

# Monthly Human Rights Observation Report

October, 2015



**HUMAN RIGHTS SUPPORT CENTRE  
(HRSC)**

# EXECUTIVE SUMMARY:

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We are living in a conflict prone world where a number of wars are going on in different part of the world like Yemen, Syria, Iraq, and Palestine and so on. Everyday hundreds of people are being killed, thousands are being wounded and millions of people are being refugee in those areas. Moreover human rights violation is going on all over the world especially in the third world countries. Unfortunately present human rights situation of Bangladesh may be worst in over the south Asian region. Ongoing extrajudicial killing, enforced disappearance, abduction, violence against women viz, rape, gang rape, indiscriminate arrest and assault of opponent political leaders, intimidation and extortion by the law enforcing agencies along with the ruling party leaders has made the situation very dreadful. 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 October 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, 13 people has been killed extra judicially, 42 girls were raped, 04 girls killed after rape, 11 women were killed for dowry and 10 girls sexually harassed, 03 people killed by BSF, 46 people killed in violent attack, 12 people abducted among them 04 were rescued and 01 were killed after abduction. In addition to, 01 journalist 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 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:

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Human rights are rights inherent to all human beings, 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 caretaker of the all sorts of human rights. As the Constitution of Bangladesh recognize all forms of human rights i.e. civil 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 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.

In the preamble 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" Bangladesh has also ratified most of the international human rights treaties and agreement including *UDHR, ICCPR, IESCR, ICERD, CEDAW, CAT, CRC and ICRPD*.

In spite of having such national and international obligation, human rights are drastically violated in Bangladesh. In the month of October'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.

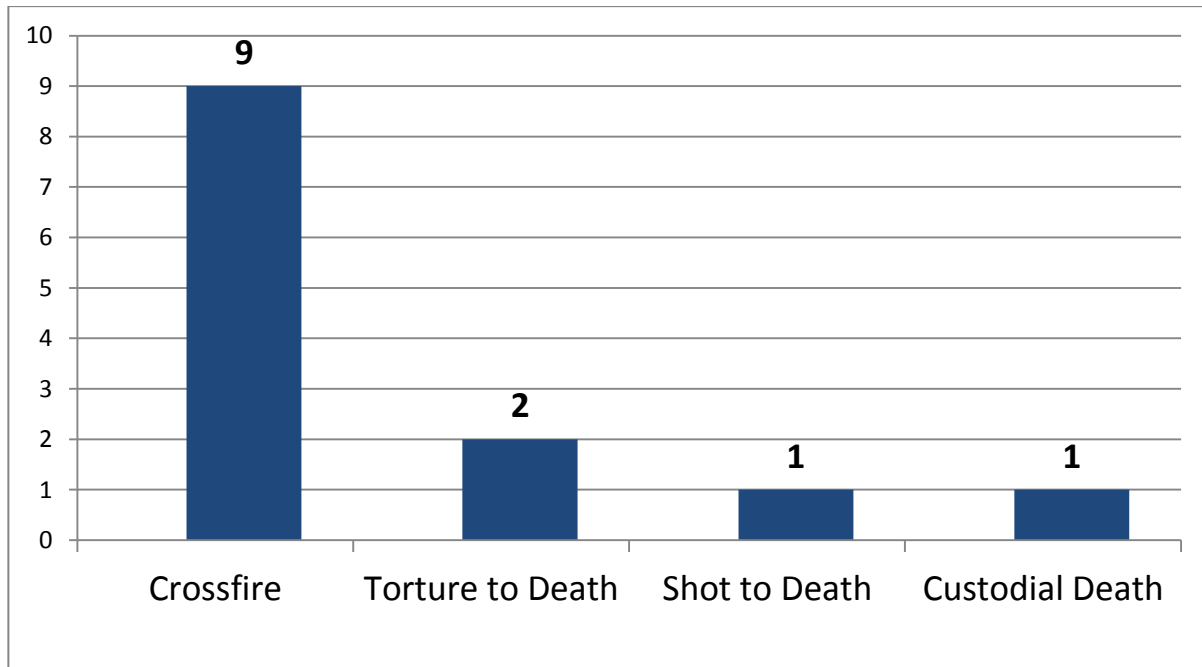
Massive corruption in state machinery, politicization of administration, weak judiciary, and culture of impunity, degrading law and order situation, political patronization and shelter of criminals etc. lead to extreme human rights violation in Bangladesh. In addition to lack of democratic values in 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.

# 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 October 2015, a total of 13 persons were allegedly killed extra-judicially. Of them 9 people were killed in alleged ‘crossfire/encounters/gunfights’, Among them 01 person shot to death, 02 person torture to death and 01 person died in the custody.***



**Figure 1: Extra-Judicial Killing**

On October 15, 2015, two police members allegedly beat a man to death in Bogra's Gabtoli upazila. The victim is Mokhlesur Rahman, 45, of Daripara village in the upazila. Two cops were suspended in this connection. They are Assistant Sub-inspector Abdus Sabur and Constable Abdur Rahman of Gabtoli Model Police Station. Police sources said victim's younger brother filed an allegation against him over some family feud. Following this, the two cops in question went to investigate the allegation and they beat and kicked Mokhlesur after they caught him. He died instantly, family alleged.<sup>1</sup>

On October 18, 2015, two people were killed in a gunfight between two groups of robbers in Cox's Bazar. The deceased, Nurul Alam, 46, was identified as ringleader of a gang known as Alam Bahini, and the other, Mohammad Kalu, 26, a Rohingya who was a member of the group. Alam was an accused in as many as 18 cases, including those of murders, while Kalu was accused of robbery in four cases.<sup>2</sup>

On October 09, 2015 an alleged robber was killed in a "gunfight" with the Rab in Sirajganj Sadar upazila. The dead is Asadul Islam, 35, of Guttara village in Tangail's Bhuapur upazila. He stood accused in 10 criminal cases, including robbery and murder, according to the Rab. Acting on information that some robbers, including Asadul, were preparing to commit a robbery in Chinabandh area, a team of Rab-12 went there to conduct a drive around 4:00am, said Hasibul Hasan, commander of Sirajganj Rab camp.<sup>3</sup>

On October 22, 2015, an alleged robber was killed in a "gunfight" with police in Laxmipur Sadar upazila. Deceased Abdur Rahim, 38, son of Faiz Mia of Durgapur village in Digholi union of the upazila is an accused in at least eight criminal cases with Chandraganj Police Station for charges including murder, robbery and rape, police said. He was a life-term convict and fugitive in a rape case, said Humayun Kabir, officer-in-charge of the police station.<sup>4</sup>

On October 23, 2015 a suspected criminal was killed in a 'gunfight' between his cohorts and members of Rapid Action Battalion on Satarkul road in the capitals Badda area. The deceased was identified as Zahir alias Kutta Zahir, a notorious criminal in the area, RAB-1 operation officer Akramul Hasan told. He said being tipped off that a gang of criminals were staying in the area near Sun Valley residential area in Badda, a team of RAB-1 conducted a drive in the area around 1:30am. Sensing the presence of the battalion members, the criminals opened fire to them, prompting them to retaliate, triggering a gunfight.<sup>5</sup>

<sup>1</sup> <http://www.samakal.net/2015/10/15/167741>

<sup>2</sup> <http://newagebd.net/167631/2-shot-dead-in-coxs-bazar-gunfight/#sthash.3PsYVHgr.dpuf>

