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EXTRAJUDICIAL KILLINGS - A COMPARATIVE STUDY

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Abstract

One of the most serious abuses of human rights, including the basic right to life, is extrajudicial executions. They allude to the intentional and illegal killing of people by state officials or their representatives without the approval of a court case or other legal procedure. Under the guise of upholding law and order, preventing crime, or guaranteeing national security, police, military personnel, or other government entities frequently carry out such activities. However, these murders undermine the credibility of democratic institutions by circumventing the concepts of justice, due process, and the rule of law.

This comparative study examines the nature, causes, and legal implications of extrajudicial killings across different legal and political systems. It explores how various countries address this issue through constitutional safeguards, criminal justice mechanisms, judicial intervention, and international human rights standards. The study also highlights the role of state accountability, abuse of power, weak law enforcement oversight, and impunity in the persistence of such practices.

This study aims to comprehend the discrepancy between the theoretical protection of human rights and their actual violation by contrasting institutional responses and legal frameworks. In order to prevent arbitrary deprivation of life, it highlights the critical need for open investigations, increased judicial oversight, police reforms, and compliance with international

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human rights commitments. The study's ultimate goal is to add to the larger conversation on justice, governmental accountability, and the defence of human dignity.

Keywords: *Extrajudicial execution, intentional, national security, credibility, arbitrary deprivation of life.*

1. INTRODUCTION

People want their fundamental liberties and rights to be respected. The only entity with the power to protect and seal its people's rights is the monarchy or the authorities. The military, the courts, the police, and the civil administration particularly make up the kingdom authority. But tragically, those in charge frequently violate some rights while carrying out their duties. When it comes to breaching human rights, no practice is more terrible than encounter killing. According to the concept of extrajudicial, anything that was formerly done in a court of law is now being done outside of it.

Murdering a person! execution. The fundamental human rights—including the right to life—are being disregarded. In spite of the lack of a specific crime classification, extrajudicial killing is defined as the illegal death of a person using any official instrument or person without the approval of a court of law or other official order.

This act's fundamental component is obviously illegal, and it is frequently carried out with the help of the kingdom's authorities or other governmental entities like the police, military forces, etc. The

fatal penalties include deaths brought on by lethal weapons, kill or murder, unrestricted shooting, manslaughter, and mass murder.

2. RESEARCH ON EXTRAJUDICIAL KILLINGS IN DIFFERENT COUNTRIES AND ITS SIGNIFICANCE

The research is largely centered fully at the cases of encounter killings from all throughout the world. The drug wars in Nigeria, the Philippines, and Bangladesh are other notable examples of historic encounter killings, as are the numerous police encounters in India. The studies also raise awareness of the causes of encounter murders in various countries and how they violate human rights and freedoms. Only a general overview of unlawful killings and their practice in various parts of the world is provided.

3. EXTRAJUDICIAL KILLINGS IN DIFFERENT COUNTRIES

Encounter killing is the unlawful execution of a person. It disregarded civil rights. Killing someone without receiving any punishment or going through a prison sentence is against the law. Rarely is the

study conducted, and often the incorrect grievance is not even filed. Officials who violate the human rights of members of society do so without giving them the opportunity to speak with their legal or criminal counsel. In several nations, the situation with respect to unlawful killings is remarkable. Indonesia, India, Iraq, Ethiopia, Jamaica, Pakistan, Mexico, Philippines, Russia, Thailand, Turkey, and Nigeria among the countries where it is observed and practiced most often.

In 2016, there was a case in the Philippines when the president pleaded for the death of drug users and suspected criminals. The policy was intended to neutralize illicit drug personalities nationally, but it was afterwards roundly criticized both internationally and domestically.² People in the Philippines came up in opposition to it and demonstrated against the infringement of their human rights.

