

BANGLADESH REPORT

OCTOBER 2003

Country Information and Policy Unit

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1. SCOPE OF DOCUMENT

1.1 This report has been produced by the Country Information and Policy Unit, Immigration and Nationality Directorate, Home Office, from information obtained from a wide variety of recognised sources. The document does not contain any Home Office opinion or policy.

1.2 The report has been prepared for background purposes for those involved in the asylum/human rights determination process. The information it contains is not exhaustive. It concentrates on the issues most commonly raised in asylum/human rights claims made in the United Kingdom.

1.3 The report is sourced throughout. It is intended to be used by caseworkers as a signpost to the source material, which has been made available to them. The vast majority of the source material is readily available in the public domain. These sources have been checked for currency, and as far as can be ascertained, remained relevant and up to date at the time the document was issued.

1.4 It is intended to revise the report on a six-monthly basis while the country remains within the top 35 asylum-seeker producing countries in the United Kingdom.

2. GEOGRAPHY

2.1 Located in south Asia, the People's Republic of Bangladesh is bordered almost entirely by India, except

for a small frontier in the Southeast with Burma and the coastline along the Bay of Bengal in the south. The capital is Dhaka. There remain some areas where the exact border with India is disputed. [1b]

2.2 Covering almost 57,000 square miles of land, Bangladesh has an estimated population of 128,100,000 [1b] and is one of the world's most densely populated countries. [3c] According to the 1991 census the four largest cities were Dhaka (3.6 million people), Chittagong (1.5 million), Khulna (over 600,000) and Rajshahi (nearly 325,000). [1a] 89% of the population are located in the countryside. [3c] Bengalis comprise 98% of the country's population, with the remaining 2% comprising 250,000 Biharis and less than 1 million tribals. The 1981 census classified 86.6% of the population as Muslims, 12.1% as caste Hindus and scheduled castes, and the remainder as Buddhists, Christians and tribals. In 1988, Islam was established as the state religion. [1b]

2.3 The state language is Bangla and is spoken by about 95% of the population. [1b] Biharis speak Urdu, and the tribal populations in the Chittagong Hill Tracts use various dialects. English is also used in commerce and administration. [3a]

3. ECONOMY

3.1 Bangladesh is a very poor country. The economy is market-based, although the Government owns all the utilities, most transport companies, and many large manufacturing and distribution firms. Efforts to improve governance and economic growth through reform have been largely unsuccessful and have been blocked by bureaucratic intransigence, vested economic interests, endemic corruption, and political polarisation. Periodic natural disasters also hamper development. [2a] Foreign investment, particularly in the gas and electricity sectors, earnings from export, remittances from workers overseas, and foreign aid are important sources of national income. [2a]

3.2 The country is plagued with corruption and half the population lives below the United Nations poverty line. Rates of malnutrition and per capita income are amongst the worst in Asia. It is estimated that around a third of the 70 million workforce is unemployed. [20i] Slightly more than half of all children are malnourished. [2a]

3.3 The approximate rate of exchange on 1 September 2003 was £1 = 92 Bangladesh taka. [22]

BANGLADESH COUNTRY REPORT

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COUNTRY INFORMATION & POLICY UNIT

HISTORY

Part I

Part II

4. HISTORY

Pre-independence: 1947 - 1971

4.1 Present-day Bangladesh was originally one of the five provinces comprising Pakistan, created following the partition of the Indian sub-continent in August 1947. Known as East Pakistan, the province was formed from the former Indian province of East Bengal and the Sylhet district of Assam. [1a]

4.2 East Pakistan became dissatisfied with the distant central government in West Pakistan, and the situation

was exacerbated in 1952 when Urdu was declared Pakistan's official language. Discontent continued in the eastern wing, mainly due to under representation in the administration and armed forces. The leading political party of East Pakistan, the Awami League (AL), subsequently demanded autonomy from the West. [1a]

4.3 A general election in December 1970 gave the AL an overwhelming victory in the East and thus a majority in Pakistan's National Assembly. A dialogue between the Pakistan Government and the AL broke down abruptly. On 25 March 1971, the Pakistani Army cracked down on the Bengalis in East Pakistan in response to their demand for an immediate session of the newly formed parliament, withdrawal of martial law and hand-over of power to the majority party AL. Pakistan President, General Yahya Khan, outlawed the AL and arrested its leader Sheikh Mujibur Rahman. Civil war immediately followed and the independence of the People's Republic of Bangladesh was proclaimed on 26 March 1971. [11f]

4.4 Resistance continued from the Liberation Army of East Bengal (the Mukti Bahini), a group of irregular fighters who launched a major offensive in November 1971. As a result, an estimated 9.5 million refugees crossed into India. On 4 December 1971 India declared war on Pakistan, with Indian forces supporting the Mukti Bahini. Pakistan surrendered to the allied forces of Bangladesh and India on 16 December 1971 and Bangladesh achieved its independence, quickly achieving international recognition. [1a]

1972 - 1982

4.5 Sheikh Mujibur became Bangladesh's first Prime Minister in January 1972. A general election for the country's first parliament ('Jatiya Sangsad') was held in March 1973: the AL won 292 of the 300 directly elective seats. Internal stability was however threatened by opposition groups resorting to terrorism. [1a]

4.6 In January 1975, a presidential government and one-party rule replaced the parliamentary government; Sheikh Mujibur became President, assuming absolute power. [1a][11f] However, Mujibur and members of his family were assassinated in a right wing coup (led by Islamist army officers) in August 1975. Martial law was then declared and political parties banned. A subsequent counter-coup on 3 November 1975 brought Khalid Musharaf, a pro-Indian commander of the Dhaka garrison, to power. This proved to be extremely short-lived, as a third coup on 7 November 1975 overthrew Musharaf and power was assumed under a neutral non-party government, with Major General Ziaur Rahman (General Zia) taking precedence. [1a]

4.7 Political parties were again legalised in July 1976. General Zia assumed the presidency in April 1977. In the parliamentary elections of February 1979, Zia's Bangladesh Nationalist Party (BNP) won 207 of the 300 directly elective seats in the Jatiya Sangsad. A new Prime Minister was appointed in April 1979, and martial law repealed. The state of emergency was revoked in November 1979. [1a]

4.8 Zia was assassinated on 30 May 1981, during an attempted military coup. Political instability ensued and Vice President Abdus Sattar was nominated President. Sattar (finding it difficult to retain civilian control) formed a National Security Council in January 1982, led by Chief of the Army Staff, Lieutenant-General Hossain Mohammad Ershad. On 24 March 1982 Ershad seized power in a bloodless coup. Martial law was again declared, with Ershad as Chief Martial Law Administrator (although in October 1982 Ershad changed his title to Prime Minister), aided by a military Council of Advisers. [1a]

1983 - 1990

4.9 Although the government's economic policies achieved some success, increasing demands for a return to democracy ensued throughout 1983. The two principal opposition groups that emerged were an eight-party alliance, headed by a faction of the AL under Sheikh Hasina (daughter of the late Sheikh Mujibur) and a seven-party group, led by a faction of the BNP under former President Sattar and Begum Khaleda Zia (widow of General Zia). In September 1983 the two groups formed an alliance: the Movement for the Restoration of Democracy. In November 1983, permission was given for the resumption of political activity and a new political party, the Jana Dal (People's Party) was formed to support Ershad as a presidential candidate. Ershad declared himself President on 11 December 1983. [1a]

4.10 Throughout 1984 the country experienced strikes, political demonstrations, the postponing of the country's local, presidential and parliamentary elections and demands by the opposition for the repealing of martial law. [1a]

4.11 In January 1985 a new Council of Ministers was formed, composed almost entirely of military officers and excluding all members of the Jana Dal (in response to the opposition parties' demands for a neutral government during the pre-election). However, President Ershad refused to relinquish power to an interim government. The National Front (NF), a new five-party political alliance, (comprising the Jana Dal, the United People's Party, the Gonotantrik Party, the Bangladesh Muslim League and a breakaway section of the BNP) was established in September 1985 to promote government policies. [1a]

4.12 The ten-month ban on political activity was lifted in January 1986, and the NF formally became a single pro-government entity: the Jatiya Party (National Party). Although smaller opposition parties participated in the parliamentary elections in May 1986 the elections were boycotted by the BNP. The Jatiya Party won 153 of the 300 directly elective seats in the Jatiya Sangsad. Mizanur Rahman Chowdhury, the former General-Secretary of the Jatiya Party, was appointed Prime Minister in July 1986. [1a]

4.13 Ershad joined the Jatiya Party in September 1986, being elected as chairman of the party. In the presidential election of October 1986 (which was boycotted by both the BNP and AL) Ershad received 22 million votes. In November 1986, the Jatiya Sangsad approved indemnity legislation (legalising the military regime's actions since March 1982). Ershad then repealed martial law and formed a new Council of Ministers, including four MPs from the AL. [1a]

4.14 Dissension from the opposition continued throughout 1987 and President Ershad declared a nation-wide state of emergency on 27 November of that year. In December 1987, after twelve opposition members had resigned and the 73 AL members had agreed to do likewise, Ershad dissolved the Jatiya Sangsad. The Jatiya Party won a large majority of seats in the parliamentary elections of 3 March 1988. Later that month, Moudud Ahmed, an ally of Ershad, was appointed Prime Minister. Ershad repealed the state of emergency in April 1988. [1a]

4.15 Violence, anti-government demonstrations and strikes occurred throughout the country in 1990. Ershad re-proclaimed a state of emergency on 27 November 1990, and later resigned on 4 December 1990, simultaneously revoking the state of emergency (again), and dissolving the Jatiya Sangsad. The newly appointed Vice President, Shahabuddin Ahmed, assumed the responsibilities of acting President, and was placed at the head of a neutral caretaker government. In the week following his resignation, Ershad was placed under house arrest. [1a]

1991 - 1999

4.16 On 27 February 1991, the BNP alliance won an overall majority at the parliamentary elections. Later, following discussion with the Jamaat-e-Islami (JI), the BNP ensured a small working majority in the Jatiya Sangsad, and Begum Khaleda Zia assumed office as Prime Minister. Abdur Rahman Biswas was elected as the new President on 8 October 1991. In August 1992, the government survived an AL-led parliamentary motion of no confidence. [1a]

4.17 In January 1994, the AL won the mayoralties of Dhaka and Chittagong. However, a by-election success in March 1994 revealed the strength of the BNP elsewhere. All opposition members of the Jatiya Sangsad resigned en masse in December 1994. Nonetheless the Prime Minister, with her party's parliamentary majority, pledged to maintain constitutional government. On 24 November 1995, the Prime Minister requested that the Jatiya Sangsad be dissolved pending the outcome of the next general election. Although opposition persisted, Begum Khaleda Zia's administration continued in office in an acting capacity. [1a]

4.18 The general election, postponed until 15 February 1996, was boycotted by all of the main opposition parties. Consequently, the BNP won 205 of the 207 legislative seats declared. However, the opposition refused to recognise the legitimacy of the polls and announced the launch of a non co-operation movement against the government. Finally, the Prime Minister agreed to hold fresh elections under neutral auspices. [1a]

4.19 Begum Khaleda Zia and her government resigned from their posts on 30 March 1996 after making the 13th amendment of the Constitution to ensure a non-party caretaker government would hold the general election, and the Jatiya Sangsad was subsequently dissolved. President Biswas appointed Muhammad Habibur Rahman as acting Prime Minister. Notwithstanding an unsuccessful military coup on 20 May 1996, a further general election was held on 12 June 1996: the AL won 146 of the 300 elective seats in the Jatiya Sangsad. An understanding was rapidly reached between the AL and the Jatiya Party (whose major interest was the release of Ershad). [1a]

4.20 Sheikh Hasina was sworn in as the new Prime Minister on 23 June 1996. Her Council of Ministers incorporated one member from the Jatiya Party and included a number of retired officials and army officers. On 23 July 1996, Shahabuddin Ahmed was elected as Bangladesh's new Head of State. [1a]

4.21 Upon assuming power, Sheikh Hasina vowed to bring to justice those responsible for the assassination of her father, Sheikh Mujibur Rahman. In November 1996, the Jatiya Sangsad voted unanimously to repeal the indemnity law that had been enacted in 1975 to protect the perpetrators of the military coup in that year. The BNP and the JI however boycotted the vote. [1a]

4.22 Ex-President Ershad was released from prison on bail in January 1997. Agitational politics continued throughout the year. The trial of twenty people accused of direct involvement in Sheikh Mujibur's assassination began in March 1997. [1a]

4.23 On 30 August 1997 the BNP, inflamed by a fresh argument over the murder of Sheikh Mujibur Rahman, recommenced its boycott of the Jatiya Sangsad. [4a] In November 1997 the BNP, backed by its allies including the JI, led general strikes in Dhaka and Chittagong. These resulted in clashes with the AL and subsequent killings and injuries. [4b]

4.24 In December 1997 the AL government signed an historic peace accord to end the insurgency in the Chittagong Hill Tracts. [1a] [4c] Opposition to the treaty from the BNP swiftly ensued. [1a][4d] However on 10 February 1998 the Shanti Bahini guerrillas formally surrendered their arms to the government, marking an end to the 25-year insurgency. [4e]