<sup>3</sup> <http://www.samakal.net/2015/10/09/166466>

<sup>4</sup> <http://newagebd.net/168802/robber-killed-in-lakshnipur-gunfight/#sthash.aY8vOUKa.dpuf>

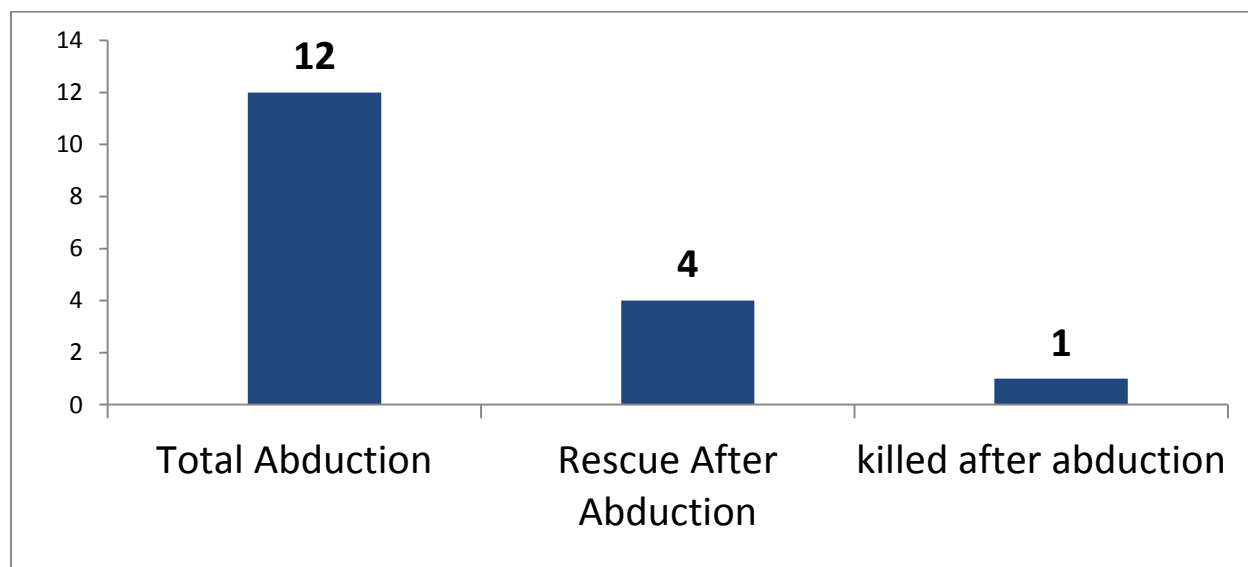
<sup>5</sup> <http://newagebd.net/169374/one-killed-in-rab-gunfight-in-city/#sthash.NQKjMD26.dpuf>

## ABDUCTION:

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

It is a new form of crime in this country. But there are provisions regarding kidnap & abduction in our Penal Code. According to section 362 of the Penal Code, 1860 a person is said to commit the offence of abduction when he by force compels or by any deceitful means induces any other person to go from one place to another. Article 3 & 9 Of Universal declaration of human Rights declared that "Everyone has the right to life, liberty and security of person".

***According to the HRSC report, in October 2015, total 12 people abducted by kidnapper and among them 01 people killed after abduction. On the other hand 04 people rescued by law enforcement Agencies after abduction.***



**Figure 2: Abduction**

On the 4<sup>th</sup> October 2015, two traders were abducted by armed criminals for ransom in Alikadam upazila of the district of Bandorban. The victims are Md Ali (40) and Saiful Islam (30). Witness said a gang of 10 to 12 abducted at gunpoint from Kochhopjiri area, 14-km from Alikadam upazila headquarters. The kidnappers later phoned the family members and demanded Tk 3 lakh as ransom for release of each of the traders, said upazila chairman Abul Kalam. Lieutenant Colonel Mizanur Rahman, Alikadam Zone Commander, said army personnel are trying to rescue the abducted traders and arrest the criminals.<sup>6</sup>

Police recovered the body of a boy from a paddy field at Bottali village in Gobindaganj Sadar upazila on 18<sup>th</sup> October, two days after his abduction. The law enforcers arrested two abductors named Sathi Mia, 20, and Minhazul Islam, 22 of the village. Mozammel Huq, officer-in-charge of Gobindaganj Police Station said the two abducted Ainur Shahriar Nasim, 7, son of Jafrul Islam, from a playground at the village on October 16.<sup>7</sup>

Police rescued a schoolgirl from bus stand area in Bakshiganj upazila of the district of Jamalpur on 22<sup>th</sup> October, seven days into her abduction from Ashulia area. She was a student in Class VII at local Oxford School. Witness said that said a masked gang kidnapped the girl while she was returning home from her school on October 15. Victim's father Manju Mia lodged a general diary (GD) with Ashulia Police Station on October 18.<sup>8</sup>

On 23<sup>th</sup> October 2015, three people, including one former union council member, were allegedly abducted by miscreants at Ramu upazila on Cox's Bazar-Bandarban hilly road. The victim was Abu Tayab, the former union council member of Bishari union of Nikkongchari hilly upazila of Bandarban, AbuBakkar and Shah Alam. Witness said that armed miscreants had stopped ambulance at Panerchara point on the road and abducted the three at gun point. Later, the miscreants demanded Tk eight lakh in ransom from their relatives.<sup>9</sup>

<sup>6</sup> <http://www.thedailystar.net/country/2-traders-abducted-bandarban-151840>

<sup>7</sup> <http://www.thedailystar.net/country/abducted-boy-found-murdered-159190>

<sup>8</sup> <http://www.thedailystar.net/country/schoolgirl-abducted-dhaka-rescued-jamalpur-161470>

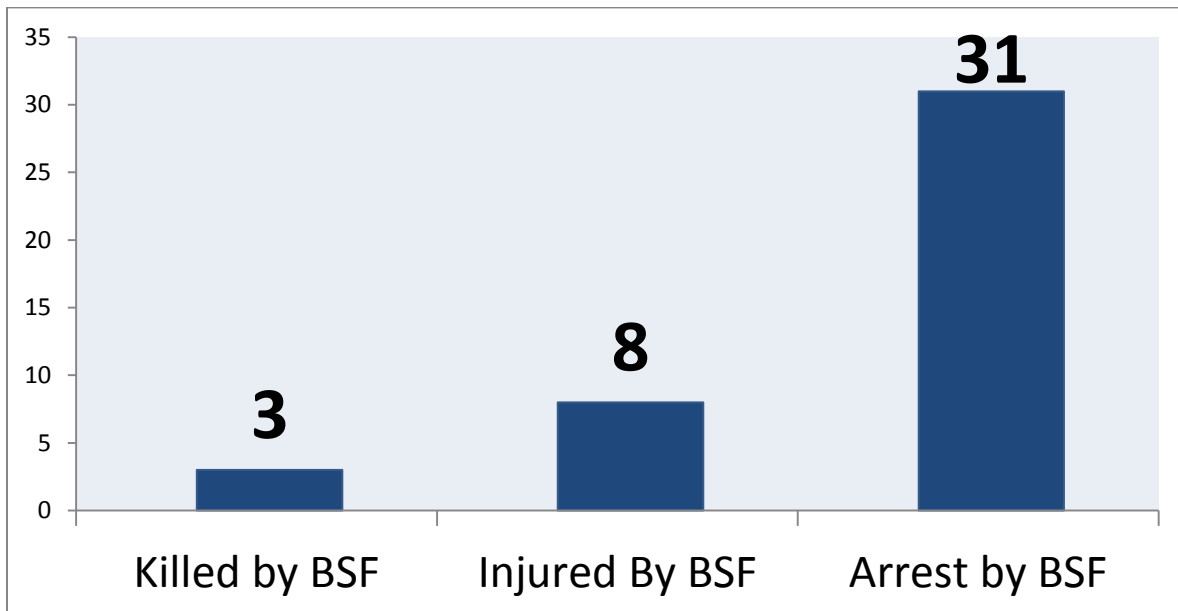
<sup>9</sup> <http://newagebd.net/169395/3-abducted-in-coxs-bazar-2/#sthash.UDmxz20y.dpuf>



