

Human Rights Support Centre (HRSC)

Monthly Human Rights Observation Report

March 2015

According to Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR), all human beings are born free and equal in dignity and rights. Human Rights Support Centre (HRSC) believes that human rights are rights inherent to all human beings, whatever our political and religious identity, place of residence, sex, national or ethnic origin, color, language, or any other status. All people are equally entitled to human rights without any kinds of discrimination. They are applicable everywhere and at every time in the sense of being universal, and they are inalienable. Human rights entail both rights and obligations. States assume obligations and duties under national and international law to respect, to protect and to fulfill human rights.

From the perspective of Bangladesh, HRSC is working for improving democratic values, culture of peace, security, good governance and justice. We support to ensure the rights of citizens and peoples of Bangladesh beyond its social, political, cultural, economic and religious positions. HRSC is one of the prominent human rights organizations which believe in equality and impartiality in all sphere of the human impediment in Bangladesh.

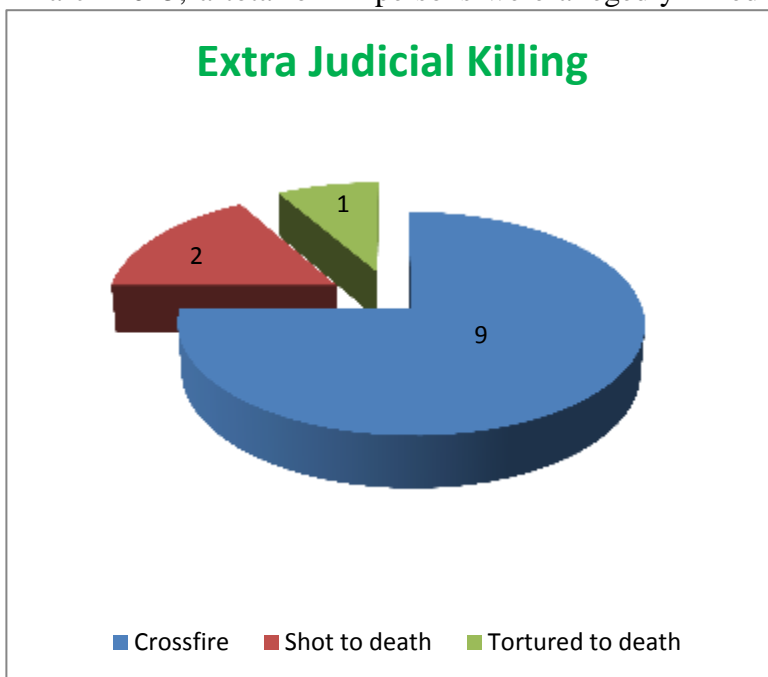
In March 2015, Human rights have been infringed and human rights activists as well as journalist have also been harassed to an unprecedented extent in Bangladesh. The situation reached to such abysmal state that even the civilians feel insecure inside their homes and the pedestrians plus commuters doubt if they will be back safe to their beloved ones at the fall of dusk. The jails are crowded with thousands of opposition activists and innocent men, women and children. People are crying out for justice but justice is very costly here to approach due to political interferences.

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, save in accordance with law". Different terminologies have been used by the law enforcement agencies to distract from extrajudicial killings; such as, deaths during 'cross-fire', 'encounter', 'gunfight' etc. According to UN General Comment No.35; "States parties have the duty to take the appropriate measures to protect the rights to liberty of

persons against deprivations by third parties”. States parties must protect individuals against abduction or detention by individual criminals or irregular groups, including armed or terrorist groups, operating within their territory. They must also protect individuals against wrongful deprivation of liberty by lawful organizations, such as employers, schools and hospitals.

According to the source of HRSC, in March 2015, a total of 12 persons were allegedly killed extra-judicially. Nine were killed in alleged ‘crossfire/encounters/gun fights’. Of them, one was killed by RAB and eight were killed by the police. Two persons were reportedly shot dead by police. Furthermore, one was tortured to death by police.



On March 04, 2015, an alleged leader of a robber gang was killed in a “gunfight” with police in Hongshu Rajerchar area of the Sundarbans .The deceased, Hasan Ali Sana, 32, son of Alim Sana, Acting on a tip-off, law enforcers conducted a drive in Dabura area of Shyamnagar Upazila in Satkhira on Wednesday night and arrested Sana.¹

On March 20, 2015, an unidentified young man was killed in a “gunfight” with police in Kaliganjupazila of Jhenidah .The body bore two bullet marks on his chest, according to the sources at the health complex. During the gunfight, three constable of Kaliganj Police Station -- SohelRana, Mohammad Ullah and Ripon Hossain suffered injuries. ²

