



Human Rights Violations and Abuses in Bangladesh Under the Rule of the Interim Government

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Preface

An interim government, led by Dr Yunus, took oath on 8 August 2024 after the elected government of Sheikh Hasina was unseated undemocratically on 5 August 2024, applying militant force. Since then, Bangladesh has been passing through the most critical moment in its 54-year history. The country's economy is in tatters, facing increased unemployment, unbearable poverty among downtrodden people, and, in particular, a dire law and order situation. There is an unprecedented increase in human rights violations because of rampant serious crimes, including killing, maiming, rapes, arson attacks, mob violence, extortion and terrorism. These crimes are so widespread that social order is at the breaking point. The most disappointing aspect of this situation is that people are confused whether these are happening under the direct and indirect auspices of the interim government, as evidenced by the indemnity and impunity provided by the government to the perpetrators of these crimes. On the other hand, the government's effort is only visible in spreading misinformation and disinformation within the political sphere, political oppression against Bangladesh Awami League, spreading terror among peace-loving people to consolidate their power and expanding their business empire. By doing these, they are even endangering the country's territorial integrity and sovereignty, as exemplified by providing a corridor that will bring unseen miseries to the country from factional fighting, insurgencies, arms, drug and human trafficking, and the superpower rivalry in the region.

Under the above background, intellectuals of Bangladeshi diaspora, residing all over the world, spontaneously formed a Think Tank organization, the Global Center for Democratic Governance (GCDG) to raise people's awareness, to stand against injustice, to develop policy guidelines promoting good governance, and to protect the country's sovereignty. The

publication of this booklet, "Human Rights Violations and Abuses in Bangladesh under the Interim Government", is an endeavor of GCDG addressing the unprecedented human rights violations.

This booklet highlighted the root causes of human rights violations and atrocities under the interim government. It predicted the future of Bangladesh, and the ways the Yunus government might try to extend their rules, and the incentives behind this extension. It also has a list of some of the violations and atrocities with appropriate references. GCDG was only able to collect a few examples, since most of the atrocities and violations remained unpublished because of the unprecedented crackdown on press freedom by the interim government.

GCDG fervently asks all Bangladeshis and fair-minded people of the world to raise their voices loud and clear and stand against the false propaganda and misrule of the interim government.

Global Center for Democratic Governance.

Contents

The Interim Government of Muhammad Yunus	1
Violations of human rights	11
Root causes of human rights violations under Yunus Government	12
Examples of Human Rights Violation	17
Right to Life (Article 3 of UDHR)	17
Right to Education (Article 26 of UDHR)	22
Rights to Freedom of Association and Peaceful Assembly (Article 20 of UDHR)	23
Right to Freedom of Speech (Article 19 of UDHR)	28
Right to Freedom of Religion (Article 18 of UDHR)	31
Right to Justice (Article 10 of UDHR)	34
Rights to Gender Equality (Article 7 of UDHR)	42
Right to Own Property (Article 17 of UDHR)	44
Conclusions	46
References	50

Introduction

Human rights are inherent, natural and universal rights that belong to all individuals simply by virtue of being human. These rights are universally accepted moral principles or norms that establish standards of human behavior, often protected by national and international laws. The Universal Declaration of Human Rights of 10 December 1948 (UDHR) outlines a wide range of human rights in 31 Articles, including the right to life, liberty, equality, dignity, security, freedom of expression, peaceful assembly or association, freedom of religion, education, right to own property, social and cultural rights and many more. UDHR is used as the gold standard reference for human rights throughout the world. One of the fundamental obligations of a government of any state is to safeguard the human rights of its residents and visitors irrespective of one's nationality, race, color, ethnic origin or identity, religion, language, sex or any other status. It is worth mentioning that Bangladesh acceded to and ratified the rights embodied in the International Human Rights Instruments adopted by the General Assembly of the United Nations.

Although universal human rights are widely accepted, protecting the rights has often been difficult, particularly in developing and underdeveloped countries like Bangladesh, where people are still less aware of their fundamental rights. However, people, particularly the less well-off faction of the population, in these countries are the worst victims of violating these rights

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The Interim Government of Muhammad Yunus

Mohammad Yunus, Chief Advisor of the Interim Government of Bangladesh, took oath on 8 August 2024 after the ousting of elected Sheikh Hasina Government on 5th August 2024 by a prolonged and deep conspiracy and meticulously designed plot, headed by Yunus with cooperation and supports from anti liberation political forces and fundamentalist militant groups in Bangladesh, and international supporters of Muhammad Yunus.



Dr. Yunus' confession video about a meticulously designed plot. (ref. 91)

Yunus used his reputation as a Nobel Laureate to amass support from his friends in power of some foreign Governments and international organizations to achieve this impossible goal, despite Sheikh Hasina Government enjoyed widespread supports from the grassroots population because of the unprecedented economic development and infrastructure improvement in the country, particularly for the many social security measures her Government implemented to reduce the poverty level for the downtrodden population of the country.



Trump's confession video about USAID funding to Bangladesh. (ref. 92)

To achieve this goal, Yunus formed an unwritten, unholy, tactical alliance with the birth enemy of Bangladesh, the fundamentalist political party Bangladesh Jamaat-e-Islami, their militant supporters and the 2nd largest political party, the Bangladesh Nationalist Party (BNP) which was out of power since 2008 due to their wrong policy and disconnection from general population. The anti-discrimination student movement had also favored him, and again this movement might have been instigated by Yunus himself by providing financial incentives, support and promise of bright future. His powerful international supporters and contacts supplied the resources and neutralized the Army that prevented them from performing their solemn constitutional duty of protecting the country and its government from any type of internal and external conspiracy. For example, UN Human Rights Chief, Volker Turk, intimidated the Bangladesh Army by saying that it could lose the lucrative peacekeeping roles if it were involved in suppressing the July movement (1). However, it is now emerging and clear, at least to the conscious section of the population, that July 2024 movement was not a peoples' upsurge, instead it was a well-planned conspiracy, meticulously designed plot, constructed over many years, by Yunus and his native and foreign associates.



Interview of UN Human Rights Chief, Volker Turk. (ref. 93)

Since Mohammad Yunus is a Nobel Laureate, one might wonder what the motivation was for Yunus to do this. There might be many reasons, but the most apparent compelling reasons that any average conscious individual would be able to rationally comprehend are:

- (1) His longstanding and opportunistic ambition, despite having no political background, of grabbing state power. This is clearly evidenced by his formation of a political party "Citizens Power" (Nagorik Shakti) (2) during the Caretaker Govt. of Fakhruddin Ahmed (12 Jan 2007 to 6 Jan 2009) with the support of the military regime.



Committed to PEOPLE'S RIGHT TO KNOW

Vol. 5 Num
961

Mon. February 12, 2007

Front Page

Open Letter to All
Yunus seeks people's views on floating political party
Says he wants to create new political culture
Staff Correspondent

Nobel laureate Muhammad Yunus in an open letter to the people yesterday asked for views on his plan to float a political party to establish political goodwill, proper leadership and good governance and build a new Bangladesh.

He observed that the current political climate seeks to destroy the potential of the country and so without a comprehensive change there, it would never be possible to take the nation "to the height it deserves."

In the letter, he called on everyone to briefly outline how he should go about the task and how they can contribute to it.

"If they say 'go ahead', I'll join politics...form a party," he told reporters at Zia International Airport (ZIA) minutes before flying to Kolkata to receive 'Shera Bangali 2006' [Best Bangali] award. This is his second trip to India in little over a week.

Yunus has been elected the best Bangali of 2006 by the people of West Bengal and the Bangali community across India through SMS votes.

ETV Bangla of Kolkata will confer the honour on Prof Yunus at a reception today in the Science City Auditorium in Kolkata.

Known throughout the globe as the banker to the poor, Yunus made it clear that he would not proceed if his letter fails to draw strong feedback from the countrymen.

Addressed to every individual, the letter was circulated among the reporters who went to the ZIA to cover his departure for the neighbouring country.

"The way the present caretaker government is carrying out reforms necessary to create an acceptable atmosphere has made me optimistic along with all citizens of the country," it reads.

He said he knows joining politics could leave him controversial. Still, he is ready to take the risk if the people reckon that his coming into politics would help usher in a new political climate.

The microcredit pioneer said he thinks it is high time to get rid of all past frustrations and form a proper political structure conducive to "building the Bangladesh we all dream of".



Muhammad Yunus



Scan for News

<https://www.thedailystar.net/2006/02/12/d7021201011.htm>

1/2

Yunus's open Letter seeks people's views on floating a political party. (ref. 2)

Later, Yunus discontinued this party citing a lack of interested candidates (3). While every citizen of the country has the right to form a political party, the time and mechanism of forming a party was suspicious, interesting and thought provoking. It is understandable that the present incident of his grabbing state power is just a sequel to his past attempt.

- (2) His long enmity with Sheikh Hasina Government for not interfering with the court to save him in multiple court cases for his tax embezzlements (4), illegal holding of Grameen Bank Managing Director's post beyond the age of 65 (5), breaking the labor law of Bangladesh (6) and for food adulteration by an entity of his business empire (7). Please note that none of these cases was filed by the Government.

The Daily Star

BB Letter To Finance Ministry

Yunus beyond legal age limit

Tue Mar 1, 2011 12:00 AM

Last update on: Tue Mar 1, 2011 12:00 AM

Grameen Bank chairman presents it at board meeting

The chairman of Grameen Bank yesterday presented a letter at a board meeting that questioned the post of Professor Muhammad Yunus as its managing director beyond his retirement age.

The letter was written by a Bangladesh Bank official to the finance ministry expressing an opinion that Prof Yunus continued to hold the post beyond his retirement age of 60, which was not lawful.

And no endorsement was obtained for this from Bangladesh Bank, said Khondaker Muzammel Huq, chairman of Grameen Bank, who received a copy of the letter.