The obstacles to accomplishing this are not insurmountable but rather attainable. Different elements can contribute to extrajudicial killing. The practice of illegal killing may be resolved to a great extent if it is under control. In most countries, there are some laws and preventative programs in place, but there may not be a specific law

that forbids illegal killings in order to avoid this kind of human rights violation. Similar to the Philippines, there may be a committee fighting against extrajudicial murders and torture. The studies take a close look into extrajudicial killing and other types of criminals killing.³

The openly discusses how it lives in different nations throughout the world and how it violates people's rights. The investigation also delves into the definition of an encounter killing, the reasons for encounter murders committed by police in Nigeria and India, the drug war in the Philippines, and the methods used by different countries to address the problem.

4. ISSUES AND CHALLENGES

Human Rights and Their Liberties Watch estimates that throughout the previous ten years, 1,000 unlawful deaths occurred. However, they have also been named in legal proceedings as those responsible for the murders of civilians.

Every member of society has a right to exercise their fundamental civic, political, social, economic, and cultural liberties. As a result, Article 20(1) of the Indian Constitution guarantees every member of society protection from punishment for

²TO view the full report <https://www.ohchr.org/Documents/Publications/FactSheet11rev1en.pdf> accessed On May 2nd, 2025.

³ TO view the full report <https://www.amnesty.org/en/countries/asia-and-the-pacific/philippines/report-philippines/> accessed On May 2nd, 2025.

crimes, and Article 21 guarantees protection against loss of life. On the other hand, it is obviously against these human rights to engage in encounter or illegal killing.

Most south Asian countries, including Bangladesh, Pakistan, and India, as well as Nigeria and the Philippines, may exhibit this infringement. The practice of encounter killing in India is not new. Numerous crimes against the citizens were committed. The National Human Rights Commission (NHRC) reports that there have been 108 confirmed encounter deaths of safety pressure personnel and accused offenders. Six persons have been slain concurrently with protests in Madhya Pradesh, according to any other record. The patients were later compensated, although the evaluations were never formally finished.⁴

There are other cases of deaths in custody where the inmates or detainees are slain while they're under investigation. It may not be very common to see police officers who killed prisoners outside of the scope of the law being punished. The notorious Urutti Kolai case was one major occurrence in which a police officer was given the death penalty or other severe punishments for the

first time in a CBI courtroom in Thiruvananthapuram, Kerala.

They were found guilty of killing a 26-year-old man as part of the robbery investigation; when questioning him, they tortured him, which led to his demise. The level of torture utilized became excessive. While three distinct accusers have each received a three-year prison sentence. The CBI labelled it a "brutal and heinous murder" and placed it among the most exceptional instances.

5. HUMAN RIGHTS VIOLATIONS ON A LARGE SCALE

Illegal killings continue to be prevalent and far more numerous, not just in India but also in nations like Nigeria. Additionally, the situation is quite similar. The numerous encounter deaths in Nigeria each year are attributable to police coercion. Officials in Nigeria are permitted to use firearms on suspected criminals or convicted felons who attempt to elude capture, according to Police Force Order 237. This is the main reason why authorities commit murders and get away with it.

One of the events was the use of police force to shoot a robber who had a gun and kill him. The court's docket absolved no one

⁴To view the full article, visit,

https://www.Ohchr.Org/Documents/HRBodies/HRCouncil/RegularSession/SessiOn23/A.HRC.23.47.Add.1_EN.pdf accessed On May 3rd 2025

from responsibility for this. International has compiled a large number of incidents of willful homicide and forced disappearance. According to the report, extrajudicial executions by police are generally carried out in an unpolished manner. Few may be sent to various states or sent on training if it is thought that they have killed someone.

The government's lack of funding is the main factor contributing to the intense pressure on the police, which is frequently encouraged by bribery. This illegal workout has many difficult conditions, yet it isn't necessarily impossible to complete. Setting up a style of life that respects each person's dignity and that of every other creature is crucial. On the other hand, the Philippines experienced a prominent situation when President Duterte ordered a war on pharmaceuticals. The first goal of the pill war was to murder the drug traffickers. This resulted in the deaths of 12,000 or more Filipinos. Police officers see these deaths as unjustifiable killings.⁵

These authorities claim that they have been given the go-ahead to kill. 24 of the cases that resulted in 32 deaths nationwide were examined by human rights and liberties watch. Duterte's war on capsules has grave negative effects on public health and gravely violated human rights. In the past,

there were a lot of unreported homicides in the Philippines. No meaningful study on drug sales or user murders was conducted, and no police officer was held accountable. The Philippine legal system is known to be corrupt, thus Duterte allowed an anti-drug campaign that violated a variety of human rights and liberties.

