment. Of them 14 were assaulted and 10 were stalked.

Dowry Related Violence: 24 incident of dowry related violence reported on daily newspaper.. 10 were killed because of dowry and 14 women were physically abused over dowry demands.

Rape: Total numbers of 45 females were reportedly raped. Among them 3 females were killed after rape, 40 female were injured. Among them raped **about 18 children who** were below the age of 16 and the age of one person could not be determined. Of the women, 6 were killed after being raped; 10 were victims of gang rape.

Acid Violence: 1 female was became victims of acid violence.

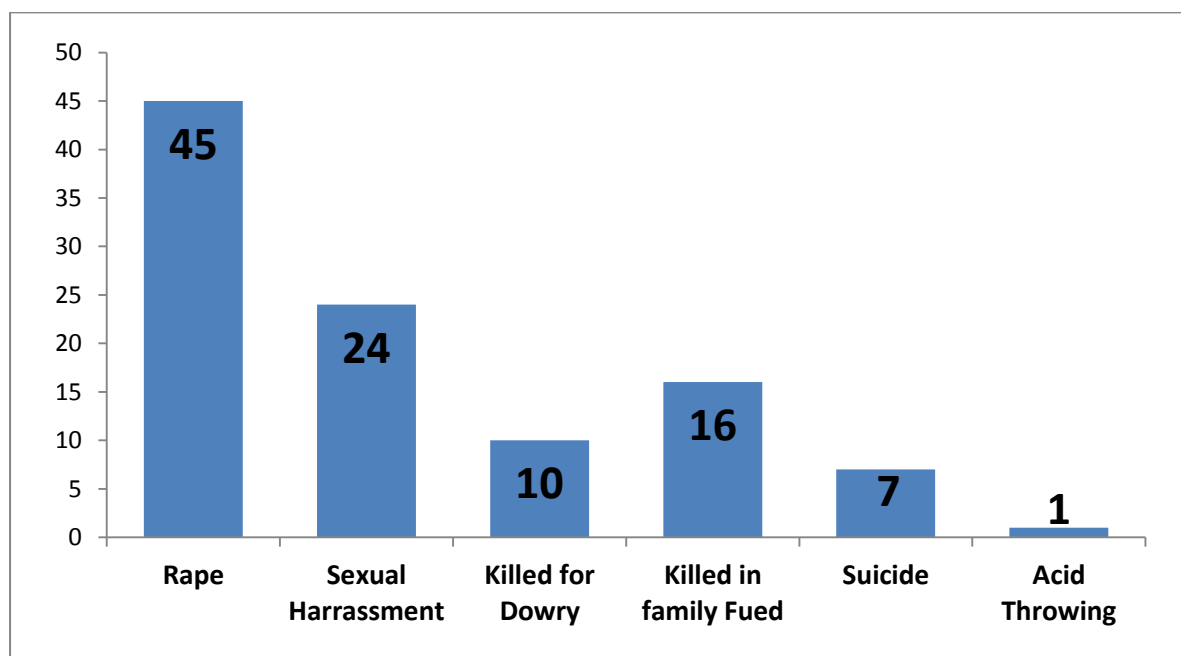


Figure 4: Violence against Women

On 01 June 2015, a girl just competing secondary level was mass raped by her lover along with two friends Gopalgang district. The victim said that she has been continuing relation

with Redoy Hossain (18) from four years. On that day she went to Redoy Hossain to inform about the SSC result. The accused brought him in the alluvium land named Podmachor and raped the teen along two friend named Markin munshi (20) and Biru shekh (19) in the jute plant.⁴²

On 03 June 2015, a unknown woman was killed by miscreants through cutting his throat after mass raped at the open field of Kajir hat in Lalmonirhat. The local informed police after founding unknown dead body at 8.0 am in the open field. The law enforcing agency found the sign of rape from the dead body and suspected that she was married.⁴³