Muzammel, a former employee who had served under Yunus, had been appointed by the government as chairman of Grameen Bank. The meeting with Grameen directors came in the wake of a controversy surrounding the micro-lender.

Quoting the letter, Muzammel told The Daily Star that Yunus was in the post for an indefinite period, which is not within the law.

In response to queries from The Daily Star, Jannat-E-Quamrunnisa, secretary of Grameen Bank, said: "We cannot make any comments on board proceedings or discuss anything that relates to the board meeting."



Scan for News

Dr. Yunus beyond the legal age limit as MD of Grameen Bank. (ref. 5)

- (3) He perceived the Sheikh Hasina Government as the only enemy and an insurmountable wall to expand his vast business empire in Bangladesh to exploit the poor people. However, the Sheikh Hasina Government simply abided by the law of the country and was not his enemy. No patriotic Government of the world will allow someone to embezzle taxes or break other laws of the land. It is easily understandable this enmity is the result of and fits with the typical frustration-aggression hypothesis of human psychology.
- (4) It does not take much of one's brain to understand the reason behind Yunus's intense desire for state power. He is fundamentally a power, name and fame hungry, greedy Individual. He is also a highly skilled manipulator, PR master, extremely intelligent and cunning individual. This statement apparently looks like an overstatement. However, the justification of this statement comes prudent from the fact that within a few months of grabbing power, he is expanding his business empire at an alarming rate. For examples, within this short period, he has obtained a statutory regulatory order (SRO) exempting his Grameen Bank from paying taxes until 2029 (73); obtained Government's approval for a lucrative business of establishing a private university in Dhaka, named "Grameen University" which will be operated under Grameen Trust, founded by Professor Dr Muhammad Yunus (78); obtained a dismissal order on the court judgement ordering him of paying TK 666.00 Cr. in taxes he owed to the state (79); obtained approval for a lucrative business and strategic partnership with Elon Musk's Starlink Satellite Internet Service (80); reduced Bangladesh Government's ownership in Grameen Bank from 25% to 10% depriving the Government of more than TK.2000.00 Cr. revenue each year (81).

5/9/25, 8:10 AM

Grameen Bank gets back tax exemption after 4-year hiatus | The Business Standard

**THE
BUSINESS
STANDARD**

FRIDAY, MAY 09, 2025

Donations to As-Sunnah Foundation also exempted from tax

TBS Report

12 October, 2024, 04:30 pm

Last modified: 13 October, 2024, 12:22 am



File photo



The National Board of Revenue (NBR) has granted Grameen Bank a tax exemption until 2029, according to a statutory regulatory order (SRO) issued on 10 October.

Since its establishment in 1983, Grameen Bank had been receiving tax exemption benefits. However, since 2020, the bank has no longer enjoyed the facility.

"This facility came into effect from the date of issue of the order [10 October]," according to the order signed by NBR Chairman Abdur Rahman Khan.

Professor Muhammad Yunus, now chief adviser to the interim government, had served as the managing director of the bank for 28 years since its inception.

Nur Mohammad, managing director of Grameen Bank, wrote to the NBR a few weeks ago seeking tax exemption.

The letter states that registered NGOs have been receiving tax exemptions on income generated from microcredit as contribution to Grameen Bank's poverty alleviation programme, it added.

The letter further states, "Due to the outbreak of the coronavirus pandemic, there has been a slowdown in the operations and income tax exemptions are not granted, Grameen Bank will face serious risks." It also mentions alleviation efforts for nearly 4 crore people from about 95 lakh landless and marginalised families in the country."

According to Grameen Bank sources, the bank is currently operating its microcredit programme in approximately 2,568 branches, serving around 1.06 crore. Each year, nearly Tk25,000 crore is distributed as loans among these approximately Tk17 crore, and 96% of the loans disbursed by the bank are successfully repaid.

The letter also states that since the government had granted Grameen Bank unconditional income tax exemptions to its shareholders (the government and landless members) since 2006.



News about Grameen Bank gets back tax. (ref. 73)

This could be only the tip of the iceberg, since there is tremendous pressure on the media and journalists to publish anything that goes against Yunus and its interim Government. For example, it is in the air that Yunus has also grabbed the lucrative business of manpower export license. If withing this very short and politically turbulent time, he can achieve such tremendous expansion of his business empire, one could only imagine (to some people that would be even unimaginable) what this man would do if he can extend power as planned. We are painfully aware that Yunus has recruited advisers to run the country, all of whom come from his subordinate NGO workers, children of anti-liberation forces and foreign nationals, known to be his friends or collaborators. Among the advisers there are at least 8 foreign citizens, even the most sensitive post of defense adviser goes to a foreign national. This is only one aspect of his ambition; the most alarming one is his surrendering the country's sovereignty and territory to foreign western powers in exchange for promising him to keep in power for a lengthy and indefinite period. The Yunus Government has probably signed a contract with the UN (in essence with western power, in the veil of UN) to provide a humanitarian corridor at the border with Myanmar, where the controlling power is with an unrecognized armed entity, the Arakan army (82). Even school children will understand such an interstate corridor in a conflict zone with multiple powerful international stakeholders, will soon be used as a route to supply weapons. This will drag Bangladesh into an unwanted war.

5/9/25, 10:53 PM

Bangladesh decides to provide 'humanitarian corridor' to Rakhine, discussion with UN on conditions | Prothom Alo

প্রথম আলো
ENGLISH

[Bangladesh](#)

Bangladesh decides to provide 'humanitarian corridor' to Rakhine, discussion with UN on conditions

Diplomatic Correspondent Dhaka

Published: 29 Apr 2025, 12: 31



Foreign Adviser Touhid Hossain talks to the media | File photo

The United Nations apprehended famine in the conflict torn Rakhine. Due to requests by the UN, Bangladesh has decided in principle to provide a "humanitarian corridor" on conditions to provide assistance to civilians. Bangladesh is now holding discussion with the UN on the conditions. A policy making level source of the government revealed this information. Alo.

The source said Dhaka took the decision to provide a humanitarian corridor to Rakhine after the visit of the UN Secretary General António Guterres.



Bangladesh decides to provide a 'humanitarian corridor'. (ref. 82)

Western power and Yunus will then use this opportunity to allow the western power to establish their army or naval base at St Martin or any other place they want. Yunus and his puppet advisers have already started selling this as UN operation. This will ultimately lead to an establishment of a small satellite western puppet state and Bangladesh will lose Chittagong,

Bandar Ban, Coxes Bazar and St. Martin which are known as the livelihood and lung for Bangladesh. It is heard that in exchange for this favor to the western power, Yunus has been promised to offer the position of UN General Secretary if somehow loose his present Chief adviser position. This is how Yunus's greed and ambition destroying Bangladesh. As citizens of this country, We are utterly sad, angry and frustrated. We urge the people of Bangladesh to raise their voice loud and clear and oust this greedy, unpatriotic person from power. People should understand that western power had been trying for this opportunity since the independence of Bangladesh in 1971 but could not succeed because of proliferation formidable forces, BLA and “14party alliance”, were either in power or as strong opposition forces in the parliament. Now, western power and Yunus successfully removed this formidable force from the scenario and the destruction of this country has begun. People should analyze the power and character of BNP and understand that they can easily perform the historic duty to saving the country from this disaster, but they will not do it. This is because it is only a power-hungry political party with no pro-people's agenda and does not even care for the county's sovereignty or integrity. Their strategy is simple; they will not do anything that goes against the will of western power that may raise the slightest resistance or doubt for them to go to power. If BAL could operate in the country at this critical time, the story would have been completely different, Yunus would have been ousted from power within days to save the country from this eminent and unspeakable danger.

Violations of human rights

There are widespread and gross violations and abuses of human rights in Bangladesh under Yunus Government, which are reflected by the concerns expressed by multiple national and international human rights and other organizations (8, 9, 10, 11).

5/9/25, 11:35 PM

Bangladesh: Interim Government Should Protect Freedom of Expression and Opinion

HUMAN
RIGHTS
WATCH

MARCH 21, 2025

Bangladesh: Interim Government Should Protect Freedom of Expression and Opinion

Published in

We, the undersigned human rights organizations, note with alarm the number of arrests and incidents of harassment and violence against individuals and human rights defenders exercising their right to freedom of expression in Bangladesh in the last month. Bangladesh has a history of widespread violations of the right to freedom of expression. In order to build a rights respecting future, it is essential to break from that past. While the recent attacks are not all by state actors, the government has an obligation to guarantee the right to freedom of expression in Bangladesh, which includes but is not limited to protecting people from attacks by non-state actors for exercising their right to freedom of expression.

The month of February saw a spate of violent attacks on journalists. On 3 February, a journalist was attacked with hammers and knives in Shariatpur, after he reported on claims of medical negligence at a private clinic. Three other journalists were reportedly injured in the incident. Six people accused of the attack were produced in court on February 24. Also on February 3, another four journalists were attacked in Laximpur by masked men wielding bamboo sticks and firing guns. On 5 February, three journalists were attacked on the premises of the Supreme Court, reportedly by members of the Bangladesh Nationalist Party (BNP). The journalists were covering the acquittal of all 46 people found guilty in 2019 in a case related to a 1994 attack on a train carrying then Prime Minister Sheikh Hasina. On 9 February, five journalists were baton charged, kicked and punched by police officers while covering a protest in Dhaka. On 25 February, a journalist was reported to have been assaulted by a BNP member in Thakurgaon, after publishing an article claiming the politician was carrying out extortion.

The right to freedom of expression is enshrined in Article 39 of Bangladesh's constitution, as well as Article 19 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR), to which Bangladesh is a party. Additionally, Article 9 of the ICCPR protects the right to liberty and security of person. The government should take immediate steps to prevent and investigate patterns of harassment and violence against journalists and others, including by private actors, and to hold perpetrators of attacks accountable.