6. EXTRAJUDICIAL KILLINGS IN DIFFERENT COUNTRIES

Deaths as a result of torture or different ill-remedy in detention can also fall into this category, as do so-called "honor killings" amongst others, if the State fails to cope with systematic styles of violence. states have a criminal duty to shield the proper to live. Such crimes have to be investigated and their authors, prosecuted. In exercise though, they often move unpunished.

The World organization against torture and the participants of its SOS-Torture Network hold documenting those killings, along with in international locations in which they're a part of a well-set up the pattern. One working example is the Philippines, wherein a large number of killings withinside the legal structure of the so-called "conflict on drugs" has now no longer escalated children.

⁵TO view the full article visit, <https://www.amnesty.Org/en/cOuntries/asia-and-the-pacific/philippines/repOrt-philippines/> accessed On May 3rd 2025

The condition of illegal killings varies in different countries. It is the most prevalent places to find and exercise in India, Ethiopia, Indonesia, Jamaica, Iraq, Mexico, the Philippines, Thailand, Russia, Nigeria, Turkey and Pakistan

In 2016, the president of the Philippines urged the execution of criminal suspects and drug users. The policy was intended to neutralize illegal drug personalities across the country, but it was later largely criticized both internationally and locally. The common people rose up in opposition and protested the violation of human rights. Most recently, there was an incident in the Philippines in 2016 where the president advocated for killing criminals under suspicion and drug addicts. The policy was intended to neutralize illicit drug personalities nationwide, but was later widely condemned and universally criticized and locally. The people of the Philippines rose up and protested the violation of human rights.

The hurdles to completing this are not impossible, but achievable. Various factors influence extrajudicial killing. Once controlled, the practice of unlawful killing is largely cleared up. Most countries have specific regulations and prevention programs in place, but there is no clear law

outlawing unlawful killings to prevent these types of human rights abuses. As in the Philippines, there is a committee to oppose torture in extrajudicial killings.

In Bangladesh, there had been 845 reported cases of encounter killings between 2013 and 2017, with now no longer an unmarried one in every one of them having been properly investigated. As is the case with torture and different extreme crimes executed with the aid of using State officers or with their approval, indemnification is a main element for such killings to continue⁶. Together with our SOS-Torture Network, we've additionally several instances in Latin America, inclusive of Colombia, Mexico, Honduras, Nicaragua and Venezuela. Other nations recognized for this exercise include Egypt, Iraq, Nigeria, Congo and Syria, amongst others.

6.1 THE SYRIAN NETWORK OF HUMAN RIGHTS

The Syrian Network for Human Rights (SNHR) introduced in its month-to-month record launched nowadays that encounter killings claimed the lives of 1,734 civilians in Syria in 2020, together with ninety-nine in December, noticing that encounter killings of IDPs and deaths through mines

⁶TO view the full article visit, <https://www.Omct.Org/en/what-we-do/extrajudicial-killings> accessed On May 4th 2025

and faraway bombings stood out amongst killings in Syria in 2020.

The 50-web page document data the demise toll of civilian sufferers documented killed via way of means of the events to the war and the controlling forces in Syria each withinside the beyond the month of December and withinside the entire of 2020, especially focusing on the sufferers among youngsters and women, individuals who died because of torture, and sufferers among media, scientific and Civil Defense officials, paying specific interest to the maximum awesome exterminate dedicated with the aid of using the events to the war on this period.

The file consists of the distribution of the loss of life toll of sufferers consistent with the wrongdoer events, noting that it should be ascribing obligation from time to time calls for greater time and research than usual, particularly withinside the case of joint attacks.