4.25 The ruling coalition split on 15 March 1998 when the minority Jatiya Party announced that it was leaving the 'national consensus' government. [5b] [11f] Ershad remained charged with sixteen offences, all of which were filed during the caretaker government (1990-91) and BNP rule (1991-96). These offences mostly concerned the misappropriation of government funds (amongst other corruption charges.) [11f]

4.26 The BNP returned to the Jatiya Sangsad on 9 March 1998, following the signing of a memorandum of understanding between it and the ruling AL. [5b] However the BNP walked out of the Jatiya Sangsad on 12 April 1998, in protest against four bills concerning the December 1997 Chittagong Hill Tracts Peace Accord. [5c] Nonetheless, the Jatiya Sangsad passed the four bills at the beginning of May 1998. [5d]

4.27 A new anti-government alliance was formed on 20 December 1998 between Begum Khaleda Zia's BNP and the leaders of the Jamaat-e-Islami and the Jatiya Party (the latter had initially supported the AL government after the June 1996 election). It had been reported earlier on 15 December 1998 that the Jatiya Party had linked up with seven smaller parties to agitate against the government. [5g]

4.28 Two bombs exploded at a music and culture festival in the town of Jessore on 6 March 1999, killing at least eight people and injuring some 150 others. The president of the group organising the festival (the Udichi Shilpi Gosthi) blamed the bombing on Islamic fundamentalists. [5h]

4.29 General Ershad was prevented from leaving the country in November 1999. This came the day after his Jatiya Party counterpart and former Prime Minister Kazi Zafar Ahmed was sentenced in absentia to fifteen years imprisonment for corruption. Ershad's conviction for corruption was under appeal at the time. [20c]

2000 - the present

4.30 In July 2000 twenty-four people were charged with the March 1999 Jessore bombing, including a former opposition MP. Police suspected a link between the bombing and the murder of prominent investigative journalist Shamsur Rahman the same month. Rahman had exposed the link between organised crime and politics, and police suspected that his murder was a bid to intimidate witnesses in the bombing case. [20d]

4.31 The ruling Awami League began a campaign against the Jamaat-e-Islami's student wing - the Islami Chhatra Shibir - following the murder of eight pro-AL students in Chittagong in July 2000. [4j] Following this there was an attempt on the Prime Minister's life, when a bomb was detected accidentally near Kotalipara a day ahead of her scheduled visit. Ruling party leaders were quick to associate the BNP-led opposition with the incident. [12d]

4.32 Political tensions heightened further on 6th August 2000 when police used lathi-charges, teargas and rubber bullets to disperse an opposition alliance rally in front of the BNP central office. [12d]

4.33 There were violent clashes in February 2001 following the arrest of radical Muslim leader Maulana Azizul Haq of the hard line Islami Oikya Jote (IOJ) party, who was charged with the murder of a policeman during a general strike called by the Islamic parties. The violence followed a court ruling banning Islamic edicts (or fatwas). [20f] In the same month in Dhaka four people and a policeman were killed and dozens wounded in violence between ruling party and opposition activists during a general strike. [20g]

4.34 On 15 July 2001 a caretaker government was sworn in to organise new elections, following a violent two-day transition in which twelve people were killed. Former chief justice Latifur Rahman was appointed to head the interim administration, following the first time the country's assembly had served out a full five-year term.

Rahman's government was to be responsible to President Ahmed who was to hold supreme powers during the interim period. [10c]

4.35 In late September 2001, a bomb blast in Dhaka killed at least eight members of the Awami League as the hostile atmosphere in the run up to the general election heightened. In response to the escalating tension the caretaker government deployed more than 50,000 troops to quell the violence. [20h]

4.36 The general election proceeded on 1 October 2001, although voting was suspended in several constituencies owing to violence. [1a] The entire election campaign had been characterised by violence. At least 140 people were killed in feuding between the AL and BNP, while six died on the polling day. [5f] The Awami League claimed that voting had been manipulated as it became clear that the opposition alliance, led by the BNP, had won an overwhelming majority of 300 directly elective seats in the Jatiya Sangsad. However, more than 300 international monitors declared the poll to have been free and fair. [1a][5f]

4.37 On 10 October 2001, Begum Khaleda Zia was sworn in as Prime Minister. At the end of October 2001, the newly elected members of parliament representing the opposition AL took oath of office, but refused to join the opening session of the Jatiya Sangsad in continuing protest against what they considered a rigged election. [1a]

Sheikh Hasina announced that the newly elected AL members would continue to boycott the Jatiya Sangsad (the unicameral legislature) until the new coalition government stopped its "repression" of AL members and minority communities. [5f]

4.38 In March 2002, all 58 AL legislators threatened to submit resignation of their seats in the Jatiya Sangsad. This threat was spurned by the introduction by the Prime Minister of a bill repealing an earlier act that had made mandatory the display in public offices of portraits of Sheikh Hasina's father, Sheikh Mujibur Rahman. [5g] The AL boycott of the Jatiya Sangsad continued until June 2002. [4k]

4.39 On 21 June 2002, President Bardruddoza Chowdhury, who had been elected President on 14 November 2001, resigned under pressure from the ruling BNP after he had failed to visit the grave of Maj-Gen Ziaur Rahman on the anniversary of the latter's assassination in 1981. Rahman was the husband of the present BNP Prime Minister Khaleda Zia and the founder of the ruling BNP. The AL opposition and other observers regarded Chowdhury's resignation as unconstitutional. [5h] The Awami League members demanded a general discussion on the resignation of the President but the Speaker of the Jatiya Sangsad disallowed any discussion on the subject. [4p] On 5 September 2002, Iajuddin Ahmed, a retired professor from Dhaka University, was elected the new president. [20s]

4.40 On 30 August 2002, a convoy of cars carrying Sheikh Hasina came under fire. The AL spokesman blamed the BNP Government for the attack. [20r]

4.41 The Government of Prime Minister Khaleda Zia, facing criticism for the rising wave of crime and deteriorating law and order in the country, launched "Operation Clean Heart" on 17 October 2002. [7k] Operation Clean Heart involved national deployment of nearly 40,000 soldiers, in all the major cities, to help the authorities restore law and order, arrest "listed criminals" and recover illegal firearms. [20w][20x][20y] [21c] Several members of the ruling Bangladesh Nationalist Party and the opposition Awami League were detained for their alleged links with criminals. [20w][7k]

4.42 On 9 January 2003, Bangladeshi authorities ordered a partial pull out of soldiers from this controversial anti-crime operation and ordered troops to return to their barracks. However, soldiers remained in six towns and cities, including Dhaka and Chittagong, to assist the civilian administrations if required. [20z] On 19 February 2003, the Government again confirmed redeployment of the army in six divisional headquarters to assist law enforcement agencies in combating crime. [21a] This time, the operation was on a smaller scale and the army was instructed not to arrest any suspects but to hand the criminals over to the police. [20ab]

4.43 During Operation Clean Heart, more than 11,000 people were arrested, including 2,500 listed criminals and members of Prime Minister Khaleda Zia's BNP and the opposition, hundreds of weapons were seized, and 40 people, (31 according to the US Department of State Report) died after soldiers detained them. [20z] [20y][2c][20ab][11e]

4.44 On 9 January 2003, President Iajuddin Ahmed signed an order granting the soldiers legal immunity with immediate effect. [20y] President Ahmed said the government regretted the deaths, but had no alternative to rewarding the soldiers who had helped the authorities restore law and order. [20x] Amid angry protests by the opposition, in February 2003, the Bangladesh Parliament passed the controversial indemnity bill titled, "Joint Drive Force Indemnity Ordinance 2003" to give legal protection to the army-led anti-terrorism operation. The

Law Minister Mr Ahmed announced that the indemnity would protect the members of the armed forces from facing the civil justice system. At the same time, they would remain under the purview of their own laws. [21b]

4.45 On 10 March 2003, a general strike against rising prices, crime and the privatisation of state-owned companies affected all major cities in Bangladesh. The strike was called by an alliance of eleven communist and left wing parties, supported by the Awami League. [20ac]

4.46 On 12 March 2003, following a series of bomb attacks in the city of Khulna, the police arrested almost 200 people for questioning. [20ad] On 12 March 2003, police arrested five members of the hard line Islamist group Jamaat ul-Mujahideen who were suspected of a number of explosions in the country. [20ae]

4.47 Staggered polls for local elections to 4,267 local councils took place from late January to 16 March 2003. The elections were officially held on a non-party basis, but political parties indirectly nominated candidates to ensure a foothold at grass roots level. A total of 198,704 candidates contested the local council seats, including 42,250 women vying for 2,684 seats reserved for them. [15] The local elections were violent and by 17 February 2003, at least 25 people had reportedly been killed. [20aa]

4.48 On 25 August 2003, the president of the AL in the city of Khulna was shot dead. The banned left-wing Purbo Banglar Communist Party (Janajuddha) claimed responsibility. The killing sparked a riot by AL supporters who attacked offices of the ruling BNP. The BNP denied any responsibility and ministers condemned the killing. [20ah] Also in late August 2003, unidentified assailants killed another AL leader, this time in Dhaka. Police said they considered the shooting to be a criminal act caused by what they called business rivalries. [20ai] A bomb attack in Khulna on the offices of the AL in September 2003 killed another AL party leader and injured 10 other people. [20aj]

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COUNTRY INFORMATION & POLICY UNIT

STATE STRUCTURES

Part I

Part II

Part III

5. STATE STRUCTURES

The Constitution

5.1 A new Constitution for the People's Republic of Bangladesh came into effect on 16 December 1972. The 1972 Constitution based its fundamental principles on nationalism, socialism, democracy and secularism. The Constitution aims to establish a society free from exploitation in which the rule of law, fundamental human rights and freedoms, justice and equality are to be secured by all citizens. [1a]

5.2 All citizens are equal before the law and have a right to its protection. Arbitrary arrest or detention, discrimination based on race, age, sex, birth, caste or religion, and also forced labour are all prohibited under the Constitution. Subject to the law, public order and morality, every citizen has freedom of movement, assembly and association. The constitution also aims to guarantee freedom of conscience, speech, press and religious worship. [1a]

5.3 The Constitution was amended in 1977 to substitute Islam for secularism. A further amendment in 1988 established Islam as the state religion. In August 1991 the Jatiya Sangsad approved an amendment, ending sixteen years of presidential rule and restoring the prime minister as executive leader (under the previous system both the prime minister and the Council of Ministers were answerable to the president). Apart from the Ershad-imposed period of martial law from 24 March 1982 until 10 November 1986, the Constitution has remained in place. [1a]

Citizenship and Nationality

5.4 The Bangladesh Citizenship (Temporary Provisions) Order 1972 introduced the citizenship laws after the country's independence. Article 2 of the Order stipulates that anyone who was born in territories now comprised in Bangladesh or whose father or grandfather was born in these territories and who was a permanent resident in these territories on the 25th March 1971, and continues to be resident, is deemed to be a Bangladeshi citizen. [18a] According to Article 2A, a person to whom the above article applies but who is resident in the United Kingdom shall be deemed to continue to be permanent resident of Bangladesh. The Government may notify, in the official Gazette, any person or categories of persons to whom this Article shall not apply. [18a]

5.5 Any person who owes, affirms or acknowledges, expressly or by conduct, allegiance to a foreign state, or is notified under the provisions of Article 2A, does not qualify for Bangladeshi citizenship. [18a] The Government may grant citizenship of Bangladesh to any person who is a citizen of any state in Europe, North America or Australia or any other state. [18b]

5.6 The Government will consider an application for citizenship from an applicant who is a foreign woman and married to a Bangladeshi citizen and has resided in Bangladesh for 2 years, or from an applicant who has resided in Bangladesh for a period of 5 years. [18b]

POLITICAL SYSTEM

Government

5.7 Bangladesh is a parliamentary democracy, with broad powers exercised by the Prime Minister. The Prime Minister Khaleda Zia, leader of the Bangladesh Nationalist Party (BNP) came to power in elections of 1 October 2001. There is an active political opposition, although violence is a pervasive feature of politics. [2c] The role of the President, who is elected by the Jatiya Sangsad (Parliament) for a five-year term, is essentially that of a titular Head of State. The Prime Minister, who heads the Council of Ministers, holds executive power. The President appoints the Prime Minister, and, on the latter's recommendation, other ministers.

