

# Monthly Human Rights Observation Report

**November, 2015**



**HUMAN RIGHTS SUPPORT CENTER  
(HRSC)**

# EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

---

Bangladesh's overall human rights condition worsened in November 2015 as the government narrowed 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.

Present human rights situation of Bangladesh may be worst in over the south Asian region. Leading human rights organization over the world including Human Right Watch, Amnesty international even UN human rights department have already expressed their deep concern regarding this deteriorating human rights situation.

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 November 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, 12 people has been killed extra judicially, 40 girls were raped, 05 girls killed after rape, 15 women were killed for dowry and 23 girls sexually harassed, 03 people killed by BSF, 59 people killed in violent attack, 14 people abducted among them 05 were rescued and 05 were killed after abduction. Moreover, 07 journalists were seriously injured. 02 journalists threatened.***

However, we hope that this report will help mass people, civil society as well as international communities to realize the current dreadful and degrading human rights situation 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 vibrant role in human rights sector.

# TABLE OF CONTENTS

SL	Topics	Page Number
1	Executive Summary	01
2	Table of Contents	02
3	Introduction	03
4	Violence Against Women	04
5	Attack on Journalist	07
7	Attack on Minority	09
8	Extra-judicial Killing	10
9	Border Dispute	12
10	Violation of Children's Rights	14
11	Public Lynching	15
12	Abduction	16
13	Violent Attack	18
14	Political Violence	20
15	Campus Violence	21
16	Recovery of Dead Body	23
17	At a Glance November 2015	25
18	Conclusion	26
19	Recommendation	27

# INTRODUCTION

---

Human rights are rights essential to all human beings, Human rights include civil and political rights, such as the right to life, liberty and freedom of expression; and social, cultural and economic rights including the right to participate in culture, the right to food, and the right to work and receive an education. Human rights are protected and upheld by international and national laws and treaties. 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 November’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 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 November 2015, incident of violence against women are-

**Rape:** *Total numbers of 40 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, 06 were victims of gang rape.*

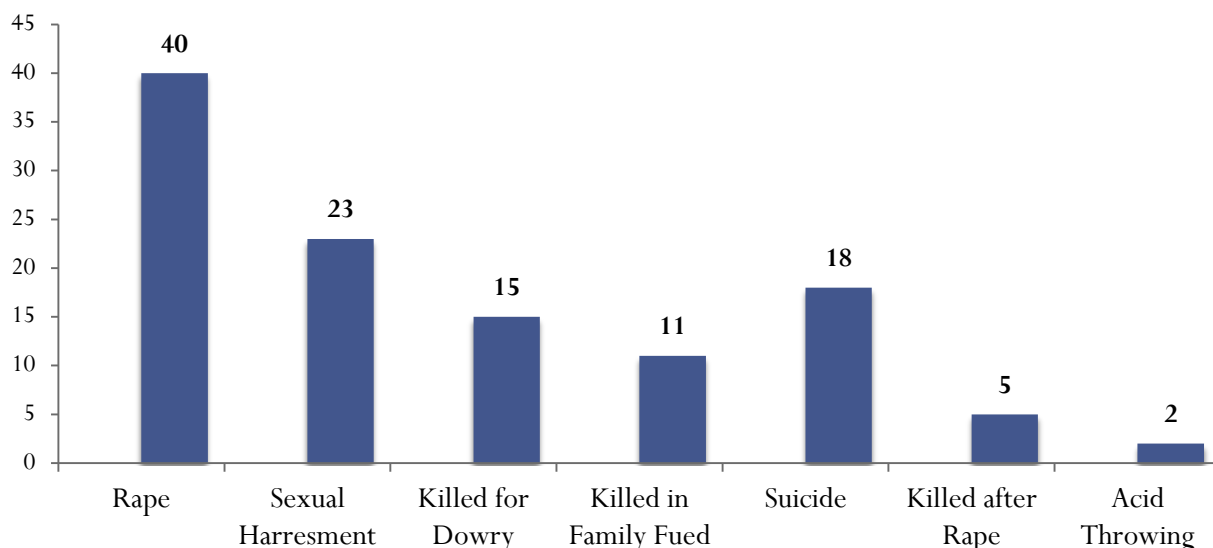
**Sexual Harassment:** *a total of 23 girls and women were reportedly victims of sexual harassment. Of them 15 were assaulted and 08 were stalked.*

**Dowry Related Violence:** *18 incident of dowry related violence reported on daily newspaper. 15 were killed because of dowry and 07 women were physically abused over dowry demands.*

**Acid Violence:** *02 female was became victims of acid violence. Of them One was injured another was died.*

---

<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 November 01, 2015 a 13-year-old schoolgirl has been allegedly gang-raped in Sreepur upazila of the district. The victim hails from Pagla upazila of Mymensingh district. Her brother filed a case, accusing one Samsuddin Mia, 25, of Faridpur village in Sreepur upazila, his brother-in-law Rahmat Ali, 45, of the area, said Hafizur Rahman, sub-inspector of Sreepur Police Station.<sup>2</sup>

On November 03, 2015 a woman, who was set on fire allegedly by her husband for dowry in Ghatail upazila of the district, died at the burn unit of Dhaka Medical College Hospital. The victim is Shimu Rani Barmon, 20, daughter of Shuvoran Chandra Barmon of Garergram village in Madarganj upazila of Jamalpur district. Family sources said Shimu married Subrato Das Jogai, 25, son of Atul Das of Charpara village under Ghtail upazila in 2013. After their marriage, Subrato and his parents often tortured Shimu for Tk 5 lakh and five tolas of gold ornaments as dowry, alleged the victim's mother.<sup>3</sup>

November 11, 2015 a pregnant woman allegedly committed suicide with her two-year-old son by jumping under a running train in Gazipur, outside the capital, following a family feud. The deceased were Fatema, 37, wife of Helal Uddin of Bormi village in Gazipur and their son Fahad. Fatema was eight month's pregnant. Dadon Mia, assistant sub-inspector of Joydebpur Railway Police, said they could not recover the bodies as relatives of the victims took the bodies from the spot before they reached there.<sup>4</sup>

On November 13, 2015 an eight-year-old girl was murdered after being raped in Chittagong city. Police found the body of Tania Akter, a class I student of Mohammadia Primary School, floating in a pond in EPZ area. Tania's uncle Md Billal said Tania went to a shop to buy betel leaf. She had been missing since then. Sub-Inspector Shafikul Islam of EPZ Police Station said the body was stuffed in a plastic bag and had injury marks on the private parts. Police and morgue sources said primary observation points out that the girl was brutally raped.<sup>5</sup>

<sup>2</sup> <http://www.dhakatribune.com/crime/2015/nov/01/schoolgirl-gang-raped-gazipur>

<sup>3</sup> <http://www.thedailystar.net/country/housewife-burnt-death-dowry-7-sued-168136>

<sup>4</sup> <http://www.thedailystar.net/city/pregnant-woman-kills-herself-2-yr-old-son-171094>

<sup>5</sup> <http://www.mzamin.com/details.php?mzamin=MTAxMjI0&s=MQ>

On November 14, 2015 a housewife came under acid attack in Kaharol upazila of the district. The victim is Nargis Akhter, 34, wife of Md Ibrahim Ali Babul of Joynandhat village in the upazila. Family members said a gang of criminals hurled acid at Nargis through though window and fled the scene. Nargis' husband Ibrahim Ali said he had a dispute over a piece of land with Ashraful Alam, Abdul Halim and Kamal Hossain of the village.<sup>6</sup>

