HUMAN RIGHTS SUPPORT SOCIETY (HRSS)
D3, 3rd floor, Nur Jehan Tower, 2nd Link Road, Banglamotor, Dhaka-1000, Bangladesh
E-mail: hrssbd14@gmail.com, Web: hrssbd.org

Ref: hrss/2026/ga/56 Date: 03.11.2026

Human Rights Monitoring Report
Human Rights Situation in Bangladesh (October 2026)

Bangladesh's human rights, political, social and public security situation drew alarming attention through a range of incidents in October 2026. Political violence, intra-party feuds, public lynching and mob violence, mass arrests, and allegations of interference with freedom of expression were particularly visible during this period. At the same time, attacks, vandalism and clashes occurred in various places centred on land grabbing, extortion and the assertion of local dominance. In addition, attacks on minority communities, deaths in attacks by miscreants (particularly the killing of women), allegations of extrajudicial killings, deaths in custody, labour unrest, and the criminal activities of teen gangs in Dhaka, Chattogram and Khulna continued.

In terms of public safety, mob violence and public lynching became a matter of particular concern in October. Coordinated attacks over various allegations, suspicions or local disputes, and the tendency to take the law into one's own hands, have created a serious threat to the lives and security of ordinary people. Meanwhile, concern continues over the activities of teen gangs in various urban areas including Dhaka, Chattogram and Khulna, including asserting dominance, snatching, clashes and other criminal activities. At the same time, deaths in attacks by miscreants and the recovery of bodies of unidentified persons from various places have created panic and insecurity among citizens. Alongside effective law enforcement to prevent these crimes, it is necessary to identify those involved and ensure due trial.

A disappointing situation was also observed in October regarding freedom of expression and the media. There were allegations of pressure, cases and harassment over expressing opinions on social media and criticising or voicing dissent on state activities and matters of public interest. At the same time, attacks on journalists, threats, humiliation and obstruction in the performance of their professional duties have made the environment for independent journalism risky. Such a situation not only disrupts the safety of media workers but can also shrink the public's right to information and the opportunity for free expression.

During this period, attacks, vandalism and damage to places of worship of religious minorities occurred in various places. In addition, there were allegations of vandalism at the homes of minority families in Rangpur and of attacks in other places. These incidents, besides creating panic and insecurity in the communities concerned, have further underscored the state's responsibility to ensure communal harmony, religious freedom and equal citizenship rights.

Deaths in prison custody continued to be one of the major concerns of the human rights situation in October. Ensuring proper medical care, safe accommodation and a humane environment for prisoners is extremely important. Meanwhile, there are also allegations of deaths from shootings by law enforcement agencies and deaths from panic while fleeing during special operations. Particularly in cases of alleged extrajudicial killings and deaths during operations, it is urgent to ensure independent and impartial investigation, transparency and accountability of the authorities concerned in order to uncover the facts.

Labour unrest and tension also increased in October with regard to labour rights and workers' safety. Particularly in the readymade garment industry, workers' protests and movements took place in various

industrial areas demanding fair wages, pay and allowances, job security, an end to worker layoffs and improved working conditions. Towards the end of the month, workers' protests in various industrial areas of Ashulia, Savar, Gazipur and Dhaka, and clashes with law enforcement agencies, further heated the situation. After these incidents, general holidays were declared at over a hundred factories. If workers' legitimate demands are not properly considered, wages are not paid on time and a safe working environment is not ensured, there is a fear that such unrest will spread further.

Various forms of violence also caused concern in October regarding the safety of women and children. In particular, crimes such as women being killed in attacks by miscreants, rape, killed after rape, domestic violence and sexual harassment are seriously damaging women's rights to life, freedom and dignity. Effective steps are urgently needed to ensure proper medical care, safe shelter and necessary legal assistance for women and children who are victims of violence. Prompt acceptance of cases, impartial investigation, identification of offenders and a responsible role by the institutions concerned in protecting victims are required in these crimes.