5.8 Jatiya Sangsad (Parliament) is a unicameral legislature. Members of the Jatiya Sangsad are directly elected on the basis of universal adult franchise from single territorial constituencies. Persons aged eighteen and over are entitled to vote. [1a] The Jatiya Sangsad (Parliament) comprises 300 members who are elected by universal suffrage from the designated constituencies. Originally Article 65(3) of the Constitution provided for 15 reserved seats for female members of parliament for a 10-year period. The elected MP's elected the female members. In 1978, a Martial Law proclamation increased the number of reserved seats for females to 30 and extended the tenure of the seats to 15 years. A 1990 amendment further extended this provision for another 10 years, to the year 2000. With the dissolution of the 7th Jatiya Sangsad in 2001, the provision of reserved seats for female members of parliament came to an end. There are no reserved seats for females in the present 8th Jatiya Sangsad. Six female members of parliament, 2 BNP, 2 AL, 1 JP (E), sit in the current 8th Jatiya Sangsad but they were all elected directly from their constituencies. [11d] The Jatiya Sangsad serves a five-year term, subject to dissolution. [1a]

Public Safety Act (PSA)

5.32 In response to a deteriorating law and order situation, Parliament passed the restrictive new Public Safety Act (PSA) in January 2000; the law became effective in February 2000. The PSA established special tribunals to hear cases under the act and made such offences non-bailable. Opposition leaders expressed fears that the law would be used to arrest political opponents of the ruling party, as the law, like the SPA, allows police to circumvent normal procedures designed to prevent arbitrary arrest. [2a] In April 2002, the Parliament scrapped the PSA enacted by the Awami League in January 2000. The BNP alleged widespread Awami League government misuse of PSA to harass and detain political opponents. [2c]

Pre-trial Detention

5.33 The court system suffers from a backlog of cases, which produces long pre-trial delays. Government sources report that the period between detention and trial averages 6 months, but human rights groups have reported cases of pre-trial detention lasting several years. [2c][8b]

Bail

5.34 There is a system of bail for criminal offences. Bail is granted commonly for both violent and non-violent crimes. Some provisions in law preclude granting of bail. The Women and Children Repression Prevention Act, does not permit grant of bail to those individuals arrested under its provisions for the initial investigation period of up to 90 days. [2a][2c] Some human rights groups expressed concern that the non-bailable period of detention was an effective tool for exacting personal vengeance. [2c]

Safe Custody

5.35 There is a practice of placing women, juveniles and children in "safe custody" in jails or prisons under certain circumstances. Rape victims, child prostitutes, children fleeing abusive homes and witnesses to murder and other serious crimes (if their presence is necessary for a criminal investigation) are among those who can be placed in safe custody. Human rights groups claim that "safe custody" is a form of punishment, and that women are in prison with convicted prisoners and treated as if charged with or convicted of an offence. Human rights groups also argue that there is no basis in law for "safe custody" and for several years activists have been trying to have the practice abolished. [3f]

Death Penalty

5.36 Bangladesh retains the death penalty. After more than three years, the Government resumed executions by hanging 2 men in February 2001. In April 2001, the High Court also upheld the death sentences of the 12 army officers, accused of killing Sheikh Mujibur Rahman and his family. [7g] In June 2003, three people were sentenced to death for the murder of a teenage girl, marking the 30th death sentence handed down by Bangladesh's special courts since they were set up eight months previously. All those convicted by the special courts can appeal to higher courts. According to Amnesty International, at least 87 people were sentenced to death in 2002, although no executions were reported to have been carried out. [23c]

Internal Security

5.37 The internal security establishment in Bangladesh consists of the police and four auxiliary forces: the paramilitary Bangladesh Rifles (BDR), the Armed Police, the Ansars and the Village Defence Party. However, it is the police and the two paramilitary forces, the BDR and Ansars, who are primarily responsible for maintaining law and order. The police force is divided into gazetted and subordinate ranks, roughly analogous to commissioned and non-commissioned officers in the military. While the gazetted officers are relatively well trained, well-paid and occupy important positions within the bureaucracy, the lower ranks are relatively poorly trained, poorly equipped, poorly paid and overworked. [3f]

5.38 The Police are accountable to the executive and are often reluctant to pursue investigations against persons affiliated with the ruling party. [2a] Police strategies for keeping pace with rising crime have been mainly limited to increasing police manpower. In 1997-98, police numbers had increased to the level of 93,073, from 58,999 in 1975-76. Initiatives such as community-based reforms in a few areas of Dhaka, Mymensingh and Jamalpur towns have been introduced. [8b]

Prisons and Prison Conditions

5.39 Prison conditions are extremely poor for most prisoners. According to one human rights organisation 148 persons died in prison and police custody during 2002. Credible sources indicate that poor conditions were at least a contributing factor in many of these deaths. At the end of 2002 Dhaka Central Jail (DCJ) reportedly housed approximately 11,500 prisoners in a facility with a capacity of just over 2,600. [2c] In July 2001, large numbers of people were detained during a drive to recover unlawful weapons, forcing prisoners to have to take turns to lie down to sleep. [7g] By law, juveniles are required to be detained separately from adults. However due to lack of facilities in many areas, in practice many are housed with adult prisoners. [2c]

5.40 The treatment of prisoners is not equal. There are three classes of cells: A, B, and C. Common criminals and low-level political workers are generally held in C cells which often have dirt floors, no furnishings and poor quality food. The use of restraining devices on prisoners in these cells is common. Conditions in A and B cells are markedly better - A cells are reserved for prominent prisoners. [2c]

5.41 In general the Government does not permit visits by independent human rights monitors. Government-appointed committees of prominent private citizens in each prison locality monitor prisons monthly, but do release their findings. District judges also visit prisons occasionally, but rarely disclose their findings. [2a][2c]

Military Service

5.42 Conscription does not exist in Bangladesh. The 1952 Bangladesh Army Act does provide for the possible introduction of compulsory military service. There are no known legal provisions for conscientious objection. [13] The voluntary recruitment age is 16 and there are indications that 3% of government armed forces are under 18. [35]

Medical Services

5.43 The Government of Bangladesh has been operating a National Integrated Population and Health Programme (NIPHP), or Health and Population Sector Programme (HPSP) according to WHO [14a], for the period 1998-2003, which targets the reform of the health service. [33] The health policy is directed at improving equity and accessibility to the Essential Services Package (ESP). [14a] Since 1997, USAID has funded the NIPHP employing a network of technical assistance organisations and local NGO's to deliver the Government's ESP. [17]

5.44 A report on poverty in Bangladesh carried out by the World Bank indicates that the poor receive deficient medical care from the public health service and that they are forced to turn to private doctors instead. Public hospitals charge high fees but do not provide the service. Many people reported that they had to buy an entry coupon to enter the hospitals. Furthermore, hospital attendants fail to offer the medicines that should be distributed free of charge. [34]

5.45 Prior to 1957, there were no psychiatric services in Bangladesh. The first mental hospital opened in 1957. At present, mental health care is provided at the primary level by primary care physicians and health workers, at the secondary level by the district hospital, though only one hospital is equipped to provide the services and at tertiary level by teaching hospitals. [14b]

Educational System

5.46 After independence in 1971, the Bangladesh Constitution recognised the need for basic education as a fundamental human right. Provision of such education was thought to be a state responsibility and the state nationalised 36,000 private schools. [26]

5.47 The education system in Bangladesh comprises three branches. Bangla schools are the state schools where Bangla is the main medium of teaching. Alongside the national Bangla education system there are also the privately run English medium and the Religious schools. Students have the right to attend the English medium schools where all the subjects are taught in English except for the Bangal courses and religious subjects, which are taught in Bangla and Arabic. [27] The religious branch, or the Madrasas, is organised by the Islamic communities and offers an alternative Islamic education in Arabic. [26]

5.48 The government provides free schooling for children of both sexes for eight years. Primary education is compulsory and begins at six years of age and lasts for five years. [26] Secondary education begins at the age of eleven and lasts for seven years. [1b]

5.49 In 1999, the indigenous people's association, representing the Santal minority, opened Bangladesh's first school teaching the national curriculum in the Santal language. [1b]

5.50 There are 11 state universities, including an agriculture university, and one engineering and technology university. There is also an Islamic university. [1b]

5.51 Literacy rates are approximately 29% for women and 52% for men. [2c]

5.9 The results of the general election of 1st October 2001 were as follows:

Bangladesh Nationalist Party	193
Awami League	62

Jamat-e-Islami	17
Islami Jatio Oikkya Front	14
Bangladesh Jatio Party (N-F)	4
Islamic Oikkya Jote	2
Jatio Party (Manju)	1
Others	7

[16]

The winning coalition consisted of the BNP, the Jamat-e-Islami, the Bangladesh Jatio Party (N-F) and the Islamic Oikkya Jote. [1a]

Supervision of Elections

5.10 Under a 1996 constitutional amendment, general parliamentary elections are presided over by a caretaker government, led by the most recently retired Chief Justice of the Supreme Court. An Election Commission supervises elections for the presidency and Jatiya Sangsad. The Commission also delimits constituencies and prepares electoral rolls. It consists of a Chief Election Commissioner and other commissioners, as appointed by the President. The Election Commission is independent in the exercise of its functions. [1a] Elections are held by secret ballot on the basis of universal suffrage. [2a]

5.11 The Bangladesh Election Commission announced in April 1999 that it would issue identity cards to all voters. The secretary of the Commission said that some 60 million eligible voters will be issued with identity cards in the next election, and that ID cards would also have to be produced to obtain passports, travel documents, driving licences and for buying or selling land. [4h]

5.12 Following the October 2001 general election the defeated Awami League boycotted parliament amid claims of massive vote rigging. The Chief Election Commissioner dismissed these claims as "baseless", with internal and international monitors also insisting that the polling was free and fair. [20j]

Judiciary

5.13 The Constitution provides for an independent judiciary; however, under a longstanding "temporary" provision of the Constitution, the lower courts remain part of the executive and are subject to its influence. The higher levels of the judiciary display a significant degree of independence and often rule against the Government; however, lower judicial officers are reluctant to challenge government decisions and suffer from corruption. The Official Secrets Act of 1923 can protect corrupt government officials from public scrutiny, hindering the transparency and accountability of the Government at all levels. [2c]

5.14 The court system has two levels: the lower courts and the Supreme Court. Both hear civil and criminal cases. The lower courts consist of magistrates, who are part of the executive branch of government, and session and district judges who belong to the judicial branch. The Supreme Court is divided into two Sections, the High Court and the Appellate Court. The High Court hears original cases and reviews cases from the lower courts. The Appellate Court has jurisdiction to hear appeals of judgements, decrees, orders or sentences of the High Court. Rulings of the Appellate Court are binding on all other courts. [2c]

5.15 On 24 October 2002, President Iajuddin Ahmed signed an ordinance instituting a "Special Tribunal for Speedy Trial" system that would cover six major criminal offences. The new law deals with crimes including murder, rape, possession of illegal arms, narcotics and explosives, and hoarding. It was signed into law while Parliament was not in session, but was ratified in Parliament 14 November 2002 during an opposition walkout. Thirty cases were initially sent to the 'tribunals' for trial. The High Court issued a show cause notice concerning the constitutionality of the law on 15 December 2002. [2c]

5.16 Trials are public. The law provides the accused with the right to be represented by counsel, to review accusatory material, to call witnesses and to appeal against verdicts. [2c]

5.17 In September 1996 the government established an "expert committee" within the law ministry to develop proposals to further separate the judiciary from the executive. [3a] In June 2001, the Supreme Court reaffirmed a 1997 High Court order to separate the judiciary from the executive. The ruling declared which elements of the 1997 order could be implemented without constitutional amendment and ordered the Government to implement those elements within 8 weeks. The newly elected BNP Government formed a cabinet committee to develop implementation plans. However, the committee has made slow progress, drawing criticism from the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court. The appellate panel has extended the

period for implementation of its directives on several occasions at the request of the Government and the latest deadline for implementation was scheduled for 26 January 2003. [2c]

5.18 A major problem of the court system is the overwhelming backlog of cases, and trials are often marked by extended continuances while many accused persons remain in prison. These conditions and the corruption encountered in the judicial process, effectively prevent many persons from obtaining a fair trial or justice. Transparency International estimated that more than 60 per cent of the persons involved in court cases paid bribes to court officials. [2c]

5.19 Under the Constitution all citizens are equal before the law and have a right to its protection. [1a] The High Court Division of the Supreme Court is responsible for enforcing the fundamental rights guaranteed by the Constitution, including the right to equality before the law. Thus, for enforcement of rights pertaining to human security under the Constitution, one has to go to the High Court. However, because of the high costs involved, the poor and the vulnerable sections of society seldom access the legal process and ultimately the benefits of the fundamental rights conferred by the Constitution. [8b]

Informal Systems of Justice and Village Courts

5.20 According to a recent report by the United Nations Development Programme, about two-thirds of disputes do not enter the formal court process, instead they are either settled at a local level either by local leaders or a village court, or they remain unsettled. Local dispute-resolution mechanisms cover both civil and criminal cases.