It is not only journalists that have faced attacks, but authors and poets and human rights defenders. On 10 February, a group of individuals attacked a book stall at the Amar Ekushey Book Fair in Dhaka, that the stall was selling books authored by Taslima Nasreen, who was previously accused of publishing writings which insulted Islam. She fled Bangladesh in 1994 after receiving death threats. While Chief



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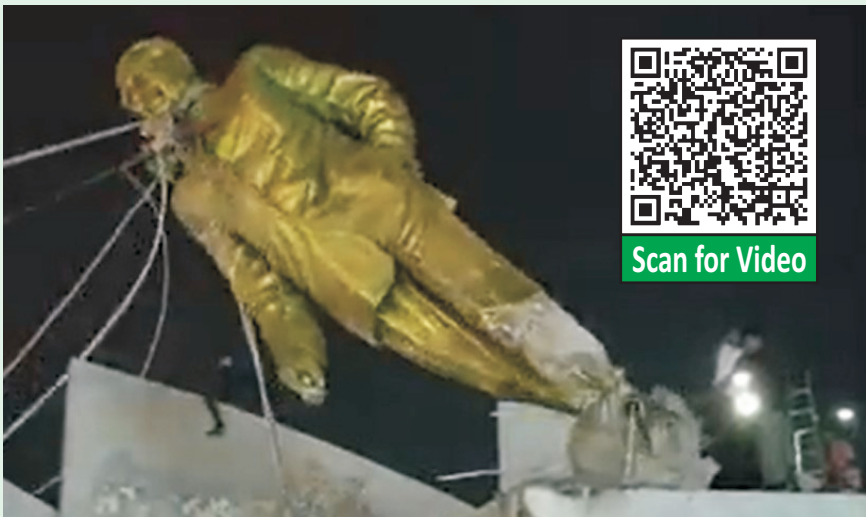
The Interim Government Should Protect Freedom of Expression and Opinion. (ref. 11)

These violations are wide ranging including rights to life, liberty, equality, dignity, security, freedom of expression, education, peaceful assembly or association, freedom of religion, right to own property, social and cultural rights and more. Experienced human rights experts would recognize that often a violation of one of the rights is linked to a violation of other rights (71).

Root causes of human rights violations under Yunus Government

1. Yunus has no political background, no grassroot public support and is totally disconnected from the general population of the country. He, in essence, belongs to the rich and elite international groups of people. He is a typical example of opportunistic power grabber. To acquire and to stay in a state power, he is dependent on his cash, kind, fame and on the muscle power of anti-liberation political forces, particularly Bangladesh Jamaat e Islami, their student wing Chhatra Shibir and other militant Islamic fundamentalist forces. Since these forces were against the independence of Bangladesh during the liberation war, who committed heinous crimes and unspeakable atrocities against the general mass, they are much hated by the public. However, they are organized and committed forces, have hidden militant wings and are connected to international fundamentalist groups. Thus, they can sometimes bring havoc to the country, particularly in times of democratic power vacuum, like the present time. Since Yunus wants to cling to power to achieve his business goal and to punish his perceived enemies, he has no alternative but to form alliance and give in to these unscrupulous forces. In other words, if Yunus wants to stay in power, human rights violations must be one of his many indispensable weapons and tactics.
2. Bangladesh Jamaat-e-Islami, on the other hand, enjoys the full support of Yunus and state power to take revenge on their long-standing enemy and only formidable secular opponent force, the Bangladesh Awami League, and their supporters and other pro-liberation political alliance parties. In a symbiotic association, Yunus is offering them indemnity and impunity. Taking this state supports, antiliberation forces are now

engaged in killing and maiming AL leaders, activists and their supporters in an unabated manner. Knowing that they will not face any criminal court proceedings for any of their crimes, they are now reckless in killing, destroying, vandalizing houses of people and symbols that represent the Independence and liberation war of Bangladesh. They have already destroyed most of the sculptures and monuments of the father of the nation, Bangabandhu Sheik Mujibur Rahman, and most of the symbols of the war of liberation throughout the country.



Bangladeshis take a sledgehammer to a statue of Bangabandhu. (ref. 94)

In doing so, they established a reign of terror throughout the country, and the consequences are human rights violations on an unprecedented scale. The Jamaat-e-Islami has become the key support system for Yunus's government. Hardline religious groups and Islamist political parties could take further advantage of the chaotic situation in the country.

3. Another loyal partner of Muhammad Yunus that engaged in unprecedented atrocity, terror and human rights violations is the so-called Antidiscrimination Student Movement, which now formed a political party with Yunus's support, the National Citizens Party (NCP). Yunus has done irreparable damage to

this poor country by assassinating the characters of these young people. Yunus is supporting them with unlimited cash and kind and allowing them to establish their mobocracy to achieve his own goal. It is understandable that if someone at this young age becomes so powerful and rich, and enjoys impunity from the state, they will inevitably turn into monsters.

5/10/25, 12:30 AM
NCP suspends joint member secretary Tanvir over 2 allegations | Prothom Alo

ENGLISH

Politics

NCP suspends joint member secretary Tanvir over 2 allegations

Staff Correspondent Dhaka
Updated: 21 Apr 2025, 22: 33



Gazi Salauddin Tanvir | Collected

National Citizen Party (NCP) Joint Member Secretary Gazi Salauddin Tanvir has been suspended from the party.

He has also been served a show cause notice asking as to why he will not be expelled from the party for good.



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Joint Member Secretary Sifat on Monday disclosed this. The letter has been on the back page of NCP.

The paper on 11 March ran a report that alleged that Gazi Salauddin Tanvir illegally took the appointment of deputy commissioner and reportedly involved in taking commission from the printing of National Curriculum and Textbook Board (NCTB) books.

He was asked to respond in writing to the chief of NCP's central disciplinary committee within ten days.

It was also mentioned that NCP convener Md Nahid Islam and member secretary Akhter Hossain have issued a show-cause notice.

Until the next decision, it added.


prothomalo.com

<https://en.prothomalo.com/bangladesh/politics/c711oa74k0>
1/2

NCP suspended joint member secretary Tanvir for 2 allegations. (ref. 95)

Yunus's Interim Government uses the students to justify all the illegal and unconstitutional acts, although this government took an oath under the current constitution. It is a matter of deep concern that a section of the youth, believed to be the main

force in rebuilding the future of this country, might have been permanently damaged by Yunus and domestic or foreign evil forces.

4. Unfortunately, the other unholy partner of Yunus's journey is the 2nd largest political party of Bangladesh, the BNP. This party considers AL as their main enemy since AL is the only political party that can keep them out of power. BNP maintained alliance with Bangladesh Jamaat e Islami most of the time since its formation with an objective of creating a formidable force against AL to go to power. For obvious reason, this party is a partner of the Yunus Government to diminish the influence of AL. Yunus, on the other land, is offering them impunity and taking no actions on widespread extorsions and atrocities committed by BNP members throughout the country. So, the alliance is again symbiotic.
5. The structure of the interim government is also favorable to Yunus and other perpetrator partners of human rights violations. Yunus formed the interim Government by drawing his advisers mostly from his loyal business colleagues (NGO), foreign citizens, his natives from Chittagong division and the selected students who were his collaborators, involved in the mass demonstration and ousting of the Sheikh Hasina government. This makes the interim government seem as if one superman governs the country as a king. No one in the government can oppose or raise concerns about Yunus's decision. The consequences are again bleak and continuous violations of human rights with no sign of relief.
6. Finally, the complex, unwritten, undeclared loose coalition that Yunus formed with anti-liberation forces, Bangladesh

Jamat-e-Islami, BNP, militant Islamic fundamentalists and the student activists, each having their hidden agenda. Since Yunus has no political base or people's support, he must comply or compromise with the separate agenda of each partner to cling to power and fulfill his own agenda of taking revenge on his perceived enemy, Sheikh Hasina and AL and expand his business empire with minimum or no tax payment to the state.

7. Furthermore, the Interim Government has dissolved the National Human Rights Commission of Bangladesh.
8. Another alarming reason for the increased incidence of human right violation is because mainstream newspapers and other media outlets are not publishing any of these violations that go against the government for fear of retribution and repression by Government-backed forces mentioned above. Retribution and repression against newspapers and journalists are widespread.

The Daily Star

Crime & Justice

World press freedom day: 266 journalists face criminal cases so far

Sat May 3, 2025 12:01 AM

Last update on: Sat May 3, 2025 09:44 AM

The cases have been filed after August 5 last year



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The cases have taken a new form after August 5, 2024. Instances of judicial harassment are still profoundly visible -- only the Security Act hounding journalists have been replaced by more sinister laws. Many are bearing the brunt of retaliation for the Awami League's role in the student-led July uprising. As journalists have been booked left and right in cases related to the July uprising, police sub-inspectors and regular criminal courts must deliberate on a question that even media experts struggle to answer: to what extent can journalism incite murder?

266 journalists face criminal cases so far. (ref. 96)

Examples of Human Rights Violation

Human rights violations under the interim Government are widespread and numerous. It is difficult to find even a few human rights, enshrined in the UDHR, that have not been violated. This means there is barely any human rights people of Bangladesh is enjoying under Yunus Government. Most violations are systematic, organized, appear well designed and in many cases predeclared. Because of the complete suppression of press freedom by various tactics, people are only aware of tiny fractions of the violations. Even then the number of leaked violations is so numerous that it is alarming and horrendous. Bangladesh had never seen such widespread human rights violations in her 54 years of history after achieving independence in 1971. Human rights violations are so widespread and numerous that it is not possible to list them in such a short report. Here, we are listing very few of the violations under the following subsections: Rights to Life, Rights to Freedom of Association, Peaceful Assembly, Rights to Freedom of Speech, Rights to Freedom of Religion, Rights to Receive Fair Justice, Rights of Women and Children, and Rights to Own Property, etc.