On November 14, 2015 a teenage female readymade garment worker was gang raped after she was kidnapped on her way to home at Genda in Savar, on the outskirts of the capital. Police said they arrested Md Abdul Kalam, 25, in this connection. Md Abu Sayed Al-Mamun, officer-in-charge (investigation) of Savar Model Police Station Recovery of Dead Bodyation, said the female RMG garment worker aged around 15 was coming back from her RMG training centre to her home. Quoting the girl's mother police said the girl felt sick after coming home and she shared the incident to her mother.<sup>7</sup>

On November 15, 2015 After 23 days of her fight for life, Ashulia RMG worker died in Dhaka Medical College and Hospital (DMCH), said Dipok Chandra Shaha, officer-in-charge (investigation) of Ashulia police station. Mazeda Khatun, 23, a worker of Birds Group Garment Factory in Ashulia, was undergoing treatment at DMCH after her husband Sohag Miah allegedly threw acid on her following a family feud. A case was filed but police could not arrest the accused as Sohag went into hiding after the attack.<sup>8</sup>

On November 18, 2015 two housewives were murdered allegedly by their husbands and in-laws for dowry in Ramgati upazila of Laxmipur district. The deceased were identified as Aleya Begum, 30, wife of Mohammad Russel, 37, of Char Laxmi village, and Rima Akhter, 28, wife of Mohammad Sumon, 35, of Gabtoli village in the upazila. Police quoted Aleya's father Siddik Ahmed as saying that Russel and his family members often tortured his daughter for dowry. Following an altercation over the issue, Russel and his mother and sister beat up Aleya mercilessly, leaving her dead on the spot. They later hung the body from the ceiling of her room to pass it off as a suicide, said Officer-in-Charge Iqbal Hossain.<sup>9</sup>

On November 19, 2015 a housewife was beaten to death over a family feud at Davidcopara under Gaibandha municipality. The dead is Roksana Begum, 50, wife of Abdul Mannan. Police said Roksana was beaten up by one of her relatives named Parul Begum during an altercation over a family feud. She was taken to Gaibandha Sadar Hospital where she succumbed to her injuries.<sup>10</sup>

On November 25, 2015 a schoolgirl allegedly committed suicide by hanging herself from the ceiling of her room at Jayfarpur village in Osmaninagar upazila. The deceased was identified as Jaheda Begum, 13, daughter of Abdus Sobhan of the village and a Class VII student of Gawalabazar High School in the upazila.<sup>11</sup>

On November 28, 2015 a woman was killed allegedly by her husband following an altercation in the capital's Joar Sahara area. The deceased Kulsum Akhtar, 26, died instantly after the husband Manjurul Islam hit her on the head with a stone grinder, used for smashing spices on a stone slab; said police. Neighbours caught Manjurul, a staff of a buying house, and handed him over to police.<sup>12</sup>

<sup>6</sup> <http://www.thedailystar.net/country/acid-attack-housewife-172657>

<sup>7</sup> <http://newagebd.net/175511/teenage-rmg-worker-raped-in-savar/#sthash.SO5wCkUiv.dpuf>

<sup>8</sup> <http://www.en.prothom-alo.com/bangladesh/news/85963/RMG-worker-gang-raped-in-Savar>

<sup>9</sup> <http://www.mzamin.com/details.php?mzamin=MTAxODk3&s=OQ>

<sup>10</sup> <http://newagebd.net/177122/man-scalded-allegedly-by-wife-in-city/#sthash.gQUsfQDK.dpuf>

<sup>11</sup> <http://newagebd.net/category/national/page/2/#sthash.2InLHRH.dpuf>

<sup>12</sup> <http://www.thedailystar.net/city/woman-killed-husband-capital-179596>

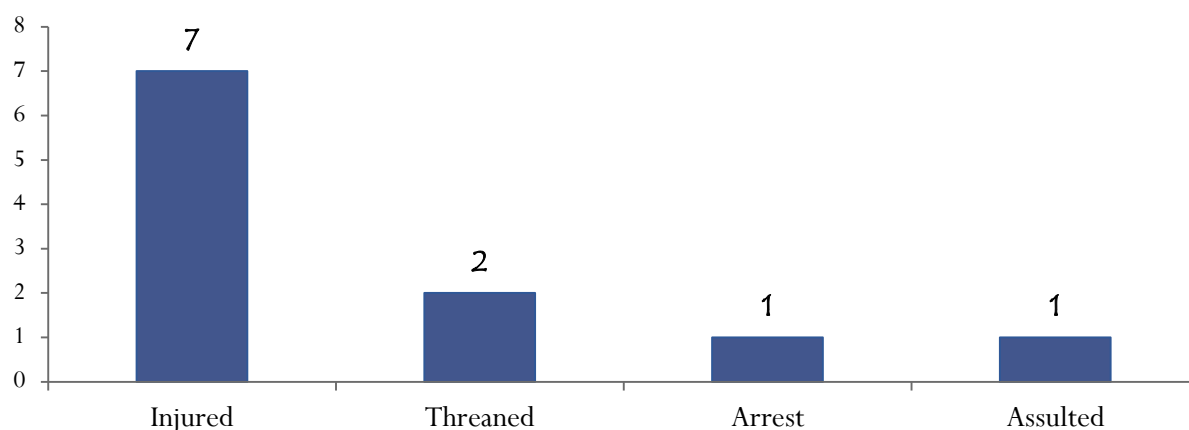
# ATTACK ON JOURNALIST

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 November 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 November 2015, 07 Journalists were injured, 02 journalists were threatened, a journalist was arrested and another was assaulted.*



**Figure 2: Attack on Journalist**

On the first November 2015, a journalist named Zia Shahin, vice president of Bogura pressclub and staff reporter of Daily manobjomin was alleged to attempt to death at Dhunut in Bogura. Witness said that a group of addicted people lead by Rasedujjaman Ujjal, Chairman of Goshaibari union porishod was drinking at his room. Police raid to detain these culprits but they fled away from this place. They



suspected that Zia Shahin called police. As a result they attacked on him when came back from his workplace.<sup>13</sup>

On the 05<sup>th</sup> November 2015, Shohrab Hassan, journalist of Jomuna TV and his camera man Tarek Mahmud in Rajshahi were attacked during collecting news at Rajshahi-Naoga high way. Victim said that some miscreants extorted money from vehicle owners enforcedly at Mowgachi Bager in Mohonpur Upozilla. When tried to snap this incident the miscreant hurled bricks and stone on them and their vehicle even the mob vandalized their camera. Both of them were beaten severely. Shibly Noman, chief of Rajshahi buro of Jomuna TV said that were preparing to register a case in local Thana.<sup>14</sup>

A Mohammad Masud, journalist of non-government of TV channel Bijoy and a local newspaper, Dync Khobor was alleged to harass during collecting news at Shoryl Upozilla in Brammonbaria on 16<sup>th</sup> November. Victim and witness said that a Juboleag worker Shuvo bargained with him a few days ago. Shuvo along with his gang blocked the way of Mr. Masud at Thana gate when came back from Thana to collect news of detained Jamat-BPN man. At first they harass physically and mentally that that threatened him death. A general diary has been registered against them in local thana.<sup>15</sup>