On March 17, 2015 a man was killed in a 'gunfight' with police in Panchbaria area on the Jessore-Magura Highway in the district. The deceased was identified as Yunus Ali, 42, son of Yakub Ali, of Bhallukghar village in Keshabpurupazila.³

On March 21, 2015 a suspected robber was killed in a 'gunfight' between his cohorts and police in Kanchatala Bazar area under Kaliganjupazila of the district. The dead is IqbalHossain, 28, son of AbulKashem of Arpara village.⁴

¹<http://www.thedailystar.net/country/robber-gang-leader-killed-sundarbans-71279>

²<http://en.prothom-alo.com/bangladesh/news/61663/Robber-killed-in-Jhenidah-gunfight>

³<http://www.thedailystar.net/country/robber-killed-gunfight-cops-jessore-72281>

March 22, 2015, an unidentified person was killed in a “gunfight” with the members of Rapid Action Battalion (RAB) in Shahjahanpur of Dhaka. The “gunfight” took place around 3:00am in Titipara area, said Masud, a sub-inspector of Shahjahanpur Police Station. Later in the morning, law enforcers recovered the body and sent it to Dhaka Medical College and Hospital, the police official added⁵.

On March 21, 2015, Jahangir Hossain, An accused, who was placed on a two-day remand by a Dhaka court in a robbery case, was found dead in Police custody at Chawk Bazar Police Station. Jahangir Hossain, 24, hanged himself with a blanket from the doorframe of a toilet in the police custody, claimed MofizUddin Ahmed, deputy commissioner (Lalbagh division) of Dhaka Metropolitan Police. Family members of the youth who died in Chawkbazar police’s custody alleged he was beaten to death by police. At the hospital morgue, the deceased’s sister Shahinur alleged police had arrested Jahangir on trumped-up charges and beaten him to death⁶.

Nazmul Huda Lablu, President of Shramik Kalyan Federation and ex-president of IslamiChhatra Shibir18 was killed in an altercation between police at Mithapukur in Rangpur. According to Police, on March 9, 2015 at around 3:30 am, a group of criminals were cutting trees at Baldipukur area to block the Rangpur-Dhaka Highway. At that time other criminals threw cocktails and petrol bombs at police when they tried to stop them. The criminals fled when police opened fire in self defense. Later Nazmul Huda Lablu was rescued with bullet wounds and taken to Rangpur Medical College Hospital, where doctors on duty declared him dead. The brother-in-law of the deceased informed the daily NayaDiganta that on March 8 at around 7:00 pm, Lablu was picked up at gunpoint by some men in plain clothes who said they were from the law enforcement agency from ShanerhatKalanurShahpur village under PirganjUpazila. On March 9 at noon, police told the family to take him. Nurunnabi Shah, Lablu’s father, said that “police staged a drama of ‘gunfight’ after killing my son”⁷

Enforced Disappearance

Article 3 & 9 of Universal declaration of human Rights declared that “Everyone has the right to life, liberty and security of person”. “No one shall be subjected to arbitrary arrest, detention or exile” According to Article 6 (1) of International convention on Civil and Political Rights

⁴<http://www.thedailystar.net/country/robber-killed-73065>

⁵<http://www.thedailystar.net/city/man-killed-gunfight-cops-dhaka-73074>

⁶<http://newagebd.net/105262/family-claims-foul-play/#sthash.EFLOS8O3.aekvHQwV.dpb>

⁷The daily NayaDiganta, 10/03/2015

(ICCPR) , Every human being has the inherent right to life. This right shall be protected by law. No one shall be arbitrarily deprived of his life.

Disappearances and kidnappings, some committed by security services such as the Police, RAB and the DB Police also continue during this month.

According to information gathered by HRSC in March 2015, nine persons have been disappeared; of them, two bodies have been found and four were later produced before the Court.