# BORDER DISPUTE:

Human rights are also extremely violated in border area of Bangladesh by the Indian Border Security Force (BSF). Human rights violations by BSF have been going on for a long time along these borders between Bangladesh and India. Examples of BSF shooting, murder, tormenting and abducting unarmed Bangladeshi civilians in the border areas violate international norms and treaties. Members of the BSF also illegally enter Bangladesh territory and attack people residing along the border, shoot and kidnap Bangladeshis. India-Bangladesh border is probably the most helpless and goriest border in the world. In 2010, Human Rights Watch (HRW) issued an 81-page report which brought up uncountable abuses of the BSF. The report stated that over 1000 Bangladeshi citizens were killed during the first decade of the 21st century.<sup>10</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 October 2015, 03 Bangladeshis citizen were killed by the BSF, 08 Bangladeshis was injured by BSF and 31 were arrested by BSF.***



**Figure 3: Border Dispute**

<sup>10</sup> "India/Bangladesh: Indiscriminate Killings, Abuse by Border Officers". Human Rights Watch. Archived from the original on 21 January 2011. Retrieved 21 January 2011

On October 06, 2015, Indian Border Security Force (BSF) arrested a Bangladeshi citizen near Roghunathpur frontier in Shibganj upazila of the district yesterday. The arrestee is fisherman Nasiruddin, 30, son of Mazharul Islam of Monoharpur village in the upazila. Nasiruddin was catching fish in the Padma River. At one stage, BSF men arrested Nasiruddin when he mistakenly entered the Indian Territory, said locals. Later, BSF informed Border Guard Bangladesh (BGB) about the matter.<sup>11</sup>

On October 08, 2015 The Indian Border Security Force (BSF) shot dead a Bangladeshi on Fatehpur border in the district's Shibganj upazila. The dead, Anwar Hossain, 25, is the son of Sentu Mia of the upazila's Gaipara village. The BSF members of Thakurbari camp of Malda in West Bengal opened fire on Anwar around 10:00pm, killing him on the spot, said Maj Nazmul Alam, acting commanding officer of 9 BGB Battalion in Chapainawabgan. In a company commander-level flag meeting yesterday, he said the BSF claimed Anwar entered Indian Territory to smuggle goods from there. When the BSF men chased him, Anwar attacked them and the BSF troopers fired at him.<sup>12</sup>

On October 08, 2015, Indian Border Security Force (BSF) shot two cattle traders, including a Bangladeshi national, at Pathordubi border in Bhurungamari upazila of the district. The injured are Nur Islam, 35, son of Makbul Hossain of Dakkhin Pathordubi village in the upazila, and Jakir Hosen, 44, of Chawdhurihat area under Dinhatra Police Station in Cooch Bihar district of Pashchimbanga in India, said Shahadat Hossain, chairman of Pathordubi Union Parishad. Nayek Subedar Rafiqul Islam, Pathordubi BOP commander of BGB-45 Battalion, said the BSF men opened fire on the two when they entered the border area around 1:30am. Soon after the incident, the injured managed to flee the scene. They sent a letter to BSF protesting the incident, said the commander.<sup>13</sup>

On October 27, 2015 Indian Border Security Force (BSF) beat a Bangladeshi cattle trader to death on Putkhali border in Jessore's Benapole. The dead, Monirul Islam, 32, was of Balunda village in Benapole. Around 5:00am, the BSF men of Angrail camp picked up Monirul when some Bangladeshi cattle traders along with cattle were returning home through the border, said Lt Col Abdur Rahim, commanding officer of 23 Border Guard Bangladesh (BGB). The BSF members then tortured Monirul to death and left the body on the Isamoti river bank, said the BGB official. Gaighata police of India recovered the body and sent it to Gaighata Hospital morgue for an autopsy.<sup>14</sup>

<sup>11</sup> <http://www.thedailystar.net/country/fisherman-arrested-bsf-152308>

<sup>12</sup> <http://www.thedailystar.net/backpage/bangladeshi-shot-dead-bsf-154219>

<sup>13</sup> <http://www.thedailystar.net/country/two-cattle-traders-shot-bsf-154018>

<sup>14</sup> <http://newagebd.net/170319/bsf-men-torture-bangladeshi-youth-to-death/#sthash.71e4NDOf.dpuf>

## ATTACK ON JOURNALIST:

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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 October 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 October 2015, 02 journalists were threatened and 01 Journalists were injured.***

On October 21, 2015, Sunamganj district representative of mohna TV and dialy snagbad kulendu Shekhar Das has been threatened to kill. Jamalganj Press Club condemned after death threats and protests. On Thursday, kulendu Shekhar Das filed a general diary at Sunamganj Sadar Police Station. According to the general diary, the 20<sup>st</sup> October edition of the libretto does not have the power to stop him by OC's father, threatened by vice-chairman, sunamganj daily news headlines published daily. The vice-chairman of Bishwamvarpur Upozilla md. Soliaman talokder was furious and phoned at around 11.10 pm on October 21, threatening to kill kulendu Shekhar Das journalists from then number 01926873822.<sup>15</sup>

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

## POLITICAL VIOLENCE:

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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>16</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 October 2015, 01 people killed and 215 people injured in 18 incidence of political violence. Most of political violence occurred among ruling party on supremacy of power, or tender.***

On Oct 01, 2015 Activists of Awami Juba League and Bangladesh Chhatra League allegedly attacked the house of Kamolnagar upazila BNP president Ashraf Uddin Mizan, also a former MP, in Lakshmipur. Five BNP activists, including Abu Taher Dolon, Karim and Manik were injured in the attack. Microbus of upazila BNP organising secretary Hasibur Rahman was also ransacked during the attack. Hasibur Rahman alleged Kamolnagar upazila Juba League joint convenor Mezbah Uddin and upazila BCL president Jahangir Alam led the attack during the council of Char Falkan union BNP unit at the house. JL leader Mezbah Uddin said the incident may be the result of BNP's internal rivalry. Kamolnagar police officer-in-charge Kabir Ahmed confirmed the news of the attack incident.<sup>17</sup>

On October 11, 2015 At least 10 people were injured in a fractional clash between two groups of Awami Mahila League over formation of its new committee in Rajair of Madaripur. The injured were admitted to Upazila Health complex. Supporters of the two groups locked in a series of clashes after announcement of a fresh committee at Khalia Union Parishad office. Several houses and shops of the neighbourhood were also vandalised in the clashes. Police fired at least 30 tear shells to control the situation. Officer-in-charge of Rajair police station Anwar Hossain Bhuiyan said that they have deployed extra police force at the area to avoid any unwanted situation.<sup>18</sup>