A private television channel reporter, Rajib Sen Prince was shot and injured at Raozan while he was returning to Chittagong city with his fellow journalists after covering the burial of war criminal Salauddin Quader Chowdhury 22<sup>th</sup> November. A microbus carrying Prince, Mohona TV's camera persons Asaduzzaman Limon and Zahangir Alam and another private TV channel Etv's reporter Nayan Barua were attacked by four to five miscreants near Gahira Bazar while the vehicle was heading to Chittagong from Raozan, said Ayan Sharma, bureau chief of Mohona TV. The injured, Rajib Sen Prince, a senior reporter of Mohona TV, was admitted to Chittagong Medical College Hospital (CMCH).<sup>16</sup>

---

<sup>13</sup> <http://www.prothom-alo.com/bangladesh/article/676309/>

<sup>14</sup> <http://www.prothom-alo.com/bangladesh/article/678439/>

<sup>15</sup> <http://www.prothom-alo.com/bangladesh/article/685504/>

<sup>16</sup> <http://www.thedailystar.net/backpage/tv-reporter-bullet-hit-176611>

## 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 November 2015, there have been 02 attacks on minority community, their home and temple. 03 persons were injured.***

On 6<sup>th</sup> November 2015, Lakshmi idol was vandalized by miscreants at Maliipara Durgamandire in Gabtoli in Bogure. Miscreants leaved the damaged idol at the bank of a pond. Lili rani, a local house wife said that they found their idol was missing in Durgamandire and called other people. Then the law enforce agency at Gabtoli thana inspected Durgamandire. No case was registered regarding this incidence.<sup>17</sup>

On 28<sup>th</sup> November 2015, a minority family was subjected to attack at Joldhaka upozilla in Nilfhamari. Pregnant women along with other family members were injured as well as their several houses were vandalized. The injured person were Golap Rani (35), Shanto Ri(30) and Kanduri bowsi (23). Witness said that there was bargain between Ano Bala wife of Shukumer and Sherina begum wife of Sidur due to the matter of cow caranoke. At one stage the rival vandalized the houses of shkumer. Officer-e- in charge of Joldhaka Thana said that they were taking preparation to register a case.<sup>18</sup>

---

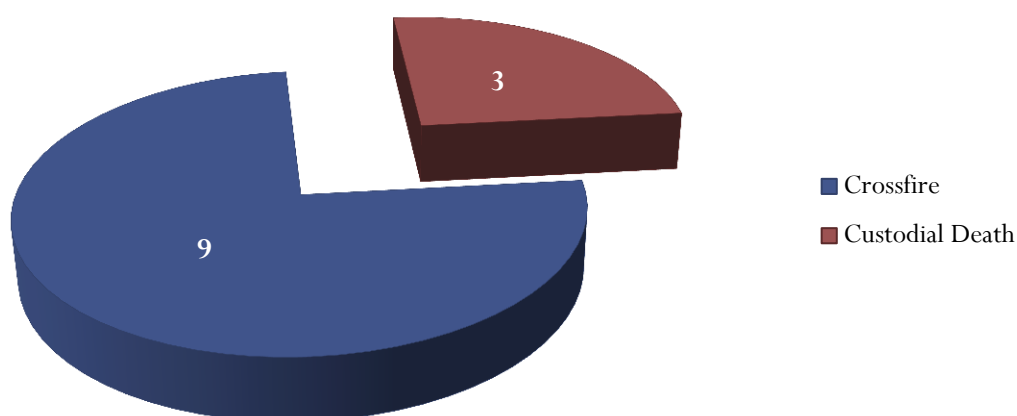
<sup>17</sup> <http://www.mzamin.com/details.php?mzamin=MTAwMjE1&s=MTA=>

<sup>18</sup> <http://www.ittefaq.com.bd/wholecountry/2015/11/29/44973.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 November 2015, a total of 12 persons were allegedly killed extra-judicially. Of them 9 people were killed in alleged 'crossfire/encounters/gunfights' and 03 persons died in the custody.*



**Figure 3: Extra-Judicial Killing**

On November 03, 2015 a people were killed in "gunfights" with law enforcers in Dhaka, Gazipur and Jhenidah. The dead include Rajib, accused in several criminal cases with different police stations in Dhaka; the law enforcers of Kotwali and Uttarkhan police stations conducted a joint drive in Uttarkhan area to arrest his associates. Rajib was with the team. Sensing presence of police, Rajib's cohorts opened fire on them and the law enforcers returned fire, triggering a "gunfight" between the criminals and the law enforcers. During the gun battle, Rajib was hit by bullets. He died from his injuries at Dhaka Medical College Hospital, the police official said.<sup>19</sup>

On November 04, 2015 In Rajbari, an alleged top terrorist was killed in gunfight with members of Detective Branch of police at Purbo Alipur village in Sadar upazila. The deceased was identified as Shahidul Islam alias 'Pichchi Shahin', 35, son of Joynal Abedin, a resident of Baroipara village of the upazila. He was accused in 13 cases, including for murder, abduction and possession of arms.

<sup>19</sup> <http://www.samakal.net/2015/11/02/171105>

Kamal Hossain, sub-inspector of DB police, said he was rushed to Rajbari Sadar Hospital where doctors declared him dead.<sup>20</sup>

On November 04, 2015 In Munshiganj, an alleged top terrorist was killed in a so-called gunfight with police in Paikpara area of Tungibari upazila. The deceased was identified as Pichchi Sentu, 35, son of late Joynal Bepari, a resident of Sonarong village. Alamgir Hossain, officer-in-charge of Tungibari Police Station, said a team of police conducted an operation in the area. When the team reached in front of Paikpara Eidgah, Pichchi Sentu's cohorts opened fire on the law enforcers, prompting them to fire back, triggering a gunfight, which left Sentu dead on the spot. The body was sent to Munshiganj General Hospital for an autopsy.<sup>21</sup>

On November 09, 2015 an unidentified man was killed in gunfight with Rapid Action Battalion at Mohakhali Sattala slum in the capital. The victim, aged around 33, received several bullet wounds in his chest during the gunfight with RAB-1, said Mostaq Ahmed, sub-inspector of Banani police station. Mostaq and some battalion men brought him to the emergency department of Dhaka Medical College Hospital where he was declared dead.<sup>22</sup>

On November 18, 2015 an alleged robber was killed in gunfight between his associates and police at Golashar in Kasba of Brahmanbaria. The victim was identified as Malu Miah alias Shaib, 23. Additional superintendent of police MA Masud said being tipped off that a gang of robbers was taking preparation to commit robbery on the Brahmanbaria-Comilla highway; a team of Kasba police launched a drive in the area. Sensing their presence, the gang members opened fire on the law enforcers prompting them to retaliate with firing that triggered a gunfight. Malu Miah was caught in the line of fire and died on the spot while his associates managed to flee the scene.<sup>23</sup>

On November 25, 2015 A "JMB leader" was killed in a "gunfight" with members of the Detective Branch (DB) of Dhaka Metropolitan Police in Gabtoli area of the capital. Deceased Shahdat Mahfuz Al Bani, 35, was the operations commander of a JMB faction, DB officials claimed. The DB officials claimed. The detectives claimed that they had arrested a number of people and when a DB team went to the spot to arrest Shahdat, they were involved in a "gunfight". He was declared dead on arrival at Dhaka Medical College Hospital.<sup>24</sup>

---

<sup>20</sup> <http://www.prothom-alo.com/bangladesh/article/675784>

<sup>21</sup> <http://www.prothom-alo.com/bangladesh/article/675040>

<sup>22</sup> <http://newagebd.net/174165/man-killed-in-gunfight-with-rab-in-city/#sthash.D8hJqCzM.dpuf>