The Salish (or informal) local mediation councils provide a traditional alternative to dispute resolution and comprise local leaders who either individually or in groups provide a forum for discussion and dispute resolution. The officials of village courts are usually the chairman and members of Union Parishad or the Local Government, who are powerful members of the local community. The village courts can be open to outside influences. The main sources of influence are local political leaders, community leaders, wealthy people and other influential individuals in the village. Women and the poor particularly favour this system because they feel comfortable about easy access to the resolution process. [8b]

Fatwas

5.21 Muslim clerics (including unqualified religious men) often issue Islamic edicts (or fatwas) on family disputes, whereby punishments vary from public naming and shaming to physical mutilation, flogging, stoning, and shaving of heads. [20g][7d] Only those Muftis (religious scholars) who have expertise in Islamic law can issue fatwas. Fatwas commonly deal with marriage, divorce, or mete out punishments for perceived moral transgressions. Most fatwas are issued in rural areas and against women. [7d] In January 2001, the Bangladesh High Court declared fatwas to be illegal, and thus sought to end the extrajudicial enforcement of penalties by religious leaders. [7d][2a] This ruling resulted in weeks of violent public protests. Several weeks later, the Appellate Court stayed the High Court ruling. [2a]

Alternative Dispute Resolution (ADR)

5.22 Due to the judicial system's million-case backlog, the Ministry of Law initiated a pilot program in the city of Comilla offering Alternative Dispute Resolution (ADR) in some civil cases. Citizens have the opportunity to have their cases mediated by persons with a background in law before filing their cases. According to Government sources, the pilot program, initiated in family courts in 15 districts in 2001, was very successful and popular among citizens. According to the Law, Justice, and Parliamentary Affairs Minister Moudud Ahmed, the program was to be extended to all the remaining 49 district family courts by the end of the year. [2c]

Legal Rights / Detention

5.23 The Constitution states that each person arrested shall be informed of the grounds of detention, provided access to a lawyer of his/her choice, and brought before a magistrate within 24 hours, and freed unless the magistrate authorises continued detention. [2c] However, the Constitution specifically allows preventive detention. In practice the authorities frequently violate these constitutional provisions, even in non-preventive cases. In an April 1999 ruling, a two-judged High Court panel criticised the police force for rampant abuse of detention laws and powers. [2a] In 2002, the Government continued to arrest and to detain persons arbitrarily, as well as to use national security legislation such as the SPA of 1974 to detain citizens without formal

charges or specific complaints being filed against them. [2c]

Preventive Detention and its Legislative Framework

5.24 The Code of Criminal Procedure (CCP) of 1898, the Special Powers Act (SPA) of 1974, and the new Law and Order Disruption Crimes Speedy Trials Act (STA) of 2002 constitute the legal framework that permits the police to enforce preventive detention. [2a][7c][2c] On April 2002, the Parliament scrapped the Public Safety Act (PSA) enacted by the Awami League in January 2000. [2c]

The Code of Criminal Procedure (CCP)

5.25 Section 107 of CCP permits preventive detention when the authorities deem there is strong likelihood of public disorder. Section 54 of CCP authorises any police officer to arrest "without an order from a magistrate or without a warrant.... any person. ...concerned in any cognisable offence, or against whom a reasonable complaint has been made or credible information has been received or a reasonable suspicion exists of his having been so concerned". Section 54 of the CCP lays down certain procedures to be observed once an arrest has been made. This includes that the accused must be produced before a magistrate within 24 hours, and that a magistrate must give prior permission if police want to hold a prisoner for longer. However, it is reported that despite these safeguards, Section 54 effectively allows the police to arrest anyone at any time for almost any reason, and is one of the most easily abused provisions in the Bangladesh legal system. [3f]

5.26 In the past, the Government has used Section 54 to harass and intimidate members of the political opposition and their families. Police sometimes detain opposition activists prior to and during general strikes without citing any legal authority, holding them until the event is over. [2c] As recently as September 2002, the police arrested hundreds of Awami League activists without an arrest warrant ahead of a general strike called by the Awami League. [7j] No data is available for detentions during 2002. However, on 23 December 2002 two benches of the High Court Division of the Supreme Court declared 138 detentions illegal and ordered the release of the detainees. All the detained persons were arrested under Section 54 and were being held under the SPA. [2c]

The Special Powers Act (SPA)

5.27 The Special Powers Act (SPA) of 1974 gives the government sweeping powers to detain any person for an initial period of up to 30 days without a formal charge or specific complaint, to prevent him or her performing a 'prejudicial act'. A prejudicial act is broadly defined as "any act... likely to prejudice... the sovereignty and defence of the country, national security, public order or the economic or financial interests of the state". [3f] The present Government (BNP) has pledged to repeal the SPA but continues to detain people under this law. [7h] According to a UN report, the SPA is the most favoured legal instrument of the Executive to detain criminals as well as political opponents. [8b]

5.28 Although the SPA provides detainees with limited safeguards against prolonged detention and arbitrary arrest, in practice the grounds for detention are often very vague. [3f] The Government or the magistrate must inform the detainee of the grounds for detention within 15 days, and the Government must approve the grounds for detention within 30 days or release the detainee. [2c] In practice, the detainees sometimes are held for longer periods without the Government stating or approving the grounds for detention. [2c]

5.29 Under the SPA, detainees are allowed to consult with lawyers, although usually not until a charge is filed. Detainees may receive visitors. In the past prominent prisoners were held incommunicado. [2c] It was claimed that the former government, instead of using the SPA, filed criminal cases against certain politicians in order to ensure that instead of spending time at party offices, they were spending time in court. [12e]

5.30 According to a September 2000 study by a parliamentary subcommittee, 98.8% of the 69,010 SPA detainees over a period of 26 years were released on orders from the High Court. The study asserted that SPA cases generally were so weak and vague that the court had no alternative but to grant bail. [2c]

The Law and Order Disruption Crimes Speedy Trial Act (STA) - 2002

5.31 A week after the repeal of the Public Safety Act (PSA), the Parliament passed the Law and Order Disruption Crimes Speedy Trial Act (STA) to remain in force for 2 years if not extended. It contains a provision

for the trial of those accused of certain crimes in special courts from 30 to 60 days after arrest. Unlike the PSA, the STA has a bail provision, but made it mandatory for the court to record the grounds for granting bail. As a safeguard against misuse of the law, it provided punishment for bringing false charges with jail terms from 2 to 5 years. In general there have not been allegations of widespread misuse of the STA. [2c]

BANGLADESH COUNTRY REPORT

OCTOBER 2003

COUNTRY INFORMATION & POLICY UNIT

6. HUMAN RIGHTS

6A. HUMAN RIGHTS ISSUES

Part I

Part II

6. HUMAN RIGHTS

6.A Human Rights Issues

Overview

6.1 Bangladesh is a party to a number of United Nations international human rights treaties. These are: the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (CESCR), date of accession 5 October 1998; the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (CCPR), date of accession 7 September 2000; the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination (CERD), date of accession 11 June 1979; the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW), date of accession 6 November 1984; the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW-OP), date of ratification 7 September 2000; the Convention Against Torture and other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (CAT), date of accession 5 October 1998; the Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC), date of ratification 3 August 1990; the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the involvement of children in armed conflict (CRC-OP-AC), date of ratification 7 September 2000; the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography (CRC-OP-SC), date of ratification 7 September 2000; and the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families (MWC), signatory only 7 October 1998. [8c]

6.2 Police brutality, torture, extrajudicial killings, violation of human rights of women and children, arbitrary arrests and detention, and violence and discrimination against the ethnic and religious minorities persisted in 2002. Deaths in custody more than doubled from 2001. Attacks on journalists and efforts to intimidate them by government officials and political party activists increased and both political parties, Awami League and the BNP, employed political violence, causing deaths and numerous injuries. [2c]

6.3 During her election campaign in September 2001, Prime Minister Begum Khaleda Zia (BNP) announced her intention to establish the National Human Rights Commission, the Office of Ombudsman, and an independent and autonomous Anti-Corruption Commission. She also committed herself to scrapping unpopular laws such as the Public Safety Act 2000. [6]

6.4 The Government generally permitted a wide variety of human rights groups to conduct their activities, but until February 2002 it had refused to register a local chapter of Amnesty International. [2a]

Police and the Abuse of Human Rights

6.5 The Home Affairs Ministry controls the police and paramilitary forces, which have primary responsibility for internal security. Police are often reluctant to pursue investigations against persons affiliated with the ruling party, and the Government frequently use the police for political purposes. There was widespread police corruption and lack of discipline in 2002. Security forces committed numerous serious human rights abuses and were rarely disciplined, even for the most egregious actions. Security forces committed a number of extrajudicial killings, and deaths in custody more than doubled from 2001. [2c]

6.6 According to one human rights organisation, 83 people died as a result of the use of lethal force by the police and other security forces during the 2002. Fifteen of those deaths occurred during the army-led anti-crime drive "Operation Clean Heart". An additional 148 deaths occurred in custody, 31 of those following arrest and interrogation by the army during Operation Clean Heart. Government statements regarding these deaths at first asserted that the deceased had died of heart attacks or of drowning while trying to escape. [2c]

Torture

6.7 The Constitution prohibits torture and cruel, inhuman, or degrading punishment, however, according to the US Department of State Report of 2002, police routinely use torture, beatings and other forms of abuse while interrogating suspects. [2c] According to Amnesty International, the use of torture has been widespread under successive governments, with little effort undertaken to suppress its practice. Human Rights groups in Bangladesh attribute this to political corruption, illiteracy, underdevelopment and poverty. Political parties have shown little interest in the human rights violations of non-members.

6.8 The poor are the least protected, while those with political connections to successive ruling parties have been the most protected. Some poor people have reportedly been tortured at the behest of landlords or local leaders in return for a bribe. Police, at the instigation of politicians also reportedly torture political opponents. Victims, however, may be members of the same party as the instigator. Local political leaders are the most frequent victims. [7c]

6.9 In response to a rising wave of crime and deteriorating law and order, on 17 October 2002, the Government of Bangladesh launched "Operation Clean Heart". As part of this operation, thousands of troops were deployed in all major cities, including Dhaka. [20w] On 23 October 2002, Amnesty International reported that over 2000 people had been arrested and at least five people had died in custody. More than a dozen detainees had also been sent to hospitals with severe injuries reportedly caused by beatings while in army custody. [7k]

6.10 Amnesty International also claim that new laws to combat law and order problems have served to increase the number of torture victims. One such legislation is Section 54 of Bangladesh Code of Criminal Procedure (BCCP), which allows the police to arrest anyone without a warrant to and keep them in detention for 24 hours. Other legislation which in practice facilitates torture includes the Special Powers Act of 1974, which provides for detention without charge of a prisoner for an indefinite period. [7c]

Politically-motivated detentions

6.11 According to human rights observers, the law enforcement agencies- the police - are frequently used for political purposes. [6] According to Amnesty International, in September 2002, several hundred activists of the opposition Awami League were detained by the police under legislation, which allows arrest without warrant, ahead of a general strike by the Awami League. [7j]

6.12 On 28 February 2002, A.F.M. Bahauddin Nasim, aide to the leader of the Awami League Sheikh Hasina, was arrested. Nasim's lawyers claimed Nasim suffered severe torture while in police and army custody, including having his hands and feet tied, his head covered, and being hung upside down and spun. The police also allegedly beat Nasim on various parts of his body with glass bottles filled with hot water and administered electric shocks. Originally arrested under Section 54, the Government filed numerous charges against Nasim in an effort to keep him jailed for as long as possible. On 30 December 2002, the High Court declared his detention illegal and ordered his release. [2c]

Police Impunity

6.13 Most police abuses go unpunished and the resulting climate of impunity remains a serious obstacle to ending police abuse and extrajudicial killings. [2c] According to the 2001 report by Transparency International

Bangladesh, bribery, abuse of power and intimidation are the main means of corruption by the police. [4o]

6.14 In April 2002, the Government tried to stop the disclosure of information on detention and torture of Bahauddin Nasim, the private secretary to the opposition leader Sheikh Hasina, to the High Court. On 3 April 2002, the High Court ordered the Investigation Officer to disclose on whose authority and where Bahauddin Nasim had been detained and tortured. On 8 April 2002, the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court in response to an appeal from the Government issued a "stay order", which prevented the police authorities from carrying out the High Court directive until 22 April 2002 and also prevented a new medical board to examine the victim. Amnesty International has criticised the Bangladesh Government for its attempt to stop further investigation into the alleged torture, which reinforces a climate of impunity. [7i]

6.15 However, in some cases the authorities took action against the police. In May 2001, the High Court confirmed the death sentence of three policemen convicted of rape and killing of a 14-year-old girl in 1995. In March 1999, four policemen were charged with manslaughter after a body was found in the rooftop water tank of the Detective Branch in Dhaka. [2a]

6.16 In March 2003, four soldiers of the Bangladesh Army were found guilty of breaking military discipline, collecting money forcibly, lying and detaining persons illegally during Operation Clean Heart. A three-member military court delivered judgement after a week-long trial and sentenced the four soldiers to prison sentences of 89 days to seven years. This was the first major disciplinary action against soldiers who violated human rights during Operation Clean Heart. Another eight police officers were to be prosecuted in a civil court on the same charges. [20af] Following the introduction of the "Joint Drive Force Indemnity Ordinance 2003" in February 2003, the military personnel are immune from prosecution in civil courts and can only be disciplined by military courts. [20ag][21b]

6.17 In April 2003, a special court known as a Speedy Trial Court sentenced eight police officers and a police informer to four years imprisonment for forcibly obtaining money during Operation Clean Heart. [20ag]

Rape in Custody

6.18 Rape of female detainees in prison or other official custody has been a problem. There were nonetheless no reports of this during 2001 and 2002, although it is unclear whether the situation has improved after public condemnation or whether rapes continue and are not being reported. [2a][2c] Police sometimes rape women who are not in custody. During the first 6 months of 2002, six such cases were documented. [2c]

Freedom of Speech and the Media

6.19 The Constitution provides for the freedom of speech, expression, and the press, subject to "reasonable restrictions" in the interest of security, friendly relations with foreign states, public order, decency and morality. However, there have been numerous examples of the Government limiting these rights in practice. [2c]

6.20 The press, numbering hundreds of daily and weekly publications, is a forum for a wide range of views. Newspaper ownership and content are not subject to direct government restriction, however, if the government chooses, it can influence journalists. Despite this proliferation of news articles, Reporters Sans Frontières (RSF), in their first publication of a worldwide index of countries according to their respect for press freedom, ranked the country 118 out of 139, stating that "armed rebel movements, militias, or political parties constantly endanger the lives of journalists. The state fails to do all it could to protect them and fight the immunity very often enjoyed by those responsible for such violence." According to RSF, during 2002, 244 journalists faced repression, compared to 162 in 2001, and 126 in 2000. [2c] Journalists are reportedly targeted and are victimised by vested interests, criminal gangs, and sometimes even by the police either acting on their own volition or on behalf of the people in power. The libel law is also used as a weapon against them. [4i]