In addition, in instances wherein it's not able to definitively assign obligation for a specific killing to one in all feasible events due to the area's proximity to the traces of engagement, using comparable weapons, or different reasons, the incident is classified among 'different events' till enough proof

is to be had to conclusively assign duty for the violation to one of the events⁷.

The file information the troubles that characterised 2020 in step with the SNHR's database of extrajudicial killings, noting that the killing of citizens in Syria has endured for the 10th succeeding year, in large numbers, recommended the unreliability of the state of affairs in Syria, and emphasize the truth that it's miles nevertheless the maximum risky USA withinside the international for civilians, and stays a very unconfident and threatening location flawed for the go back of refugees.

The file provides that even though 2020 noticed a decline withinside the charges of killings of civilians as compared to preceding years, with a fee of as much as approximately 0.80 %, the range of civilian sufferers nevertheless surpassed 1, seven hundred Syrian citizens, which includes 326 children, the best charge of encounter killings withinside the international.

6.2 EXTRAJUDICIAL KILLINGS IN THE PHILIPPINES:

Although changes to the political climate have occasionally occurred in several South and Southeast Asian countries in recent years, extrajudicial executions and

⁷To view the full article visit <https://reliefweb.int/repOrt/syrian-arab-republic/extrajudicial-killing-claims-lives-1734-civilians-syria-2020-including>
accessed On May 4th 2025

administered disappearances remain a persistent problem. Some evaluations highlight the gravity of the situation during the previous ten years.

Statistics from the Philippine Commission on Human Rights covering the years 2001 to 2010 show an increase in the number of incidents over the previous five years.

Since Rodrigo Duterte's election as president in June 2016, the Philippines has seen a deadly "war on drugs" that has cost over 5,000 fatalities. Executions carried out by police and military units that target drug dealers and users no longer just make the drug problem worse but also violate the right to be free from conviction via the use of encounter killing.

Oliver Dela Cruz was fatally shot on July 1, 2016, during a police sting operation in Bulacan province. He was playing cards at a friend's house when a group of armed men burst in. When questioned, the suspect denied any wrongdoing and blamed vigilante violence.⁸

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As soon as funding permits, we may expand our civil liberties and political rights information series to the Philippines and the rest of the world, as well as expand our comprehensive collection of material to degree many rights protected by international law.

6.3 EXTRA-JUDICIAL KILLINGS IN USA AND PAKISTAN

On August 29, 2021, a drone attack murdered ten individuals from one family only days before the United States left Afghanistan. The target was adjusted to a resourceful resource worker and his family, including seven children. The US just acknowledged the errors and, in line with a BBC story, limited the definition of the strike to "tragic mistakes."

Another 16-year-old football player, Tariq Aziz, also perished in Pakistan last year

8TO view the full article visit,
<https://humanrightsmeasurement.Org/extrajudicial-killings-in-the-philippines>
 accessed On May 4th, 2025

when his car was hit by a drone. The US drone attack has resulted in significant losses globally over the past ten years, including in Pakistan, Somalia, Yemen, and Afghanistan.⁹

Statistics from the Bureau of Investigative Journalism show that since 2004, drone strikes in Yemen have killed between 174 and 225 people, totaling 1020 to 1389 deaths. Even worse is the amount in Pakistan. According to polls conducted by the federal Bureau of Investigative Journalism, drone strikes resulted in the deaths of 2500–4000 persons, including 424–969 Pakistani civilians.

The actions and unfortunate memories are but a taste of the extrajudicial executions, targeted killings, and international human rights crimes committed by the USA. It appears that the "champion of human rights" has been consistently abusing human rights and ignoring international legal principles and norms for more than ten years, despite calls for national security and the fight against terrorism.

All of the human rights abuses that have gotten American media attention abroad may be categorised as "western immorality." The problem of "immorality" was also covered by cultural linguist Salvo

Zizek in a recent piece about the Afghan setting.

It appears that within the international community, America has dubious human rights policies and a propensity to disregard established international laws and standards in order to further its own interests.