On 6 June 2015, a house wife named Rizia Khatun (18), wife of Firoj Sheikh was allegedly killed after rape at Alipur village in Sadar upazila of Rajbari district. Firoj is an expatriate in Malaysia. Victim's mother Anwara Begum said Rizia came out of house following a mobile call from her husband around 11:00pm on last night and since then she remained missing. Locals found her dead body body at a field near the house in the morning and informed the police.⁴⁴

On 06 June 2015, a housewife named Nurunnaher (20) was dead in Borishal Sheri Bangla medical college after severely beat by her husband due to dowry. Victim's mother registered a case against her husband Alomgir merdha (27) in local thana. Police already have arrest the accused person. Victim's custodian alleged that Alomgir merdha beat his wife severl times due to dowry.⁴⁵

On 12 June 2015, a house wife name Mitu Akter (25) was killed allegedly by her husband over dowry in the capital's Pallabi. Khairul Alam Sabuz, husbad of the victim live with family lived in a slum on Parsi Road. Witness said the couple had been having arguments for the past few months over dowry. On the same day, another woman named Soma Akter, 25, an intern nurse of Dhaka Medical College Hospital, was murdered by her husband Aminul Islam over dowry.⁴⁶

On 19 June 2015, a housewife was alleged to dead after beating severely by her husband at chorkollanmoi village in Shirajgonj district. The victim's name is Shima begum (25) and her husband name is Ruhul amin. In this case the victim's husband, father in law and mother in law are fleeing away. Witness said that Ruhul amin beat his wife several times for dowry and sends him to native home to bring dowry.⁴⁷

⁴² <http://www.amardeshonline.com/pages/details/2015/06/02/286735#.VYkL5vkirIU>

⁴³ <http://www.mzamin.com/details.php?mzamin=NzgwMDU=&s=OQ==>

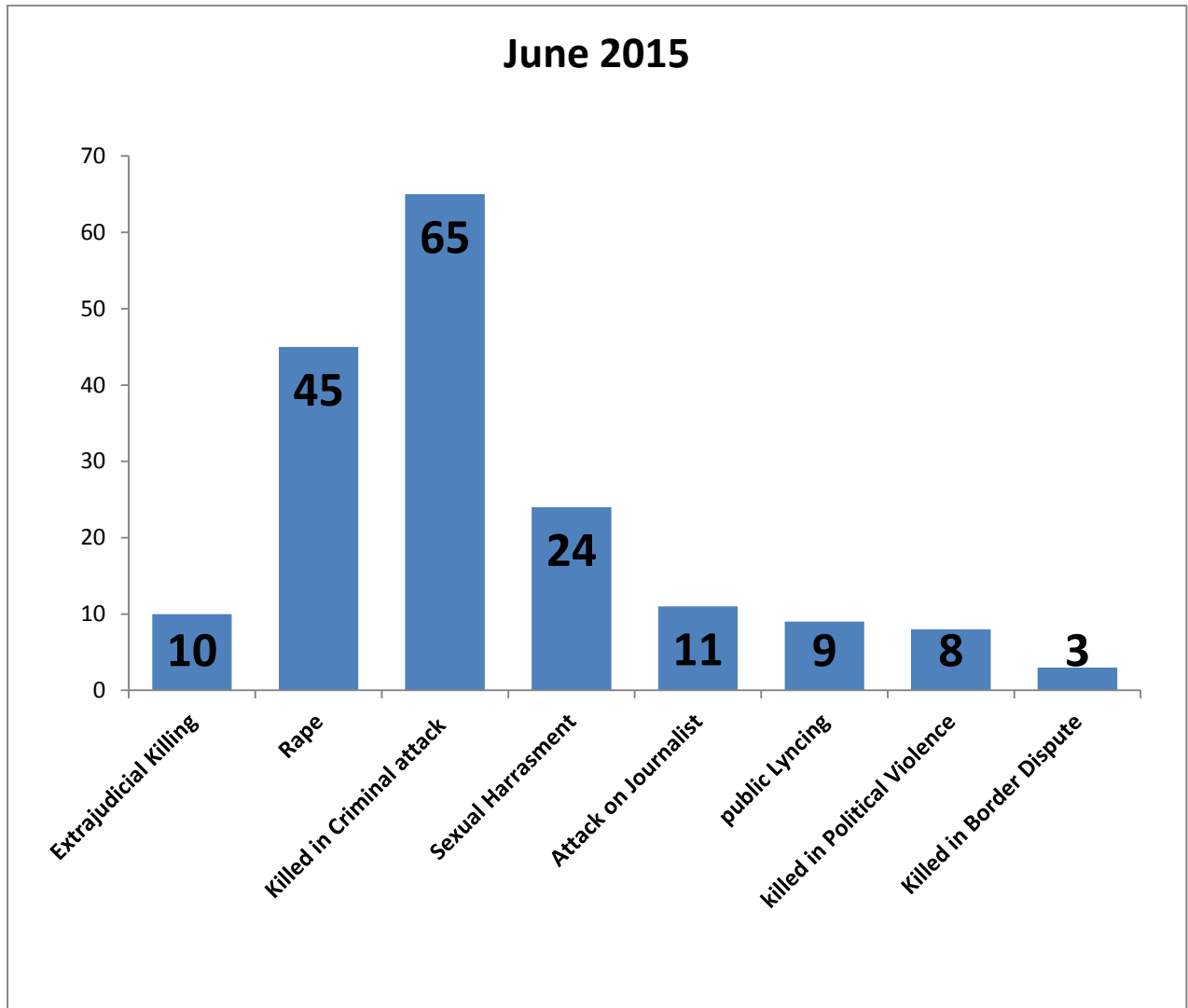
⁴⁴ <http://www.thedailystar.net/country/housewife-killed-after-rape-one-held-93226>