<sup>23</sup> <http://www.prothom-alo.com/bangladesh/article/687651/কসবায়>

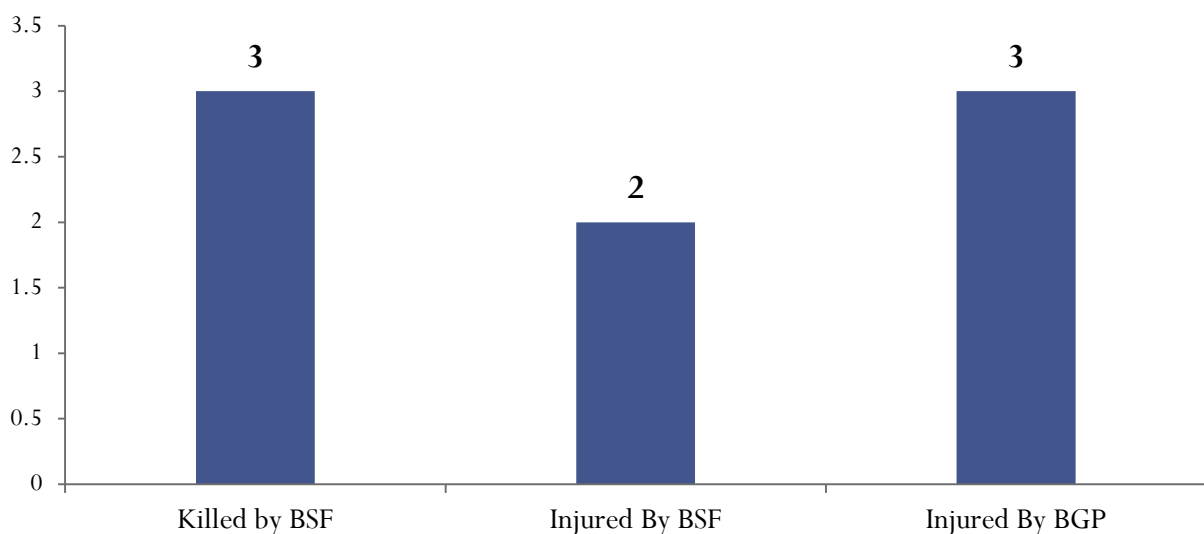
<sup>24</sup> <http://www.thedailystar.net/frontpage/jmb-leader-killed-gunfight-178267>

# 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>25</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 November 2015, 03 Bangladeshis citizen were killed by the BSF, 02 Bangladeshis was injured by BSF and 03 Bangladeshis was injured by BGP.***



**Figure 4: Border Dispute**

On the 16<sup>th</sup> November 2015, Two Bangladeshi cow traders were severely injured by BSF at kormunda border in Shapaher, Naoga. The victims were Romjan ali (30), son of Aslam Ali and Fijul Islam (35) son of Mostofa. Witness and local said that cow trader Faijul along with four traders went to India to bring cattle. During coming back with cattle on the same point, a petrol team of BSF followed them and caught Fijul.<sup>26</sup>

<sup>25</sup> "India/Bangladesh: Indiscriminate Killings, Abuse by Border Officers". Human Rights Watch. Archived from the original on 21 January 2011.

<sup>26</sup> <http://www.jugantor.com/bangla-face/2015/11/17/8970#sthash.8cinbuBd.dpuf>

Two Bangladeshis were shot to death by members of Indian Border Security Force at Tarali in India opposite Taluigachha border in Satkhira sadar in 25<sup>th</sup> November. The victims were Nazrul Islam, son of Sher Ali Biswas, a resident of village Pancharki in Sadar upazila, and Abdul Khalek Sarder, a resident of village Kakdanga in Kalaroa upazila. Nasimul Haque, chairman of Bashdagaha union parishad in Sadar upazila, said BSF troops from Tarali camp in India opened fire on a group of Bangladeshi people when they were returning to the country with smuggled goods in the dead of night, leaving the duo dead on the spot.<sup>27</sup>

A Bangladeshi national was shot to death by members of Indian Border Security Force at Gotamari border point of Hatibandha in Lalmonirhat on 26<sup>th</sup> this month. The deceased was identified as Amulla Chandra Barman (38), son of Mohesh Chandra Roy. Victim was a cattle trader by profession. Border Guard Bangladesh sources said a group of Bangladeshi cattle traders were trying to intrude into the Indian territory through the border point in order to bring cattle. Sensing their attempt, a patrol team of BSF from 21 Bara Maricha camp fired gunshots at the Bangladeshi cattle traders, leaving Amulla dead on the spot.<sup>28</sup>

---

<sup>27</sup> <http://newagebd.net/178947/2-bangladeshis-shot-dead-by-bsf-at-tarali-opposite-satkhira-border/#sthash.64GbpdOV.dpuf>

<sup>28</sup> <http://newagebd.net/179299/bsf-shot-dead-bangladeshi-in-lalmonirhat/#sthash.dJByoNgP.dpuf>

# 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>29</sup> The rights of every child to a standard of living adequate for the child's physical, mental, spiritual, moral, and social development"<sup>30</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>31</sup>.

***According to HRSC report, In November 2015, 06 children's were critically injured in 06 incidents of violation of child rights.***

On the 26<sup>th</sup> November 2015, a primary school student (7) was tortured by his a neighbor college teacher at Mongla Upazila in Bagerhat. The teacher was detained regarding this matter. The victim and police source said that the girl went to the teacher's house to play with girls of teacher. At one stage the teacher detained the girl in his house and tortures physically. She went back in her house at twilight with wound body. The family member of injured girl registered a case against the teacher.<sup>32</sup>

On November 19, 2015 a five-and-a-half-year-old boy was brutally tortured on theft charge at Jujhkhola village in Sadar upazila of the district. The victim, Md Mehedi Hasan, son of Md Jonab Ali of the village, went to buy chalk from a nearby shop, family members said. At one stage, another shop owner, Abdur Rob Khan, 45, of the area, took Mehedi to a nearby place behind his shop and started beating him with a date tree stick, bringing charge of stealing his betel nut, alleged the victim's father Jonab Ali. At the time of torturing, the boy became senseless. Said Jonab Ali. A general diary was filed, accusing Abdur Rob in this connection.<sup>33</sup>

---

<sup>29</sup> Abdul Halim, Constitution, Constitutional Law & Politics Bangladesh Perspective, 3rd ed p. 53.

<sup>30</sup> Convention on the Rights of the Child, 1989, Art. 27.

<sup>31</sup> The Daily Star (1st March, 2010).

<sup>32</sup> <http://www.prothom-alo.com/bangladesh/article/684721/>

<sup>33</sup> <http://www.prothom-alo.com/bangladesh/article/688657>

## 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>34</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 believes that everyone has right to be considered as innocent until proven guilty by the court.