Since the United States itself violates human rights, it is currently no longer in a position to "lecture" others on these issues. The United States must give up the infractions, contradictions, and "immoral" aspects of its foreign policy that raise doubts about it if it wants to be considered the "real" defender of human rights.

Pakistan has denounced the three Kashmiris who were killed in an encounter by Indian troops in the contentious territory of Jammu and Kashmir. Pakistan vehemently denounced the extrajudicial executions of three Kashmiris, including a 14-year-old minor and a student in grade 10, which were carried out in an alleged roadblock and internet explorer in Indian,shopian territory with the help of Indian police agencies. The Foreign Ministry claims that Jammu and Kashmir was unlawfully seized.¹⁰

It is really concerning that false encounters are become more frequent. The allegation stated that extrajudicial executions of

⁹TO view the full article visit, <https://www.southasianonline.org/south-asia-jottings/us-extrajudicial-killings-and-western-immorality> accessed On May 4th 2025

¹⁰ TO view the full article visit, <https://amp.theguardian.com/world/2021/nov/12/women-lead-fight-against-extrajudicial-killing-pakistan-balochistan-protest-abductees> accessed On May 5th 2025

young men and teenage boys as well as the unwillingness to return the remains of those who have died show the moral bankruptcy of the Indian security forces.

6.4 EXTRAJUDICIAL KILLINGS IN KENYA

Kenyans demonstrated on Monday against the murders of human rights attorney Willie Kimani, his client Josephat Mwenda, and their taxi driver in Nairobi, the country's capital city. Alton Sterling was shot and murdered on Tuesday in Baton Rouge, Louisiana, as he stood in a car parking space and sold CDs from the back of his vehicle. On Wednesday, Philando Castile was shot by a police officer in a St. Paul, Minnesota, neighbourhood during a traffic check, rendering him helpless. A brand-new report detailing the illegal killings of at least 322 people by Rio de Janeiro police between January and May of this year was released on Thursday.

Police are killing citizens without a fair trial everywhere from Kenya to Brazil to America. These extrajudicial executions are against the law and endanger public safety. In a statement about encounter killings in that nation, Maria Laura Canine, Brazil director for Human Rights Watch, noted that while crime violence is a very real problem in Rio, eliminating criminals isn't necessarily the solution. These unlawful encounter killings make people distrust

police personnel and decrease national security.

The deaths of Sterling and Kimani may easily be connected in Canine's mind. The phrase "encounter killing" is commonly used in countries with younger democracies or those that are oppressor-dominated. For the United States, it is being carried out by drone attacks to kill people using modern technology under the Obama administration. But the most recent deaths, which only add to the list of 566 people murdered by police in the United States this year (a disproportionately high number of them are black males), show that the phrase is just as applicable here as it is anywhere else.

The exact idea was brought up by Supreme Court Justice Sonia Sotomayor in her forcefully stated remarks in opposition to a decision made by the court that permitted police to use evidence obtained via illegal stops. The quick points out that people of colour are underrepresented among those who undergo this type of reading. However, her more general theories about justice apply to situations that arise only a few weeks after the judgement.

They are the coal mainlining's informant, whose literal and civil deaths threaten us and make it impossible for everyone to breathe. They are people who anticipate an end to unlawful police eroding our civil

freedoms and frightening us throughout our whole lives.

6.5 EXTRAJUDICIAL KILLINGS IN RUSSIA

Russian army forces have illegally encountered civilians in Ukraine in obvious struggle are crimes, Amnesty International stated these days because it posted new statement following on the floor research. More than 20 people from rural villages and communities close to Kyiv were interviewed by Amnesty International's disaster response investigators, many of whom had observed or directly learned of horrifying brutality committed by Russian soldiers. They frequently warned of premeditated murders, unlawful acts of violence, and massive terror by Russian soldiers against defenceless residents in the Kyiv region.

We have gathered evidence in recent weeks that the Russian government's military forces have carried out illegal executions and other deaths, which needs to be investigated as potentially war crimes, according to Amnesty International Secretary-General Agnès Calamari.