Joint Secretary General of BNP and former Deputy Minister Salah Uddin Ahmed was allegedly picked up by members of the law enforcement agency from House No. 49/B, Road 13/B, Sector-3 at Uttara, Dhaka. Salah Uddin's wife Hasina Ahmed informed that Salah Uddin was operating party programmes in hiding at a residence belonging to a relative in Uttara. She said that security guard and caretaker of the house, Akhtaruzzaman told her that on March 10, 2015 at around 10:10 pm, two RAB cars and two police cars came and parked in front of the house. They blocked the road and some men in plain clothes claiming to be the members of law enforcement agencies, entered the house forcibly and took Salah Uddin Ahmed away in blindfolds. In the morning of March 11, she went to the RAB office, Detective Branch of Police (DB) office and the local police station to search for Salah Uddin, but the law enforcement agencies denied his arrest. Given this situation, Hasina Ahmed went to Gulshan and Uttara Police Stations to file a General Diary (GD) but police did not accept it. The security guard of Uttara Sector-3 KolyanSamity, Mansur Ahmed said that he saw a white microbus in front of a residential building while he was patrolling the area on his bicycle. At that time he also saw six or seven men. When he asked for their identity, the men said they were members of law enforcement agencies. On March 12, Hasina Ahmed lodged a writ petition at the High Court Division of the Supreme Court. The High Court Division Bench after primary hearing, acted on the petition by issuing a rule to the government and law enforcement officials as to why they should not be directed to find Salah Uddin Ahmed and bring him before the Court. On March 15, Police Headquarters, Dhaka Metropolitan Police, RAB, Criminal Investigation Department (CID) and Special Branch (SB) of police submitted five separate reports to the High Court. All the institutions mentioned in their report that they did not arrest Salah Uddin Ahmed. In the meanwhile, Salah Uddin Ahmed's personal secretary Osman Gani and his driver Shafique and Khokan were picked up by men in plain clothes, claiming to be from law enforcement and later handed over to the police station. Osman Gani's brother Mohsin Hossain informed Odhikar that on March 8 at around 2:30 am, two men in RAB uniform and 15 other armed men in plain clothes picked up Osman Gani from his house located at Badda in Dhaka. His family could not find his whereabouts until March 9. No agencies acknowledged the arrest of Osman Gani. On March 9 at around 8:00 pm, Mohsin was informed by police from Gulshan Police Station that his brother Osman Gani was handed over to the police station by RAB. Later Mohsin and other family members met Osman Gani at the police station. At that time he saw the two drivers of Salah Uddin Ahmed, Khokan and Shafique in the lock up. He said that Khokan and Shafique were arrested some time before Osman Gani was arrested. Osman Gani told Mohsin that he and

Khokan and Shafique were tortured by RAB after being taken to an unknown destination for extracting information about Salah Uddin Ahmed. Later, Osman Gani, Khokan and Shafique were taken into remand and currently they are in Dhaka Central Jail.

On March 17, 2015 Khedpara Union Parishad member under Monirampur Upazila in Jessore and son of Rashed Biswas, Mezbah Uddin Chantu (40) was arrested from his friend's house at Moghbazar in Dhaka. Police recovered Chantu's body two days later, on March 19 from a railway track in Manikdi area in Jessore. Police claimed that he died in a train accident. Meanwhile, Chantu's brother RuhulQuddusMantu claimed that there were marks of electric shocks and stab wounds on Chantu's body. He also informed Odhikar that there were some political cases filed against Chantu as he was engaged with the BNP. He was hiding at friends' houses in Dhaka to avoid arrest. On March 17 at around 8:00 pm, some men in plain clothes picked him up from a friend's house at Moghbazar, Dhaka. Chantus' family contacted the Monirampur and Jessore Police Stations, RAB and DB offices since the morning of March 18, but they all denied the arrest. Later he went to some Awami League (AL) leaders for help. AL leaders contacted the police and informed him that Chantu was arrested by DB police and he may possibly be shown as arrested in Jessore or Monirampur Police Station in the evening of March 18. On March 19 at around 10:30 am, Chantu's body was found beside the railway track in SatmailManikdi area of Jessore. Mantu also said that a Rent-a-Car businessman of Monirampur told him that police of Monirampur Police Station brought Chantu from Dhaka to Jessore DB office after hiring his microbus. The Officer-in-Charge of Monirampur Police Station, MollaKhabirUddin threatened the microbus driver by calling him to the police station when he returned to Monirampur. He was threatened that he will be "killed in crossfire like Chantu" if he told anyone about this incident

On March 13, 2015 Dhaka Metropolitan Detective Branch of police held a press conference at the DMP media centre and stated that on March 12, police arrested one of the Editorial Admins of the Pro-Jamaat-e-Islamifacebook page 'BansherKella', KhandakerZiauddinFahad. Fahad's father KhandakerSamiruddin, who is the Chairman of Sadhonpur Union Parishad under BanshkhalUpazila in Chittagong, said that Fahad went to his sister's house in Comilla. In the afternoon of March 9, some men claiming to be members of Detective Branch (DB) of police arrested him from there. However, DB officials denied the arrest of Fahad when Samiruddin went to the DB office to look for his son.¹⁴ On March 18 KhandakerSamiruddin was arrested by RAB from Banshkhal. RAB informed that Samiruddin was a witness in cases relating to discovering a militants training centre in Lotmoni Hill under Sadhonpur Union and of arms recovery

Border Dispute

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

According to information collected by HRSC, in March 2015, one Bangladeshi citizen was killed by the BSF. Five Bangladeshis were injured by them. Of the five, three were shot and two were tortured. Three Bangladeshis were abducted, allegedly by the BSF, during this period.

