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REALITY & FICTIONS.

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Publishing book:

1) *Aagunmalar Path* (A collection of poetries) by Sayed Taufiq Ullah. Published by Maruful Alam, Protishilpo: (An off beat little magazine and publishing house), Road No-1, House No-60, Pollobee, Mirpur February 2011. E-mail: protishilpo@gmail.com, Price: Tk. 75.00, Rupee 75.00
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2) *ATHTODOROH* (Belief Freedom)
A Collection of poem and an essay book which published in Eakusha Book Fair, Dhaka 2004.
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Humanrights, Juvenile Justices, Social Brutality, Victimization of society, Present synario of Bangladesh.

ABSTRACT

I am trying to focus the raw & real views of humanitarian Rights in my writings. In this Book I am illustrated circumstantial aspects, moral bindings, Fortune, crime, Law & Justices` and Rights of human beings. Every story share untold criticality, brutalit victimized human by human, in different angle, types, reflections of our society and at Last I make clear status of human rights in here.

In the meanwhile cell call re-sapling beyond my imagination. Which life with I continuing as show up poison snake, but truth is poison less. I know not what I do! I know not, is so called society desire from me or not? On December 10, 1948, shortly after the devastation of World War II and the horrors of the Holocaust, the newly formed United Nations (U.N.) General Assembly

Passing this Declaration marked an international desire for peace and the beginnings of a system to basic human dignity and freedoms. The UDHR has since inspired many individuals and policymakers around the world to work toward a better world. But till now we are not able to rights.

For this research iam trying to find the real picture and make assessment with them. Then make an idea about Humanrights, Juvenile Justices, Social Brutality, Victimization of society, Present synario of Bangladesh.

MAIN PAPER STARTS HERE...

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- Sudipta is daily waiting in front of school with a dream to read in school but failed!
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- Cyber frontier in fight against crime and cyber law: still unaware Bangladesh & the world.
- Human Rights and Bangladesh

Sudipta is daily waiting in front of school with a dream to read in school but failed!



Sudipta is watching her friend goes to school!

We all know that hen is a small and weak bird, but if anyone or anything try to harm its chickens, it become ferocious to protect those little lives..!

It's a universal truth that "School is a factory & teachers are the work-man of that factory to build a proper human being". But now-a-days school and teacher are the second name of apprehension to the guardian, students and the whole society also.

Now Sudipta looking tears-full eyes that all of her friends goes to School every day. But she is not entitled to get admission in DHULAJORA CURARAGATI SCHOOLS, Mohammadpur Upzila, Magura District. She doesn't know what's her fault, why she faced such kinds of obstructions in her Irony of fate.

There is no chance of being admitted to sudiptara. Schools Managing Committee said to his father that he is not a place for resolutions to the considerable restriction of admission of the Managing Committee. This event occurred in phenomenal Mahammadpur Dhulajora Curaragati Schools. Sudipta daughter of Mr. Dipul Chandra Biswas back home Babukhali from Dhaka according to his professional reasons. Sudipta Successfully Passed Primary Samaponi Exam in Mirpur Laboratory School, Dhaka. Local people inform us that Sudipta's Grand Father Dr. Sukhomoy Biswas were the Land Donner of this school & he was the Chairman of Dhulajora Curaragati School Managing Committee in many years long as a land Donner. Local People said that Dr. Sukhomoy Biswas was a modest & honest man; he is the key persons who founded this School. After a long period his sun Mr. Dipul Chandra who is the father of Sudipta take place as Chairman Dhulajora Curaragati School Managing Committee. According to professional Reasons he went to Dhaka & living there. After that he hand over his charge to another person of School Managing Committee. Few Days ago Sudipta & her family back from Dhaka and her father try to admit Sudipta in Mahammadpur Dhulajora Curaragati Schools. But failed for village politics.

The Present Mahammadpur Dhulajora Curaragati Schools Managing Committee make presumptions that if Sudipta take chance to admission then her father will be again become member of existing comity. If he got that chance then the present Headmaster Mr. Santiram Mitra unable to provide his placing as Headmaster to his son in law. Because Headmaster Mr. Santiram Mitra has four month in hand to his retirement. He desire that before his retirement he wants to appointed his sun in law Mr. Srikanto Biswas, Assistant Headmaster as Head Master through this existing comity.