The latest chapter claims that unarmed individuals are being murdered in Ukraine

outside of their homes and on the streets with unspeakable violence and shocking cruelty. The deliberate murder of civilians is a breach of human rights and a criminal. The causes of these contact deaths must be thoroughly investigated, and those responsible must be brought to justice along the line of command.¹¹.

To date, pardoning International has gathered evidence from civilians living under a tight siege in Izium, Kharvik, and Mariupol that civilians have been killed in attacks that did not discriminate in Sumy Oblast and Kharif, evidently in an airstrike that killed civilians waiting in line for food in Chernihiv. Educating university students on the subjects of human rights and freedoms, documentation, and methods for protecting them¹².

7. NATIONAL LEVEL ACTIONS ARE TAKEN ON ENCOUNTER KILLINGS

The circumstances behind encounter killings and forced disappearances must be thoroughly investigated in order to hold those responsible for the crime accountable and provide justice for the victims. Wherever they occur, national human rights

11 TO view the full article visit, <https://www.amnesty.Org/en/latest/news/2022/04/ukraine-russian-fOrces-extrajudicially-executing-civilians-in-apparent-war-crimes-new-testimOny/> accessed On May 5th 2025

12TO view the full visit, <https://ennhri.Org/Our-members/russian-federatiOn/> accessed On May 5th 2025

organisations should investigate and advocate for the prosecution of those cases, especially when members of the police and security forces are implicated.

7.1 THE SOCIAL VIEW OF POLICE ENCOUNTERS AND VIOLENCE

One in two people approved of the use of force by the police, according to the 2018 Status of Policing in India Report (SPIR) by the Center for Study of Developing Societies (CSDS). Police using violence and brutality toward criminals is not immoral, according to a 2018 Common Cause study of 15,563 people in 22 Indian states and Union Territories. Do you concur or disagree? There were just four states: West Bengal, Nagaland, Himachal Pradesh, and Odessa where it looked that the majority of the population opposed police brutality.

In 2019, a follow-up poll of police officers uncovered even more concerning sentiments. One in five police officers thought that murdering criminals was preferable to a trial, and three in four thought that using force against criminals was acceptable. Understanding our attitude toward police brutality and killings requires an understanding of the word "criminal" in this context. Despite the fact that a person is presumed innocent until and until proven guilty in court, larger public opinion gives police and security authorities the authority to make decisions on their own. Even

though such behaviour is not sanctioned by law or morals, even when a person is a known criminal, it frequently occurs that individuals who are the victims of such violence are not accountable for the crime they committed. Due to the police and security personnel's unrestricted discretion, security forces murder disproportionately more Muslims, members of scheduled castes, and members of planned tribes.

7.2 VIOLENCE AND DISCRIMINATION

The SPIR document provided evidence of police bias toward specific societies as well as people's opinions of police discrimination against Muslims, Scheduled Tribes, and Members of Scheduled Castes. Of all caste and religious groups, Adivasis have the highest level of mistrust for the police, with one in four believing that caste is a factor in police discrimination: Muslims are the group most likely to believe that the police discriminate against them, according to 19% of respondents. One in two people claimed that the police engaged in racial discrimination.

Up to 38% think Dalits are wrongly accused of small crime, and 2% think Adivasis are similarly wrongly accused of being Maoists. A little more than one in two Muslim respondents said the authorities had unfairly accused them in terrorism cases. The attitudes and behaviours of police officers are not drastically different.

One-half of police personnel think that Muslims are predisposed to committing crimes, compared to 35% who think that Dalits and 31% who think that Adivasis are. These beliefs explain why "encounter" fatalities, such as imprisonment, are also disproportionately greater in these groups. Data from 2017 to 2020 show that roughly 37% of males slain by extrajudicial means in the state of Uttar Pradesh during that time period fell under the muslim region, 20 percent of the population of the state is covered. Despite the lack of national statistics on fake encounters broken down by caste and religion, it is not altogether unrealistic to assume that they are disproportionately targeted at these already underprivileged people.¹³

8. CAUSES OF EXTRAJUDICIAL KILLINGS AT THE NATIONAL LEVEL

The execution of encounter murders and forced disappearances is made possible by the nation's counterinsurgency and anti-terrorism efforts, a culture of impunity among state agents, lax laws, a weak

judicial system, and weak National Human Rights Institutions (NHRIs).