On October 17, 2015 At least 25 people were hurt in a clash between two factions of Awami Olama League, an affiliated body of the ruling Awami League, in front of Jatiya

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<sup>16</sup> Islam and Suykens, Distribution of Political Violence in Bangladesh 2015,

<sup>17</sup> <http://www.en.prothom-alo.com/bangladesh/news/81309/Lakshmipur-Juba-League-BCL>

<sup>18</sup> <http://www.prothom-alo.com/bangladesh/article/652936>

Press Club. Witnesses said a group led by Aktar Hossain and Mawlana Mohammad Abul Hasan Sheikh Shariatpuri, who claimed to be the president and general secretary of Olama League respectively, formed a human chain in front of the press club around 10:00am. another group led by Ilias Hossain Helali and Delwar Hossain, who also claimed to be the president and general secretary of the same political wing, reached there and started announcing their programme. Shiblee Noman, assistant commissioner (Ramna Zone) of Dhaka Metropolitan Police, confirmed the incident and said no one was arrested as of 9:30pm.<sup>19</sup>

On October 22, 2015 A local activist of the ruling Awami League was killed and five others were injured during a factional fight in Natore's Singra upazila. The deceased was identified as Abdul Hannan, 40, son of Abdul Karim from the upazila's Trirail village. The incident occurred at Trirail Bazar around 8:30am, Munshi Shahabuddin, additional police superintendent of the district said. The clash took place between supporters of local AL leaders Zinnah and Ariful Islam over putting up posters ahead of the Singra upazila by-polls.<sup>20</sup>

On October 31, 2015 At least 10 leaders and activists sustained minor injuries in a factional clash at a meeting of the ruling Awami League at Talbag in Savar outside the capital . Among the injured Savar Upazila AL unit president Hasina Daula, also Dhaka Zila Parishad administrator; general secretary Ali Hayder and AL lawmaker Enamur Rahman were given first aid. Party sources said Hayder called the preparatory meeting at the residence of Enamur Rahman over a central programme to be held on November 2. Activists of Bangladesh Chhatra League, Jubo League and AL clashed there as Hayder called the meeting without the prior permission of Hasina Daula, they said. Enamur Rahman said the followers of Hayder and the unit joint secretary Monjurul Alom Razib clashed.<sup>21</sup>

On October 30, 2015 a pedestrian and an activist of Bangladesh Chhatra League were bullet-injured in a clash between its two factions over establishing supremacy in Balutupa area of Comilla city. The injured were identified as Rasel, 25, an activist of BCL, and a pedestrian Babul, 42. Shamsuzzaman, inspector (Investigation) of Kotwali police station, said Chhatra League activist Rasel locked into an altercation with a Chhatra League leader Rony over establishing supremacy in the area at about 9:30pm. Later, both the groups exchanged fire, leaving Rasel and Babul, wounded with bullets. Informed, police rushed to the spot and brought the situation under control.<sup>22</sup>

<sup>19</sup> <http://www.samakal.net/2015/10/17/168136>

<sup>20</sup> <http://www.thedailystar.net/backpage/al-man-killed-5-injured-factional-clash-161335>

<sup>21</sup> <http://www.thedailystar.net/city/10-hurt-al-factional-clash-savar-164986>

<sup>22</sup> <http://newagebd.net/171210/chhatra-league-infighting-leaves-2-bullet-hit/#sthash.zadeLbAd.dpuf>

## CAMPUS VIOLENCE:

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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>23</sup> Violence free environment of campus is an important factor for ensuring right to education.

***According to information gathered by Human Rights Support Centre in the month of October 2015, 45 students seriously injured in 03 incidents.***

On October 19, 2015 At least 40 students of Comilla Victoria Government College were injured in an attack by outsiders. In the wake of the situation, the college authorities in an emergency Academic Council meeting declared Kabi Nazrul Hall closed sine die and asked the students to vacate the dormitory by afternoon. Students and several teachers alleged that some outsiders of Dhramapur--Daulutpur area, adjacent to the hall, were engaged in stalking female students in front of the library building on October 6. Protesting the incident, students of the hall vandalised several shops and a motorbike in the area on the day. As a sequel to this, some people of Dhramapur--Daulutpur area fired at least 60 bullets and hurled cocktails, leaving at least 40 students injured. At one stage, the outsiders attacked the hall, cut the electricity line and vandalised rooms and motorbikes. Police rushed to the spot and brought the situation under control. Inspector of Sadar Model Police Station said the situation remained calm.<sup>24</sup>

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<sup>23</sup> [https://www.academia.edu/538.../Student\\_Politics\\_in\\_Bangladesh](https://www.academia.edu/538.../Student_Politics_in_Bangladesh)

<sup>24</sup> <http://www.thedailystar.net/country/40-injured-outsiders-attack-students>

## PUBLIC LYNCHING:

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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>25</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 October 2015, 10 people were reportedly killed in 07 incidents of public lynching.***

A suspected robber died in mob beating during taking preparation to commit robbery at Gobindapur village under Sadar upazila of Noakhali on 02<sup>th</sup> October. The was identified as Nuruddin, alias Nura Chora (25), son of Seraj Mian of Madanpur village under Charshahi union of the upazila. Witness said that locals chased a gang of robbers when they were preparing to commit robbery in the area at dead of night.<sup>26</sup>

On 13<sup>th</sup> October, two suspected robbers were killed in a mob beating at Leshiara village in Kasba upazila of Bramanbaria. The deceased were not possible to be identified. Mujibur Rahman, sub-inspector of Kasba Police Station, said a gang of robbers stormed into the house of one Jamir Miah at the village at mid night. Other members of the gang managed to flee with the booty. They beat up the duo mercilessly, leaving them dead on the spot.<sup>27</sup>

An alleged robber was killed in a mob beating at Bankuri village of Singra upazila in Nator on 14<sup>th</sup> October. The deceased was identified as Razzak. Witness said that a gang stormed the house of Saheb Ali at the village at around 1:00am and looted valuables belongings on the face of arms.<sup>28</sup>

On 29<sup>th</sup> October, a suspected mugger was beaten to death and another critically injured in a mob beating in Sylhet during fleeing scene after snatching money, passport and mobile phone from an expatriate. Witness said six miscreants in three motorcycles intercepted Shahin Ahmad, of Bahargram village of Golapganj upazila in the district when returning home by a CNG-run auto-rickshaw after drawing the money 4 lakh from the Bianibazar Branch of IslamiBank.<sup>29</sup>

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<sup>25</sup> Wood, Amy Louise (2009). Rough Justice: Lynching and American Society, 1874-1947.