The present Headmaster Mr. Santiram Mitra influence other members of that School Managing Committee & make a resolutions about Sudipta never ever get admission here. And also School Managing Committee passed that order very much crucially.

Sudiptas father said to us about this unlawful desiccations of the School Managing Committee that is very much shocking & heart rending injustices with us. If any kinds of enmity with me, they make lawful steps against me. If I do any wrong with this School. Why my Daughter be punished? It's a bad example of our society.

The Local Union Chairman also requested to the Headmaster for Sudiptas admission but the School Managing Committee didn't reply positively. The Chairman of Babukhakhali Union Porisod Mr. Mustafizur Rahman said that in his 75 years of age he never seen or hearing this types of decision could be taken from any school. It's a violation of fundamental rights & children Laws also. He also said why they behave like this?

The Thana Nirbahi Officer of Mohammadpur said that in writing we inform Upzila Secondary Education Officer Take necessary steps for Sudiptas admissions. If they refuse we will take lawful actions against them.

Mr. Fazlul Haque, Secondary Education Officer, Magura said that he personally written about Sudiptas admissions but The present Headmaster Mr. Santiram Mitra doesn't received his letter. Thence I make conversation over cell the present Headmaster Mr. Srikanto Biswas intentionally avoid my call. I told him you have no rights to hamper & abuse fundamental rights of children. He also said now it is impossible of Sudiptas admissions because School Managing Committee made resolutions about not to take her admissions.

According to The CONSTITUTION of Bangladesh has provisions relevant to childcare's rights in its directive principles of state policy [Articles 15,17 and 25(1)], the fundamental rights [Articles 27, 28(1)(2)(3)(4), 31, 32, and 39(1)(2)], and the power of judicial review [Articles 26(1)(2)]. Articles 27, 28 and 31 of the constitution lay down the general principles regarding the protection of children from all forms of discrimination. The constitution in these articles provide that all citizens being equal before the law and being entitled to equal protection, must be treated in accordance with law without any discrimination. It seems to us that the School Managing Committee of Mahammadpur Dhulajora Curaragati Schools does not care about the violation & abused The CONSTITUTION of Bangladesh cheerfully.

And also the School Managing Committee of Mahammadpur Dhulajora Curaragati Schools does not care about Childcare's Rights refer to the status of children in Bangladesh. Bangladesh has both constitutional provisions and other legal enactments that seek to ensure and protect childcare's rights

and welfare.

The question of rights of children in Bangladesh has an international setting. The Declaration of the Rights of the Child, 1924 was adopted by the Fifth Assembly of the League of Nations where the rights of the child were first mentioned in an international document. The 1924 Declaration was followed by the Declaration of the Rights of the Child in 1959, which aimed at granting children a series of benefits, protections and priorities. The rights granted in the 1959 Declaration were later reaffirmed in the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights adopted by the UN General Assembly in 1966.

It's a universal truth that "School is a factory & teachers are the work-man of that factory to build a proper human being". But now-a-days school and teacher are the second name of apprehension to the guardian, students and the whole society also.

Is there any other existing extra power or Laws made for School Managing Committee of Mahammadpur Dhulajora Curaragati Schools? If not, how they dares to taken such kind of steps!

Irony of fate of Sumiya.



Sumiya was five month in age. Her mother brutally murdered her father for Sumiya's mother extramarital love affair with other persons. In that occupations a case were recorded in Jibonnagar Police Station No-06, dated-10.03.07 @GR-71/07, U/S-302/34 PC Police arrested Sumiya's mother Uzala and forward her to court with 5 months child Sumiya.

Under considering Sumiyas age the learned court sent her mother in Jail with Sumiya though she is too child to survive without mother.

In a flash back Mr. Mujibor son of Jibonnagar under chudanga district married with Uzala daughter of Fazlur Rahman of Kutubpur. Muzibor & Uzala's conjugal life was simple & smilings in nature. In few years they had two son's Razib (17), Shown (12) and then Sumiya borns.