Criminals are often recognised and the targets of police or military action from "2001 to mid-2010." However, in addition to rebel or insurgent groups, the culprits include socialist organisations, trade unions, and civil society organisations, such as journalists and human rights organisations.¹⁴ The conditions in Pakistan and India provided a clear reference for the problems.

In 2009, 140 encounter deaths were reported inside the borders of Manipur alone, while 1,119 incidents of wrongful arrest and detention were reported. Also upsetting are fatalities while in police custody. In the same year, more than 3,5 hundred people were slain and almost 4,000 people were reported missing inside the Balochistan region, which was ravaged by violence.¹⁵

Every time it seems like governments introduce new policies to address national issues with the aid of the police and security services, there appears to be an unanticipated rise in the number of

¹³TO view the full article visit, <https://article-14.cOm/pOst/crime-as-punishment-hOw-india-s-public-backs-extrajudicial-killings-by-the-pOlice-617f5cd47964d> accessed On May 6th 2025

¹⁴TO view the full article visit, Maria SOcOrO I. DiOknO, Extrajudicial, Summary Or Arbitrary ExecutiOns in the Philippines, 2001-2006 (unpublished), pages 2-3, 8. An edited versiOn Of this dOcument was published in FOCUS Asia-Pacific, 48/2007, and available at

www.hurights.Org.jp/archives/fOcus/sectiOn2/2007/06/extrajudicial-summary-Or-arbitrary-executiOnsin-the-philippines-2001-2006.html . accessed On May 7th 2025

¹⁵ Asian Human Rights COrmissiOn, The State Of Human Rights in Ten Asian NatiOns 2009 (HONG KONG: Asian Human Rights COrmissiOn PublicatiOn, 2009).

homicides classified as encounter killings. This incident involving the "war of drugs" took place in Thailand sometime between 2003 and 2004.¹⁶ and "Operation Clean Heart" in Bangladesh in 2002, as well as the creation of the Rapid Action Battalion (or RAB) in 2004 as an elite pressure. Additionally, there may be an increase in fatalities as a result of political unrest, such as the political violence in Thailand in 2010.¹⁷

9. CONCLUSION

In most nations, unlawful executions were carried out by officers of the central government and other powerful organisations. Cases are filed, although they are never investigated or frequently scrutinised. There are still numerous incidents of illegal killings occurring in countries like India, Nigeria, Bangladesh, the Philippines, Pakistan, Nicaragua, and many more. Even when there are issues with authorities acting improperly or deaths while in jail, phoney encounters can nevertheless win out on a large scale.

There aren't any specific laws or strict restrictions that have been developed to prohibit this behaviour. Although the court

has mandated the installation of original research and approved the (NHRC) National Human Rights Commission's active participation,

Different NGOs, such as Reprove International, Human Rights Watch, etc., work against this. The United Nations guarantees the protection of fundamental human rights, but it has never really taken significant action beyond directing nations to implement the necessary measures.¹⁸

Ultimately, there needs to be a strong act defending the right to life of people within the nation, a need to extrude inside the laws that grant police abilities, a need to change inside the mindset of the powerful corporations, along with educating people about their rights and freedoms.

¹⁶ Pasuk Phongpaichit and Chris Baker, "Slaughter in the Name Of a Drug War," New York Times, 24 May 2003 .

¹⁷ Justice for Peace Foundation, "Report On the National Human Rights Commission Of Thailand 2010," in 2011 ANNI Report On the Performance and

Establishment Of National Human Rights Institutions in Asia (Bangkok: FORUM-ASIA, 2011), page 268.

¹⁸TO view the full article visit, <https://www.legalserviceindia.com/legal/article-2777-a-short-study-on-extra-judicial-killings.html> accessed On May 7th 2025