<sup>26</sup> <http://www.thedailystar.net/country/robber-killed-mob-beating-151534>

<sup>27</sup> <http://www.thedailystar.net/country/two-robbers-killed-mob-beating-156583>

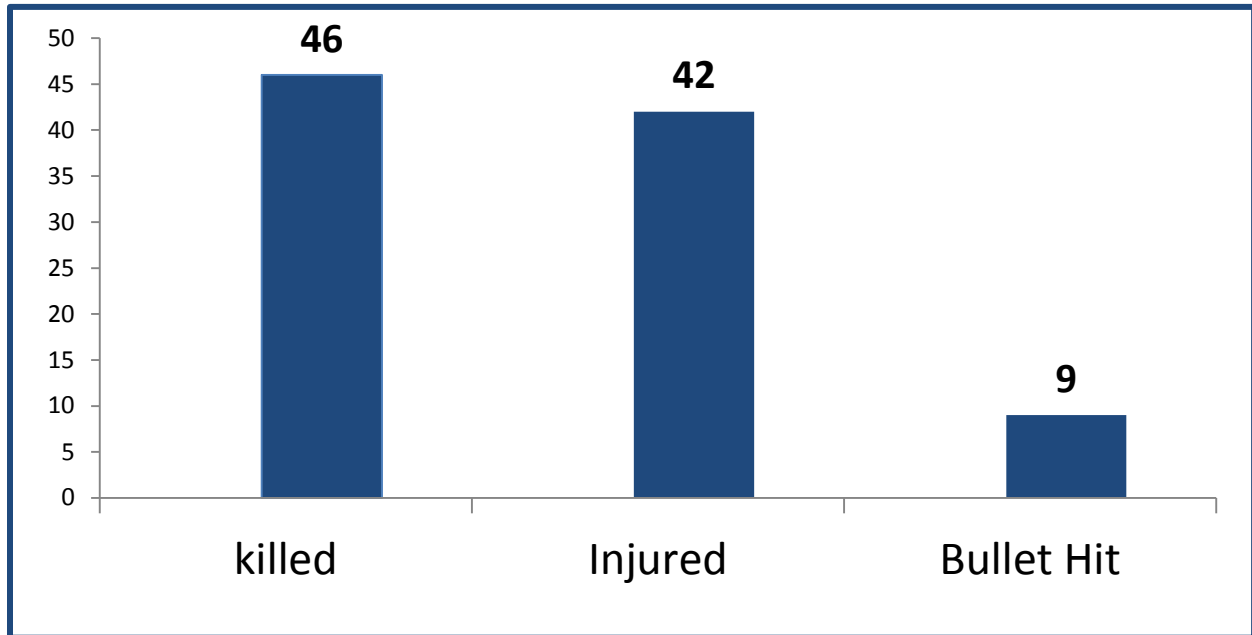
<sup>28</sup> <http://www.thedailystar.net/country/robber-beaten-death-157090>

<sup>29</sup> <http://newagebd.net/170837/mugger-beaten-to-death/#sthash.ZmbRLmNX.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 October'15.

***According to information gathered by Human Rights Support Centre in the month of October 2015, Total 58 incidents of violent attack happened and total 46 were killed in these attacks, 42 were seriously injured and 09 people were bullet hit.***



**Figure 3: violent attack**

On October 2, 2015, a local activist of ruling Awami League was chopped dead by the party men at Olama Bazar in Sonagazi upazila of Feni. The victim was Giasuddin, 30, son of Abul Hashem. Sonagazi police officer-in-charge Harun-or-Rashid said Giasuddin had an altercation midnight past Thursday with another Awami League activist Shafiullah over money matter. Locals rushed to the spot and took him to Sonagazi Upazila Health Complex where physicians declared him dead.<sup>30</sup>

<sup>30</sup> <http://newagebd.net/162404/al-man-hacked-to-death-in-feni/#sthash.39FiS18l.dpuf>



On October 02, 2015A Japanese national was shot to death by unidentified assailants in Rangpur. Hoshi Kunio, 66, was gunned down around 10:00am when he was going by a rickshaw to his grass farm at Alutari in the district's Kaunia upazila, police said. Two men got down from a motorbike and shot him three times some 100 yards from the farm, said Abdur Razzaque, superintendent of Rangpur police. Witnesses and locals rushed Kunio to Rangpur Medical College Hospital where doctors declared him dead. The Islamic State (IS) claimed responsibility for the murder and warned of more such attacks.<sup>31</sup>

On October 06, 2015, A Jubo League activist was stabbed to death by criminals in Hazradighi Bazar area under Sadar upazila of the bogra. The deceased was Milon Hossain, 35, son of Abdul Karim of Hazradighi Talukdarpara village of the upazila. Police, quoting locals, said Milon was hacked indiscriminately at around 7:00pm on Sunday. Aslam Hossain, SI of Sadar Police Station, said the reason might be personal feud or a love affair.<sup>32</sup>

On October 06, 2015, Criminals shot a local Jubo League leader and a night guard in Piaratala area of the kustia town. Police arrested one Tuhin, an activist of the district unit of Swechchhasebak League, for his alleged involvement in the shooting. The injured are Habibur Rahman alias Habi, joint convener of Kushtia district unit of Jubo League, and Asadul Haq, a night guard of the area. Biplob Kumar Biswas, officer-in-charge of Kushtia Model Police Station, said a gang of 4/5 opened fire on Habi at 10:15pm when he was entering his house in the area and fled the scene.<sup>33</sup>

On October 15, 2015 unidentified criminals killed a teenage boy in Sahapara area of the district town. The deceased, Gopal Saha, 18, son of Ganopati Saha of the area, was an employee at a local Jewellery Shop. Police quoted victim's elder brother Shyamol Saha as saying that after receiving a phone call around 8:00pm. Gopal went out of his workplace and remained missing. Gopal's family members spotted his body lying beside the bank of the Mahananda River around 10:00pm and took him to Chapainawabganj Adhunik Sadar Hospital, where the doctors declared him dead.<sup>34</sup>

On October 17, 2015A Bangladesh Chhatra League (BCL) leader was stabbed by miscreants following a feud with a member of Poura Sramik League over establishing supremacy in Nandail municipal area .police said. Parvez Azad Sohagh, 22, senior vice-president of Nandail Poura BCL unit is undergoing treatment Mymensingh Medical College Hospital.<sup>35</sup>

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<sup>31</sup> <http://www.mzamin.com/details.php?mzamin=OTUxMDU=&s=Mg==>

<sup>32</sup> <http://www.thedailystar.net/country/jubo-league-activist-hacked-death-152320>

<sup>33</sup> <http://www.prothom-alo.com/bangladesh/article/647296>

<sup>34</sup> <http://www.thedailystar.net/country/teenager-murdered-157114>

<sup>35</sup> <http://www.prothom-alo.com/bangladesh/article/657235>

## RECOVERY OF DEAD BODY:

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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 October a total of 41 dead bodies were found in different area of the country among them 25 bodies were male and 06 bodies were female. Among 41 dead bodies 10 were unidentified.***

On first October, 2015, Police recovered the body of a youth from Tematha point of the Meghna River in Sadar upazila of the district Bhola. The deceased was identified as Md Shamim, 24, son of Abul Kalam of Ramkrishna Ashram Road in Comilla municipality. Bashir Ahmed, in-charge of Elisha police investigation centre recovered the body after getting information from locals and sent it to Bhola Sadar Hospital morgue for autopsy.<sup>36</sup>

Police recovered the unidentified body of a man from the River Isamoti in Putkhali border area under Benapole Port Police Station of Jessore on 2<sup>nd</sup> October. The body was sent to Jessore M. Collage Hospital morgue for autopsy, said Apurba Hasan, officer-in-charge of the PS. Police suspected that the man drowned while he was going to India, crossing the river.<sup>37</sup>

Police recovered a dead body of man from a forest in Gajiaron village under Sreepur under of Gazipur on 4<sup>th</sup> October. The deceased was identified as Abdul Hai (55) of Palaid village of the upazila was a cattle trader. Victim's wife said Abdul went missing after he went outside home with Tk 1.2 lakh for paying a creditor. said police.<sup>38</sup>