***According to HRSC report, In November 2015, 09 persons were reportedly killed in 06 incidents of public lynching.***

On November 08, 2015 a robber was beaten to death in Joypurhat Sadar upazila. The deceased was identified as Anwar Hossain, 45, son of Bahar Hossain of Bhatsha village in the upazila. Joypurhat police quoted villagers as saying that a gang of five robbers came to the village. Villagers encircled them, caught Anwar and beat him up mercilessly. Four other members of the gang managed to flee. Anwar succumbed to his injuries at the hospital, said Md Farid Hossain, officer-in-charge of Joypurhat Sadar Police Station.<sup>35</sup>

On November 13, 2015 four alleged robbers were killed in a mob beating in Faridpur Sadar upazila. The incident happened around 4:30am after a gang looted five houses at Char Madhabdia union in the upazila. Tuhin Mandal, chairman of Madhabdia union, said a gang of robbers looted five houses at Chowdhurygangi village under the union during. Hearing screams of the family members, villagers rushed to the spot and chased the bandits.<sup>36</sup>

On November 23, 2015 A robber was beaten to death by locals at Monniarchar Adarsha Gram under Belgachha union in Islampur upazila of the district. The deceased, identified as Khoka Miah, 35, son of late Monahar Ali of Madhya Barul village under the union, is an accused in 10 cases, including six for robbery, filed with Islampur Police Station and with two other police stations in Gaibandha district. Deen-e-Alam, officer-in-charge of Islampur Police Station, said.<sup>37</sup>

On November 21, 2015 A suspected thief was beaten to death at north Ramjanpur village of Kalkini upazila in the district. The deceased was identified as Bachchu Bepari, 45, son of Moslem Bepari of the village. Villagers and police sources said, while Bachchu was trying to steal a locally made vehicle of one Paritosh, his family members started screaming sensing his presence. Villagers rushed to the spot and beaten Bachchu to death. On information, police rescued Bachchu and took him to Kalkini upazila health complex where doctors declared him dead.<sup>38</sup>

---

<sup>34</sup> Wood, Amy Louise (2009). Rough Justice: Lynching and American Society, 1874-1947.

<sup>35</sup> <http://www.jugantor.com/bangla-face/2015/11/09/4731#sthash.3Ln3WUu9.dpuf>

<sup>36</sup> <http://www.samakal.net/2015/11/14/173435>

<sup>37</sup> <http://www.prothom-alo.com/bangladesh/article/691492>

<sup>38</sup> <http://www.dhakatimes24.com/2015/11/22/91813>

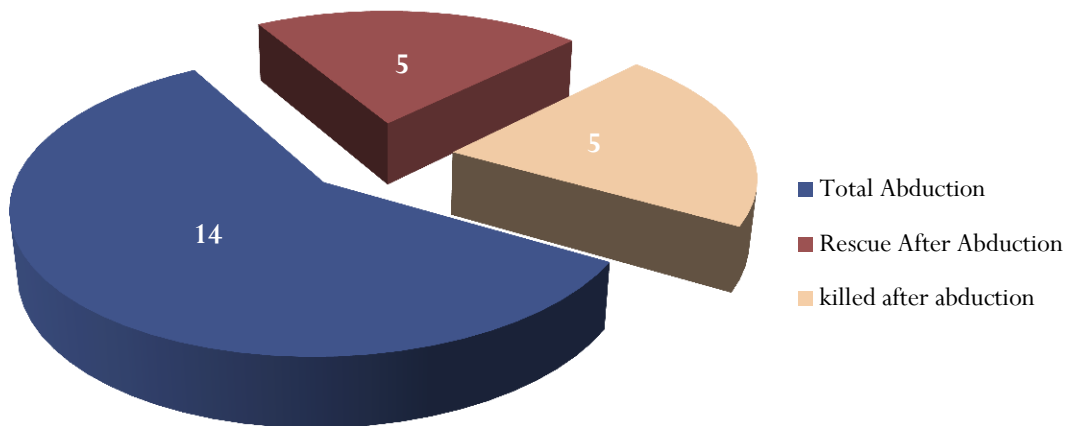


# ABDUCTION

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 November 2015, total 14 people abducted by kidnapper and among them 05 people killed after abduction. On the other hand 05 people rescued by law enforcement Agencies after abduction.*



**Figure 5: Abduction**

On November 27, 2015 Police recovered the body of a minor girl, who had been allegedly abducted by miscreants, from near her house at Girda Chowdhurypara village in Araihasar of Narayanganj. The deceased was identified as Rupa, 5, daughter of Hazrat Ali, hailing from the village. The abductors demanded Tk3.6 lakh from the victim’s father as ransom over phone. Hazrat Ali refused to give them the ransom money and informed police of the matter. Locals informed police after noticing Rupa’s body near her house.<sup>39</sup>

<sup>39</sup><http://www.prothom-alo.com/bangladesh/article/696838>

On November 09, 2015 Police rescued a 7-year-old boy, Md Showrov Miah, who was abducted from Ashulia three days ago, from Hemayetpur in Savar, on the outskirts of the capital. The police also arrested two abductors--Md Pakullah Miah, 20 and Md Jewel Miah, 18-- who demanded Tk 5 lakh as ransom from victim's family.<sup>40</sup>

On November 12, 2015 Police rescued a youth from Gazipur's Kaliakoir jungle after his abduction. The victim is Jahangir Alam, 20, a third-year student of Gaibandha Government College. He was looking for job some days from his sister's home of Buribazar in Ashulia. Mohsin-ul-Qadir, officer-in-charge of Ashulia Police Station said Jahangir was abducted at gunpoint from Sreepur village of Asulia. The kidnappers demanded Tk 1 lakh as ransom from Jahangir whose family sent Tk 4,000 to their mobile phones' bKash accounts and informed police about the abduction, said family sources.<sup>41</sup>

On November 18, 2015 the police arrested two miscreants in Munshiganj city while they were trying to kidnap a schoolgirl. The arrested were identified as Pappu Bhuiya and Mamun. Witnesses said seven to eight miscreants were trying to pick the girl up into a microbus while she was going to school. Hearing her hue and cry, local people and the police posted at a nearby place went to the spot and rescued her, they said. Munshiganj sadar police officer-in-charge Yunus Ali said two of the miscreants were held while the others managed to escape the scene. The police were trying to arrest the other miscreants, he added.<sup>42</sup>

---

<sup>40</sup> <http://www.thedailystar.net/city/abducted-child-rescued-170068>

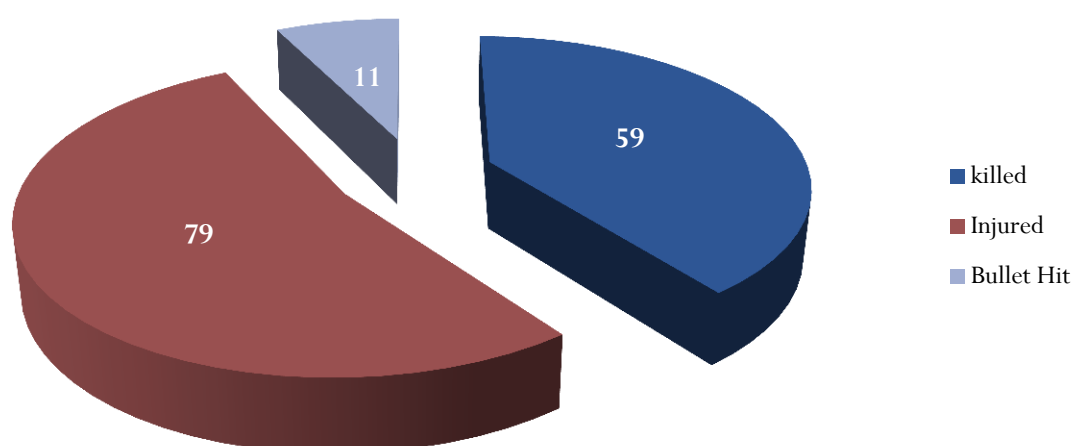
<sup>41</sup> <http://www.thedailystar.net/city/abducted-student-rescued-ashulia-171670>

<sup>42</sup> <http://newagebd.net/176737/2-held-while-abducting-schoolgirl/#sthash.3Grh2i4.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 November'15.