Overall, the human rights situation in October 2026 reflected particular concern over deaths in mob beatings and mob violence, attacks on places of worship of minority communities, crimes against women and children, deaths in attacks by miscreants, allegations of extrajudicial killings, deaths in prison custody, labour unrest and the activities of teen gangs. In addition, political conflict, arrests and cases, obstruction of meetings and rallies, and allegations of obstacles to freedom of expression have further highlighted the existing challenges in establishing citizens' rights and the rule of law. In all these incidents it is essential to conduct an impartial and transparent investigation into every allegation, to provide necessary medical and legal assistance to victims and effective remedy to those affected, and to hold those responsible to account through due judicial process. At the same time, a responsible role by the state and all concerned parties is required to ensure the safety of religious minorities, the dignity and protection of women, the fair rights of workers, the safe development of children and adolescents, and citizens' freedom of expression and peaceful assembly.

Based on news published in 16 national media outlets of Bangladesh and information collected by Human Rights Support Society (HRSS), the following findings emerged in the human rights monitoring report for October 2026:

Political Violence

In October, at least 12 people were killed and at least 334 injured in at least 70 incidents of “political violence”. Most of the violence centred on asserting dominance, political disputes and attacks, party and intra-party feuds, and occupation and extortion. Compared with September, the number of injured in political violence fell in October, but the number of incidents and deaths rose. Last September, at least 4 people were killed and at least 527 injured in at least 68 incidents of “political violence”.

Of the at least 70 violent incidents in October, 35 incidents of BNP intra-party feuding left at least 185 injured and 9 killed. Six clashes between BNP and Jamaat left 16 injured; 7 clashes between BNP and Awami League left 27 injured and 2 killed. One incident of Awami League infighting killed 1 person; 2 clashes between BNP and NCP left 3 injured; and 11 clashes between BNP and other parties left 33 injured. In 8 incidents among various parties, 70 people were injured. Of the 12 killed, 10 were from BNP and 2 from the Awami League.

SL	Political Parties	Incidents	Injured	Killed
1	BNP–BNP	35	185	9
2	BNP–Jamaat	6	16	-
3	Awami League–Awami League	1	-	1
4	BNP–Awami League	7	27	2
5	BNP–NCP	2	3	-
6	BNP–Other Parties	11	33	-
7	Among Other Parties	8	70	-
Total		**70**	**334**	**12**

In addition, in at least 11 incidents of attacks by miscreants on leaders and activists of political parties, 6 people were injured and 7 killed. Among the dead were 2 from BNP, 4 from the Awami League and 1 extremist. In addition, at least 31 political leaders and activists were shot. Furthermore, in 22 incidents across the country centred on asserting dominance, occupation, political violence and extortion, at least 70 homes, business establishments and party offices were subjected to clashes, attacks, looting, vandalism and arson.

Electoral Violence

In October, violence occurred in several districts of the country centred on announcing candidacy and building public opinion ahead of the upcoming local government elections. In the run-up to the elections, a continuing pattern of clashes, attacks, vandalism and arson was observed among prospective candidates of political parties or their activists and supporters, and it is still continuing.

This month, 6 election-related violent incidents left 35 injured and 1 killed. Of these, 4 incidents of BNP intra-party feuding left 31 injured and 1 killed, and 2 incidents of violence among other parties left 4 injured.

On 22 October, Zahirul Islam, president of the Kalapahariya Union Jubo Dal in Araihazar upazila and a candidate in the upcoming Union Parishad election, was hacked to death in Sonargaon, Narayanganj. According to local sources, a group of 15 to 20 people launched a sudden attack on Zahirul on the night of the incident. A case has been filed over the incident naming 21 people, including Md. Rizvi, organising secretary of the Kalapahariya Union Chhatra Dal in Araihazar upazila, and accusing 10 more unidentified persons.

Obstruction of Meetings and Rallies

This month, multiple incidents of interference by law enforcement agencies in the exercise of the right to peaceful assembly were noted. According to available information, at least 9 meetings and rallies were directly or indirectly obstructed during the period by law enforcement agencies and activists of the ruling party, forcing organisers to postpone, disperse or cancel scheduled programmes. Such interference led to clashes and disorder, leaving at least 108 injured, 4 shot and 31 detained, including political activists, students, workers and ordinary passers-by.

Last September, 47 people were injured in 6 incidents of obstruction of meetings and rallies.

Torture and Harassment of Journalists

It is alarming that this month at least 46 journalists were subjected to torture and harassment in at least 28 incidents. In these incidents, one journalist was killed, at least 31 were injured, 7 were subjected to humiliation and 6 faced threats. In addition, 1 journalist was accused in 1 defamation case over a published report.

Last September, more than 35 journalists were subjected to torture and harassment in 20 incidents, of whom at least 16 were injured.