On March 9, 2015, Indian Border Security Force (BSF) near Putkhali frontier under Benapole Port Police Station allegedly tortured a cattle trader. The victim, SalimUddin, 25, son of Moslem Uddin of Konnadaha village in Sharshaupazila of Jessore, The BSF personnel beat up Salim mercilessly and then left him on the border.⁸

On March10, 2015, Members of Indian Border Security Force (BSF) picked up two Bangladeshi nationals from Tekerghat border area in Tahirpurupazila of Sunamganj district. The detainees were identified as Hasan Ali, 32, son of Ramjan Ali of Rajaniline village, and Sobuj Mia, 36, of Lauerghar village in the upazila.⁹

On March 17, 2015 BSF pick up Sub Inspector of Bangladesh police SamsulHoque from Shingzar border area of NagesshariUpazila of Korigram district. On the night of Tuesday at 10.00amSub Inspector of Nagesshari Thana, SamsulHoque with 6 Police forces act on a tip to arrest a smugglernear the Trimohoni Hat of Shingzar border area. At that time Indian's Border Security Force (BSF) of Atiyaldangacamp chased them and pick up SIShamsulHaq.¹⁰

On March 22, 2015 A Bangladeshi cattle trader was gunned down by Indian Border Security Force (BSF) at Wahedpur border area under Shibganjupazila in the district. The deceased was identified as Tariqulislam, 35, son of Yusuf Ali of Jamaiparavillage under the upazila. The BSF members from Chadnichak border camp opened fire on a group of cattle traders numbering 5 or 6 in the area at around 1:00am while they were entering Bangladesh through the border from India, leaving Tariqul seriously injured. Later, Tariqul died at his house in the area at around 2:30am.¹¹

On March 25, 2015, Four Detective Branch (DB) of police members were beaten up by locals and handed over to Indian Border Security Force yesterday after they entered bordering Tripura's Rahimpur village while raiding Asabari Border area in Comilla around 4:00pm in search of a

⁸www.thedailystar.net/country/bsf-tortures-cattle-trader-4761

⁹<http://www.thedailystar.net/backpage/bsf-picks-two-sunamganj-border-5694>

¹⁰<http://dev.dailynayadiganta.com/detail/news/8598#sthash.PSB5H1XJ.dpuf>

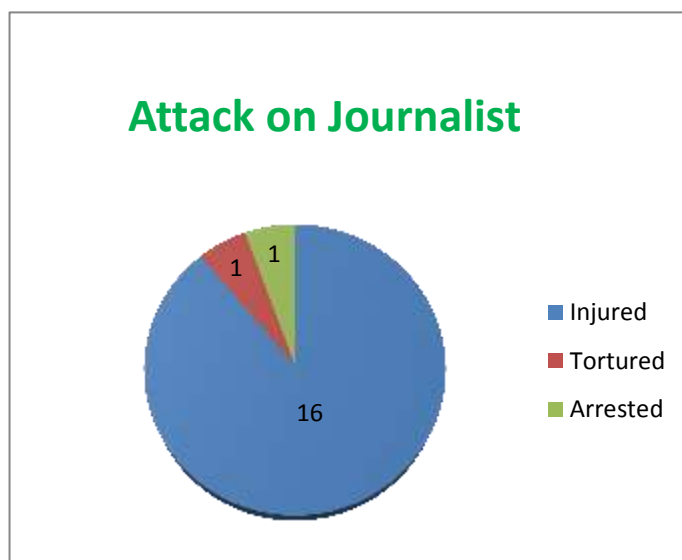
¹¹<http://www.mzamin.com/details.php?mzamin=Njg4ODY=&s=MQ>

listed criminal. Assistant sub inspectors AlamgirHossain and Sabuj Mia and constables SelimMiah and JafarUllaha were part of a seven-member team looking for Suman Mia. The remaining three managed to return.¹²

Attack on Journalist

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. Even Journalists are often pressured and muggedby government and law enforcement agency.

According to the HRSC report, in March 2015, 16 journalists were injured, one was tortured and one journalist was arrested.



On March 10, 2015, Photo Journalist has been seriously injured during taking photo of protesting lawyer at Adalatpara of Sylhet. Victim was Nurul Islam a photo journalist of local daily Ottorpurbo newspaper. The incident happened in front of Sylhet District Judge Court area. Nurul Islam was beaten by some lawyers when he was taking photo protesting lawyer.¹³

On March 9, 2015, Criminals beat up and hacked a local journalist at LaskarhatSahapur in FeniSadarupazila. Critically injured journalist RashedulHasan, 25, works for a Feni-based online news portal. Rashedul, who also runs Motobi Union Parishad information Centre, went to it to fill in the forms for those who want to migrate in Saudi Arabia around 11:30. Some five to six attackers called him out of the office and took Rashedul to a nearby place forcibly. They then beat him up and stabbed him indiscriminately.¹⁴