On 5<sup>th</sup> October 2015, Police recovered the dead body of a youth from his house at Baropukuria village in Kahaloo upazila of the district Bogra. The deceased was Saheb Ali (31), son of Tozammel Hossain of the village. The body was sent to Shaheed Ziaur Rahman Medical College and Hospital morgue for autopsy. The law enforcers detained the victim's wife Faima Begum (25) for interrogation.<sup>39</sup>

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<sup>36</sup> <http://www.thedailystar.net/country/body-recovered-150592>

<sup>37</sup> <http://www.thedailystar.net/country/body-recovered-151522>

<sup>38</sup> <http://www.thedailystar.net/city/mans-body-found-gazipur-forest-152062>

<sup>39</sup> <http://www.thedailystar.net/country/youth-found-dead-152290>

## ARBITRARY ARREST:

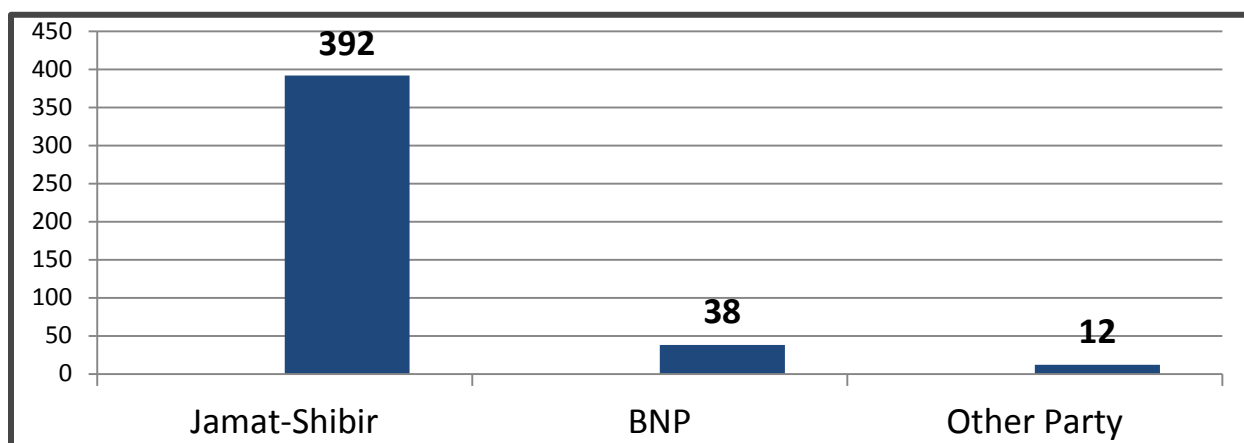
Right against arbitrary arrest and detention is one of the important elements of human rights emphasized by numerous international human rights instruments. In 1948 the right against arbitrary arrest and detention has been recognized by the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR) which states that 'no one shall be subjected to arbitrary arrest, detention or exile'(article-09).

Thereafter, International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights 1966 (ICCPR), declares: 'Everyone has the right to liberty and security of person. No one shall be subjected to arbitrary arrest or detention. No one shall be deprived of his liberty except on such grounds and in accordance with such procedure as are established by law'.

In Bangladesh, the right against arbitrary arrest and detention has been emphatically recognized by the Constitution in Art 33(1) & (2), which declares: (1) 'No person who is arrested shall be detained in custody without being informed, as soon as may be, of the grounds for such arrest, nor shall he be denied the right to consult and be defended by a legal practitioner of his choice'.

The Constitution of Bangladesh has guaranteed the right against arbitrary arrest and detention as a fundamental right. Nevertheless, the violation of this right by the executive authorities, particularly by the law enforcing agencies is a common phenomenon in Bangladesh.

**According to information gathered by Human Rights Support Centre on October 2015, Total 442 people were arbitrarily arrested, from them 392 were Jamat-Shibir, 38 were BNP and 12 were from others political organization.**



**Figure 4: Arbitrary Arrest**

On October 06, 2015 Police arrested 98 people including five leaders-activists of Jamaat-e-Islami and Chhatra Shibir from different places of Chittagong. Chittagong district additional police super Mohammad Naimul Hasan said, police rounded up 98 people, including five leaders-activists of Jamaat-e-Islami and its student wing Chhatra Shibir from different upazilas of the district. Of them, 15 are the accused of regular cases while 78 are warranted accessed.<sup>40</sup>

On October 05, 2015, sixteen activists of Jamaat-e-Islami and its student wing, Islami Chhatra Shibir, were detained from different upazilas in Habiganj district on charge of planning subversive activities. said Shahidul Islam. The arrestees include Ashraf Ali, 40, amir of Jamaat's Nabiganj upazila unit, Nurul Amin, 42, general secretary of Lakhai upazila unit, Yeasin Khan, 32, general secretary of Shayestaganj upazila unit, and Hossain Ahmad, 22, president of Chhatra Shibir of the same upazila unit.<sup>41</sup>

On October 08, 2015 Police arrested a local leader of Jatiyatabadi Chhatra Dal (JCD) from his house at Gopal village in Shalikka upazila of the Magura. The arrestee is Anup Biswas, convener of Shalikka upazila unit of JCD, and son of Chanda Ali, a resident of the village. He was arrested in cases for subversive activities and terrorism, said Officer-in-Charge of Shalikka Police Station Abu Jihad.<sup>42</sup>

On October 10, 2015 Chittagong District Police in overnight special drives arrested 91 people, including three leaders and activists of Jamaat-Shibir, from different upazilas of the district. Mohammad Naimul Hasan, Additional Superintendent of Police (Special Branch) of Chittagong district police said that several teams of police conducted the drives Saturdays and rounded up 91 accused including three activists of Jamaat-men in the different cases.<sup>43</sup>

On October 17, 2015, Police arrested 100 persons, including 46 leaders and activists of Jamaat-Shibir, from the city and different places under all eight upazilas in the Rangpur, police sources said. The Jamaat-Shibir men were arrested for suspicious movements and alleged involvement with recent subversive activities like hurling petrol bombs on passenger buses, killing innocent people and other crimes.<sup>44</sup>

On October 20, 2015 Police arrested a local Jubo Dal leader in Langalbandh Bazar area under Shaikupa upazila of the Jhenaidah. The arrestee is Nayeb Ali, 24, president of Shaikupa upazila unit of Jubo Dal. Nayeb was wanted in several cases, including one for obstructing police from performing their duties, said Officer-in-Charge Hashem Khan of Shaikupa Police Stations.<sup>45</sup>

<sup>40</sup> <http://www.en.banglanews24.com/fullnews/bn/116088.html>

<sup>41</sup> <http://www.thefinancialexpress-bd.com/2015/10/06/110654>

<sup>42</sup> <http://www.thedailystar.net/country/jcd-leader-arrested-154039>

<sup>43</sup> <http://www.daily-sun.com/post/82400/91-arrested-in-Chittagong>

<sup>44</sup> <http://www.samakal.net/2015/10/18/168350>

<sup>45</sup> <http://www.thedailystar.net/country/jubo-dal-leader-held-160186>

# VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN

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“Violence against women is a manifestation of historically unequal power relations between men and women, which have led to domination over and discrimination against women by men and to the prevention of the full advancement of women.”<sup>46</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 October 2015, incident of violence against women are-

***Rape:*** Total numbers of 42 females were reportedly raped. Among them 04 females were killed after rape, among total raped about 18 children who were below the age of 16. Of the women, 04 were victims of gang rape.