Darkness came out & covered their family life with shame, sorrow according to her mothers extramarital relationships with another persons who also lived in same locality. The people of Zibonnagar who knew them told me that, Sumiya's father Mujibor was a good man, love his wife & sons very much. When Muzibor went out home for his work generally continue extramarital relationships with another person one day Uzala caught red handed with her boyfriend! Sumiya's father try to skip this matter and make understanding with Uzala live in peacefully with this beautiful three children. In few days Uzala & her boyfriend make an idea to kill her husband and married each other as per their expected moments came in. Uzala the mother of three children, erase emotions for her children and take a chance to kill her husband. Uzala brutally killed her husband on the spot and was arrested by police.

After conducting proper investigations, examine all of the evidence, matterial & circumstantial witness, deposition of all witness the learned Additional Session Judge (1) Court of Chuadanga declare his Judgment of this case with considering all of evidence, trail, argument & complete every steps for natural justice that to hung Uzala until her death and also considering the age of Sumiya (she was two and half years) under that she also sent with her mother for her necessity of childhood. This Judgment was delivered in 2008 and sent her central Jail, Jessore in July 2008.

Sumiya never realized what happened with her. Two and half years baby lived in a 7 feet by 4 feet condemn cell in central Jail, Jessore with her mother. As per Jail code a children could live with her mother up to age of four. This period may be considered to increase two years. Sumiya's mother try to sent Sumiya out from Jail but failed in legal obstruction through the judgment said that she with also live with Uzala.

I personally met with senior jail super & collected information from prisoners who came in court. According to their information utmost synopsis of Sumya's 4 years childhood passed in condemn cell in jail. There is no way to bring her out and provide her fundamental rights.

Sumiya's childhood covering with ill-fated her infancy continuing motionless, ruin in aspect of flickering on her little heart. Her natural growth barred. She was not dumb & deaf but seems to her attitude at first glance. This is true that now a day's child named Sumiya passing through 5 years in condemn cell. Her grandmother & uncle applied for bring out from jail. In recent visit of chairman of Human Rights Commission the jail authority informed about Sumiya.

In a few days ago a medical board examines her age and found seven years. For this reason District Magistrate ordered to hand over Sumiya to her grandmother Mohiron Nesa, April 23, 2011. the Jail authority handover Sumiya to her grandmother. Now Sumiya is living in her uncle's house. Her uncle and grandmother told me that she never play with another children, feel comfort to live alone in standing near window. She can't find the deference between a hen and a bird. She is unable to recognize many things suddenly. She is crying, some times look her as young adult through her attitude. She has no complained. Her eyes questioned us tell her Why & how & what happened? We never back her 5 years childhood which she passed in condemn cell.

At the end I share a quote from the judgment State Vs Roushan Mondal by Justice Md. Iman Ali & others (Page 9 of 27):-

"Let our children see note the rigours of our system but the compassion of our treatment of their indiscretion. Here we may aptly from the famous poem "Little Things" compose by Julia A. F. Canbey.

"Little deeds of kindness,
Little words of love,
Help to make the earth happy,
Like the heaven above,"



Who tolls the bell, the bell tolls by thee..!

It's a universal truth that "School is a factory & teachers are the work-man of that factory to build a proper human being". But now-a-days school and teacher are the second name of apprehension to the guardian, students and the whole society also.

It's not a fictitious tale but a true story of our teacher near to my city which located in Kaligonj, Jhenidah, Monohorpur Primary School. Our teachers give us another chance to proud according to their brutal nature. In the day 16.07.2011 Mohohorpur Primary School set such an example that during the day teachers arrange a school cleaning program through their students of primary school aged 5-12 years with their teacher's supervision to save some money.

The entire teacher influences and bound to implement child labor. The teachers, the novel professional, who teach us to be a right person, were unable to realize what they have done to save some money.

In that incident, a boy named Nayan, read in class three, who was forced to bring bricks from one place to another. Unfortunately the boy fell in an accident. He was victimized from bricks which have smashed down pointing finger very much crucially and brutally.