¹²<http://www.thedailystar.net/city/4-bangladeshi-cops-beaten-handed-over-bsf-73882>

¹³<http://www.prothom-alo.com/bangladesh/article/473674/%E0%A6%9B%E0%A6%>

¹⁴<http://www.thedailystar.net/backpage/criminals-attack-feni-journalist-5493>

On March 3, 2015 a journalist of a private TV channel Ekushey Television (ETV), KanakSarwar was arrested by Dhaka Metropolitan Detective Branch (DB) of Police on sedition charges. On January 7, Assistant Sub Inspector of Tejgaon Police Station, Borhanuddin filed a sedition case. BNP's senior VicePresidentTarequeRahman, ETV Chairman Abdus Salam and four or five unknown persons were also accused in that case. Journalist KanakSarwar was also shown as arrested in that case. It is stated in the case that on January 5, 2015 TarequeRahman gave a statement in a meeting in UK calling January 5, 2014 the 'death of democracy' day. He made comments against the Chief Justice, provocative statements against the Army regarding the BDR mutiny and statements that were deemed threats to the sovereignty of Bangladesh. His statements were aired live on EVT at 1:28 am Bangladeshi time. ETV Chairman Abdus Salam and KanakSarwar were arrested due to this reason¹⁵

On March 20, 2015, Miscreant has threatened to kill ShafiulHoque who is the president of Pirujpur Press club and district correspondent of Daily Jonokontho. He was returning home from Sonali Bank of Pirujpur town with a rickshaw. On the way in front of ZilaParishad his rickshaw was stopped by 3 people with motorcycle. He is threatened to be killed if he move the town here and there and sentd any news to newspaper¹⁶.

On March 24, 2015, Sawkat Milton, a journalist of private TV channel ATN Bangla has given death threat. In this regard he put a General Diary (GD) in Thejgaon Thana of city. His GD No-1338¹⁷.

On March 23, A photo Journalist of a private TV channel ATN Bangla has been assaulted and beaten up by Chattra League, Student wing of Bangladesh Awamileague during taking a photo of cocktail blast at TSC area of Dhaka University.¹⁸

On March 9,2015, Bangladesh Chhatra League (BCL) activists, belonging to the Mohsin Hall unit of Dhaka University (DU) reportedly assaulted and beaten up DU Journalists' Association president and two DU students as they protested the assaulting of a female student at the university . He was DU Correspondent of the Daily Samakal and also DUJA president MasumBillah, a first year student MehediHasan and 4th year student MasudurRahman were injured in the BCL attacks. All of them are Mass Communications and Journalism department students¹⁹.

¹⁵ Daily ManobJamin 04/03/2015

¹⁶<http://www.prothom-alo.com/bangladesh/article/482476>

¹⁷&csl=114828 <http://www.dailyjanakantha.com/?p=details>

¹⁸<http://www.ittefaq.com.bd/capital/2015/03/24/17237.html>

¹⁹<http://www.amardeshonline.com/pages/details/2015/03/10/274443#.VQ-3zo5wZOok>

Campus Violence

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

According to information gathered by Human Rights Support Centre in the month of March total 15 students tortured and seriously injured.

On March 19, 2015 Tuesday night The activists of Bangladesh Chattra League (BCL), a student wing of ruling party, MoulanaBhashani hall unit of Jahangirnagar University (JU) beat up an activist of another BCL group of the dorms over previous feud. The victim was identified as Moynul Islam Rajan, a final year student of Anthropology department²⁰.

On March 29, 2015, Bangladesh Chhatra League (BCL) leader of Rajshahi University unit allegedly in a fit of rage bit a student's middle finger after battering him with a chair and an iron rod for keeping company with an activist and resident of their hall he was not on good terms with. AslamHossain has bruises on his back and bite marks on the left hand's finger, a doctor at the RU medical centre told. Joint General Secretary Muzahidul Islam also known as Himu, in his fourth year in Arabic, carried out the assault after taking the third year political science student to his room, 206, in Sher-e-Bangla Hall around 2:30pm.²¹

On March 3, 2015, A Student of Dhaka University has been tortured and beaten up by chattra league all over the night suspected as asshibir activist at Salimullah Muslim Hall. The victim was AlamgirHossain, first year student of Political science department. He was called by Chattra league activist from his room 152 and then tortured him severely. After three hour merciless tortured he was handed over to police of Shahabagthana.²²

On March 28, 2015, Bangladesh Chhatra League (BCL) leaders of Jahangirnagar University seriously beaten up a student on the issue of seating in a tea stall. MehediHasan a student of