Right to Life (Article 3 of UDHR)

The right to life is the belief that a human, even the child in the womb, has the right to live and should not be killed by another entity. It is an inherent and fundamental human right and is a cornerstone of human dignity and the foundation for all other rights. This right is universal, inalienable and applies to all human beings, regardless of age, race, gender, or any other characteristic, and it cannot be taken away. However, the interim government of Bangladesh completely violating this right and even indirectly encouraging it by declaring indemnity or impunity to organized killing (28).



A garment store is set ablaze during protests calling for the ouster of ex-premier Sheikh Hasina. (ref. 28)

Out of thousands of killings, some examples described below will show tips of the iceberg of violations of this fundamental human right.

1. A report published by Transparency International Bangladesh (TIB) indicated over 600 fatalities and more than 10,000 injuries across the country within the 100-day rule of the interim Government (9).
2. Within just 29 days of the interim Government, four AL leaders reportedly died of "heart attacks" while detained in Bogura prison, bringing the total number of AL members and activists who have died in police custody over four months to at least ten (12).
3. The Ain O Salish Kendra, based in Dhaka, in its Annual Report 2024, stated that "during the Interim Government lynching people to death in the name of mob justice has been worrying." The Ain O Salish Kendra cited mob lynching death of 128 persons including the death of 57 persons in Dhaka division, 19 persons in Rajshahi Division, 17 persons in Chittagong Division, 14 persons in Khulna Division, 7 persons

in Barisal Division, 5 persons in Mymensingh Division, 5 persons in Rangpur Division and 4 persons in Sylhet Division (13).

Mob beats to death (Division wise) January-December 2024

Documentation Unit

Ain o Salish Kendra (ASK)



Scan for Report

Dhaka	Khulna	Rajshahi	Rangpur	Sylhet	Chattogram	Barisal	Mymensingh	Total
57	14	19	5	4	17	7	5	128

Source: Prothom Alo, Ittefaq, Samakal, Sangbad, Janakantha, Jugantor, Naya Diganta, Daily Star, New Age, Dhaka Tribune (including their e-papers), some online news portals and Ain o Salish Kendra (ASK).

Mob beats to death. (ref. 13)

- According to a statement of Chief Adviser's Press Wing, 44 police personnel were killed across Bangladesh during the July-August student-led uprising (55). The highest number of casualties occurred at Enayetpur Police Station in Sirajganj, where 15 officers were killed. Additional fatalities included eight officers in Jatrabari and five in Uttara. The police headquarters released an official list of deceased officers (55). However, these numbers are severely underestimated, since there is extreme pressure on the press by the Interim Government to publish news of fatalities, atrocities and destruction committed by the supporters of this Government on which they are heavily dependent to stay in power.
- In Sirajganj additional violent attacks led to thirty deaths, including six people killed during an attack on an Awami League office in Raigonj Upazila (56). Further violence saw the homes of political figures targeted, with three bodies recovered

after the residence of Sirajganj-2 MP, Jannat Ara was torched (56).

5/10/25, 1:31 AM

Witnesses describe the killing of 13 policemen

bdnews24.com

Witnesses describe the killing of 13 policemen in Sirajganj, hanging of body

The number of police personnel killed may rise, says Additional DIG Bijoy Basak of the police Rajshahi Division



Badrul Ahsan Liton, Rajshahi Correspondent · bdnews24.com

Published : 05 Aug 2024, 09:15 AM

Updated : 05 Aug 2024, 09:15 AM

A local journalist has provided a horrific account of the killing of 13 policemen in an attack on Sirajganj's Enayetpur Police Station.

Protesters marched to the area and began attacking the building, they said. At one point, they set it on fire. The police personnel came out one by one and they were beaten and killed by crushing their heads.

Photos from the scene show the body of one policeman being strung up with rope from a tree. The bodies of three policemen were thrown into a nearby pond.

The bodies of eight others were left on a heap next to a mosque. They had been stripped of their clothes and there were injuries on their heads.

<https://bdnews24.com/bangladesh/b0979d2438fc>

1/

Sirajganj violent attacks led to deaths. (ref. 56)

6. Even after nine months of the interim government, killing and atrocities are continuing at an alarming rate. On 17 April 2025, Bhabesh Chandra Roy, 58, of Basudebpur village under Shatagram Union, Dinajpur's Biral upazila was abducted from his home and beaten to death (69).
7. During the anti-discrimination student movement and the subsequent interim government, thousands of leaders and activists belonging to Bangladesh Awami league were killed or maimed. It has proved very difficult to receive information on most of the killing because of unprecedented restriction on the newspapers and other media outlets by the interim government. A fraction of these killings was disclosed and documented. From 6 July 2024 to 10 April 2025 a total of 471 killings were confirmed and documented. The nature of these atrocities was very brutal and barbaric. It is beyond one's ability to describe in language; some victims were burned, some were hacked or beaten to death, some were shot, some were killed in prison custody, and some were killed in the custody of law enforcement authorities (72).

Death in Jail Custody (Divisionwise) January-March 2025

Documentation Unit

Ain o Salish Kendra (ASK)

Division	Under trial Prisoners	Convicted Prisoners
Dhaka	8	
Chattogram		
Rajshahi	1	
Khulna	1	
Barishal		
Sylhet		
Rangpur	2	
Mymensingh	1	1
Total	13	11



Scan for Report

Source: Prothom Alo, Ittefaq, Samakal, Sangbad, Janakantha, Jugantor, Naya Diganta, Daily Star, New Age, Dhaka Tribune (including their e-papers), some online news portals and Ain o Salish Kendra (ASK).

Deaths in Jail Custody Jan-Mar 2025. (ref. 97)

Right to Education (Article 26 of UDHR)

The right to education states that everyone is entitled to education and is reflected in article 26 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights.

1. Until 9 April, 2025 of the interim Government, more than 10,000 students have been detained without any due process; over 5,000 students have been expelled without any credible inquiry process or opportunity to be heard flagrantly violating principles of natural justice. Alarming, upwards of 200,000 students have been barred from continuing their education based merely on presumed associations with the Bangladesh Chhatra League (Bangladesh Students' League), with no effort made to determine individual culpability or uphold the presumption of innocence (71).

Urgent Appeal Concerning Systematic Repression of Students in Bangladesh

[pressxpress.org/2025/04/09/urgent-appeal-concerning-systematic-repression-of-students-in-bangladesh/](https://www.pressxpress.org/2025/04/09/urgent-appeal-concerning-systematic-repression-of-students-in-bangladesh/)

Joint Statement by Bangladesh Chhatra League

April 9, 2025



In the wake of the July–August 2024 unrest in Bangladesh, a profoundly troubling pattern of state-facilitated repression has come to light. Across the nation, thousands of students from diverse academic institutions have been subjected to arbitrary and punitive actions. These include unlawful arrests, expulsions without due process, the annulment of admissions, and sweeping prohibitions on attending examinations and regular classes on the basis of perceived political affiliations.



Scan for News

This repression has unfolded in an atmosphere marked by mob violence, coercion, and threats, all with the tacit approval and active endorsement of the interim government. Over 10,000 students have been detained without any due process; over 5,000 have been expelled without any credible inquiry process or opportunity to be heard, flagrantly violating principles of natural justice. Alarming, upwards of 200,000 students have been barred from continuing their education based merely on presumed associations with the Bangladesh Chhatra League (Bangladesh Students' League), with no effort made to determine individual culpability or uphold the presumption of innocence.

Despite the documentation of violence and intimidation against students, the undemocratic interim administration has refrained from initiating any legal proceedings against the perpetrators of mob attacks. Educational institutions, instead of upholding

Systematic Repression of Students in Bangladesh. (ref. 71)

2. "Bhorer Pata," a daily newspaper, reported that 259 students belonging to Chhatra League and 9 secular-minded teachers were expelled from Jahangir Nagar University as notified by the public relations director of the University (83). Many more were expelled from other universities and colleges.

Rights to Freedom of Association and Peaceful Assembly (Article 20 of UDHR)

Everyone has the right to freedom of peaceful assembly and to freedom of association with others, including the right to form and to join trade unions, the right to form or to join a political party or any another association or voluntary group.

1. RRAG identified serious violations of association and assembly, noting that more than 272,000 individuals, primarily political opponents, have been implicated in 1,598 criminal cases within the first 100 days of Yunus' administration. By February 7, over 5,00,000 political opponents faced criminal cases (14).
2. The Anti-discrimination Student Movement burnt down the headquarters of the Jatiya Party at Kakrail area in the heart of the capital Dhaka on the night of 31 October 2024 (37).

5/10/25, 4:10 AM
Pope Leo XIV
Newark airport
India-Pakistan conflict
Victory Day parade
Library of Congress

World News
Attackers set fire to the headquarters of a Bangladesh party that backed ousted leader Sheikh Hasina

BY JIHAN ALAM
Updated 5:05 AM GMT+6, November 3, 2024

DHAKA, Bangladesh (AP) — Attackers set fire to the headquarters of a Bangladesh party the country's ousted leader Sheikh Hasina on Thursday night, media reports said. There was no one immediately claimed responsibility for the attack on the Jatiya Party offices in Bang Dhaka. TV stations and other media said the attackers stormed the party headquarters in a Nagar area, clashing with party members who were there and eventually setting the premises. The extent of the damage was not immediately known. Firefighters rushed to the scene, as Rashed bin Khaled, an official of the Fire Service and Civil Defense. Bin Khaled, who spoke to Press by phone, had no other details. The party is Bangladesh's third largest and was founded by former military dictator H.M. Er. As the attack was underway, a prominent leader of a student protest movement that led to August said the Jatiya Party should be "destroyed" for its support of her government. Hasnat Abdullah, the student leader, claimed in a Facebook post that the Jatiya party was "betrayed."