On 15 October, Lutfuzzaman Alif Fakir, the Netrokona representative of Rupshi Bangla, died after being shot by miscreants while returning home from his shop in Telnazia village on the Shyamganj–Birishiri road in Durgapur municipality, Netrokona. According to eyewitnesses and police, he was coming out after having tea at a shop when two youths came up and fired several shots at him in succession before fleeing. When Lutfuzzaman was rescued and taken to the Upazila Health Complex, the doctor on duty declared him dead. He had earlier been attacked on the afternoon of 10 November last year in the Teribazar Ghat area of the Someshwari River in the upazila. On 4 October, four journalists on the campus were injured when journalists and students were attacked with locally made weapons in front of Shaheed Ziaur Rahman Hall at Rajshahi University (RU) while gathering news. The seriously injured journalists are Mainul Islam Raju, representative of the daily Samakal; Nur Ahsan Mridul, representative of The Daily Star; Arif Uzzaman Korban, university representative of bdnews24.com; and Zahidul Islam, representative of Agamir Samay. Several students were also injured. Activists of Chhatra Dal were accused of involvement in the attack.

Freedom of Expression

Incidents of interference with freedom of expression occurred at a significant rate this month. In at least 15 incidents, 20 people were detained and 15 cases were filed. At least 20 people have been accused in these cases. Among them, 3 people were detained and 2 cases filed in 2 incidents of criticism of the Prime Minister. In addition, 4 people were detained for criticism of other political matters, 5 for allegedly hurting religious sentiments and making derogatory remarks, and 6 on other issues. Furthermore, this month, for direct or indirect criticism on social media over various issues including the July issue, drugs, power outages and religious insult, 1 person was beaten to death, 3 were tortured and 1 was temporarily dismissed from their job. Meanwhile, in 1 separate case under various sections of the Cyber Security Act, 2026, 1 person was detained and 2 were accused.

Last September, 14 people were detained and 12 cases filed in 12 incidents. At least 26 people were accused in these cases.

On 4 October, police arrested a young man named Mamun Mia in Moulvibazar Sadar over allegations of making insulting and indecent comments about Prime Minister Tarique Rahman on the social media platform TikTok. On 26 October, in Bhaluka, Mymensingh, police detained a woman entrepreneur named Shathi Akter after she expressed frustration in a Facebook live over damage to her business, saying 'I voted for the BNP government and today I am the victim'.

Public Lynching and Mob Violence

This month, across the country, at least 22 people were killed and 20 injured in at least 33 incidents of public lynching over allegations including theft, robbery and snatching. Meanwhile, in 22 incidents of mob violence, 36 people were injured and 1 killed. During this period, 2 people were harassed, 6 police members were injured, 7 homes and business establishments were attacked, and 4 arson incidents occurred.

Last September, at least 9 people were killed and 32 injured in 35 incidents of public lynching and mob violence.

On 13 October, in Debhata, Satkhira, a young man named Wahiduzzaman Shamim (38) was beaten and injured by a crowd gathered through a Facebook Live broadcast over allegations of blasphemy. When police rescued him and took him to hospital, he was dragged outside there too and beaten again. He died on the spot.

On 25 October, two young men, Rezaul alias Kana (42) and Sadikul Islam (32), died from public lynching over allegations of auto-rickshaw theft in Rangpur. According to locals, early on the day of the incident they were chased for about half a kilometre after an announcement over a loudspeaker about the auto-rickshaw theft, and were caught. The locals then beat them up, and the two died on the spot.

Persecution of Minorities

It is alarming that during this period at least 4 attacks on minority communities involved attacks and vandalism on 7 idols and 3 residences. In addition, one land-grabbing incident occurred. Among the notable incidents, on 27 October in Pirganj, Rangpur, the homes of three Hindu families were attacked, vandalised and looted over allegations of posting a blasphemous video on Facebook.

Last September, 5 people were injured in at least 3 attacks on minority communities. In addition, vandalism of 2 temples and 5 idols was documented in these incidents.