6.21 On 22 November 2001, the leading journalist and writer Shahriar Kabir was detained and later charged with treason for his film documenting the attacks on the Hindu community that followed the election of October 2001. Human rights groups condemned his arrest as a move to curtail the journalist's right to free speech. [20i]

In July 2002, a journalist was severely beaten, in Lalmonirhat, allegedly by a group of ruling party activists who were enraged by his reports of their misdeeds. [4m] The Bangladesh Society for Enforcement of Human Rights (BSEHR) expressed concerns, in July 2002, over the torture of three journalists in Khulna. [4i]

6.22 On 13 March 2002, two members of staff of the non-governmental organisation, Proshika (A Centre for Human Development), were detained, under the provisions of the Special Powers Act, on allegations that they had been in possession of "documents" relating to attacks against members of the Hindu minority in Bangladesh. Amnesty International has expressed concern about the Bangladeshi government's observance

of its obligations under international human rights law to ensure the right to freedom of expression. [7h]

6.23 In August 2002, Bangladesh's only independent terrestrial broadcaster Ekushey television (ETV) went off the air after losing a legal battle over its broadcasting rights. ETV's licence was withdrawn after the ruling Bangladesh Nationalist Party and its Islamist allies complained that its programmes were biased against them and sympathised with the opposition Awami League. [20q]

6.24 In 2002-2003, the Bangladeshi authorities detained a number of journalists. Amnesty International declared these detainees prisoners of conscience and expressed serious concerns about the legal processes which all of these detainees have undergone. In every case the High Court declared their detentions illegal and either ordered immediate release or granted bail. However, the authorities reportedly disregarded the Court's rulings and delayed release of these prisoners. [7n][7m][7l]

6.25 Local journalists, in provinces, reportedly face harassment by the police, Islamist militants, or local ruling party leaders. [9b][9c] Shawkat Milton, the correspondent of the daily Janakantha in the southern city of Barisal went into hiding on 12 March 2003 to avoid arrest. In his reports, Milton had raised questions about the methods Mujibar Rahman Sarwar, a parliamentary leader of the ruling BNP party, had used in the mayoral elections in Barisal. The reports annoyed Sarwar and other local BNP leaders, who reacted by calling for Milton's arrest. [9b]

6.26 The Government and the militant Islamists also have targeted authors, playwrights and theatre producers. In August 2002, the authorities in Bangladesh banned "Wild Wind", the latest novel by the exiled feminist writer Taslima Nasreen, for its alleged anti-Islamic contents. Sale and distribution of its copies were announced to be illegal. [20p][2c] In October 2002, she was sentenced to one year in prison by a magistrate's court. [20v]

6.27 In September 2002, hundreds of militant Islamists protested against the theatre production of a play by the Hindu playwright Sambit Saha, in Faridpur. Protesters objected to the portrayal of the Prophet Mohammad in the play. In the face of continued protest, police arrested Sambit Saha and five other people involved in its production. [20u]

6.28 In June 2003, the Bangladesh Government said it was taking steps to give autonomy to state-run television and radio, while 29 private channels were seeking approval to go on air. As at June 2003 there were two private television channels, Channel 1 and ATN Bangla, with a third, National Television (NTV) due to go on air in July 2003. [23b]

6.29 In August 2003, Reporters Sans Frontières (RSF) stated that there had been over 130 attacks on press freedom since the start of 2003, including 51 physical attacks against journalists, 50 death threats, 13 arrests, 14 abusive lawsuits and prosecutions and 5 abductions. According to RSF, the ruling BNP or the police were involved in more than half of the incidents. [23d]

Freedom of Religion

6.30 The Constitution establishes Islam as the state religion but also stipulates the right - subject to law, public order, and morality- to practice the religion of one's choice. [2c] Freedom of religious worship is guaranteed under the Constitution. [1b] The Government respects this provision in practice. Religious organisations are not required to register with the Government, however, all NGO's, including religious organisations are required to register with the NGO Affairs Bureau. Approximately 88% of the population are Muslim. There are also Hindu, Christian, and Buddhist minorities. [2a] [1b]

6.31 Relations between the religious communities are generally amicable. Persons who practice different religions often join each other's festivals and celebrations, such as weddings. Nevertheless, clashes between religious groups occasionally occur. [2b]

6.32 The law permits various religions to establish places of worship, to train clergy, and to travel abroad for religious purposes. The law permits the citizens to proselytise. However, strong resistance to conversion from Islam means that most missionary efforts by Christian groups are aimed at serving communities that have been Christian for several generations or longer. [2c]

Freedom of Assembly and Association

6.33 The Constitution provides for freedom of assembly, subject to restrictions in the interest of public order and public health, however, the Government frequently limits this right. [2a] The Criminal Procedure Code

allows the Government to ban assemblies of more than four persons. According to one human rights organisation, the Government imposed 24 such bans during the first 6 months of 2002. [2c] The Government sometimes uses bans to prohibit rallies for security reasons, but independent observers believe that such explanations are usually a pretext. [2c]

6.34 Successive governments have imposed restrictions on the activities of the political opposition. In March 2001, a Jamaat Party M P, then in the political opposition, tried to hold a meeting at a local BNP office, but the police prevented him. [2a] In September 2002, several hundred opposition Awami League activists were detained by the police without arrest warrants ahead of a general strike. Amnesty International condemned this Government action as the opportunistic use of criminal charges to detain political opponents. [7]]

Employment Rights

6.35 The Constitution provides for the right to join unions and, with Government approval, the right to form a union. 1.8 million of the 58 million strong workforce belong to unions, most of which are affiliated to political parties. Thirty percent workplace participation in the union is required for a union to obtain and maintain its registration. Would-be unionists technically are forbidden to engage in many activities prior to registration. Labour activists have protested that this requirement severely restricts workers' freedom to organise. With the exception of workers in the railway, postal, and telephone departments, civil servants, police, and military personnel are forbidden to join unions because of the highly political nature of those unions. [2c]

6.36 The right to strike is not recognised specifically in the law, but strikes are a common form of workers' protest. In addition political opposition parties use general strikes (hartals) to pressure the Government to meet political demands. [2c]

6.37 The Essential Services Ordinance permits the Government to bar strikes for 3 months in any sector that it declares essential. During 2001, the Government applied this ban on strikes to the Power Development Board and the Dhaka Electric Supply Authority. The Government is also empowered to prohibit a strike or lockout at any time before or after the event and refer the dispute to the Labour Court. [2a] [2c] Collective bargaining by workers is legal. The workers in the country's Export Processing Zone (EPZ) do not have the right to organise professional industry-based trade unions and the right to collective bargaining. The Government pledged in 2000 to apply all sections of the labour law to EPZ by January 2004. [2c]

6.38 There is no law that uniformly prohibits the employment of children, and child labour is a serious problem. According to a report by the International Labour Organisation, in the field of labour legislation, the various minimum ages, fixed by different labour laws regarding the children's admission to work, makes it difficult to implement and enforce the labour laws. The Employment of Children Act of 1938 set the minimum age at 15 years while the Shops and Establishment Act of 1965 set the minimum age at 12 for admission to work. The Factories Act of 1965 set the minimum age at 14 for admission to work in factories. The Government of Bangladesh has adopted the 'Rawalpindi Resolution', which called for the abolition of hazardous child labour by the year 2000 and the end to all forms of child labour by the year 2010. [32]

The Constitution prohibits forced or compulsory labour, including that performed by children, but the Government does not enforce this prohibition effectively. [2c]

People Trafficking

6.39 The law prohibits trafficking in persons but there is extensive trafficking in both women and children, primarily to India, Pakistan and destinations within the country, mainly for the purpose of prostitution and labour servitude. Some children are trafficked to the Middle East to be used as camel jockeys. The exact number of trafficked women and children is not known but human rights monitors estimate that more than 20,000 women and children are trafficked from the country annually. Trafficking in women for purposes of prostitution carries a sentence varying from 10 years in prison to the death penalty. Trafficking in children for immoral or illegal purposes carries the death penalty or life imprisonment. [2c]

6.40 The Bangladesh National Women Lawyers' Association (BNWLA) conducts awareness programs and provides legal advice to victims of trafficking as well as initiating legal action against perpetrators. The BNWLA also runs a shelter home for trafficked women and children that provides health care, counselling, and training. [2a]

6.41 In January 2000 Parliament passed a law to address torture, mutilation and the sale of women and children. Stiff penalties were introduced for offences such as the use of flammable chemicals, rape, murder, trafficking and kidnapping. The worst crimes were made punishable by death. This was in response to reports that women were often tortured to death for their dowries, or by jealous husbands. [19c]

6.42 The Government has developed a set of policies and plans regarding the trafficking issue, and has initiated a programme across a number of ministries to address the problem. Arrests and prosecutions have increased significantly and a major national anti-trafficking prevention campaign has been launched to increase awareness of the problem among vulnerable groups. However, the Government's capacity to address the issue has remained limited. [2c] In the first six months of 2002, law enforcement agencies rescued 103 victims while the BNWLA rescued 25 victims from inside the country and 14 others from outside the country. During this period, 163 alleged traffickers were arrested and detained in prisons. The BNWLA conducted 129 cases related to trafficking in women and children and 23 traffickers were convicted in nine cases resolved in the first half of 2002. [2c]

Freedom of Movement

6.43 Citizens are generally able to move freely within the country and to travel abroad, to emigrate, and to repatriate. However, successive Governments have at times restricted this freedom. On occasions, the movement of major opposition political leaders was restricted, and the Government did little to assist them. [2c]

BANGLADESH COUNTRY REPORT

OCTOBER 2003

COUNTRY INFORMATION & POLICY UNIT

5.2. HUMAN RIGHTS - SPECIFIC GROUPS

Part I

Part II

6B. HUMAN RIGHTS - SPECIFIC GROUPS

Religious and Ethnic Groups

Introduction

6.44 Sunni Muslims constitute 88% of the population, whilst approximately 10% are Hindu. The remainder of the population are mainly Christian (mostly Catholic) and Buddhist. Members of these faiths are found

predominantly in the tribal (non-Bengali) populations of the Chittagong Hill Tracts, although many other indigenous groups in various parts of the country are Christian as well. There also are small populations of Shi'a Muslims, Sikhs, Baha'is, animists, and Ahmadis. Estimates of their populations vary widely, from a few hundred up to 100,000 adherents for each faith. Religion is an important part of community identity for citizens, including those who do not participate actively in religious prayers or services; atheism is extremely rare. [2b]

Hindus

6.45 Approximately 10 per cent of the population of Bangladesh are Hindu. Hindus occupy many positions in public life. The Government has appointed some Hindus to senior civil service positions and some recent promotion lists from the Ministry of Establishment included 3 to 7 percent Hindus and other minorities. However, religious minorities remain under-represented in Government jobs, especially at the higher levels of the civil and foreign services. Hindus also dominate the teaching profession particularly at the high school and university levels. Muslims favour the Hindus in certain professions, for example, as doctors, lawyers and accountants. [2b]

6.46 The Bangladesh Hindu Bouddha Christian Oikya Parishad (BHBCUP) - or Bangladesh Hindu Buddhist and Christian Unity Council (BHBCUC) - are a non-political organisation founded in 1988 and are based in UK. BHBCUC is a human rights organisation, which works for minority and religious rights in Bangladesh. The role of the group is to raise awareness on behalf of minorities, who often face job discrimination or discrimination on religious grounds. BHBCUC has many members in Bangladesh who attend its general meeting every year. [3m]

6.47 The Hindus have been involved in a long running dispute with the Bangladeshi Government in an effort to recover landholdings that they lost under the now defunct Vested Property Act. The Act was a Pakistan-era law that allowed the state to expropriate "enemy" (in practice Hindu) lands. Approximately 2.5 million acres of land was seized from Hindus and almost all of the 10 million Hindus were affected. On 9 April 2001, Parliament passed the "vested Property Return Bill of 2001" that requires the Government to return all the land to the Hindus. [2a] This Act only applies to the original owners or their heirs who have remained citizens of Bangladesh and not to those Hindus who fled the country and resettled in India. It does not provide for compensation for or return of properties that the Government has sold. [2b]

6.48 Hindus have been increasingly targeted for attacks since the election of October 2001 [3i] and perceive that discrimination from the Muslim majority has increased. [2b] According to Amnesty International, the current wave of attacks against the Hindu community began before the general elections of 1 October 2001 when Hindus were reportedly threatened by members of the BNP-led alliance not to vote, since it was perceived their vote would be cast for the Awami League. Following the election victory by the BNP-led coalition, BNP supporters reportedly attacked Hindus because of their perceived support for the rival Awami League party during the elections. [20k] Reportedly, groups affiliated to the BNP-led coalition have driven hundreds of Hindu families off their lands, burnt their homes and raped Hindu women. [7e] [7f] [3m] Some Hindu places of worship have also been attacked, including one in Chandaikona Bazaar in Royganj. [7e]

6.49 The Canadian Immigration and Refugee Board (IRB) has also reported on incidents of harassment or violence carried out by members of the governing coalition party Jamaat-e-Islami and its student wing Islami Chhatra Shibir (ICS) against the minorities, including Hindus. [3i] [3n]