The teachers of the primary school try to hide this accident information from police, Journalist & Guardians unlawfully. They try to hide that pathetic incident. Still now, the society is unable to know or protest the situation. The local police station, local media & also the responsible authority keep silent as they are managed by the primary school authority and our proud teachers who set us examples one after another frequently. For example, "Porimal Dhar" from Vicarun-Nun-Nesa Collegiate School & College, Dhaka. & many other teachers who make their profession stigmatized by their vile perverted taste. They breach of promises to our society. Now days, Nayan is alive but his little finger being cut off from the bottom.

Who will pay the great loss of this innocent child?

Where is natural justices?

Such a Story of an old woman.

Ninety Five years old Morium Begum, Do you know the Ninety Five years old Morium Begum? Now a days she is much known face in Courts ground.

She still believes that natural Justice will giveback all. We all know that hen is a small and weak bird, but if anyone or anything try to harm its chickens, it become ferocious to protect those little lives. If a weak bird can do this, why not us, the best creature of Allah, the Ashraful Makhlukat? Isn't it humorous? It is said, "There is a mother in every female" so why don't we try to live properly? Why don't we try to give our little kids a better life? Why don't we teach our boy to respect our parents & old citizens to avoid & prevent to spoil our character, to destroy our beautiful life? Why don't we create a stunning society? Why don't we avert our gender free nation to ask the same question-"Why is this difference?"



A female has to face many kinds of bindings from her childhood which create a mental intricacy in her little brain & mind also. She starts to learn the differences from her own house. When she becomes old most family of the world treated her as social estoppels & problematical things not beings in her own family. Its one kind of beast whose grab its prey and start to eat without killing. The prey will definitely die while the Hyena completes its meal. But the prey has to suffering a lot. Her husband late Mr. Nur Alam (93yrs) sad demise 3 years ago. In their conjugal life they have 3 son Mr. Anowarul (43), Mr. Zohorul (40), Mr. Foyzul(38)

& 2 daughter Ms. Begum (50), Ms. Dolly(31). All of them are well employed but they had not a single penny to spend, maintain & taking care of her Old Mother Morium Begum (95). After their father's dead they forcefully bound to leave her husband's property. They never took care or minimum support to their mother. With tears & pain of a mother she bound to leave her husband's house Bhadurpur, Jessore and start to living her father's house in Satiantola, Churamonkhati, Jessore. And start living another part of sorrow from her own brother Mr. Solayman, Mr. Mosaref, Mr. Sanullah, Mr. Oliar, Mr. Reza & every of them were solvent but not much enough to take care her Sister Ninety Five years old Morium Begum. Now a day she lives in a balcony of kitchen. Her brother's wives are neglected & even though provide meal to her. She lives had to mouth through begging food in her neighbors' house. If she lucky she got food otherwise nothing to do else few tears left. She got some property from her husband & from her father's but her sonsdaughters fraud with her mother taking possession of her husband property. Simultaneously brothers of Morium Begum do same which she got from her father. Her brothers trespass her property unlawfully, cut off more than 300 trees and they built a wood sales shop in there. They also influence local people to avoid her. For a result three times failed take possessions of her own land lawfully. But At present, there is no trust remains, though they are being relatives and let alone the strangers. But who are responsible for this? They are not related with any Human beings. They are not belongs to our caste. They never can't be any one's Father, Brother, Uncle, Husband or any dear-one. They even don't measure the age of their prey. But if there is anyone who can tell us what is her fault? But No. It's not her fate. It's happen because so cold society let them to dominate ourselves. Resist this agony, ignorance. Do it for us, our future, for our mothers. Ninety Five years old Morium Begum is punished by the filthy society for such a crime what she doesn't occur. We should take learning form said story.

Human Rights and Bangladesh



1.

Section 13(3) of the Act encompassed the jurisdiction of the civil court in respect of the information commission. The commission can issue summons to anyone to enforce the attendance of persons and also can compel to produce oral and written documents or other things as required by the information seeker or the commission itself.