**According to information gathered by Human Rights Support Centre in the month of November 2015, Total 68 incidents of violent attack happened and total 59 were killed in these attacks, 79 were seriously injured and 11 people were bullet hit.**



**Figure 6: violent attack**

On November 03, 2015 a worker of a printing press was killed at Jhumjhumpur in Sadar upazila of Jessore district. The dead is Shahidul Islam, 30, machine man of Unique Printing Press at Jhumjhumpur, and son of Sikandar Ali of Panchbaria of the upazila. Employees of the press said Shahidul died at Jessore Medical College Hospital at around 12 midnight after being admitted there. Shahidul was stabbed allegedly by Ashraful, his assistant, during an altercation around 9:00pm.<sup>43</sup>

On November 05, 2015A garments factory official was stabbed to death by unidentified miscreants in Zhinu Market area of Tongi upazila in Gazipur district. The deceased was identified as Saiful Islam, sewing in-charge of "Zaber and Zubayer Garments" in Pagar area of the upazila. Aminul Islam, officer-in-charge of Tongi Police Station, said a gang of miscreants attacked him and stabbed him in the area around 8pm while he was returning home after his office, leaving him critically injured. Later he was rushed to Tongi Government Hospital where doctors declared him dead.<sup>44</sup>

On November 5, 2015 unidentified miscreants hacked two citizens of Taiwan at Uttara in the city, said the deputy commissioner of Dhaka metropolitan police (Media) Mumtasirul Islam. The identities

<sup>43</sup> <http://www.thedailystar.net/country/press-worker-murdered-166822>

<sup>44</sup> <http://www.daily-sun.com/post/88576/Garments-factory-official-stabbed-dead-in-Gazipur->

of the victims were not available immediately. Mumtasirul said that they have already identified the perpetrators, adding that conflict over business could be behind the attack. The foreign citizens were hacked at their house at sector-4 and are now under treatment at Apollo Hospital in the city.<sup>45</sup>

On November 09, 2015 a schoolgirl was hacked to death by unidentified criminals at Baluata village under Adra union in Melandah upazila of the district. The deceased, Surja Khatun, daughter of farm labourer Abdul Kuddus of the village, was a Class IV student of Baluata Government Primary School. Being informed, police rushed to the spot, recovered the body and sent it to Jamalpur General Hospital morgue for autopsy.<sup>46</sup>

On November 11, 2015 Unidentified criminals hacked a khadem of a mazar to death in Choita intersection area under Kaunia upazila in Rangpur district. The deceased was Rahamat Ali, 55, of Bade Moskur village of the same upazila. According to police, a group of miscreants attacked Rahmat with sharp weapons while he was returning home from his medicine shop in Choita intersection area around 11:30pm, leaving him dead on the spot. Locals said he was hacked brutally on the head and neck. Police officials suspected that Rahmat was killed by extremists who oppose majars and peers.<sup>47</sup>

On November 14, 2015 Police recovered the body of a youth in Yakub Nagar Dobash Goli area of the city, hours after he went outside home. The deceased -- Rubel Das, 32, of Banskhali -- worked in a fish processing factory in Fishery Ghat area of the city. Victim's brother said Rubel went outside home in the area. Later, locals found his body next morning. Police said there were hacking marks in his right hand and head and cigarette burn marks in the chest.<sup>48</sup>

On November 17, 2015 An Italian citizen sustained bullet injuries in an attack by unknown miscreants at BRTC bus stand in Dinajpur town. The injured, Piro, is a physician of the local missionary. Sub-inspector of Kotwali police station Biplab Kumar Sarker said a group of miscreants riding a motorcycle opened fire on Piru in the area while he was going to his workplace by a bicycle around 8:30am, leaving him injured. He was admitted to Dinajpur Medical College Hospital.<sup>49</sup>

On November 28, 2015 Unidentified criminals hacked an activist of ruling Awami League (AL) in Rajbari district on Wednesday night. The victim is Saidul Islam, 32, son of late Ashraf Ali of Lakhmikol area of Rajbari town. Awlad Hossain, officer-in-charge (OC) of Rajbari Sadar Police Station, said a gang of 4/5 criminals swooped on Saidul in Tejkunipara when he was returning home after attending a meeting in the vocational field in the town at around 8:30pm. They hacked him with sharp weapons and left the scene. Saidul was admitted to Rajbari Sadar Hospital.<sup>50</sup>

<sup>45</sup> <http://www.prothom-alo.com/bangladesh/article/676678/>

<sup>46</sup> <http://www.mzamin.com/details.php?mzamin=MTAwNDk5&s=OQ==>

<sup>47</sup> <http://www.thedailystar.net/frontpage/khadem-killed-rangpur-171202>

<sup>48</sup> <http://www.thedailystar.net/city/ctg-youth-hacked-death-172534>

<sup>49</sup> <http://www.mzamin.com/details.php?mzamin=MTAyMTly&s=Mg>

<sup>50</sup> <http://www.thedailystar.net/country/al-activist-hacked-rajbari-178654>

# 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>51</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 November 2015, 04 peoples killed and 428 peoples injured in 30 incidence of political violence. Most of political violence occurred among ruling party on supremacy of power or tender.***

On November 12, 2015 A local ruling party leader allegedly fired a shot inside the office of Nawabganj Upazila Police Station's officer-in-charge. Seeking anonymity, on-duty police staffs said Ataur Rahman, general secretary of Nawabganj Upazila Awami League, came to the police station with his licensed shotgun. Entering the room of OC Ismail Hossain, Ataur was locked in a debate over the profit earned from gambling held in different places of the upazila, said a sentry of the station.<sup>52</sup>

On November 14, 2015 At least 10 people were injured in a clash between two rival groups of Bangladesh Chhatra League (BCL) at Biyanibazar Degree College in Sylhet district. Campus sources said the two groups--one led by Pallab Ahmed and the other by Pavel Khan--locked in a clash at around 1:00pm over establishing supremacy at the college. The injured were admitted to Biyanibazar Upazila Health Complex. Two of them later shifted to Sylhet MAG Osmani Medical College Hospital as their condition deteriorated.<sup>53</sup>

On November 16, 2015 A Jubo League activist was killed in a clash between two factions of the ruling party's youth wing at Dingedah area in Chuadanga Sadar upazila. The dead is Azizul Islam, 35. Chuadanga Sadar Police Station's Officer-in-Charge Saiful Islam told that two factions – one led by district unit Jubo League convener Obaidur Rahman and another by Naim Joarder -- locked in an altercation over establishing supremacy in the locality. Azizul was a follower of Naim's group. During the clash, Obaidur's men hacked him with sharp weapons, leaving him critically injured, locals said. He was rushed to Chuadanga Sadar Hospital where doctors declared him dead.<sup>54</sup>

On November 23, 2015 at least 15 people injured in Gualabazar area under Osmaninagar upazila of Sylhet district. Around 8:00pm, the men of Alfazur Rahman Chowdhury, general secretary of Osmaninagar upazila unit of AL, and Altafur Rahman Sohel, general secretary of the upazila unit of Jubo League, locked in an altercation over arranging a meeting organised by Sramik League in the area. Five of them were admitted to Sylhet MAG Osmani Medical College Hospital with serious injuries.<sup>55</sup>

---

<sup>51</sup> Islam and Suykens, Distribution of Political Violence in Bangladesh 2015,

<sup>52</sup> <http://www.thedailystar.net/backpage/al-leader-fire-shots-inside-ocs-office-171622>