⁴⁵ <http://www.prothom-alo.com/bangladesh/article/547456>

⁴⁶ <http://www.thedailystar.net/city/man-kills-wife-dowry-96328>

⁴⁷ <http://www.prothom-alo.com/bangladesh/article/557685/>

At a glance Human Right Situation of Bangladesh



Conclusion:

“Peace can only last where human rights are respected, where the people are fed and where individuals are free” (14th Dalai Lama).

But it's matter of great sorrow that the scenario of country's June months human rights situation is fully controversial on the basis of above article. Hence our beloved country is being unsafe and general people are losing the guarantee for usual death. Police and other security institutions have totally 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. Recently high rate of human trafficking in Bangladesh is the result of severe human rights violation.

It seems to be that the only responsibility of law enforcing forces is to rescue the dead body of our people. Moreover 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. The government authority, civil servants and law enforcing agencies that have legitimized power, they are randomly abusing of that power and operating torture over the common people for articulating their self-desire as well as securing the vested interest of the ruling party which is totally unexpected. Government is not taking any effective measures to improve the situation. Rather they are blaming oppositions to avoid their responsibilities. 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. Violence between rival political alliances intensified. Without allegation, many innocent citizens are facing different forms of suppression, discrimination and exploitation. Although **UDHR** and Constitution of Bangladesh (**Article no. 27-44**) strictly defends almost all of the human rights but sorrowfully denied by the government.

So 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 this circumstances, 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.

Recommendation

Incidents of extrajudicial killings and torture by law enforcement agencies must be investigated and the perpetrators be brought to effective justice.

Political violence must be stopped with discussion of all political parties. The Government should take unbiased and effective legal action against criminal acts.

Arbitrary arrests of persons who have alternative beliefs must be stopped. The Government should immediately repeal the repressive Special Powers Act of 1974 and the Information and Communication Technology Act 2006 (Amended 2013).

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.

The Government should take all measures to protect the rights of the citizens belonging to their political and religious rights to ensure their security.

Meetings and assemblies should not be obstructed. The government should refrain from attacking peaceful programmes and carrying out repressive unconstitutional activities.

Government must ensure the accountability of all members of law enforcement agencies and should take effective measures to end impunity.

State should respect all national and international human rights rules, regulations and treaties to protect human rights.

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