²⁰<http://www.bdchronicle.com/detail/news/32/15938>

²¹<http://www.thedailystar.net/city/bcl-leader-bites-ru-student-74391>

²²<http://www.amardeshonline.com/pages/details/2015/03/04/273457#.VQ0Zeo5wZOk>

English Department of 43rd Batch was drinking tea with friends at a High tea stall nearby the MaolanaBhasani Hall. At the same time chattra League Activist of Bhasani Hall and Student of Bangla department of the same batch told Mehedi to seat other placee.But Mehedi ignored him. After a long quarrel Sujon beaten the Mehedi and seriously injured him.²³

Public Lynching

HRSC belives that everyone has right to be considered as innocent untill proven guilty by the court. In Bangladesh due to lack of respect for law, distrust of the police and instability in the country people are taking the law into their own hands, fearing that they will not get justice any other way. As result public lynching continues.

According to HRSC report, In March 2015, eight people were reportedly killed due to public lynching

On March 23, 2015, A robber was beaten to death by a mob at Purarbag village in Sreenagarupazila of Munshiganj district. The deceased, FaridMolla, 38, son of Rustam Ali of Ranipur village in Doharupazila of Dhaka district.Police quoted locals as saying that a gang of 20/25 armed robbers stormed into the house of Mohammad Azim by breaking open the door at around 2:00am. The gang looted cash, gold ornaments and other valuables, confining the family members to a room. Hearing screams, villagers rushed to the spot and chased the robbers. They caught Farid while the other members of the gang managed to flee with the booty. The villagers beat Farid mercilessly and gouged out his two eyes, leaving him dead on the spot²⁴

On March 10, 2015, at least three People beaten to death by a mob on suspecting of robber at Karbalatila area of Paindong Union under FatikchariUpazilaof Chittagonong distric²⁵.

²³<http://www.prothom-alo.com/bangladesh/article/489331>

²⁴<http://www.mzamin.com/details.php?mzamin=Njg4ODU=&s=MQ>

²⁵<http://www.amardeshonline.com/pages/details/2015/03/11/274793#.VREMyo5wZOk>

Custodial torture and Shooting in the legs after arrest by law enforcers

Although the constitution and law prohibit torture and other cruel, inhuman, or degrading treatment or punishment, local and international human rights organizations and the media reported security forces, including the RAB and police, employed torture and physical and psychological abuse during arrests and interrogations. Security forces used threats, beatings, and electric shock.

According to UDHR Art. 5: No one shall be subjected to torture or to cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment. In the ICCPR Art. No 14 (2) everyone charged with a criminal offence shall have the right to be presumed innocent until proved guilty according to law. International Convention against Torture (CAT) has also been declared torture as the punishable offence. As the member state of this convention Bangladesh is bound to comply with this convention.

On March 21, 2015, two alleged criminals sustained bullet injuries during a 'shootout' with police at Balaishpur village in Sadarupazila. The injured are MdKiron, 30, joint convenor of Uttar Hamsadi union unit of Jubo Dal, and son of JoinalAbedin of Bijoyanagar village; and Maidul Islam Rubel, 32, son of Ruhul Amin of Basudihita village in the upazila. They were admitted to LaxmipurSadar Hospital, MdKajol, elder brother of the Jubo Dal leader, alleged that the detectives picked up Kiron from in front of their house in the afternoon. They took him to Balaishpur village in the name of recovering arms and shot him in the left leg there. Rubel told HRSC that police arrested him from a tea stall at Chandraganj Bazar on Friday night, took him to the village and shot him in the leg²⁶.

On March 7, 2015 An arrested Jamaat man sustained bullet injuries as law enforcers opened fire on the party activists during a drive in Kapasia area of Rajshahi. With left leg injuries, Nurul Islam, 45, the Jamaat man, was admitted to Rajshahi Medical College Hospital, AbdurRouf, officer-in-charge of Motihar Police Station²⁷

On March 8, 2015 Police recovered body of a former IslamiChhatraShibir leader at Baldipukur in Mithapukur of Rangpur. The slain, NazmulHossainLablu, 28, was a former president of MithapukurShibir unit. He was also the incumbent president of Jamaat-e-Islami-backed Workers Kalyan Federation of Mithapukurupazila unit.

On March 1, 2015 at noon, police arrested Main Uddin (32) and ArifHossain from KamolnagarUpazila under Laxmipur District. Later police took them to the Chor Lawrence Berargoje area on the Ramgati-Laxmipur Highway under Kamolnagar and they were shot in their legs at around 1:00 am. The police told the families that the men were shot in 'gunfight', as alleged by the families of victims.