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<https://apnews.com/article/bangladesh-sheikh-hasina-muhammad-yunus-jatiya-party-8cf6ec8ca4ee91e72c7baf0c260298b>

Attackers set fire to the headquarters of a Bangladesh party. (ref. 36)

3. The Interim Government effectively banned the Awami League's political activities through banning of its students' wing, Chhatra League, on 24 October 2024. Chhatra League constitutes a large percentage of student population of the country (35).
4. During January and February 2025, Ain O Shalis Kedra documented a total of 104 political violence killing 16 and injuring 1191 (15).
5. The Anti-discrimination student Movement, Jamat e Islami and other Islamic fundamentalists attacked the Hindu minorities for organizing a peaceful assembly on 22 November 2024 at Rangpur (38), violently attacked indigenous students who were protesting in Dhaka on 15 January 2025 against the removal of a graffiti with the word "Adivasi" (indigenous) (39). Further, the Interim Government continues to oppose bail to Hindu monk Chinmoy Krishna Das Brahmachari, who remains in jail since 25 November 2024 after being arrested in a trumped-up sedition case sending a message to the religious minorities and indigenous peoples against exercising the right to freedom of association and peaceful assembly (40).



Bangladesh court rejected arrested Hindu monk Chinmoy Das's bail plea. (ref. 40)

6. Interim Government brutally suppressed the "March for Identity" movement by "Sanghat O Boishamyo Birodhi Pahari Chhatra Andolan" (Anti Conflict & Discrimination Tribal Students Movement) organized on 18 September 2024. They demanded constitutional recognition of the identities of indigenous peoples. About 40,000 indigenous peoples, unseen in the history of indigenous peoples in the region, had participated in the protest (43).



Renewed Violence in Chittagong Hill Tracts. (ref. 43)

Bangladesh Army and the illegal plain settlers brutally suppressed their rightful demand under operation Uttaran (44). Subsequently, Army led organized assaults on Indigenous peoples in Dighinala and Khagrachari Sadar under Khagrachari district on 19 September, followed by further attacks on Rangamati Sadar on 20 September, and Khagrachari district again on 1 October, targeted shops and other business

establishments of indigenous peoples and Buddhist temples. In these attacks by the illegal plain settlers (45) and Bangladesh Army, at least four indigenous persons i.e. Mr. Dhana Ranjan Chakma, Mr. Junan Chakma, Mr. Rubel Tripura, and Mr. Anik Chakma were killed, at least 75 indigenous Jumma people were seriously injured while at least 142 houses, shops and other business establishments, properties, Buddhist temples that were looted, destroyed or set ablaze (46).

7. The Interim Government seriously restricted the right to freedom of association and peaceful assembly of indigenous peoples and religious minorities by (i) killing indigenous peoples, burning down their houses, properties and places of worship on 19-20 September in Khagrachari and Rangamati district (37).
8. Bangladesh Awami League has been prevented from all types of assembly, procession by the interim Government and their associates. It is of serious concern that the Adviser to the State Ministry, Mt Jahangir Alam, openly ordered the Police Department to prevent any procession by BAL (65). He even openly declares that severe action would be taken again the Police if they fail to prevent BAL from such activities (66)

5/10/25, 5:00 AM
Law enforcers to face action if they fail to prevent AL processions: Home adviser | The Business Standard

THE BUSINESS STANDARD

SATURDAY, MAY 10, 2025

“Police officers have been instructed that if they fail to control this properly, disciplinary action will be taken against them,” says Jahangir Alam Chowdhury

TBS Report
19 April, 2025, 01:00 pm
Last modified: 19 April, 2025, 09:59 pm



Scan for News



(retd) Md Jahangir Alam. Photo: BSS

Adviser Lt Col (retd) Md Jahangir Alam Chowdhury has said that law enforcers have been instructed to prevent the Awami League (AL) from holding a procession.

He said while talking to reporters after inspecting the Airport Police Station in Dhaka.

Against the backdrop of recent flash processions brought out leaders and cadres of the Awami League and its wings in Dhaka city and elsewhere.

He said, “Police officers have been instructed to prevent such a procession in the future,” he said, adding that efforts are underway to further improve law and order situation.

<https://www.thebusinessstandard.net/bangladesh/law-order/police-instructed-prevent-al-processions-home-adviser-1115751>

Law enforcers to face action if they fail to prevent AL processions. (ref. 98)

9. Suppression of the freedom of association and speech is unprecedented. Dhaka Metropolitan Police arrested Shahe Alam Murad, an executive member of the Dhaka Metropolitan Awami League and former general secretary of the Dhaka Metropolitan South Awami League for leading a procession in the city on 17 April 2025 (59).
10. The daily newspaper Prothom Alo reported that pro- Awami lawyers were prevented from collecting nomination papers for the Chittagong and Sirajganj District Bar Association elections. The incident occurred on Thursday afternoon. The Bar Association elections are scheduled to be held on April 16. Today was the last day to collect nomination forms (62).

5/10/25, 11:43 PM
First time in 132 years: All BNP-Jamaat panel candidates elected uncontested in Ctg bar election | The Business Standard



SATURDAY, MAY 10, 2025

Pro-Awami League, LDP, left-leaning groups raised allegations of obstruction while collecting nomination papers

TBS Report
13 April, 2025, 08:45 pm
Last modified: 13 April, 2025, 08:48 pm

The pro-BNP-Jamaat panel has achieved a clean sweep in the Chattogram District Bar Association's 2025 election, with all 21 of their candidates declared uncontested winners – a historic first in the 132-year history of the institution.

While the outcome was effectively sealed after the submission of nomination forms on Friday – amid allegations of obstruction by Awami League and left-leaning candidates – the formal announcement came this afternoon (13 April).

"As there were no other contestants and no objections, the candidates were declared elected uncontested according to the constitution of the association," election commission member Advocate Masudul Alam confirmed told The Business Standard this evening.

However, the official expressed disappointment over the uncontested nature of the election.

"A competitive election would have been healthier for the legal community," he said, holding both political camps responsible for the situation.

The newly elected office bearers of the Chattogram District Bar Association are Abdus Sattar, president; Mohammad Hasan Ali Chowdhury, general secretary; Alamgir Mohammad Yunus, vice president; Md Fazlul Bari, joint general secretary; Mohammad Anwar Hossain, treasurer; Taubatul Islam, librarian; Ashrafi Binte Motaleb, cultural secretary; M Manzur Hossain, sports secretary; and Abdul Jabbar, secretary.

In addition, the 11 elected executive members are Ahsan Ullah Manik, Asma Khanam, Bibi Fatema, Hel Uddin, Mezb Chowdhury, Md Rubaiyatul Karim, Md Shahed Hossain, Mohammad Morshed, Rahila Gulshan, and Sajjad Kamrul Hossain.

The uncontested victory of the BNP-Jamaat panel has raised serious concerns about fairness and democratic process in legal institutions.

Resignation in protest

The controversy took a new turn last evening when Syed Anwar Hossain, a member of the ad-hoc committee, resigned from the post.

In a letter addressed to the convener of the ad-hoc committee, he wrote that the lack of transparency and inclusiveness caused him personal distress. Acting on his conscience, he chose to step down.



Scan for News

WP is the first time in 132 years that all bar candidates were elected for the Chattogram District Bar Association and have been elected to be part of it. Who said

Pro-Awami League, LDP, left-leaning groups raised allegations of obstruction while collecting nomination papers. (ref. 99)

Right to Freedom of Speech (Article 19 of UDHR)

Freedom of speech is a principle that supports the freedom of an individual or a community to articulate and express publicly their opinions and ideas without fear of retaliation, censorship, or legal sanction. The right to freedom of expression has been recognized as a human right in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and international human rights law. Many countries have constitutional law that protect free speech. The interim Government has blatantly violated this right. The following few examples from thousands will prove this statement:

1. The Voice in its January 3 issue of 2025 published a bleak overview of the interim Government's crackdown on media and journalists. The report says more than 600 cases have been filed against 296 journalists, predominantly murder charges, 18 journalists arrested, only 2 have been granted bail, over a thousand journalists and media workers have been dismissed or expelled from their positions, accreditation cards of 168 journalists, both within and outside Dhaka, have been revoked or suspended, six journalists have been killed, with countless others injured or publicly humiliated, more than fifty TV stations and magazine offices have been vandalized or attacked, except for a few, nearly all media outlets have been seized by forces aligned with the current regime. The report also noted Dismissal of about 100 staff from Bangladesh Television (BTV): 39 from Nagorik TV, 37 from Ekattor TV, 15 from DBC News, 8 from Somoy TV, affecting numerous other channels and newspapers. Nationwide, particularly outside Dhaka, with 64 district representatives from BTV laid off, alongside similar actions against staff from private channels and newspapers, totaling approximately a thousand job losses (16).

Full News

BANGLADESH (HTTPS://THEVOICE.NEWS/CATEGORY/INTERNATIONAL/BANGLADESH/), EDITORIAL (HTTPS://THEVOICE.NEWS/CATEGORY/EDITORIAL/), LEAD (HTTPS://THEVOICE.NEWS/CATEGORY/LEAD/)

January 3, 2025(https://thevoice.news/2025/01/03/)

Tortures of Journalists in Bangladesh During Yunus Regime: A Portrait of the “Death of Media” and the “Freedom of Speech”



Dastagir Jahangir



Dastagir Jahangir

The media landscape in Bangladesh has always been a battleground, where the government's of the norm to steer public opinion and control narratives. However, the appointment of Dr. M the head of the interim government has marked a significant and alarming shift towards outr This change has not only escalated the existing tensions between the state and the press but ha authoritarian chapter in Bangladesh's media history, allegedly with the complicity or support of such as the Bangladesh Nationalist Party (BNP), the Islamist group Jamaat-e-Islami, and various acting as political enforcers.