Moreover, it can examine and inspect the information provided to information seeker or to the commission. The veracity of the information may be subject to the inspection of the commission.

The commission can receive evidence on affidavit, bring any information from any office, issue summons for witnesses or documents etc to give effect to the Act.

In addition to the above, the commission can take any steps as per rules for carrying out the purpose of the Act. Therefore, the powers vested to it are wide considering the scope and jurisdiction of the commission.

The functions of the information commission were elaborated in section 13 (5) of the Act. In this section, the commission has got a colossal scope to deliver for providing the right to information. In a nutshell, it can do whatever need to ensure people's right to know in the country.

However, formation of the commission is another area which should be free and fair and in a nonpartisan manner. To form an independent and effective information commission, the law prescribed for a selection committee constituting five members including a judge of the Appellate Division nominated by the Chief Justice.

The cabinet secretary of the government is a member of that selection committee. Another fine tuning of the Act is the inclusion of political leaders in the appointing procedure of the (Chief) information commissioners. As per the Act, a member will be nominated from the ruling party and another from the opposition party in the parliament. Both of these party men will be nominated by the speaker of the parliament. The fifth member shall be from the profession of journalism having experience in this field.

Following the recommendations of the selection committee, the president shall appoint the chief information commission and other commission.

The post of CIC and other commissioners are equivalent to the post of the judge of the supreme court of Bangladesh.

Secretarial role will be played by the information ministry which is a dependency of the commission. To make the commission independent, it should have its own secretariat.

However, there is a clear path of financial independence of the commission which will be vested to the commission subject to law made in this regard. Financial independence is the major yardstick of an organization to evaluate its credibility.

All other procedures from seeking information to other issues related to right to information are mentioned in the Act. Therefore, this act is a comprehensive one towards acknowledgement of people's right to information.

The commission has proved its upbeat stance for the protection and promotion of the right to information. It has been availing the telecom and ICT facilities to aware the people for their right to information. It is a proactive measure taken by the commission. It has already developed a comprehensive website which is up-to-date and rich. However there are some areas of improvement in the site as well.

Of late, the High Court has upheld the verdict of the Information Commission fining a government official to refuse to provide the information to an individual. Against the decision of the commission that particular officer filed a writ petition. But the HC has ruled that the officer is bound to furnish information to anybody within 20 days or within 30 days in particular cases after filing of the application as per the RTI Act. This is another achievement for the commission considering the colonial mindset towards people's right.

So fast we can ensure the right to information, so even our path to democracy will be built.

- Our Right to Information: Law and Reality (2nd issue)
- Our Right to Information: Law and Reality (first issue)

2.

Human Rights at Frontier Violation of human rights in the Indo-Bangla frontier areas is not a new trend which in many times has affected the bilateral relations between these two neighbors. Violation of every norm which were to be followed in the border areas are challenged by the BSF.

Human rights of the people of the eastern front have been trampled down by the security forces of Indian border and for long with impunity. Many international human rights watch bodies have criticized the security forces of the Indian side for their elongated malpractice throughout the whole

world's fifth longest border.

It is unfortunate for us as we (Bangladesh and India) share the world's bloodiest border asopined by international observer and human rights watch group around the world. However, we (Bangladesh) are smug enough to have a warm bilateral relation between these two tested friends.

Very recently, a Bangladeshi was killed by the BSF in the Dinajpur district. Many such incidents can be cited where killing followed by torture and inhumantreatment to the detainees. The border force of Bangladesh has always protested those incidents and the counterpart as usual has expressed their regret for those incidents as well. And what is most unfortunate for us is the continuance of such incidents.

An article published on April 18 last year depicted the sorrowful story of this border. It also said that the death toll between these two democracies dwarfed the number killed attempting to cross the inner-German border during the cold war. According to Human Rights Watch, India's border force has killed almost 1,000 Bangladeshis over the past ten years. There exists always a tension through the four thousand kilometers border areas. More than one year has elapsed since we have lost Felani. But killing and torture is still a reality. Almost all the international human rights watch bodies and even the people of India are for the neutral investigation of those incidents and are advocating bringing those perpetrators to justice. Both the governments should undertake a speedy, fair, and transparent criminal investigation into fresh allegations of killings, torture, and other abuses by the Border Security Force (BSF) at the border with Bangladesh.