On 8 October, late at night, miscreants attacked the Khoyerchara Sarbojanin Matri Mandir in the Mathpara area of Khoyerchara, Ward No. 9, Kumarkhali Municipality, Kushtia, and vandalised at least three idols. On Friday morning, locals went to the temple, saw the vandalism and informed the police. The incident created anxiety and insecurity among the local Hindu community. Local public representatives also demanded that those involved be quickly identified and brought under the law. On 26 October, in Pirganj, Rangpur, the homes of three families of the Hindu community were attacked, vandalised and looted over allegations of publishing a blasphemous video on Facebook. The attack damaged household furniture, two televisions, a kitchen and other structures. The victims also alleged that the attackers looted three goats and other household belongings. Over the incident, one case was

filed on allegations of blasphemy and another, separate case over the attack, vandalism and looting of the homes.

Attacks on Shrines (Mazars)

On 16 October, during a dispute between two parties in Nakla upazila, Sherpur, the shrine of Sadhak Arfuz Langta Pagol was attacked and vandalised, and on 29 October the shrine of Shah Sufi Sheikh Namir Uddin Pir Saheb in Bhulli, Thakurgaon, was attacked and vandalised.

Unidentified Bodies

In October, across the country, 55 bodies were recovered in 53 incidents of killings by miscreants in rivers, canals, jungles and abandoned places. Of these, 3 bodies were found in sacks, 4 hanging, and 7 with multiple injuries. In addition, 7 bodies were found with throats slit and 4 with hands and feet bound. Another 22 bodies were found under various other circumstances.

Last September, 69 bodies were recovered in 66 incidents of killings by miscreants in rivers, canals, jungles and abandoned places across the country.

Border Killings and Torture

In October, on the India–Bangladesh border, 1 person was killed and 2 injured in 3 incidents of attacks by India's Border Security Force (BSF), all of whom were shot. 2 people were detained. In addition, 2 bodies were found on the India–Bangladesh border.

Among the notable incidents, on 11 October, the bullet-riddled body of a young man named Shahin Ahmed (25) was recovered from an area near the Indian border in Kanaighat, Sylhet. Locals and police said that because Shahin lived in the border area, he occasionally crossed illegally into India to work as a labourer in Khasia villages (punji). He was killed by BSF or Khasi gunfire while illegally entering India for work.

In addition, on 16 October, on the same border, near main pillar no. 1333 of the Dona border in Lakshmiprasad East Union, Kanaighat, a Bangladeshi young man named Khaled Ahmed (23) was killed by BSF fire, five days after the earlier incident.

Meanwhile, on the Bangladesh–Myanmar border, a young man from the Ukhiya Rohingya camp was injured in the explosion of a landmine planted by the Arakan Army.

Extrajudicial Killings (Deaths in Custody / Torture / Shooting / Crossfire)

According to news published in various national media, victims' families, eyewitnesses and information collected by HRSS, 3 people were killed in October in clashes with and shooting by law enforcement agencies. All 3 were killed by law enforcement fire. 2 people died while running away on seeing police during anti-gambling and anti-drug operations to avoid detention. In addition, a woman died of a stroke out of fright during a raid on a house for the investigation of a case. Last September, at least 3 deaths in custody and torture involving law enforcement agencies were documented. In addition, one person died after falling into a drain and being injured while running away on seeing police to avoid detention.

Among the notable incidents, on 12 October, a young man named Noman Ali (35) was killed by a bullet fired by the Border Guard Bangladesh (BGB) in the Joljolia area of the border under the responsibility

of Telikhali BOP in Haluaghat upazila, Mymensingh. Locals and BGB said that a BGB patrol team, acting on secret information about smuggling of Indian cattle across the border, conducted an anti-smuggling operation and seized cattle. A clash then occurred between local smugglers and BGB over the snatching away of the seized cattle. When a BGB member was injured, BGB opened fire to bring the situation under control. Noman Ali was hit in the chest below the throat. He was rescued in critical condition and taken to Haluaghat Upazila Health Complex, where the doctor declared him dead. Subedar Md. Abdul Kader, camp commander of Telikhali, Haluaghat, said the unfortunate situation arose after the attack on the patrol team and that BGB was compelled to open fire in self-defence.

On the evening of 27 October, a young man named Maruf Hossain alias Dukhu (20), an employee of a pot-making factory in the Dholpur City Palli area of Jatrabari in the capital, was shot dead. According to eyewitnesses, on the day of the incident an anti-drug operation was conducted by people identifying themselves as SRB/RAB. A clash occurred between them and the 'anti-drug' group. Maruf Hossain was shot during the gunfight in the course of the operation. Relatives of the deceased and eyewitnesses claim that he returned home in the evening after finishing his work and went out again shortly after. Relatives later learned that Maruf had been shot in the WASA Gate area. He was hit on the right side of the chest. He was then rescued and taken to Dhaka Medical College (DMCH) Hospital, where the doctor declared him dead.