<sup>53</sup> <http://unb.com.bd/bcl-clash-3>

<sup>54</sup> <http://www.thedailystar.net/backpage/jubo-league-activist-killed-chuadanga-173749>

<sup>55</sup> <http://www.thedailystar.net/country/105-sued-over-al-jubo-league-clash-sylhet-176890>

# 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>56</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 November 2015, 02 students were killed & 92 students seriously injured in 18 incidents.***

On November 1, 2015 At least 10 people including two policemen were injured in infighting of Chittagong University unit Bangladesh Chhatra League on the campus. The injured policemen are – Md Ismail, officer-in-charge of Hathazari police station, and constable Nur-e-Alam Enam. All the injured were taken to the university medical centre. Police said they fired several rounds of teargas shells and rubber bullets to contain the situation. Earlier, two groups – one led by Md Alamgir Tipu, president of CU unit Chhatra League, and HM Fazle Rabbi Sujjan, general secretary of the unit – locked in altercation over taking position on the campus gate for welcoming the admission seekers around 11:15am. The altercation later turned into a clash. The followers of the factions chased each other with sharp weapons and exchanged brickbats.<sup>57</sup>

On November 09, 2015 an activist of Bangladesh Chhatra League (BCL) at Rajshahi University beat up a student, leaving him injured. Sohag Rana, a student of philosophy, was admitted to Rajshahi Medical College Hospital with bruises. He was beaten up by BCL activist Omar Faruk Bayezid, fourth-year student of accounting and information system, at Tukitaki Chattar where Sohag addressed a stall boy "pichchi" (little boy), said a BCL activist, wishing anonymity. Suddenly Bayezid flew into a rage and started beating him up, he said. BCL RU unit organising secretary Faisal Ahmed Runu said it was a "misunderstanding".<sup>58</sup>

On November 10, 2015 Two activists of Jatiyatabadi Chhatra Dal, Jahangirnagar University (JU) unit were allegedly beaten up by Bangladesh Chhatra League, JU unit men over taking part in a procession on campus demanding withdrawal of Tarique Rahman's arrest warrant. University sources said JCD leaders and activists brought out a process on the campus. Later, the two students were caught and

<sup>56</sup> [https://www.academia.edu/538.../Student\\_Politics\\_in\\_Bangladesh](https://www.academia.edu/538.../Student_Politics_in_Bangladesh)

<sup>57</sup> <http://www.dailynayadiganta.com/detail/news/66532#sthash.SJMJPDMd.dpuf>

<sup>58</sup> <http://www.thedailystar.net/city/bcl-men-beat-student-ru-170107>

beaten by BCL activists in JU's transport area. Afterwards, the injured students were handed over to the proctorial body, which, after an interrogation, handed the students to Ashulia police, said Assistant Proctor Mehedi Iqbal.<sup>59</sup>

On November 24, 2015 At least five people, including a police official, were injured in a clash between two rival groups of Bangladesh Chhatra League on Barisal Sher-e-Bangla Medical College campus. Following the clash, the medical college authorities imposed restrictions on all sorts of political activities on the campus for an indefinite period. The clash occurred around 2:00am when supporters of Imran Hossain, president of college unit BCL, clashed with supporters of Anup Sarkar, another BCL leader, over gaining control on the campus, sources said.<sup>60</sup>

On November 25, 2015 two students of Jessore Government MM College were killed after being tortured allegedly by the cadres of Bangladesh Chhatra League. The dead were identified as Habibullah, 22, third year honours student of Economics of Jessore Government MM College and son of Dr. Niamat Ali of Naihati village under Sharsha upazila and Kamrul Hasan, 21, also third years honours student of the college and son of Mohammadullah of Chhoto Khudra village under Bagharpara upazila. Al- Mamun, 22, son of Atiar Rahman of Shalikha in Magura district was injured in the incident. Of the two, Habibullah died in the evening while Kamrul died on way to Dhaka at around 12:30am on Tuesday, said Shikder Akkas Ali, officer in-charge, and Kotwali police station. The OC claimed that the dead and the wounded are activists of Islami Chhatra Shibir and beaten up by a mob.<sup>61</sup>

---

<sup>59</sup> <http://www.prothom-alo.com/bangladesh/article/680245>

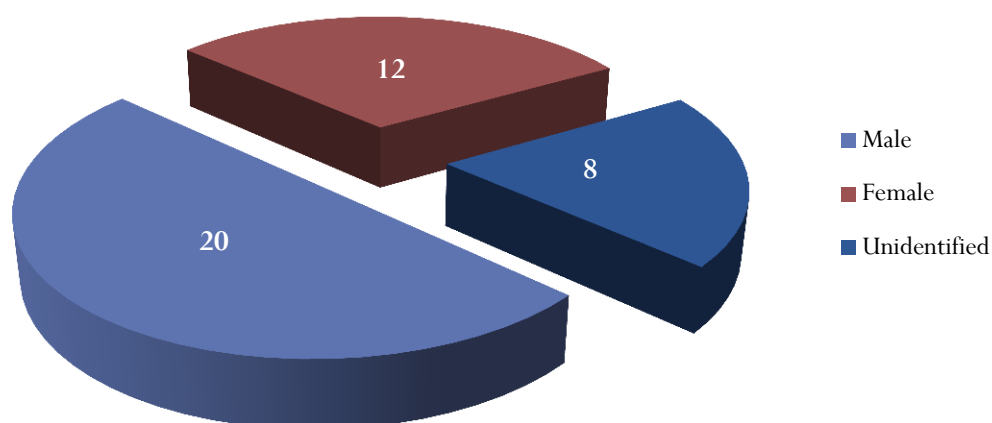
<sup>60</sup> <http://www.ittefaq.com.bd/wholecountry/2015/11/24/44357.html>

<sup>61</sup> <http://thedailynewnation.com/news/74830/two-students-killed-in-bcl-torture-in-jessore.html>

## 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 November a total of 40 dead bodies were found in different area of the country among them 20 bodies were male and 12 bodies were female. Among 41 dead bodies 08 were unidentified.*



**Figure 7: Recovery of Dead Body**

On November 01, 2015 a youth was shot dead by unknown criminals at Krishnapur village under Moheshpur upazila of the district. The deceased was identified as Arshed Ali, 30, son of Abdul Jabbar of Camppara area in the upazila town. Officer-in-Charge (OC) Shahidul Islam Shahin of Moheshpur Police Station said locals found the bullet-hit body in a field at the village and informed the police. Police recovered the body and sent it Jhenidah Sadar Hospital for autopsy.<sup>62</sup>

On November 03, 2015 Police recovered the body of an expatriate youth from a ditch near Shahjalal International Airport, four days after he went missing on arrival in Dhaka from Singapore. The dead is Rana Sarkar, 26, of Nandigram upazila in Bogra, OC Kamal Uddin of Biman Bandar Police Station told. Family members identified Rana at the police station, said the OC. The youth went to Singapore about five months ago. Upon arrival at Shahjalal airport, he had called one of his relatives, but went missing after the incident, added Kamal quoting his family members.<sup>63</sup>

On November 03, 2015 the police recovered the body of a female readymade garment worker from a crop field beside her house at Banesshor village in Dhamrai, on the outskirts of Dhaka. The victim, Shila Akhter, 26, was a worker of Tarashima Garment Ltd. Her husband, Rafiqul Islam, is absconding following the incident. A case was filed.<sup>64</sup>