3.

Human Rights Watch World Report: Bangladesh Perspective The human rights world report criticized the government of Bangladesh for its failure to protect human rights of the people which are also a deviation from its significant parliamentary mandate by the election of 2008. Violation of human rights continues with impunity. The report criticized RAB for alleged extrajudicial killings. The government instead of prosecuting members of the Rapid Action Battalion (RAB), who engage in extrajudicial killings, the home minister chose to deny that such violations occur, even in cases where internal ministry investigations found evidence of wrongdoing. In addition to this, some other law enforcing agencies are being involved in new form of torture, arbitrary arrest, and enforced disappearances.

The government in 2011 tightened controls over civil society organizations by prosecuting labor union leaders and delaying foreign grants to NGOs.

The report alleged that International Crimes (Tribunals) Act of 1973 is not performing its role duly. It claimed that the ICT still falls short of some international standards. The definitions of war crimes, crimes against humanity, and genocide did not conform to international standards and the government failed to amend the law to ensure due process.

Violence against women and children are continuing unabated. Discrimination still persists to them under personal law. Domestic violence is a threat to the women folk of the country. The laws and rules are not implemented properly.

The Bangladeshi government has failed to introduce minimum protection measures for the migrant workers abroad during training or recruitment. They are violated in and are denied from their minimum human rights.

The report urges the government to carry out proper investigation and to uphold the human right.

4.

Right to Privacy and Delay in 'Persona' Investigation

When a customer accused Persona for setting CC camera in service area of the beauty parlor, it rang alarm bell. Although setting CC camera has become a common practice in superstore and big shops, there is hardly a piece of law regulating the process. As a result, threat to privacy remains a major concern. It is equally alarming that Persona firstly mistreated the complainant and later made every attempt to resist the process of investigation. Though it has been stated in the Article 27 of the constitution, "All citizens are equal before law and are entitled to equal protection of law"; influential quarters have helped Persona escaping justice so far.



An exclusive attempt made by banglanews24.com revealed an unprecedented delay in completing the investigation process. Even though it was ordered to complete the investigation by 3 days, there is little sign of submission of the investigation report even after 2 and half months.

Following the row over alleged breach of privacy, the High Court ordered the authorities concerned of all beauty parlors across the country to uninstalloose-circuit (CC) cameras from their premises. An HC bench comprising Justice Farid Ahmed and Justice Sheikh Hasan Arif passed the orders on a writ petition filed over the incident of taking video footage of a lady customer of Persona Beauty Parlor.

Information Commission in UK is responsible for regulating capture of images for security purposes. There, all CCTV controllers are obliged to register with the Information Commissioner in order to make sure that they are operating in compliance with the provisions of the Data Protection Act. In absence of a law and regulation, it is hard to regulate business operating high-tech instruments for security purposes in Bangladesh.

Moreover, consumers are frequently ignored in the country. When the incident took place and the complainant along with her husband wanted to examine the footage, authority of the Persona refrained from cooperating complainant. Rather, they allegedly destroyed evidences related to the incident. Although Consumer Rights Protection Act (CRPA) was enacted in order to protect consumers, it offers little remedies for consumers.

To recapitulate, Constitution of the People's Republic of Bangladesh says in Article 31 that no action detrimental to the life, liberty, body, reputation or property of any person shall be taken except in accordance with law. Therefore, right to privacy needs to be taken seriously and offences related to violation of privacy rights must be dealt promptly. Completing the investigation of Persona would help perpetrators bring to book.

5.

12th Human Rights Summer School, The annual program of the Human Rights Summer School organized by The Empowerment through Law of the Common People (ELCOP) has begun from December 19 in the PROSHIKA centre of Koitta, Manikgonj. ELCOP has been organizing this program since 2000 which is unique and first of its kind. Though this program was limited for the participants from the country, but presently, many students, researchers, professors, lawyers from abroad are participating in this two week long program. Minister of Law, Justice and Parliamentary Affairs Barrister Shafique Ahmed, Chairman of Law Commission, Professor Dr. Shah Alam, Chairman of National Human Rights Commission, Professor Dr. Mizanur Rahman, Chairman of University Grants Commission, Professor A.K. Azad Chowdhury and many other dignitaries are expected to grace the workshop.