On 29 October, a fisherman named Akhtar Hossain (40) was shot dead in the Meghna River adjacent to Hizla upazila, Barishal. Other fishermen who were with the deceased, and relatives, claim he was killed by shots fired during an operation by Chandpur River Police. Locals said that in the early hours following Wednesday (28 October), the last day of the ban on catching mother hilsa, a clash occurred in the Meghna between fishermen and the Coast Guard and Chandpur River Police during an operation. At one point the River Police team began firing indiscriminately. A bullet fired by the operation team hit Akhtar Hossain in the chest. Four other fishermen were also shot. Akhtar Hossain later died on the way to Barishal Sher-e-Bangla Medical College Hospital for better treatment.

Deaths in Prison Custody

This month, at least 19 accused persons died in prisons across the country. Of these, 4 were convicts and 15 were undertrial detainees. Of the 19 dead, 2 were from the Awami League and its affiliated organisations and the remaining 17 were ordinary inmates.
Last September, at least 21 accused persons died in prisons across the country. Of these, 11 were convicts and 10 were undertrial detainees.

Among the notable incidents, on 5 October, a convicted prisoner named Md. Zakaria Mollah (63) died after falling ill at Keraniganj Central Jail in Dhaka. According to prison sources, Zakaria Mollah was a prisoner convicted in the Pilkhana Bangladesh Rifles (BDR) mutiny case. On 14 October, Mobarak Hossain (54), a leader of the Awami League, whose activities are banned, died after falling ill in Gazipur District Jail. He was the convener of the Meghdubi East Unit Awami League in Ward No. 40 of Gazipur City Corporation. Since 16 August he had been imprisoned in a case filed under the Anti-Terrorism Act at Pubail Police Station in Gazipur Metropolitan area.

Abuse of Workers

In October, in at least 71 incidents of abuse of workers, 23 people were killed and at least 134 injured. At least 38 workers died at their workplaces in accidents due to unhealthy conditions and lack of protective equipment. In addition, in 3 separate incidents, 1 person died mysteriously and 3 domestic workers were tortured, of whom 2 were children or adolescent girls. Furthermore, of 4 domestic workers, 2 were subjected to rape or sexual abuse.

Among the notable incidents, on 21 October, Tasnima Akter (30), a seven-months-pregnant finishing section operator, died after falling ill at a garment factory named SQ Celsius Limited in Bhaluka, Mymensingh. Her colleagues alleged that the worker died because she was not given leave even after feeling unwell. On 3 October, in Nasirnagar, Brahmanbaria, a 13-year-old girl was allegedly forced into sex work after being told she would do household work. According to Union Parishad and police sources, the girl had gone to work as a domestic worker at the house of the late Jamal Mia, her distant uncle (husband of her paternal aunt). Moreover, for refusing to engage in sex work, she was burned with a hot spoon and spatula above both elbows and on her back.

Violence Against Women and Children

In October, at least 261 women and girl children were subjected to violence. Of these, at least 82 were victims of rape, of whom 42 (51%) were children and adolescents under 18. It is deeply concerning that 20 women and girl children were victims of gang rape. 5 were killed after rape, including 1 child. In addition, 1 woman committed suicide because of rape. Meanwhile, 72 women and girl children were victims of sexual abuse, of whom 36 (50%) were children. In incidents of dowry-related torture, 9 women were killed and 2 injured. 47 women were killed, 26 injured and 21 committed suicide as victims of domestic violence. In addition, 1 woman was subjected to violence through an acid attack.

Last September, 236 women and girl children were subjected to violence. Of these, 79 were victims of rape, 13 of gang rape, 49 of attempted rape and sexual harassment, 97 of domestic violence, 11 of dowry demands, and 1 woman and child of an acid attack.