Since Dr. Yunus's leadership began, the media has transitioned from a space of partial freedom government control is totalitarian. This new era has seen journalists subjected to a barrage of physical repercussions. Previously, media workers might have faced job loss or censure for their reporting; now, they are confronted with charges that are not just punitive but are draconian by any standard. Arrestations range



Tortures of Journalists in Bangladesh During Yunus Regime. (ref. 16)

2. The Interim Government blatantly suppressing press freedom and using accreditation as a weapon. Press accreditation cards are required for access to the Secretariat (30). The government revoked press accreditation of at least 167 journalists for including revocation of accreditation of 20 journalists on 29 October (31), 30 on 3 November (32) and 118 on 7 November (33) thereby crippling press freedom. The Interim government completely barred journalists to enter the Secretariat on 29 December 2024 following a fire accident which was condemned by Editors Council (34).
3. Approximately 600 baseless lawsuits have been filed against 296 journalists within the first 100 days of Yunus Government, with a focus on murder charges. These cases span across

various police stations and courts, including the International Crimes Tribunal (ICT) (70).

4. On November 26, 2024, Pressxpress published an article entitled "Bangladesh's Press Under Siege - Democracy on the Brink" painting a dire picture of press freedom under the interim government (76)
5. A report published in Northwest News stated that Yunus throttled press freedom in Bangladesh, 640 journalists targeted in 8 months (75).
6. Under Yunus Government, there is no place for freedom of speech as exemplified by a recent event where three journalists were fired in a span of 24 hours after they asked tough questions to the Yunus-led Interim Government's Cultural Affairs Advisor, Mostofa Sarwar Farooki, about the July Uprising of 2024 (74).



Press meet fallout: Two journalists sacked, one suspended. (ref. 100)

7. The Business Standard has published a quote from an investigative journalist and film maker, David Bergman, in its 03 May 2025 issue that "A new form of significant censorship has emerged through intimidation by groups outside the government-particularly 'student' groups or organizations aligned with them-who have taken strong positions on what the media can or cannot write or broadcast, especially regarding the Awami League, and have made these positions known through intimidating posts on social media." This exposes Yunus's dirty tactics of human rights violations in Bangladesh.

Right to Freedom of Religion (Article 18 of UDHR)

Religious liberty or freedom of religion, sometimes called freedom of belief, is a principle that supports the freedom of an individual, community or a group in public or private, to manifest religion or belief in teaching, practice, worship, and observance. It also includes the right not to follow or profess any belief or religion (85) or freedom from religion, i.e., not to practice a religion (86). This right has been most brutally violated by the interim government as evidenced by the number of attacks, killing, mob violence and rape committed on ethnic and religious minorities since the fall of Sheikh Hasina Government. A few examples are:

1. Mrinal Kanti Chatterjee, 65, a former primary teacher of Madhudia Primary School, was killed and his wife Shefali Chatterjee, 60, and daughter Jhuma Rani Chatterjee, 35, were injured in the attacks in their house at Choto Paikpara of Rakhalgachi union in Sadar Upazila of Bagerhat. The injured were admitted to the Bagerhat Zila Hospital (18).
2. The daily newspaper, Prothom Alo, reported widespread attacks on Houses, places of worship, and business establishments of religious minorities at various places of the country after news about the resignation of the government broke out (17).



Rubble of a demolished temple in Shariatpur. (ref. 17)

3. In one of the similar incidents, 17 houses belonging to the Christian Tripura community in southeastern Bangladesh's Bandar Ban district were reportedly set on fire on the Christmas Eve (19).



Rising violence and persecution of religious minorities. (ref. 19)

4. A United Nation report estimated 1400 killing and other human rights abuses against Hindus, Ahmadiyya Muslims and indigenous minorities. The report mentioned widespread attaches on Hindu homes, businesses, places of worships aftermath of the fall of Sheikh Hasina Government (26)

5. To appease the Islamic fundamentalist groups and Bangladesh Jamat-e-Islami who form the key support system for Dr Yunus's government, the antagonism to indigenous peoples by Yunus Govt. has reached an unprecedented level since the country's independence. This intolerance can be exemplified by the National Curriculum and Textbook Board (NCTB) of Bangladesh's decision to remove the image of a graffiti with the word "Adivasi" (indigenous) from the back cover of the ninth and tenth-grade Bangla Grammar and Composition textbook on 12 January 2025 after facing protests from a group of Islamic students (41). When indigenous students went to protest against the decision of the NCTB in Dhaka on 15 January 2025, they were attacked by the Islamic fundamentalists, and at least 20 persons were injured (42).



Students for Sovereignty accused of attacking ethnic protesters over textbook graffiti. (ref. 101)

6. Dhaka tribune reported as many as 2010 communal violence between August 4 to 20 carried out by Islamic fundamentalists or their militant groups (47). In another incidence and in a stark display of state-backed oppression, Hindu protesters in Bangladesh were met with brutal force and obstruction as they attempted to attend a rally in Rangpur organized by the "Sammilito Sanatani Jagran Manch". The rally, which sought

to draw attention to the systematic persecution of Hindus under the authoritarian regime of Md Yunus, was aggressively disrupted by the police and radical Islamist groups (48).



2,010 incidents of communal violence occurred from August 4 to 20 in Bangladesh. (ref. 47)

Right to Justice (Article 10 of UDHR)

People's right to receive fair justice has been blatantly denied or severely restricted under the interim Government. Analysis of circumstances, the scale and pattern of destruction, killing atrocities etc. clearly indicate that these activities are happening under direct or indirect support of the Yunus Government. It is beyond the scope of this short report to list or describe the

thousands of examples and incidents happened after the fall of Sheikh Hasina Government on 5th August 2024. The following glaring examples/incidents will clarify this statement:

1. Yunus has captured the judiciary leading to an extremely biased justice system to serve his ill motives of punishing those who oppose him and rewarding those who support him. The current judicial system is completely useless for the public. Chief justice, Syed Refaat Ahmed and about 21 Supreme Court and High Court judges were forced to resign because of the protests

by the Anti-Discrimination Students Movement. Moreover, these positions were filled in mostly with supporters of BNP and Jamaat e Islami and people loyal to Law and Justice Adviser Asif Nazrul or Dr Yunus. Even a leader and a staunch supporter of Bangladesh Jamat e Islami, Mohammad Tajul Islam, has been appointed as the Chief Prosecutor of the International Crimes Tribunal (24) that the interim Govt. is using for trial to the AL officials and supporters. There is no hope of fair justice under this tribunal and justice system.



Top Jamaat-e-Islami lawyer and co-convenor of Jamaat offshoot political party made chief prosecutor of the International Crimes Tribunal. (ref. 24)

2. Yunus regime issued an order on 14 October 2024, indemnifying from prosecution, harassment and arrest of students and citizens for their crimes and actions from July 15 to 8 Aug 2024 (51). This order not only appears illegal or contrary to common sense, but it was acted as providing an incentive and a free license to the perpetrator to engage in crimes. Another disturbing trend is that even until now, when the age of the interim Govt. is more than 8 months, Dr Yunus himself and some of his advisers, which are mostly his

henchmen, repeatedly uttering impunity to the perpetrators of unabated mob killing, destruction, atrocities, arsons, extorsions, citing these as the result of anger and frustration on the ousted Government. They are constantly doing this in their statements and interviews with media outlets.

5/11/25, 12:46 AM
None to be arrested or harassed for involvement in July mass uprising: Home ministry | Prothom Alo

ENGLISH

Bangladesh

None to be arrested or harassed for involvement in July mass uprising: Home ministry

Special Correspondent Dittala
Updated: 14, OCT 2024, 16: 23

Ministry of Home Affairs

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as said no one would be arrested or harassed in cases filed from 15 July to 8 August in the mass uprising that saw the Awami League government stepping down.

is in a statement published today, Monday.

"A new journey towards building a discrimination-free new Bangladesh has begun with the fall of the autocratic fascist government by the student-people mass uprising on 5 July. We, who actively worked staying at the field level to make the mass-uprising a success, will not place any case, arrest or harassment for the incidents regarding the mass uprising from 15 July to 8 August last," the statement said.

It also asked the relevant authorities to maintain highest level of cautiousness in this regard and asked concerned officials to remain alert so that no one could take advantage by means of

prothomalo.com

<https://en.prothomalo.com/bangladesh/izeonzdtk20>
1/2

No one to be arrested or harassed for involvement in the July mass uprising. (ref. 102)

3. The extent of violation of receiving justice and the mockery of justice would be evident by one of thousands of examples in which 15 on duty police officers were killed on 4th August 2024 by the mob (52). The responsibility of this killing was publicly confessed by a member of the Central Executive Committee of the Bangladesh Nationalist Party (BNP), Mr. Saidur Rahman Bachchu. However, the Yunus Government filed a murder case on this incident against 4 BAL leaders and 6000 unknown individuals, and the former Minister of Fisheries and Livestock Abdul Latif Bishwas has been arrested (53, 54)



BNP leader admits killing 15 policemen. (ref. 103)

4. On 5th November 2024, the NHRC of Bangladesh released its monthly report for October 2024 and the report based on the facts highlighted a rise in crimes such as mob beatings, rapes, and other offences as well as political harassment, assaults on political leaders, and other violent acts. On 7 November 2024, the Yunus Government of Bangladesh forced all members of Bangladesh's NHRC including Chairman Kamal Uddin Ahmed and five other members. The reason is clear, to allow mobocracy by the collaborators and supporters of Yunus, most prominently by his loyal anti-discrimination Student Movement. NHRC members cited that reporting facts has become an offence for the members of the NHRC of Bangladesh and the Interim Government of Bangladesh created an untenable situation wherein all members of the NHRC were forced to resign (27).
5. "The Voice" reported 700 prisoners, including 70 convicted criminals and extremists, remaining at large, according to Brigadier General Syed Mohammad Motaher Hossain, the Director General of the Prison Department (25).