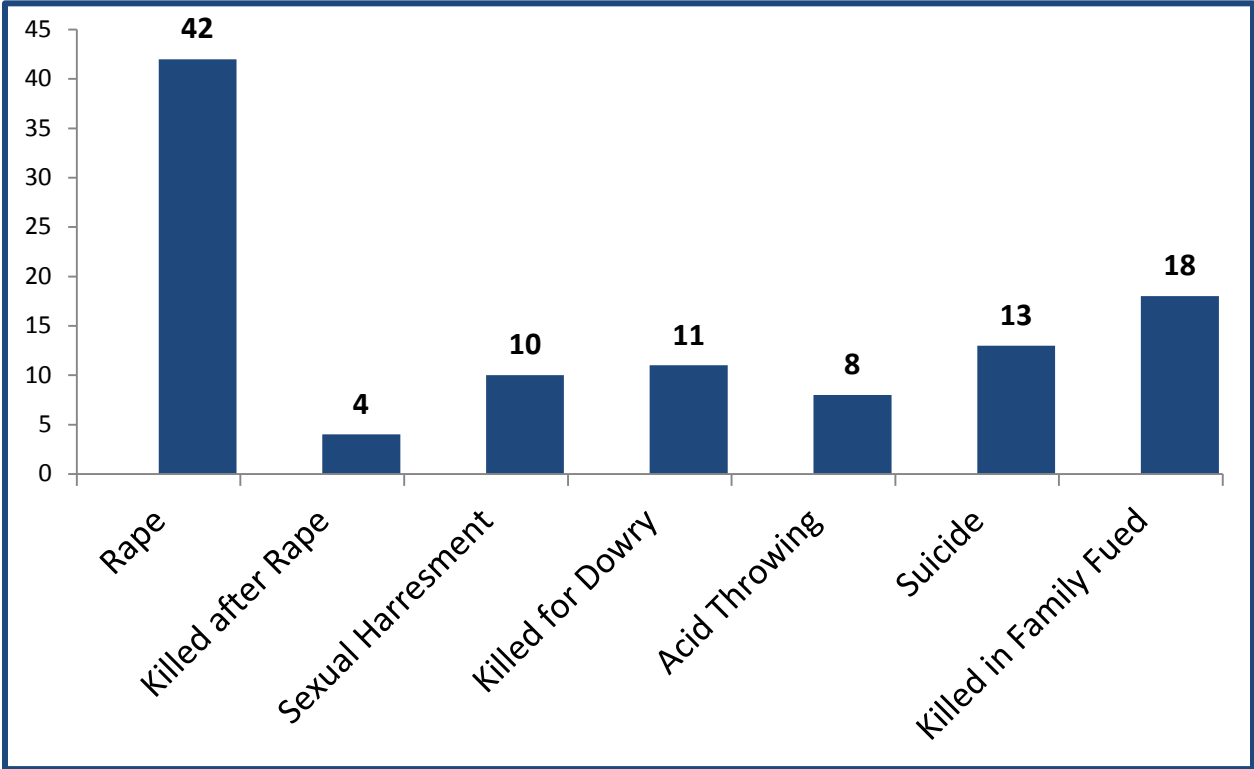
***Sexual Harassment:*** a total of 10 girls and women were reportedly victims of sexual harassment. Of them 07 were assaulted and 3 were stalked.

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<sup>46</sup> The United Nations Declaration on the Elimination of Violence against Women, General Assembly Resolution, December 1993

**Dowry Related Violence:** 23 incident of dowry related violence reported on daily newspaper. 11 were killed because of dowry and 12 women were physically abused over dowry demands.

**Acid Violence:** 08 female was became victims of acid violence.



**Figure 5: Violence against Women**

On October 01, 2015, a housewife came under acid attack when she refused advances by a neighbour in Kumarkhali upazila town of the district. Julia Khatun, 30, wife of Abdur Rahim, is now undergoing treatment at Kumarkhali Upazila Health Complex with burn injuries on her face. Police, quoting locals and her husband, said Alamin Hossain threw acid on Julia while she was going to a local market around 2:00pm and fled. Victim's husband Rahim claimed that Alamin used to harass Julia to have illicit relationship with him in his absence.<sup>47</sup>

On October 02, 2015, a teenage girl allegedly committed suicide by hanging herself from the ceiling fan of her house following a family feud at Mohara in Chittagong city. The deceased was Mukta Deb, 18, daughter of Late Ajit Deb, hailing from Raozan upazila of the district, said police. Family members rushed her to Chittagong Medical College Hospital where doctors declared her dead.<sup>48</sup>

<sup>47</sup> <http://www.thedailystar.net/country/acid-attack-housewife-150613>

<sup>48</sup> <http://www.thedailystar.net/city/teenage-girl-commits-suicide-150631>

On October 02, 2015 a housewife allegedly committed suicide following a family feud at Daulatdih village in Sadar upazila of Jessore district. The deceased was identified as Monwara Khatun, 25, wife of Moslem Biswas of the village. Police said she took poison following a family feud. Monwara was rushed to Jessore Medical College Hospital where she died later.<sup>49</sup>

On October 03, 2015, a class V student was allegedly gang-raped in Suaratal area of Baralekha upazila in Moulvibazar. Officer-in-Charge of Baralekha Police Station Md Moniruzzaman said the 11-year-old girl was returning home alone Thursday afternoon when some men took her to an abandoned house and raped her. Hearing her screams, locals rushed to the spot and then admitted her to the upazila health complex.<sup>50</sup>

On October 04, 2015, a housewife was stabbed to death allegedly by her husband at Dari Shahadiar village under Ataikula Police Station in the pabna. The deceased is Arjina Khatun, 24, wife of Md Habibullah of the village. They got married six years ago, police and family sources said. Both had an altercation over family matters at around 7:00pm. At one stage, Habibullah stabbed Arjina, leaving her dead on the spot. Police recovered the body and sent it to Pabna General Hospital morgue for autopsy.<sup>51</sup>

On October 5, 2015 two activists of Bangladesh Chhatra League, the ruling Awami League backed student organization, allegedly sexually harassed two female students at Rajshahi University campus. The victims, students of philosophy and physics department, lodged a written complaint over the matter to the proctor. Accusing BCL activists are Sujon Pramanik and Liton Hossain, student of Islamic history and culture and political science department respectively, Assistant proctor Solyman Chowdhury said as per written complaint, the proctorial body will take proper steps.<sup>52</sup>

On October 07, 2015A schoolgirl was raped allegedly by a college student at Garadoba village in Gangni upazila of Meherpur district. The accomplices of the rapist also took video of the rape scene, said police. Rapid Action Battalion (Rab) arrested a youth in connection with the incident. Shuvo Hossain, an honours first year student of Bashbaria College in the upazila, and son of Anwarul Islam of the village, said Moniruzzaman, sub-inspector of Gangni Police Station, quoting the victim.<sup>53</sup>

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<sup>49</sup> <http://www.observerbd.com/2015/10/04/113497.php>

<sup>50</sup> <http://www.thedailystar.net/city/girl-gang-raped-moulvibazar-151147>

<sup>51</sup> <http://www.ennayadiganta.com/detail/news/19578>

<sup>52</sup> <http://www.daily-sun.com/post/81443/BCL-leader-held-while-mugging-in-Rajshahi>