6.50 In the past, inter-communal violence caused many Hindus to emigrate to India, but recent emigration of Hindus has decreased significantly and generally can be attributed to economic or family reasons. [2b]

Ahmadis

6.51 The Amhadiya (also known as Qadianis) are viewed by mainstream Muslims as heretics for their divergent Islamic beliefs and in the past have been the target of sectarian attacks and harassment. [2a][2b] They believe that Mohammad was not the last prophet and that the founder of their sect, Hazrat Mirza Ghulam, was the messiah. Fewer than 100,000 Bangladeshis are thought to belong to the sect. [20b]

6.52 In October 1999 at least six people were killed and twelve injured in a bomb attack on a mosque used exclusively by Ahmadis in the southern town of Khulna. Earlier in 1999 an Ahmadi mosque was torn down in Kushtia, also in the south. Several houses were also burned. [20b]

Christians

6.53 In June 2001, in Baniachar, Gopalganj district, a bomb exploded inside a Catholic Church during Sunday Mass, killing 10 persons and injuring 20 others. A judicial commission was set up in December 2001 to

investigate the bombing. The commission comprised three members, including a retired Supreme Court Justice and two high ranking government officials. The commission's report on the bombing has not yet been released. [2b]

Buddhists

6.54 On 21 April 2002, the Buddhist monk Gyanajyoti Mohasthobir, who was in charge of the Raozan Hingula Pancha orphanage in Chittagong, was killed. The Buddhists have alleged that the Government has failed to protect the minority community and that "the go-slow activities of the law enforcing agencies have disgraced the Buddhist community". Despite a directive by the Home Minister, the department dealing with the case had failed to take action by July 2002. [4n] Media reports have suggested that his killing was related to land dispute. [2b]

Biharis

6.55 Biharis, or the stranded Pakistanis, are the non-Bengali Muslims who emigrated to what was formerly East Pakistan during the 1947 partition of British-ruled India. [2a] Although they are generally known as Biharis (from the Indian State of Bihar), many also came from other Indian States. [12c] Biharis are Urdu speakers. [8a] Most supported Pakistan during Bangladesh's 1971 war of independence, and later declined to accept Bangladeshi citizenship and asked to be repatriated to Pakistan. [2c] Indifference on the part of successive governments of Bangladesh and Pakistan on the issue of repatriation has served to increase the plight of the 'stranded' Biharis ever since Bangladesh's independence. [12c]

6.56 Until 16 December 1971 the non-Bengali citizens had been Pakistani citizens. Many with the means to do so left for what is now Pakistan through illegal smuggling chains. The process of repatriation began in 1973 when Z.A. Bhutto was the Pakistan Prime Minister. A three-point criterion was established to determine eligibility, which included those domiciled in West Pakistan, federal government employees and members of divided families. [21a] Pakistan allowed more than 120,000 Biharis to move to Pakistan in 1973, [8a] and by 1982 the number of officially repatriated Biharis had reached 169,000. Financial constraints nonetheless hindered the repatriation process. This was not the only factor obstructing the Biharis' repatriation to Pakistan. Opposition came from the Pakistani nationalist Sindhis and also from a section of the Punjabis. The fear was that with the arrival of Biharis the demographic imbalance of the Sindh province will further increase, with similar views coming from the Punjab. [21a]

6.57 In September 1991 Pakistan did agree to initiate a process of repatriation and rehabilitation of 250,000 Biharis. Some refugees travelled to Pakistan from Bangladesh in January 1993, [1a] but this amounted to only 325 families before fund constraints suspended the process. [12c] In 1995 newspaper reports had indicated that Pakistan no longer intended to accept the Biharis. However in June of that year the embassy of Pakistan in Washington advised the US Committee for Refugees that those reports were untrue. [8a]

6.58 The status of the Biharis remains unresolved. [3d] International law principles suggest that they are bona fide citizens of Pakistan. [21a] They can apply for Bangladeshi citizenship, [3d] although Bangladesh has no legal obligation to grant them citizenship and permanent local integration. [37] Former Prime Minister Sheikh Hasina stated during her administration that inhabitants of the camps were Pakistani nationals and believed that Pakistan should take responsibility for them. Her government did not appear to be prepared to give them any further opportunity to choose their citizenship status, having been given more than one opportunity to do so. [21a]

6.59 The Bangladesh Citizenship (Temporary Provisions) Order, 1972 stipulates that everyone "who or whose father or grandfather was permanent resident" of Bangladesh before 25 March 1971, including Biharis, is entitled to Bangladesh citizenship. The Bangladesh Citizenship (Temporary Provisions) Amendment Ordinance 1978, however, contains a disqualification clause which states that any person "who owes, affirms or acknowledges, expressly or by conduct, allegiance to a foreign state, or..." shall not be qualified to be a citizen of Bangladesh. [31]

6.60 Nevertheless, an important ruling by the Appellate Division in Bangladesh, in the case of Bangladesh v. Professor Golam Azam, stated that "there is no power under Article 3 denuding a person of his citizenship for the offence of collaboration with the Pakistan Occupation Army". It further stated that "Article conferred citizenship on a body of persons by legal fiction, not by the Government or any other executive authority, but by the legislature.... It is not a power in hands of the Government to 'cancel' or review a person's citizenship..." This judgement establishes the fact that under Bangladesh citizenship law Biharis are entitled to Bangladeshi citizenship. [31]

6.61 According to the US State Department report issued in March 2003, approximately 300,000 Bihari

Muslims still live in various camps around the country. [2c] The SPGRD (Stranded Pakistanis General Repatriation Committee) estimate the total number to be 500,000. With current growth rates, there are reports that the Bihari population could reach one million within the next ten years. [12c]

6.62 Most Bihari children do not attend school and some send their children out to work to help the family survive. Sending children to schools outside the camps is prohibitively expensive for most Biharis. Although some camps have schools, families must pay teacher salaries and buy all school material. Living conditions in the camps are very poor, although they are not restricted to the camps. Some have moved out and are living and working alongside local people, although some regard them as foreigners and do not want them living among Bangladeshis. [37]

6.63 Since Bangladesh's independence the Biharis have remained in what were supposed to be temporary camps. An entire generation has known of no other existence than in the camps. They are not technically refugees in the sense that they have not been persecuted nor do they have any reason to fear persecution, although those without citizenship do not enjoy the privileges and benefits associated with Bangladeshi citizenship. Biharis nonetheless still face many of the problems that refugees would, therefore the U.S. Committee for Refugees includes them in populations they consider to be in "refugee-like circumstances". [37]

6.64 Biharis are now becoming more concerned with how they live rather than where they live. A more pragmatic attitude appears to be developing regarding repatriation to Pakistan, with Bihari groups advocating integration becoming more active. Many are now saying that they do not want to move to Pakistan but to live normal lives in Bangladesh, the only home they have ever known. [37]

The Tribals of the Chittagong Hill Tracts

6.65 The main tribal groups living in the Chittagong Hill Tracts (CHT), the mountainous region in the east of the country, are the Chakmas, Moghs, Tripuras and Mrus. Members of these tribes identify with the Burmese people and the majority are Buddhists. [3a]

6.66 Until 1985 the government regularly allotted land in the CHT to Bengali settlers, leading to the displacement of many tribal groups. Bengali inhabitants in the CHT subsequently increased from 3 percent of the region's population in 1947 to approximately 50 percent (1 million) in 1997. The Shanti-Bahini (a tribal group) claimed to be the military and political organisation that represented the tribal interests and had waged a low-level conflict in the CHT from the early 1970s until the signing of the peace agreement with the government in December 1997. During the periods of violence, all those involved (indigenous tribes, settlers and the security forces) accused each other of human rights violations. [2c]

6.67 On 2 December 1997, the [then] Prime Minister Sheikh Hasina signed a peace accord with the Parbatya Chattagram Janasanghati Samity (PCJSS) - the political wing of the Shanti Bahini. [4c] On 6 February 1998 the (AL) government declared a general amnesty for all armed rebels in the CHT. Under its terms, no charges were to be filed against individuals who had previously been active in the Shanti Bahini or its political wing. [5a] On 10 February 1998 the Shanti Bahini formally surrendered their arms to the government, marking an end to the 25-year insurgency. [4e] The Jatiya Sangsad passed four bills relating to the peace agreement in May 1998. The bills however attracted considerable criticism from the BNP (in opposition at the time) and other opposition parties, which condemned the peace treaty as unconstitutional and a threat to the country's territorial integrity. [5d]

6.68 The terms of the 1997 pact provided for a strong local government, consisting of mostly tribal representatives including the chairperson, reduction of the military presence in the CHT region and a substantial compensation package for displaced tribal families. Under the pact the Government also established a Land Commission to deal with land disputes between Bengalis and tribals. However, until July 2001 there was no legal basis for the Commission and, according to the Peace Accord, the Commission's verdict was to be final; appeal would not be possible. The tribal leaders have expressed disappointment in the lack of progress in providing assistance to tribals who left the area during the insurgency. [2c]

6.69 Extortion and kidnapping for ransom were rampant in the CHT. In the beginning of June 2002, a mission comprising government representatives and donor agencies under the co-ordination of the United National Development Program (UNDP) carried out an 11-day assessment of the CHT security situation and the possibility of renewed development assistance. In its report, the mission said kidnappings and extortion of development workers had continued, mostly due to regional party conflicts and extortion rackets. The mission report further stated that the security situation throughout most of the region was good enough to resume development assistance. However, tribal and non-tribal differences, unresolved issues relating to land, elections, and the law and order situation all continued to create tension and the potential for conflicts. [2c]

Chakmas

6.70 Chakmas are one of the main tribal groups living in the Chittagong Hill Tracts (CHT). **[3a]** The Chakmas fled from Bangladesh to India in 1986 to escape harassment by the Bangladeshi military and Muslim settlers in their native CHT region. **[8a]** In May 1992 the Bangladesh and Indian governments agreed a process of repatriation. However, the refugees (fearing persecution by the Bangladesh security forces) proved reluctant to move. **[1a]**

6.71 Following negotiations between the Indian and Bangladesh governments and the Chakma refugees in early 1994, the process of repatriation commenced in mid-February. By August 1994, only 2000 refugees had returned. **[1a]** Although there was no organised Chakma repatriation during 1996, nearly 3,000 Chakmas repatriated on their own initiative according to the Bangladesh government. The (AL) government said that it provided the returnees cash grants for shelter construction, food and agricultural loans. **[8a]**

6.72 The 1997 peace agreement between the Government of Bangladesh and the political wing of the Shanti Bahini ended the insurgency in the Chittagong Hill Tracts and accelerated the process of repatriation of the remaining refugees from Tripura refugee camp. According to official Indian sources, by the end of 2000 most of the Chakmas refugees had been repatriated. However, fresh riots in Chittagong, in June 2001, and accession of the new BNP Government in October 2001 caused a fresh flow of refugees. **[1a]**

Rohingyas

6.73 Approximately 251,000 Rohingya refugees crossed into south eastern Bangladesh in late 1991 and 1992. Fleeing repression, they are the Muslims from the northern Burmese State of Arakan. Since 1992 approximately 232,000 Rohingyas have been repatriated voluntarily to Burma. Nearly 22,700 have left the camps and live among the local citizens. After blocking further repatriation in August 1997, Burma allowed repatriation to resume in November 1998, but at such a slow rate that births in the camps outnumbered repatriations. In April 1999 the UNHCR urged the former (AL) Government to allow any refugees who could not return to Burma to be allowed to work in the country, benefit from local medical programs and send their children to local schools. The (AL) government refused these requests, insisting that all Rohingya refugees must remain in the camps until their return to Burma. There are reports of violence by refugee camp officials against Rohingyas. Despite senior level interaction with the Burmese government, Bangladesh remains unable to accelerate the rate of repatriation. **[2a]**

6.74 Approximately 21,000 Rohingya refugees remain in Bangladesh. Of the original 20 refugee camps that were constructed in 1992 in south western Bangladesh, only two remain: Nayapara camp near Teknaf and Kutupalong camp near Ukhia, giving shelter to 21,621 refugees. Kutupalong camp officially houses 8,216 refugees, and Nayapara 13,405, as of December 2001. **[29]**

6.75 Médecins Sans Frontières (MSF) has studied the humanitarian situation in the two remaining camps and produced a report in March 2002. According to MSF, the camp residents experience food shortages and for 10 years running, the majority of the Rohingya refugees have been malnourished. The camps are closed and the residents rely solely on food supplies by the World Food Programme (WFP). **[29]**

6.76 Despite nutritional setbacks, the overall health status of the refugees is stable. The remaining health problems are attributed to overcrowding and substandard living conditions inside the camps. MSF and the Irish NGO, Concern, offer medical, health education and supplementary nutritional services in Nayapara and Kutupalong camps respectively. The target population for both NGO's is children under 10 years of age, pregnant women and lactating women. The Bangladesh Ministry of Health provides health care for the remaining refugee population. **[29]**

6.77 Since arriving in Bangladesh in 1992, the Rohingya refugees have been confined to the camps. Their freedom of movement is restricted, officially prohibiting them from seeking employment, or other activities, outside the camps. However, in reality, a minority of refugees does engage in outside work. For the first 5 years, refugee children did not receive any formal education. From mid-1996 the Government of Bangladesh allowed formal schooling in some camps. In Nayapara, children started receiving education from January 2000. The educational levels provided are kindergarten to class five. Casual adolescent and adult learner courses have also been started. **[29]**