²⁶<http://www.thedailystar.net/country/jubo-dal-leader-among-2-injured-73062>

²⁷<http://www.thedailystar.net/city/jamaat-man-hurt-police-firing-rajshahi-5703>

On March 11, Arif succumbed to his injuries in the National Institute of Traumatology Orthopedics and Rehabilitation in Dhaka while under treatment. Police claimed that the men were activists of Jubo Dal32 and ChhatraShibir, but the victims' family and locals claimed that they had no connection with politics²⁸.

On March 3, 2015 Mohammad Noman came to Sadarghat in Dhaka to do some shopping. At that time some cocktail bombs exploded near the Victoria Park. Police caught Noman when he ran in fear to find a safe place. Later police beat him and shot him in his left leg. Noman, son of a poor farmer of Bhola Abdul Monnaf, was admitted to the National Institute of Traumatology Orthopedics and Rehabilitation (Pongu Hospital) under police custody²⁹.

On March 5, 2015 at around 9:30 pm, a youth named Mohammad Yeasin (32) was returning home from Dewanhat area in Chittagong. During that time police of Pahartoli Police Station caught him and AzizurRahman, officer in charge of that police station, shot him in his leg at Bandor Toll road area. Yeasin was admitted to Chittagong Medical College Hospital in a critical condition. Yeasin's family alleged that he was shot by police as he was involved in Jubo Dal³⁰.

Criminal Attack

On March 30, 2015 at around 9.30 am blogger OyasiqurRahmanBabu was on his way to work from home while three miscreants indiscriminately stabbed and critically injured him at DakkhinBegunbari of Tejgaon industrial area. After admitting him to the Dhaka Medical College Hospital at around 10.30 am he died. Two suspects were arrested in this incident³¹

²⁸ The daily Jugantor, 12/03/2015

²⁹ The daily Manabzamin, 15/03/2015

³⁰ The daily Manabzamin, 08/03/201

³¹ The daily Jugantor, 31/03/2015

Vilence Against Women:

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

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

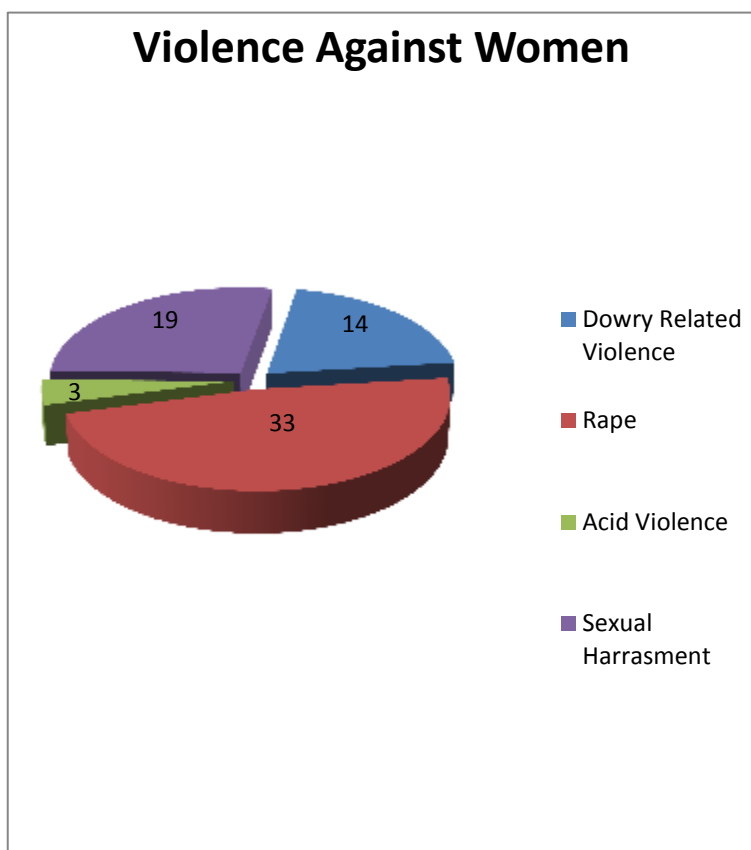
Sexual Harassment:a total of 19 girls and women were victims of sexual harassment. Of them two were injured, six were assaulted and 11 were stalked.

Dowry Related Violence: 14 women were subjected to dowry violence. Eight were killed because of dowry and six were physically abused over dowry demands.