5/10/25, 7:59 AM

Bangladesh: 700 Prisoners Still at Large After Escaping Jail, Says DG of Prisons - TheVOICE News

theVoice (<https://thevoice.news>)



Full News

ASIA ([HTTPS://THEVOICE.NEWS/CATEGORY/INTERNATIONAL/ASIA/](https://thevoice.news/category/international/asia/)), BANGLADESH ([HTTPS://THEVOICE.NEWS/CATEGORY/INTERNATIONAL/BANGLADESH/](https://thevoice.news/category/international/bangladesh/)), LEAD ([HTTPS://THEVOICE.NEWS/CATEGORY/LEAD/](https://thevoice.news/category/lead/))

December 4, 2024(<https://thevoice.news/2024/12/04/>)

Bangladesh: 700 Prisoners Still at Large After Escaping Jail, Says DG of Prisons



International Desk



Out of 2,200 inmates who escaped from the country's jails during the mass uprisings in July and August, 1,500 have been re-arrested. However, 700 prisoners, including 70 convicted criminals and extremists, remain at large, according to Brigadier General Syed Mohammad Motaher Hossain, the Director General of the Prison Department.

He disclosed this information during a press conference held this Wednesday morning at the Prison Directorate in Dhaka. During the conference, details of the country's prisons over the past three months were discussed.



Scan for News

against him.

in stated that 174 prisoners, including 11 top criminals, have been released

tion, he mentioned that four prison officials have been forced into retirement on grounds of corruption. Further allegations are under investigation, and actions will be taken once the investigations are complete.

A group attacked Narsingdi District Jail, looted weapons, and facilitated the escape of several inmates.

Narsingdi Jail, Brigadier General Motaher said that the jail superintendent has been found negligent. If negligence is found during the investigation, departmental action will be taken against him.

700 Prisoners Still at Large After Escaping Jail. (ref. 25)

6. The Interim government using and weaponizing the Anti-discrimination Students Movement to carry out illegal tasks. For example, Govt. used them to secure forceful resignation of 21 Supreme Court and High Court judges, burning down of the headquarters of the Jatiya Party in the heart of the capital Dhaka. Interim Govt. also uses the students to intimidate and terrorize political opponents, journalists, and media houses with impunity; and they have been emboldened with impunity given to them. The most prominent example of impunity to mobocracy by the Interim government is barring the law enforcement personnel from arresting or filing cases against

anyone involved in the July-August uprising (28) in which at least 44 policemen were killed! (29).

5/10/25, 8:27 AM

44 policemen killed during student-mass uprising: Police HQ | Prothom Alo

প্রথম আলো
ENGLISH

Government

44 policemen killed during student-mass uprising: Police HQ

Staff Correspondent Dhaka

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Logo of police

Police headquarters said that a total of 44 policemen had died during the violence over the student-mass uprising that led to toppling of Awami League regime.

Media department of police headquarters revealed the information on Sunday. It also provided a list of the police members who died during the protests.

The police headquarters said these cops were killed between 20 July and 14 August. 11 died on 5 August and 15 on 4 August. Apart from that, two were undergoing treatment on 20 August and one each on 12 and 14 August.



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It was revealed that of the cops died, 21 were constables, 11 were sub-inspectors, three inspectors and one nayek. All were killed at Enayetpur police station in Sirajganj alone.

A preliminary estimation finds death of 626 across the country between 16 July and 4 August during the student-mass uprising. Of them, at least 354 were killed between 16 July and 4 August and 272 between 5 and 17 August.

<https://en.prothomalo.com/bangladesh/government/t5qrxy04c5>

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44 policemen were killed during the student-mass uprising: Police HQ. (ref. 104)

7. The daily newspaper Prothom Alo reported on 8 April 2025 that even after granting bail by the court, former member of parliament from constituency 3 of Sirajganj, Dr. Abdul Aziz was attacked at the Jail gate by a group of mobs belonging to the so-called Anti-Discrimination Movement. The attack was

organized and carried out under the direction and leadership of Mr. Muntasir Mehedi, the joint coordinator of the Sirajganj unit of the Anti-Discrimination Movement (23). The most disturbing element of this episode is that the Army arrived on the spot and again took the parliament member to police custody without arresting or filing a case against the perpetrators including Muntasir Mehedi. Like most other incidents, this is another proof that the attacks are organized and systematic pattern supported by the Interim Government. The objectives are clear to terrorize the opposition political forces to consolidate power. Another disturbing aspect of this and thousands of incidents like this, had never been criticized by any of the political parties, clearly indicating that they formed an unholy and unwritten alliance with the Yunus Government to fulfil their own objectives.



Dr. Abdul Aziz was attacked at the Jail gate by a group of mobs belonging to the so-called Anti-Discrimination Movement. (ref. 105)

8. Transparency International Bangladesh (TIB) observation reported 100 days of unprecedented misrule under the Yunus Government with over 80 individuals, including ministers, journalists, and members of parliament, have been arrested. Meanwhile, over 1,695 cases were filed against opposition activists, leading to the detention of over 3,195 individuals, including 74 senior Awami League leaders (50).
9. There is an unprecedented, systematic and concerted effort by Yunus and his accomplices to violate the rights to receive fair justice. There are thousands of cases in which Yunus's accomplices attacked the accused prisoners when brought to the court premises for hearing under police presence. This is happening even after 8 months of the Interim Government. For example, on 28 April 2025, a group of people attacked the former Law Minister, Mr. Anisul Huse, at the court premises in Naranjan Ganj (84). The mobs repeatedly punched him in the presence of police. It is of particular concern that not even a single case was filed against the perpetrators. The fact that the Government never brought to justice to this mob violence perpetrators even those occurred at court premises, squarely proves that these crimes are happening at the approval of the Yunus government.



Former Law Minister Anisul Huq was assaulted by some lawyers. (ref. 106)

10. Illegal arrests are very common under the interim government. In numerous occasions the Government is forcing the police and other law enforcing agencies to arrest relatives of the accused, which is an intentional and serious violation of human rights. "Kalbela," a daily newspaper, reported that the younger brother a Chhatra League leader, was arrested on 16 April 2025, in Rupganj, Narayanganj. Shakib, the younger brother of Rayhan, is a candidate for the ongoing SSC examination and this arrest will deprive him of his right to education and destroy his life (64).
11. There were confirmed 471 deaths among the thousands of killings and atrocities committed targeting Awami League leaders and activists from 6 July 2024 to 10 April 2025 (72). However, the families were unable to take any legal action against the criminals and perpetrators, nor have they been able to file a case in the police station or court. In particular, the current interim government has been granting immunity to those who committed murder, arson, looting and encroachment from 8 July 2024 to 15 August 2024.

Rights to Gender Equality (Article 7 of UDHR)

Gender equality or sexual equality or equality of the sexes, is the state of equal ease of access to resources and opportunities, including education, employment, participating in cultural function, expressive arts etc. regardless of gender, including economic participation and decision-making, and the state of valuing different behaviors, aspirations (87). The Yunus government has failed tremendously to protect this right as shown in the following examples:

1. A Prothom Alo investigation has revealed that from August 1 last year to March 15 this year, 17 cases were filed in Dhaka city on charges of gang rape. 216 cases were filed on charges of rape. And 27 cases were filed on charges of attempted rape. Most of the women who were gang raped are young women and housewives (20).

5/11/25, 12:57 AM

Dhaka records 17 gang rape, 216 rape cases in just 7 months

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[Crime](#)

Police Data

Dhaka records 17 gang rape, 216 rape cases in just 7 months

Asaduzzaman Dhaka

Updated: 08 Apr 2025, 13:00

A destitute woman in her sixties came to Dhaka from Narayanganj with a few other local women on September last year. They begged for alms in different parts of the capital, including Kamalapur. When the others returned to Narayanganj a couple of days later, she stayed back in hopes of receiving more help.

After roaming around all day on 6 September, she arrived in front of the Ramna Kali Temple around 1:00 am. There, a group of seven to eight individuals lured her to the nearby glass tower with the promise of financial help. The woman was then gang-raped and eventually lost consciousness.

Upon receiving a call on the national emergency number 999, members of the Shahbagh Police Station rescued her in an unconscious state and took her to Dhaka Medical College Hospital.

A case was filed against unidentified individuals in connection with the incident. However, even after seven and a half months, the police have yet to identify any of the perpetrators.

The investigation officer of the case, Inspector (Investigation) Asaduzzaman of Shahbagh Police Station, told Prothom Alo that despite sincere efforts, it has not been possible to arrest those involved in the woman's rape.

An investigation by Prothom Alo revealed that from 1 August last year to 15 March this year, 17 cases of gang rape were recorded in Dhaka city. During the same period, 216 cases of rape and 27 cases of attempted rape were also filed. Most of the victims of gang rape were young girls and housewives.

Fahmida Akhter, a lawyer at the One-Stop Crisis Centre (OCC) of Dhaka Medical College Hospital, told Prothom Alo that several young women had recently been admitted to the hospital after being gang-raped. Among the victims was a garment worker. Several other children and young women have also received treatment at the OCC after being raped.

Arfan Uddin Khan, former public prosecutor of the Women and Children Repression Prevention Tribunal in Dhaka, believes that incidents of rape, gang rape, and murder following rape are occurring in the city due to the fragile state of law and order.

Not all accused have been arrested

Documents from a case filed on charges of gang rape state that the victim is a 21-year-old woman who lives in Old Dhaka with her husband. Her husband, previously employed at a private organisation, lost his job.

In an effort to support the family, the woman began looking for work. During this time, she became acquainted with a young man named Riad.

On 29 November last year, Riad called her to the Turag area under the pretext of discussing a job opportunity. Later that evening, three individuals raped her after luring her to the side of a lake.

A few days after the incident, the victim's mother filed a case with Turag Police Station, naming three individuals. However, police have so far arrested only one of the accused.



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<https://en.prothomalo.com/bangladesh/crime-and-law/13wy01gxyl>


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Dhaka records 17 gang rape, 216 rape cases in just 7 months. (ref. 107)

2. The daily newspaper, Jugantor, reported on 7 April that in March alone a total of 442 people, including 248 girls and 194 women, were subjected to torture across the country. Of these, 163, including 125 girls, were raped (22).
3. Ain O Salish Kendra (ASK) documented 85 rape cases, 34 of which gang rape, 18 children and 4 victims were killed after rape in just two months January-February 2025 of interim Govt (21).