Women

6.78 Under the 1972 Constitution women are guaranteed fundamental rights, and any form of discrimination on the basis of sex is forbidden. **[3b]** The legislative framework for protection of the rights of women includes the following Acts, but enforcement of these laws is weak, especially in rural areas, and the Government seldom prosecuted those cases that were filed. **[2c]**:

Child Marriage Restraint Act 1929 - This raised the minimum age of marriage from 16 to 18 years for females. **[3b]**

Dowry Prohibition Act 1980 (amended 1982) - This Act makes the giving, taking or demanding of a dowry an offence punishable by fine, imprisonment of up to one year or both. **[2a]**

Cruelty to Women (Deterrent Punishment) Act 1983 **[2c]**

Family Court Ordinance 1985 - This Act set up a system of family courts at the county (upazila) level, providing for the legal redress of cases involving marriage, divorce, dowry and the maintenance, custody and guardianship of children. **[3b]**

Women and Children Repression Prevention Act 1995 **[2c]**

6.79 Women remain mostly in a subordinate position in society and their basic freedoms have not been effectively protected. Literacy rates are approximately 29 percent for women compared with 52 percent for men. In recent years female school enrolment has nonetheless improved. Women are often ignorant of their rights because of continued high illiteracy rates, unequal education opportunities, strong social stigmas and a lack of economic means to obtain legal assistance. Women are thus frequently kept from seeking redress in the courts. **[2c]**

6.80 In rural areas vigilantism against women for perceived moral transgressions reportedly occurs and may include humiliating and painful punishments. **[2a] [2c]**

Violence against women is difficult to quantify because of unreliable statistics, although recent reports have indicated that domestic violence is widespread. A report released by the UN Population Fund in September 2000 asserted that 47 percent of adult women reported physical abuse by their male partner **[2c]** One report also suggested that nearly fifty percent of murder cases against women were related to marital violence or the inability to either meet dowry demands or accept polygamous men. **[21b]** In 2001, there were 126 dowry-related killings. **[2a]** In 2002, according to one human rights group, there were 190 dowry-related killings. **[2c]**

6.81 According to Government sources, the Social Welfare Department runs six vagrant homes and one training centre for destitute persons, with a total capacity of 2,300. In July 2002 there were 1075 women, in those facilities. In addition, the Women Affairs Department runs six shelters, one each in the six divisional headquarters, for abused women and children. **[2c]**

6.82 Employment opportunities have been greater for women than for men in the last decade, largely due to the growth of the export garment industry in Dhaka and Chittagong. Approximately 80 percent of the 1.4 million garment sector workers were women. Programs extending micro-credit to rural women also have contributed to greater economic power for them. However, women still fill only a small fraction of other wage-earning jobs. **[2c]**

Rape

6.83 The law prohibits rape and physical spousal abuse, but it makes no specific provision for spousal rape as a crime. 622 women and girls were reportedly raped during 2001. **[2a]** In 2002, according to one human rights organisation 1,350 women and girls were raped. Prosecution of rapists is uneven. While some rapists receive sentences of "life imprisonment" (in practice 22 and a half years), other cases are settled by village arbitration councils, which do not have the authority to prosecute criminals and therefore issue only a fine. Many rapes go unreported. According to one women's rights organisation, courts sentenced 18 rapists to death and 61 rapists to life terms in prison up until mid-August 2002. **[2c]**

Acid Attacks

6.84 Numerous women have had acid thrown in their faces and suffered subsequent disfigurement. Latest figures released by the Acid Survivors' Foundation show that there were 338 acid attacks in Bangladesh in 2001, which represents a 50% rise compared to 2000, most of which are carried out against women. **[20m]** In 2002, 483 persons fell victim to acid attacks, 247 women and 136 men. **[2c]**

6.85 The most common motivation for acid throwing attacks against women is revenge by a rejected suitor; land disputes are another leading cause. Few perpetrators of the acid attacks are prosecuted. Often the perpetrator flings the acid in through an open window during the night, making cases difficult to prove. Of approximately 750 reported assaults with acid since 1998, 25 perpetrators have been found guilty. Of the 25 guilty verdicts, 9 perpetrators were sentenced to death. **[2c]** The new government (BNP) seems determined to address the problem. It has introduced laws in the parliament that make some acid attacks a capital offence, and has set up special courts which must prosecute all suspected acid throwers within 90 days of charges

being framed. It has also introduced new laws to restrict the sale of acid. [20m] Those who sell acid are now fined and imprisoned. [20a]

Children

6.86 Although the Government of Bangladesh has begun to make significant progress in improving health, nutrition and education of children, there remain serious problems. More than half of all children are chronically malnourished. Child labour, child prostitution and trafficking persist. According to a report published by the Government news agency BSS on 5 September 2002 there were about 400,000 homeless children in the country, as many as 150,000 of whom have no knowledge of their parents. Few facilities exist for children whose parents are incarcerated. According to one NGO, about 1,200 children under 16 years of age were in prisons throughout the country as of September 2002. [2c]

6.87 Because of widespread poverty many children are compelled to work at a very young age. This frequently results in the abuse of children, mainly through mistreatment by employers during domestic service whereby children may work in conditions that resemble servitude and prostitution. This abuse occurs commonly at all levels of society throughout the country. [2c]

6.88 Thousands of children are allegedly employed by the garment industry, a major foreign currency earner. Young boys are also employed in areas such as brick fields, jute mills, motor garages, chemical industries, textile plants, tea plantations and construction. The service industry also employs them as porters, shoe shining boys and hotel and restaurant employees. Many are separated from their families and some, having escaped such an existence, have relayed accounts of torture by employees. Indifference to the plight of child employees has been attributed to connections between employers and local politicians and officials. [12a] In 1999, the former (AL) government stated that it was attempting to eliminate child labour (defined as those under eighteen years) by 2005 [19a] but according the US State Department Report for 2002, child labour remains a serious problem. [2c] Legislation introduced in January 2000 introduced stiff penalties for the amputation of children's limbs in order to make them more effective beggars. [19c]

6.89 In June 2003, the Bangladesh Employers' Association told reporters that the number of children working both in the formal and informal sectors in Bangladesh had crossed the 6.3 million estimated in 1995. Extreme poverty, rapid population growth, and loose enforcement of laws allowing unrestricted access of children into the job market were some of the reasons given. [23a]

6.90 UNICEF has estimated that there are about 10,000 child prostitutes in the country. Other estimates have been as high as 29,000. Prostitution is legal, but only for those over eighteen years of age and with government certification. This minimum age requirement is however commonly ignored by authorities and easily circumvented by false statements of age. The law stipulates a maximum sentence of life imprisonment for persons found guilty of forcing a child into prostitution. Procurers of minors are nonetheless rarely prosecuted and large numbers of child prostitutes work in brothels. There have also been credible reports that police facilitated or were involved in the trafficking of women and children. [2a][2c] According to Amnesty International, police have taken young girls into custody on the grounds of "suspicious behaviour" - permitted under Section 54 of the Code of Criminal Procedure. Amnesty also reported that detainees had been gang raped. [7a]

Child Care Arrangements

6.91 Bangladesh is a signatory to the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child and the state is thus obliged to ensure proper care, protection, mental and physical treatment of children and regular review of treatment for the child victims of armed conflict, torture, neglect, maltreatment or exploitation. [30]

6.92 According to the research carried out by the Bangladeshi human rights group Odhikar in 2001, the Ministry of Social Welfare has a major programme of Child Welfare and Child Development in order to provide access to food, shelter, basic educational services and other basic opportunities for children in need. As part of this development programme, there are 73 state orphanages with a capacity for 9,500 children, three baby homes for abandoned children with a capacity of 250, and one Destitute Children's Rehabilitation Centre for 400 children. There is one Vocational Training Centre for Orphans and Destitute Children with a capacity for 100 children as well as sixty-five Welfare and Rehabilitation Programmes for children with disability with a capacity for 1400 children. [25]

6.93 There are 73 state-run orphanages in Bangladesh, which are funded by government grants. The research carried out by Odhikar indicates that in many government-run orphanages children are deprived of the government grant allocation. Some orphanages hardly receive any funds at all. Some orphanages in Barisal did not receive any funds for one and a half years and many children fled the institution to escape starvation. Those who stayed behind had to grow vegetables in the adjacent fields to feed themselves. In

some orphanages, there were also reports of shortages of basic amenities such as beds, blankets, electricity and insufficient or poor quality food. [25]

6.94 The Odhikar report attributes the shortages of funds and material in government-run orphanages mainly to administrative corruption and mismanagement and misappropriation of funds. The Superintendents in charge of these institutions and the teachers allegedly are absent from the orphanages for long periods and only occasionally pay visits. In Bhagyakul orphanage, one teacher visited the school only once or twice a month and her students had to be admitted into the local state primary school in the adjacent village. [25]

6.95 There are also thousands of non-government or private orphanages that are partly funded by government grants, specifically grants from the Ministry of Social Welfare, and partly by charitable and philanthropist donations. According to one source, in government-run orphanages expenditure per orphan is Taka 900 whereas in private orphanages only Taka 400 is spent on each child. [28]

6.96 Odhikar inspected the Nawab Sir Salimullah Orphanage, which is one of the oldest private orphanages in Bangladesh and admits only Muslim girls and boys who are housed in separate dormitories. The age of admission is 6-9 years and the children can stay at the orphanage until they attain 18 years or they pass the Higher Secondary Certificate exam. [25]

6.97 There are also a number of orphanages that are funded and supported by overseas Christian groups. In 2001, the Christian Networks provided relief funds for a number of orphanages for boys and girls aged between 4 and 16 years. [36]

6.98 There are two correctional homes for juvenile offenders with a total capacity for 350 persons. Usually street children are detained in these homes. It is estimated that there are 4.5 million street children in Bangladesh who can be detained at any time, under section 54 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, and are subjected to various forms of institutional violence. Street children are also detained in vagrant homes and are sometimes transferred to correctional homes. [25]

Homosexuals

6.99 According to the International Lesbian and Gay Association (ILGA) website same-sex male and same-sex female relationships are both deemed to be illegal. Section 377 of the Penal Code provides: "Whoever voluntarily has carnal intercourse against the order of nature with any man, woman or animal, shall be punished with imprisonment for life, or with imprisonment of either description for a term which may be extended to ten years, and shall also be liable to fine". A Bangladeshi lawyer in a statement to the Swedish Embassy in Dhaka stated that instances of prosecution were extremely rare. The lawyer had not known or heard of a case where a person had been prosecuted for or convicted of homosexuality in twenty years of law practice. [24]

6.C HUMAN RIGHTS - OTHER ISSUES

Prosecution of 1975 Coup Leaders

6.100 The trial of those accused of involvement in Sheikh Mujibur Rahman's assassination (in August 1975) began in March 1997. In November 1998 a Dhaka court sentenced to death 15 of the 19 people accused of Mujibur's assassination, acquitting the others. Only four of those convicted were in custody in Bangladesh; the 11 others remained fugitives abroad. [1a]

6.101 A High Court judge upheld a lower court's sentence of the death penalty for 12 of the 15 former army officers convicted of the assassination. Three officers who were acquitted in a previous appeal ruling, Lieutenant Colonel Mohiuddin Ahmed, Captain Abdul Mazed and non-commissioned officer Risaldar Moslemuddin, were sentenced to death in this appeal, which commenced on 12 February 2001 as a result of a partially split verdict of an appeal in December 2000. [3j]

6.102 Three accused officers were acquitted in the 30 April 2001 ruling. They were Major Ahmed Shariful Hossain, Captain M. Kismat Hashim and Captain Namul Hossain Ansari. [3j] Hearing for the leave to appeal of the four convicted officers who are in jail has been pending since August 2001 and would not be held until the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court is restructured. [3j][3i] There are reports that the ruling BNP-led coalition is likely to view the officials who are charged with murdering Sheikh Mujibur Rahman more favourably. The BNP has abolished the 15 August National Mourning Day and "old organisations patronised by the coup plotters of 1975" have begun to re-emerge and have demanded "the release of all convicted officials from jail". [3i]

6.103 Amnesty International has found no indication of bias or unfairness in the trials or appeals of the 15 former military officers accused and/or convicted of the assassination, including the ongoing appeals currently before the Supreme Court. [3h] In 2000, a parliamentary committee was appointed to review all the military coups and counter coups since 1975, including the 1975 coup in which Sheikh Mujibur Rahman was killed. [20e]

Student Protests

6.104 Violence is endemic between the student political wings of the major national parties, and between rival factions within the parties. In early 2001 campus violence led to unscheduled closures of educational institutions in various locations, including Dhaka, Khulna, and Barisal. Violence caused disruption to academic activities at Rajshahi University, Shah Jalal University of Science and Technology in Sylhet, and Jahangirnagar University. [2a]

6.105 Authorities shut down Chittagong University after a gun battle between activists of Bangladesh Chhatra League (BCL) and the Islami Chhatra Shibir (ICS) the student wing of the Jamaat-e-Islami (a member of the four-party alliance), left 20 persons injured on 13 August 2001. On 11 August 2001, the ICS began enforcing an indefinite strike on campus to pressure university authorities to return dormitories to students ousted by BCL activists during Awami League rule and to sweep the campus for illegal weapons. The BNP's student wing, Jatiyatabadi Chhatra Dal (JCD), made similar demands at several universities around the country. At Dhaka University, the JCD enforced a strike to demand the collection of weapons; however, police announced the schedule for the weapons sweep one day in advance, and the times of the sweeps appeared in all of the major newspapers on the morning of the sweep. When the authorities arrived at the dormitories for the sweep, the student activists had left. The police found only one broken revolver. [2a]

6.106 Political violence also erupted in the Dhaka University campus in July 2002. Student groups from rival political factions clashed over an initiative to remove a provost from one of the main halls of residence at Dhaka University. The unrest spread to the rest of the university and was followed by the arrest of 18 female students, culminating in police firing rounds of tear-gas and rubber-bullets. [20n] There was a second wave of student unrest in September 2002. The Government closed the University of Engineering and Technology (Buet) after a week of violent demonstrations. This closure provoked calls for nationwide strikes and further violent confrontations between the students and the police in the streets of Dhaka. [20t]

6.107 On 24 July 2002, male and female police officers entered a female student dormitory at Dhaka University (DU), dragged female students out of the dormitories, and beat them. Some of the victims alleged sexual harassment by male police officers. The police detained 18 students overnight. Thirty students were injured in the raid. A one-member judicial commission investigated the incident and found DU administrators and police officers responsible for the incident. The commission report recommended banning teacher participation in politics on campus. Police and BDR personnel conducted raids at DU dormitories several times throughout 2002 and recovered some weapons. They also arrested some students and outsiders on campus. [2c]

ANNEX A: CHRONOLOGY OF EVENTS [20o]

1947 - British colonial rule over India ends. A largely Muslim state comprising East and West Pakistan is established, either side of India. The two provinces are separated from each other by more than 1,500 km of Indian territory.