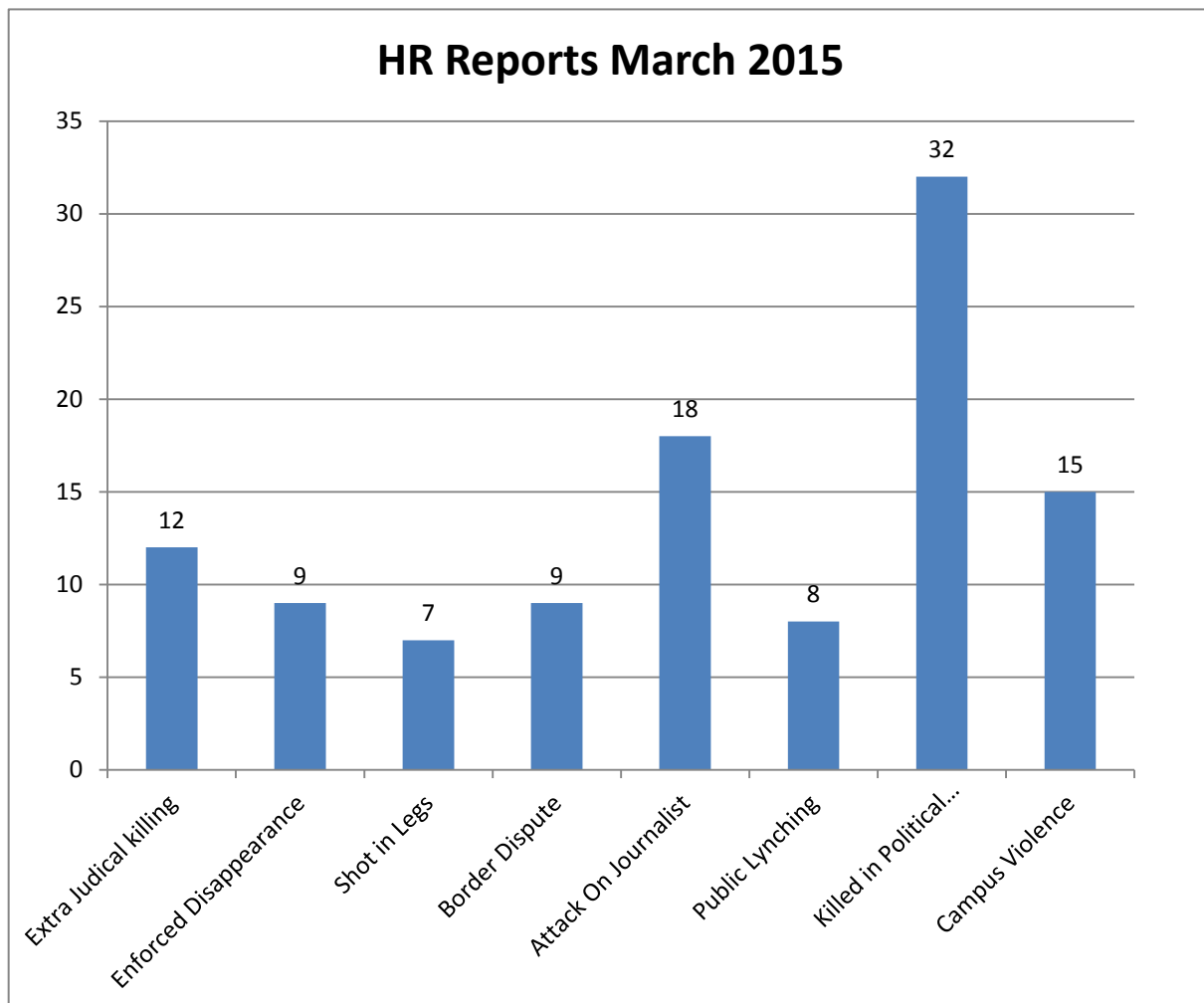
Rape:total number of 35 females who were raped. Among them, 12 were women, 22 were children below the age of 16 and the age of one person could not be determined. Of the women, three were killed after being raped; seven were victims of gang rape. Out of the 22 child victims, three were killed after being raped; eight were victims of gang rape

Acid Violence:three persons became victims of acid violence. Of them two were women and one was a girl.

On March 6, Bogadana Union unit Jubo League, Joint Convener JasimUddin physically assaulted a woman named BibiHazera after picking her up at gun point as a threat to withdraw his name from a case filed against him. In the morning of March 7, Jasimuddin and his associates were threatening BibiHazera not to be witnessed in the case. Jasimuddin then shot Hazera to death³²



³²The Daily Ittefaq, 08/03/2015



Recommendation

Political violence must be stopped with discussion of all political parties. The Government should take unbiased and effective legal action against criminal acts. Free and fair Parliamentary elections must be held immediately by ensuring participation of all political parties, under a neutral, interim government. Incidents of extrajudicial killings and torture by law enforcement agencies must be investigated and the perpetrators be brought to effective justice.

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

The Government should explain all incidents of enforced disappearance, killings, torture, abduction which are allegedly perpetrated by law enforcement agencies. We believe that victims

of disappearance should be handed back to their families. HRSC urges the government to accede to the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance, adopted by the UN on December 20, 2006.

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

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

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

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