<sup>53</sup> <http://www.observerbd.com/2015/10/08/114303.php>

On October 08, 2015A college girl sustained burn injuries as a youth threw acid on her for refusing his marriage proposal in Jamalganj upazila of Sunamganj district. The girl, Sukhi Begum, 17, is daughter of Abu Taher of Lakhipur village in the upazila Abu Taher alleged that his neighbour Mohon Miah, 20, son of Salek Miah, had been offering Sukhi, a first year student of Sunamganj Government College, A month ago, Mohon had threatened to harm Sukhi if she refused to marry him. Being rejected by Sukhi, Mohon threw acid on her through holes in the wall of her room at around 1:30am when she was sleeping," Taher alleged. Mostofa Kamal, sub-inspector of Jamalganj Police Station, said.<sup>54</sup>

October 09, 2015, a woman was killed allegedly by her husband and brother-in-law following a family feud in Purbo Arichpur of Tongi, outside the capital, on Wednesday night. Police said Shorna Akter, 43, and her husband -- Habibur Rahman, 30, of Brahmanbaria -- used to quarrel over Tk 9 lakh that Shorna took earlier from her brother-in-law Abdul, 28, promising to send him to Spain. Following an altercation over the matter Habibur and Abdul strangled Shorna. Later they rushed her to Tongi Government Hospital where doctors declared her dead. Police arrested Habibur but Abdul fled.<sup>55</sup>

October 11, 2015 Police recovered the body of a teenage girl at Airmari village in Islampur upazila of the district yesterday. The deceased was identified as Amena, 15, daughter of Azizul Hauque of the village. Police and locals said the girl fell in love with a youth of the village. Her parents decided to marry off her with another man a few days ago. Being upset by the situation, Amena took her life by hanging herself from a tree near their house in the morning.<sup>56</sup>

October 12, 2015 Police caught two youths red-handed while violating a young girl at Madhupur Forest in Tangail, Madhupur police station officer-in-charge Shafiqul Islam said two local youths --Arif Hossain, 24, and Aminul Islam, 23, way laid the girl around 11:30am at Barobaid on Tangail-Mymensingh highway when she along with her cousin brother was going to her relative's house at Gugurbazar. said police.<sup>57</sup>

On October 17, 2015 an eight-year-old girl was raped allegedly by a neighbouring youth at Bibhar village in Aditmari upazila. Victim's father, a hawker by profession, filed a rape case with Aditmari Police Station, accusing Rabiul Islam, 17, son of Mansur Ali of the village, the same day. Quoting neighbours, police said Rabiul took the victim, a Class I student of local Brac Primary School, to his house and violated her in absence of his family members. Hearing screams, villagers went to the spot, rescued the girl and informed the police, said Akhter Hossain, officer-in-charge (OC) of Aditmari Police Station.<sup>58</sup>

<sup>54</sup> <http://www.thedailystar.net/country/acid-attack-college-girl-culprit-held-154045>

<sup>55</sup> <http://www.thedailystar.net/city/man-kills-wife-gazipur-154165>

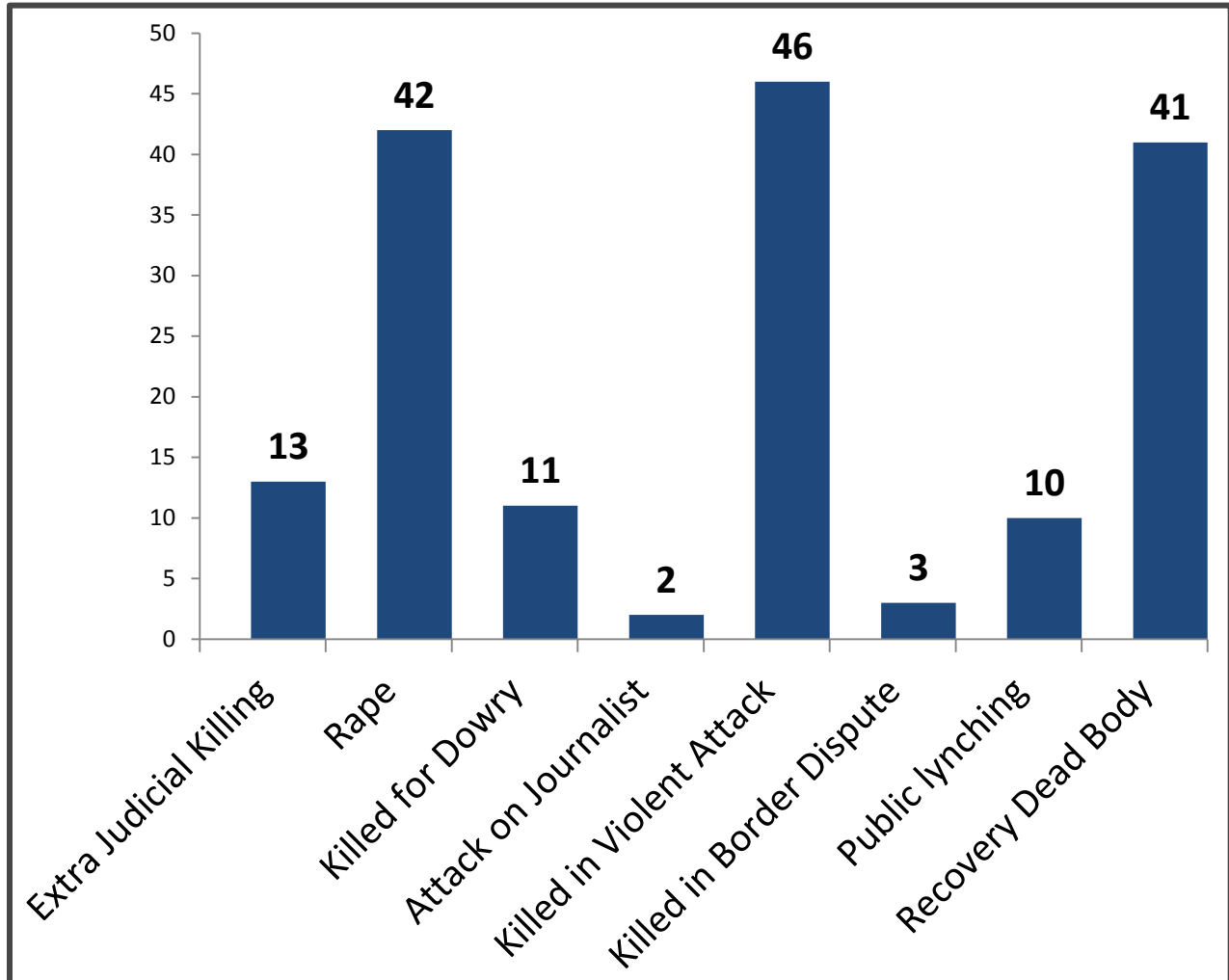
<sup>56</sup> <http://www.prothom-alo.com/bangladesh/article/651484>

<sup>57</sup> <http://newagebd.net/165842/2-tangail-youths-held-while-raping-girl/#sthash.tt0XW9dR.dpuf>

<sup>58</sup> <http://www.thedailystar.net/country/minor-girl-raped-158638>



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



**Figure 6: At a glance Human Right Situation of Bangladesh**

## CONCLUSION:

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***'Everyone has the right to liberty and security of person. No one shall be subjected to arbitrary arrest or detention. No one shall be deprived of his liberty except on such grounds and in accordance with such procedure as are established by law' (ICCPR).***

Conversely it's matter of great sorrow that the scenario of country's October 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. 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 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. 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:

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- ❖ 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.
- ❖ 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.
- ❖ 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.

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