Violence Against Women (Rape) January-February 2025												
Documentation Unit Ain o Salish Kendra (ASK)												
Form of rape	Age Under 6	7-12	13-18	19-24	25-30	30+	Age not mentioned	Total	Death	Suicide	Case filed	No information on case filing
Rape	9	11	9	2	2		18	51	3	1	41	10
Gang rape			7	1	1	3	22	34	1		29	4
Total	9	11	16	3	3	3	40	85			70	14
Murdered after rape			2	1	1				4			
Suicide because of rape			1							1		
Murdered after attempt to rape							1					
Suicide because of attempt to rape												
Attempt to rape	1	1	1		1		6	10	1		8	2

Source: Prothom Alo, Ittefaq, Samakal, Sangbad, Janakantha, Jugantor, Naya Diganta, Daily Star, New Age, Dhaka Tribune (include their epapers), some online news portals and Ain o Salish Kendra (ASK)



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Violence Against Women -Rape Jan-Feb 2025. (ref. 15)

Right to Own Property (Article 17 of UDHR)

A fundamental human right is to own, protect and enjoy private property by all individuals. Government must protect this right of its citizens. Private property is defined by real or transient assets owned by non-governmental legal entities (88). Public property, on the other hand, is owned by a state entity, and is distinguishable from collective or cooperative property, which is owned by one or more non-governmental entities (89). As a legal concept, private property is defined and enforced by a country's political system (90). Interim Government has violated this right as evidenced by the following examples:

1. On 5 February, ahead of a planned speech of Sheikh Hasina, a mob led by Antidiscrimination Student Movement and Islamic fundamentalists, destroyed the historic family home of Sheikh Hasina at Dhanmondi 32 that came to symbolize the country's independence. Hasnat Abdullah, a student leader, had warned media outlets against Hasina's speech and announced on Facebook that "tonight Bangladesh will be freed from the pilgrimage site of fascism" (49). Bangabandhu Sheikh Mujibur Rahman's house at Dhanmondi 32 was demolished with excavators and cranes. The supply of excavators and cranes was reportedly facilitated by the interim Government. The residence of Hasina's late husband Wajed Mian, known as 'Sudha Sadan,' on Road 5 in Dhanmondi, was set on fire on Wednesday (57).
2. Homes of most of the Awami League leaders were burned, demolished, set on fire or vandalized. Some examples are, the homes of Awami League Joint General Secretary and former lawmaker of Kushtia-3, Mahbubul Alam Hanif, former mayor of the Barisal city corporation, Serniabat Sadiq Abdullah, in the city's Kalibari Road area, former MP of Bagherhat-1, Sheikh Helal Uddin and former MP of Khulna-2, Sheikh Salauddin (58),



Vandalized the residence of Bangabandhu Sheikh Mujibur Rahman. (ref. 109)

3. A daily newspaper, Jana kantha, reported that 10-15 BNP activists led by Mohiuddin Gazi, Rakibul Islam and Shamim Mridha, carrying Ramda and country-made weapons, have occupied a business establishment next to a government primary school (60)
4. BNP leaders are now following in the footsteps of Yunus's Grameen Bank and plundering poor people. BNP leaders have been accused of beating up a woman for refusing to surrender her house in Debidwar, Comilla, in exchange for interest money (61). The incident took place on Saturday (April 12) morning in Suryapur village of Bhani Union of the upazila.
5. BNP leader Nazrul Islam Munshi and his associates are accused of extorting money from a fisherman In Rangabali Upazila of Patuakhali (63).

Conclusions

By analyzing and identifying the perpetrators and victims under Yunis Government, one can easily draw an inference. The perpetrators mostly belong to the Antidiscrimination Student Movement who now formed a political party under the auspices of Dr Yunus, Bangladesh Jamat e Islami, their student wing Chhatra Shibir, other Islamic fundamentalist organizations and their militant groups and Bangladesh Nationalist Party (BNP), their student wing, "Chhatra Dal" and many different sub- organizations. The victims, on the other hand, mostly belong to Awami League Leaders, their activists, supporters, relatives, secular-minded public, intellectuals, and of course, numerous business owners, who are victims of the same perpetrators for refusing to pay ransom and extortion money. Thus, it can be easily concluded that these crimes are orchestrated, systematic, and meticulously designed by the Interim Government and their associates to terrorize their opponents, particularly BAL and its supporters. Support to this notion also comes from the continued and similar patterns of violence and atrocities even after 8 months of the Interim Government.

The most important fear of public is that it might take a hack of blood

and effort to get rid of Yunus and the consequences would be the continued human rights violations and suffering of public. He is a money, power, and fame-hungry individual as shown by his illegal occupation of the director position of Grameen Bank beyond the age of 65 defying laws of the land. He knows what is behind all his power, fame and name, i.e, his business empire, and its proceeds to maintain worldwide PR and propaganda and donating to trusts and organizations linked to powerful individuals throughout the world. In fact, the present dire situation of the country is largely stem from his desire to expand his business empire in Bangladesh and his frustration that arises during the last AL Government in connection of expanding his businesses. It took many years of systematic, well-designed and meticulous plot in collaboration with his local and foreign associates to remove his perceived enemy, the Bangladesh Awami Leage and Sheikh Hasina, from power.

Dr. Yunus must never be taken lightly. Many people think of him as the greatest Guru or master of Public Relation (PR) industry. The most conspicuous example is, as all conscious Bangladeshi's know, there only a few poor individuals who benefitted by taking loan from Yunus's Grameen Bank. Most of them are bankrupt, beggars on the street by paying high interest to Grameen Bank, and many committed suicides. However, his PR propaganda throughout the world was so meticulously conducted that he ended up owning not only the twisted Nobel prize (twisted because the prize was not in economics but in the peace category) but also numerous other prizes throughout the world, the latter by using the fame of owning the Nobel. He was able to turn it into a chain reaction, the power of PR. Now, we are painfully aware of what kind of peace he is establishing in his own country. We now see that he has already recruited and groomed thousands of people to portrait him as the rescuer of Bangladesh, the social and many forms of media are flooded with messages, like, "Yunus should stay in power for the rest of his life", "we must not lose Yunus," "Yunus arrived as an angel to save the country" and so on. Some of his collaborators even take part in hunger strikes to extend his rule (67). Yunus's propaganda war is so intense and widespread that even his international cronies are engaging in it, e.g., Hillary Clinton (68).

USA

Dr. Yunus is Leading Bangladesh Out of Darkness: Hillary Clinton

International Desk, Rtv News

📅 Friday, 18 April 2025 , 11:29 AM



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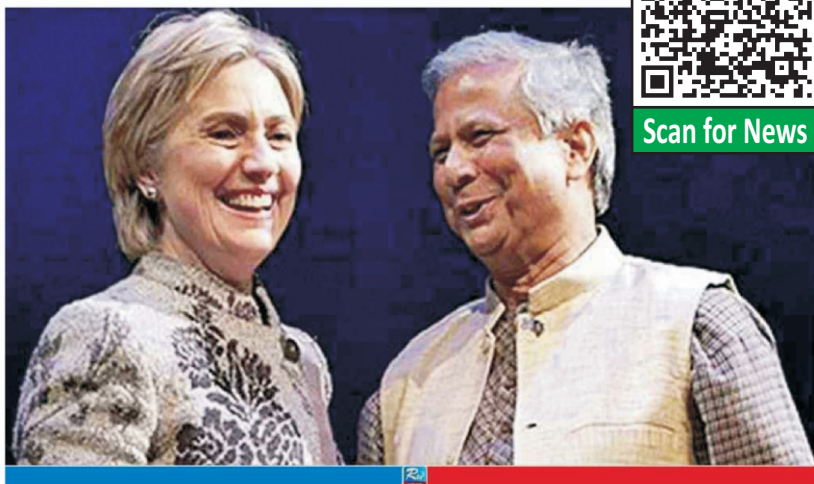


Photo: Collected

Former US First Lady and Secretary of State Hillary Clinton has written a foreword in the renowned American magazine Time. In it, she makes several comments about Professor Dr. Muhammad Yunus, the Chief Advisor of the interim government.

Hillary Clinton wrote, "Last year, after a student-led uprising toppled Bangladesh's authoritarian prime minister, a familiar figure stepped forward to guide the nation toward democracy—Nobel Peace Prize winner Muhammad Yunus."








Decades ago, Dr. Yunus established Grameen Bank in Bangladesh to empower marginalized communities through microcredit. He provided loans to millions of poor people (97 percent of whom were women) to help them build businesses








Hillary Clinton makes several comments about Professor Dr. Muhammad Yunus. (ref. 108)

It is very urgent to realize by all stakeholders the Interim Govt.'s systematic and all out attempt to suppress Bangladesh Awami League and pro-liberation forces and their supporters at home and abroad through establishing unprecedented reign of terror in the country. The human rights violations happening in the country are stemming from this systemic and organized terrorism to fulfill Dr Yunus' s inherent lust for power and expanding his business empire.








Under this dismal background, what would then be the way forward to rescue the country from the grip of these unelected, anti-liberation, self-centered forces? The obvious short answer is to defeat these forces by realizing a free, fair, and inclusive election and establishing an elected pro-independence, pro- people, secular forces in power. However, if Dr Yunus or his associate forces were in power, this would remain just as a vision and would be extremely difficult to achieve. This will require similar systematic, organized and meticulous design, and involvement of all pro-liberation and secular forces with short term and long-term goals and objectives to cut through the lies and PR propaganda of Yunus and speak in volume to combat human rights violation, atrocities, spread of terror, extortion and expansion of his business empire and above all the steps he is taking against the country's sovereignty and integrity. It is beyond the scope of this article to list or discuss the objectives, methodologies and roadmap to achieve the goal.








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