On the night of 4 October, an accused man blocked the path of a woman returning to her rented home in Naora after work in the Rupganj area of Narayanganj, near Road No. 107 of Sector 12 of the Jalsiri Housing Project, covered her nose and mouth, raped her and left her there. Police recovered her body on 5 October. According to police, she died on the spot as a result of the rape. The deceased woman earned her living cooking for workers of the Jalsiri Housing Project. On 8 October, the body of Jannatul Tajmin (14), a seventh-grade student, was recovered from beside a paddy field embankment in Bhorajgatpur Uttarpara, Lalmai upazila, Cumilla. According to locals and police, Tajmin had boarded a CNG-run auto-rickshaw to return home from Poduar Bazar Bishwa Road in Cumilla Sadar South upazila. The accused, Sumon Mia, took her to a secluded area on the pretext of a shortcut to take her home, raped her and killed her. Police said that after his arrest, the accused CNG driver Sumon Mia confessed to this. On 14 October, Sifatun Nur (22), who was three months pregnant, died from torture following a dispute over the small amount of snacks brought from her father's family in East Kusumpura village, Kusumpura Union, Patiya, Chattogram. The family alleges that a dispute arose there over the small quantity of snacks. At one point Sifatun's mother-in-law Rizia Begum beat her co-mother-in-law Juhinur Akter. After the incident Sifatun was admitted in critical condition to Chittagong Medical College Hospital. After receiving treatment for 9 days she died on the afternoon of 23 October. On 18 October 2026, police recovered the bodies of a housewife named Shorna Akter (24) and her two children Safayat Hossain (2) and Raifa Juraina alias Roifa Moni (9 months) from the Mostafapur Balupara area

of Amarpur Union, Chirirbandar upazila, Dinajpur. Initially it appeared that she had killed her children and then committed suicide, but later, under interrogation, her husband Shakil Ahmed confessed to killing his wife and children. On 19 October, in the Hyderabad area of Pubail, Gazipur, near the Maorartek railway line, Hasna Akter (20) was gravely injured in a stabbing by Rafiqul Islam (28); when she was taken to hospital, the doctor declared her dead. On 21 October, in Nalitabari, Sherpur, a newly married woman, Lima Akter (20), was killed in a dispute over her father's family's gifts not being liked. Relatives of the deceased allege that Lima was physically tortured because of this dispute. At one point her husband and in-laws killed her by strangulation. On 27 October, Tania Kamal Nihat (20), a woman nine months pregnant, died from torture for dowry and gifts at Charkanai Monaf Haji Para, Habilasdwip Union, Patiya upazila, Chattogram. Tania's family alleges that she was pressured for dowry and gifts since marriage. Unable to meet the demands, she was subjected to physical and mental torture.

Meanwhile, it is alarming that 201 children were subjected to violence, of whom 38 lost their lives and 163 were subjected to physical and mental abuse. Last September, 271 children were victims of violence, of whom 78 lost their lives and 193 were subjected to physical and mental abuse.

On 14 October, in Sonatala, Bogura, the mutilated and half-decomposed body of a six-year-old child, Yusuf Ali, was recovered from a paddy field four days after he went missing. According to police, Yusuf's mother Rini Begum had separated from her first husband Palash Mia about a year and a half earlier. Since then, the child had lived with his mother. However, on 10 October, the day of the incident, after he saw his mother in a compromising position with her extramarital lover, his mother Rini Begum and a young man named Sajal killed him. In preliminary interrogation, Rini Begum gave police a confession and description of the murder.

Cases and Arrests

According to information received for October, at least 28 cases were filed over various violent and political incidents during this period. These cases named 202 people and accused about 315 more as unidentified accused. In addition, in the same month at least 25,165 people were arrested in political, joint and special operations and others combined. Among them were at least 384 leaders and activists of the Awami League, 81 of BNP, 27 of Jamaat-e-Islami, 1 of NCP and 18 members of extremist organisations. In addition, in various areas of the country including Chattogram, Cumilla, Chandpur and Lakshmipur, more than six thousand teenagers were detained or taken into custody for questioning this month on suspicion of, or involvement in, juvenile crime. Many were handed over to their guardians after undertakings (bonds) were taken.

Coordinated initiatives at all levels of the state and society are needed to establish the rule of law, strengthen democratic processes and protect human rights in the country. Through constructive dialogue with political parties, civil society, journalists, human rights organisations and conscious citizens, it is urgent to create an inclusive environment so that the law and order situation becomes firm and people's fundamental and constitutional rights can be effectively ensured. If recent issues such as mob beatings and mob violence, political tension, and interference with freedom of expression are not addressed, the human rights situation could deteriorate further. Therefore, "**HRSS**" calls on the government to take more accountable and responsible steps to protect human rights, and at the same time urges all citizens, media workers, civil society and human rights organisations to play a more vocal and active role.