1949 - The Awami League is established to campaign for East Pakistan's autonomy from West Pakistan.

1970 - The Awami League, under Sheikh Mujibur Rahman, wins an overwhelming election victory in East Pakistan. The government in West Pakistan refuses to recognise the results, leading to rioting. Cyclone hits East Pakistan - up to 500,000 people are killed.

Independence

1971 - Independence of the province of East Pakistan as the People's Republic of Bangladesh was proclaimed on 26 March following Army crack down by the Pakistan Government. Awami League formed the government-in-exile on 17 April with Sheikh Mujibur Rahman, imprisoned in Pakistan, as the President.

1972 - Sheikh Mujibur becomes Prime Minister. He begins a programme of nationalising key industries in an attempt to improve living standards, but with little success.

1974 - Severe floods devastate much of the grain crop, leading to an estimated 28,000 deaths. A national state of emergency is declared as political unrest grows.

1975 - Sheikh Mujibur becomes president of Bangladesh. The political situation worsens. He is assassinated in a military coup in August. Martial law is imposed.

1976 - The military ban trade unions.

1977 - General Zia Rahman assumes the presidency. Islam is adopted in the constitution.

1979 - Martial law is lifted following elections, which Zia's Bangladesh Nationalist Party (BNP) wins.

1981 - Zia is assassinated during abortive military coup. He is succeeded by Abdus Sattar.

The Ershad era

1982 - General Ershad assumes power in army coup. He suspends the constitution and political parties.

1983 - Ershad's proposal that all schools should teach Arabic and the Koran leads to demonstrations. Limited political activity is permitted. Ershad becomes president.

1986 - Parliamentary and presidential elections. Ershad elected to a five-year term. He lifts martial law and reinstates the constitution.

1987 - State of emergency declared after opposition demonstrations and strikes.

1988 - Islam becomes state religion. Floods cover up to three-quarters of the country. Tens of millions are made homeless.

1990 - Ershad steps down following mass protests.

1991 - Ershad convicted and jailed for corruption and illegal possession of weapons. Begum Khaleda Zia, widow of President Zia Rahman, becomes prime minister. Constitution is changed to render the position of president ceremonial. The prime minister now has primary executive power. Cyclonic tidal wave kills up to 138,000.

Awami League returns

1996 - Two sets of elections eventually see the Awami League win power, with Sheikh Hasina, the daughter of Sheikh Mujibur Rahman, becoming prime minister.

1997 - Ershad is released from prison. The opposition BNP begins campaign of strikes against the government.

1998 - Two-thirds of the country devastated by the worst floods ever. Fifteen former army officers sentenced to death for involvement in assassination of President Mujibur in 1975.

2000 September - Sheikh Hasina criticises military regimes in a UN speech, prompting Pakistani leader General Musharraf to cancel talks with her. Relations strained further by row over leaked Pakistani report on 1971 war of independence.

2000 December - Bangladesh expels Pakistani diplomat for comments on the 1971 war. The diplomat had put the number of dead at 26,000, whereas Bangladesh insist nearly three million were killed. Bangladesh wants Pakistan to apologise for alleged genocide that it says Pakistani forces were guilty of during the war.

2001 July - Sheikh Hasina steps down and hands power to caretaker government. She was the first prime minister in the country's history to complete a five-year term.

BNP Back in Power

2001 October - Following the most violent election campaign in the country's 30-year history, a BNP-led coalition won an overwhelming victory in the general election. Khaleda Zia once again became Prime Minister. [20i] More than 300 international monitors declared the poll to have been free and fair. [1a][5f]

2001 November - Law repealed which guaranteed lifelong security to former prime minister Sheikh Hasina and her sister Sheikh Rehana.

2002 March - Government introduces law making acid attacks punishable by death.

2002 April - Government approves temporary law that speeds up legal process for dealing with violent crime. Opposition says it will be used to stifle dissent and help establish a one-party state.

2002 June - President Chowdhury resigns after ruling Bangladesh Nationalist Party accuses him of taking an anti-party line.

The opposition Awami League ends its boycott of parliament and attends for the first time since losing the general election of October 2001.

2002 September - Iajuddin Ahmed, a retired professor from Dhaka University, was announced as the new president. [20s]

2002 17 October - "Operation Clean Heart" is launched by the Government in response to criticism over rising crime and deteriorating law and order. This involves the deployment of nearly 40,000 soldiers in all major cities to help restore law and order, arrest "listed criminals" and recover illegal firearms. More than 11,000 people were arrested during the Operation, and between 31 and 40 people died after soldiers detained them.

2003 February - The Joint Force Indemnity Ordinance 2003 is passed by Parliament to give legal protection to the army who took part in Operation Clean Heart.

2003 January to March - Local elections to 4,267 local councils are held. By 17 February 2003, 25 people had reportedly been killed in election-related violence.

ANNEX B: POLITICAL ORGANISATIONS AND OTHER GROUPS

Awami League

Founded 1949. Currently headed by Sheikh Hasina. Advocates socialist economy and secular state; pro-Indian. [1a]

Bangladesh Jatiyatabadi Dal (Bangladesh Nationalist Party)

Founded 1978 (by merger of groups supporting Ziaur Rahman). [1a] Led by current Prime Minister Khaleda

Zia. [20i]

Democratic League

Founded 1976. Conservative. [1a]

Freedom Party

Founded in August 1987 by Said Faruq Rahman and Khandakar Abdur Rashid, two of the leaders of the 1975 coup. It is described as right wing and Islamic. It was reportedly formed to oppose the Awami League. The daily publication Millat, edited by Chowdhury Mohammad Faruq, is reported to be a mouthpiece of the Freedom Party. It also has a youth wing called the Jubo Command. [3k]

Ghatak Dalal Nirmul Committee

The Ekatturer Ghatak Dalal Nirmul Committee was formed on 19 January 1992 by 101 prominent members of Bangladeshi society, including retired supreme court judges, professors, veterans of the independence war, artists and journalists. It is "pro-liberation" and "an anti-communal and anti-fundamentalism national-level organisation". It has been working towards "trying the war criminals and establishing human rights, especially of women". The movement seeks to develop a democratic and secular society and has demanded a ban on religious-based and communal political parties. The present BNP-led coalition Government reportedly is not favourably disposed towards them. [3g]

Islami Oikya Jote (IOJ) (alternatively Islamic Oikya Jote)

Radical Islamic. [20f] Small party believing in the strict enforcement of Sharia law. It is a member of the ruling coalition led by Khaleda Zia, elected October 2001. [20m]

Jamaat-e-Islami (alternatively Jamat-e-Islami)

Founded 1941 (Islamic fundamentalist). [1a] Opposed to Bangladesh's independence in the 1971 civil war with Pakistan. [4j] The leader of the party Motiur Rahman Nizam is accused of leading a group called Al Badr that allegedly tortured and executed those fighting against Pakistan in the 1971 war. [20m] The party was banned after independence but got its rights back after General Zia (the late husband of Prime Minister Khaleda Zia) allowed them and other fundamentalist parties to enter politics after the first AL-led government had banned them from politics. [4j] Did win an unexpected number of seats in the October 2001 election to form part of the ruling BNP-led coalition. [20m] The party promotes the idea of turning Bangladesh into an Islamic republic. The party's conservative definition of Islam includes restrictions on the rights of women and minorities. They have gained support due to the fact that much of the electorate was not even alive during the 1971 war, and because their rejection of Western values and tough line on law and order and corruption also appeals to some. [20m]

Jatiya Party (National Party)

Founded 1983 as Jana Dal; reorganised 1986, when the National Front (founded 1985) formally converted itself into a single pro-Ershad grouping. Advocates nationalism, democracy, Islamic ideals and progress. [1a] Linked with seven other smaller parties to agitate against the former (AL) government on 15 December 1998. Formed new anti-government alliance on 20 December 1998 with leaders of BNP and JI. [5g] On 30 December 1998 Anwar Hossain Manju, Communications Minister, was sacked from the Jatiya Party's presidium, from the post of its vice-chairman and the party's membership, for violating party discipline and making outrageous statements. [4f] Former Prime Minister Kazi Zafar Ahmed, who was expelled from the party on 5 June 1997 [11f] returned to the Jatiya Party. [4i] However in November 1999 he was sentenced in absentia to fifteen years imprisonment for embezzlement. [19b] Gained 14 seats in the October 2001 general election although two other factions of the Jatiya Party also contested - the Jatiya Manju faction who gained one seat and the Jatiya Nazim faction who formed part of the BNP-led coalition. [13]

STUDENT ORGANIZATIONS

Bangladesh Chhatra League-BCL (Sha-PA)

Affiliated to Awami League. [11c]

Gonotantrik Chhatra League

Affiliated to the Democratic League. [11c]

Islami Chhatra Shibir

Affiliated to Jamaat-e-Islami (Jamaat). [11c]

Jatiya Chhatra Samaj

Affiliated to Jatiya Party. [11c]

Jatiyatabadi Chhatra Dal (JCD)

Affiliated to Bangladesh Nationalist Party. [11c]

PROSCRIBED ORGANIZATIONS

Biplobi Communist Party (before 1971 known as the Communist Party of East Pakistan)

Maoist movement. Fought against both Pakistan army and Awami League during independence struggle. By mid-1970s largely suppressed by State; revived 1980s. [11a]

Purba Bangla Sarbohara Party ('East Bengalis Who Have Nothing')

Radical Maoist movement; emerged during lead-up to independence. Seeks communist revolution by violent means. Responsible for the assassination of police, officials and merchants. [11a]

Swadhin Bangabhumii Movement ('Free Land of Bengal')

Hindu separatist movement. Founded in Calcutta by former Awami League MP, who fled to India in August 1975. Seeks separate state in south west Bangladesh (where there is a large Hindu minority). Responsible for attempted take-over of Bangladesh High Commission in Calcutta in 1984. [11a]

Shanti Bahini ('Peace Force')

Armed wing of the Parbattya Chattagram Jana Sanghati Samity (PCJSS), a tribal insurgency which operated in the Chittagong Hill Tracts. Founded in 1972 by two brothers, Shantu and Manobendra Larma. Stood for political independence for the Chittagong Hills Tracts, and drew support from Chakma tribes. [11a] However, following the Peace Accord of 2 December 1997, [4c] Shantu Larma reportedly declared an end to the Shanti Bahini. [4e] On 10 February 1998 the Shanti Bahini formally surrendered their arms to the government, marking an end to the 25-year insurgency. [4e] The group is now considered to have disbanded, having surrendered their arms and had criminal cases against them dropped as part of the Peace Accord. [7b]

ANNEX C: PROMINENT PEOPLE

AHMED Iajuddin

Current president.

ERSHAD General Hossain Mohammed

Came to power following coup in March 1982; resigned December 1990. Joined Jatiya Party in 1986. [1A]

HASINA Sheikh

The leader of the opposition Awami League. Former Awami League Prime Minister. [1a]

NIZAMI Motiur Rahman

Leader of the Jamaat-e-Islami. [20m]

RAHMAN Sheikh Mujibur (Mujib)

Bangladesh's first Prime Minister; assassinated August 1975. [1a]

RAHMAN Ziaur (General Zia)

Assumed presidency April 1977; assassinated May 1981. [1a]

ZIA Begum Khaleda

Current Prime Minister and leader of the Bangladesh Nationalist Party. [20i]

BANGLADESH COUNTRY REPORT

OCTOBER 2003

COUNTRY INFORMATION & POLICY UNIT

REFERENCES TO SOURCE MATERIAL

Part I

Part II

ANNEX D: REFERENCES TO SOURCE MATERIAL

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