<sup>62</sup> <http://www.dhakatribune.com/bangladesh/2015/nov/13/youth-shot-dead-jhenaidah>

<sup>63</sup> <http://www.thedailystar.net/backpage/expats-body-found-near-dhaka-airport-166591>

<sup>64</sup> <http://www.thedailystar.net/city/rmg-worker-found-dead-166993>



On November 7, 2015 A man was found dead in a paddy field in Putimari Bridge area of Khetlal upazila. The deceased was identified as Abdul Hakim, 51, a van-puller and son of Hoshi Mia of village Talshon of Khetlal. The police said they recovered the body being informed by local people. The body bore several marks of injury, they added.<sup>65</sup>

On November 08, 2015 / A housewife was found dead in Hakimpur upazila of the district. The deceased was identified as Lily Begum, 40, wife of Forkan Ali of Boaldar village under the upazila. Mokhlesur Rahman, officer-in-charge (OC) of Hakimpur Upazila Police Station, said villagers found Lily dead in her living room. Police recovered the body and sent it to Dinajpur Medical College Hospital morgue for autopsy.<sup>66</sup>

On November 11, 2015 a woman was found dead at village Fatehpur of Harinakunda upazila in Jhenaidah. The deceased was identified as Kabari Begum, 30, wife of Liton Mandol of the village. Local people said Kabari went outside of her house at about 1:30am and she did not return. Later, her body was found lying in a sugarcane field in the morning. Harinakunda police officer-in-charge Ershadul Kabir said they recovered the body being informed by local people and sent it to Jhenaidah Sadar Hospital morgue.<sup>67</sup>

On November 14, 2015 Chittagong Metropolitan Police recovered the body of a worker at Patharghata in Chittagong city. The victim was identified as Rubel Das, 32, son of Ramkrishna Das, of Ilsha under Banskhali of the district. Kotwali police recovered the body of ice factory worker Rubel from near the road at Eyakubnagar area of Patharghata under city's Kotwali thana, said Sub-Inspector (SI) Bikash Chandra Shil of Kotwali police station. The body was sent to the morgue for autopsy.<sup>68</sup>

On November 22, 2015 Police recovered the bodies of a married couple from Borotol village under Nabiganj upazila of Habiganj district. The deceased are Jubair Rahman, 25, and his wife Lima Akhter, 20, of the village. Dulu Miah, father of Jubair, said he did not get any response when he knocked on the door of his son's room. Later, family members and neighbours broke open the door and found the bodies of Jubair and Lima hanging from the ceiling. Abdur Rahman, sub-inspector of Nabiganj Police Station, said "We found them hanging from the ceiling of their bedroom."<sup>69</sup>

On November 24, 2015 a woman was found hanging at her rented house at Noyabari of Radio Colony in Savar, outside the capital, on Monday night. The deceased -- Jahanara Begum, 24, of Barisal -- had a quarrel with her house owner who later disconnected her electricity and gas supply line following the incident, Sub-Inspector of Savar Model Police Station Shahed Ali said quoting locals. Police detained the house owner Abu Ishak for interrogation.<sup>70</sup>

<sup>65</sup> <http://newagebd.net/173466/man-found-dead-in-joypurhat/#sthash.5knjOFJz.dpuf>

<sup>66</sup> <http://www.thedailystar.net/country/housewife-found-dead-169324>

<sup>67</sup> <http://www.prothom-alo.com/bangladesh/article/681013>

<sup>68</sup> <http://newagebd.net/175532/workers-body-recovered-in-ctg/>

<sup>69</sup> [www.thedailystar.net/country/couples-bodies-found-hanging-ceiling-176407](http://www.thedailystar.net/country/couples-bodies-found-hanging-ceiling-176407)

<sup>70</sup> <http://www.thedailystar.net/city/woman-found-dead-savar-177547>

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

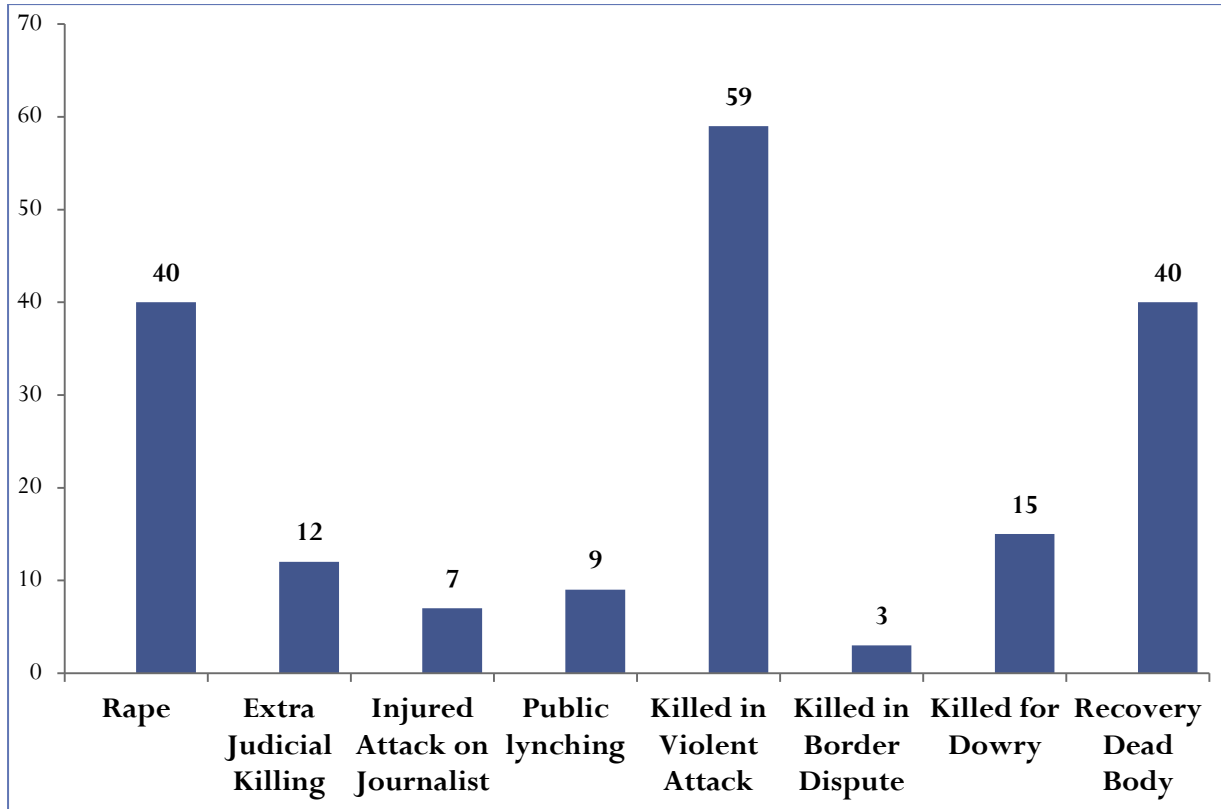


Figure 8: At a glance Human Right Situation of Bangladesh

## CONCLUSION

---

***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);***

Contrariwise it's matter of great sorrow that the scenario of country's November'15 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. 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. Recently high rate of human trafficking in Bangladesh is the result of severe human rights violation.

It seems 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. 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 10<sup>th</sup> 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

---

- ❖ 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.
- ❖ 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).
- ❖ 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.
- ❖ 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 programs 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.

**CONTACT:** Email: [info@hrscbd.org](mailto:info@hrscbd.org) | Website: [www.hrscbd.org](http://www.hrscbd.org)