6.

Act of Torture and Legal Remedy It was pleasing to see the news in the banglanews24.com that Dhaka Metropolitan Police (DMP) transferred two police officers for their alleged involvement with torture following a High Court order. When a senior advocate drew attention of the court regarding torture of the grandson of the first premier of Bangladesh, the High Court directed the IGP and DMP Commissioner to transfer the police officer within the investigation period following a suo-moto rule.

Incidents of torture occur frequently in our country though all the incidents do not find a place in the newspaper. This time, a bench of High Court has taken this matter seriously when the learned lawyer brought the incident of alleged torture of Rakib Hasan before the court.

What are available remedies for victims of torture?

Torture and cruel, inhuman, or degrading punishment against detainees are employed, despite constitutional guarantees against torture and Bangladesh's ratification of the United Nations Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment.

The government failed to investigate the causes of numerous deaths in custody, and there was little action to hold accountable those responsible for the deaths and torture in custody as observed by Human Rights Watch, an international human rights watchdog.

HRW did not report in isolation. Amnesty International (AI) and other human rights organizations have reported incidents to torture too.

Torture means any act by which severe pain or suffering, whether physical or mental, is intentionally inflicted on a person for such purposes as obtaining from him or a third person information or a confession, punishing him for an act he or a third person has committed or is suspected of having committed, or intimidating or coercing him or a third person, or for any reason based on discrimination of any kind, when such pain or suffering is inflicted by or at the instigation of or with the consent or acquiescence of a public official or other person acting in an official capacity. This definition of torture has been mentioned in the Convention Against Torture (CAT) and Bangladesh ratified the convention.

It has been illustrated in Article 13 of CAT, "Each State Party shall ensure that any individual who alleges he has been subjected to torture in any territory under its jurisdiction has the right to complain to, and to have his case promptly and impartially examined by, its competent authorities. Steps shall be taken to ensure that the complainant and witnesses are protected against all ill-treatment or intimidation as a consequence of his complaint or any evidence given".

CAT goes further in the later article, "Each State Party shall ensure in its legal system that the victim of an act of torture obtains redress and has an enforceable right to fair and adequate compensation, including the means for as full rehabilitation as possible. In the event of the death of the victim as a result of an act of torture, his dependants shall be entitled to compensation".

Apart from the Constitution of the People's Republic of Bangladesh, no other law mentions the term 'torture'. It has been stated in Article 35 (5) of the constitution, "No person shall be subjected to torture or to cruel, inhuman, or degrading punishment or treatment". It is true that similar actions amounting to 'torture' has been described in the penal laws. However, human rights defenders have long been advocating to criminalise 'torture'. To recapitulate, the High Court has already asked the National Human Rights Commission to probe into the alleged police torture of Rakib Hasan. Civil liberty groups have larger expectation from this probe and the verdict delivered after trial. If specific direction is made to criminalize the act of torture, similar incident is unlikely to be repeated in the future.

Conclusion

I am trying to focus the raw & real views of Writings. In this Book I am illustrated circumstantial aspects, moral bindings, and Rights of human every

story share untold criticality, brutality and victimized human by human, in different angle, types of our society and at Last I make clear sapling beyond my imagination. Which life with I continuing as show up snake, but truth is poison less. I know not what called society desire from me or On December 10, 1948, shortly after the devastation of World War II and the horrors of the Holocaust, the newly formed United Nations (U.N.) General Assembly passed the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR). At the time, Eleanor Rsevelt, the chairperson of the Commission on Human Rights, the group that researched and wrote the document, said: Man's desire for peace lies behind this Declaration. The realization that the flagrant violation of human rights by Nazi and Fascist countries sowed the seeds of the last world war has supplied the impetus for the work which brings us to the moment of achievement here today.

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