

Method used to control masses over ther centuries



The prohibition against torture is a bedrock principle of international law. Torture, as well as cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment, is banned at all times, in all places, including in times of war. No national emergency, however dire, ever justifies its use.

Human Rights Watch

United Nations Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment

Adopted and opened for signature, ratification and accession by General Assembly resolution 39/46 of 10 December 1984 entry into force 26 June 1987, in accordance with article 27 (1)

WORLD MEDICAL ASSOCIATION DECLARATION OF TOKYO – GUIDELINES FOR PHYSICIANS CONCERNING TORTURE AND OTHER CRUEL, INHUMAN OR DEGRADING TREATMENT OR PUNISHMENT IN RELATION TO DETENTION AND IMPRISONMENT

Adopted by the 29th World Medical Assembly, Tokyo, Japan, October 1975

Editorially revised by the 170th WMA Council Session, Divonne-les-Bains, France, May 2005

and the 173rd WMA Council Session, Divonne-les-Bains, France, May 2006

Revised by the 67th WMA General Assembly, Taipei, Taiwan, October 2016

BY WHOM?

- Law Enforcement Authorities
- Other groups with assistance of official authorities
- Mafia groups
- Separatist rebels
- Anti-separatist movements
- Cases of individual nature

WHY?

- Use of excessive force while overpowering
- To obtain (valuable) information
- To make others scared
- To take revenge
- To suppress political opposition
- To obtain false statements
- For satisfaction of psychopaths

OUTCOME OF TORTURE

- Injury
- Permanent disability
- Psychological trauma
- Social impact
- Death including extra-judicial execution







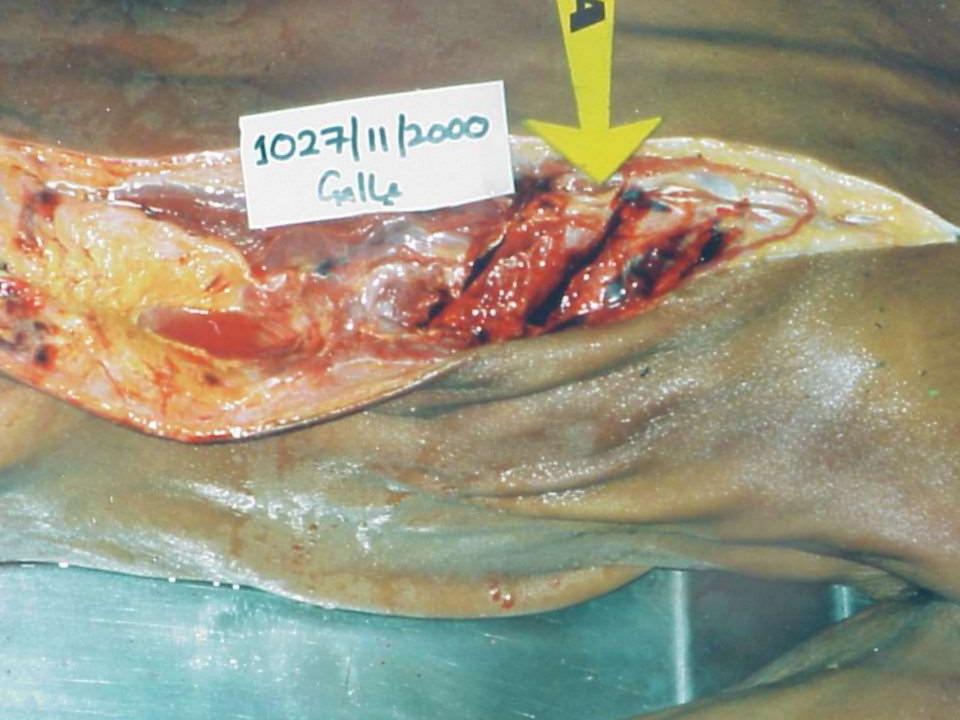
Sooriyakanda grave site



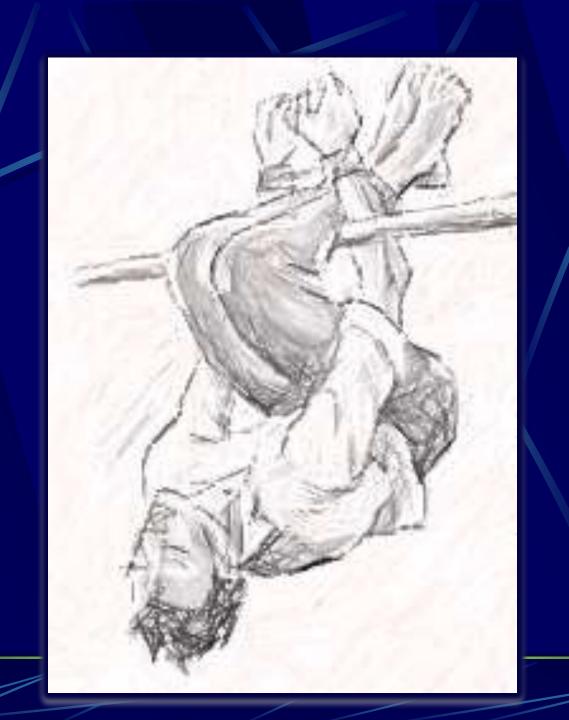
METHODS OF TORTURE

- Beating clubbing
- Cutting and stabbing
- Pricking
- Burning including cigarette burns
- Inhalation of toxic fumes
- Suffocation and 'submarining'
- Electrical torture
- Suspension normal and inverted and "dharmachakra"



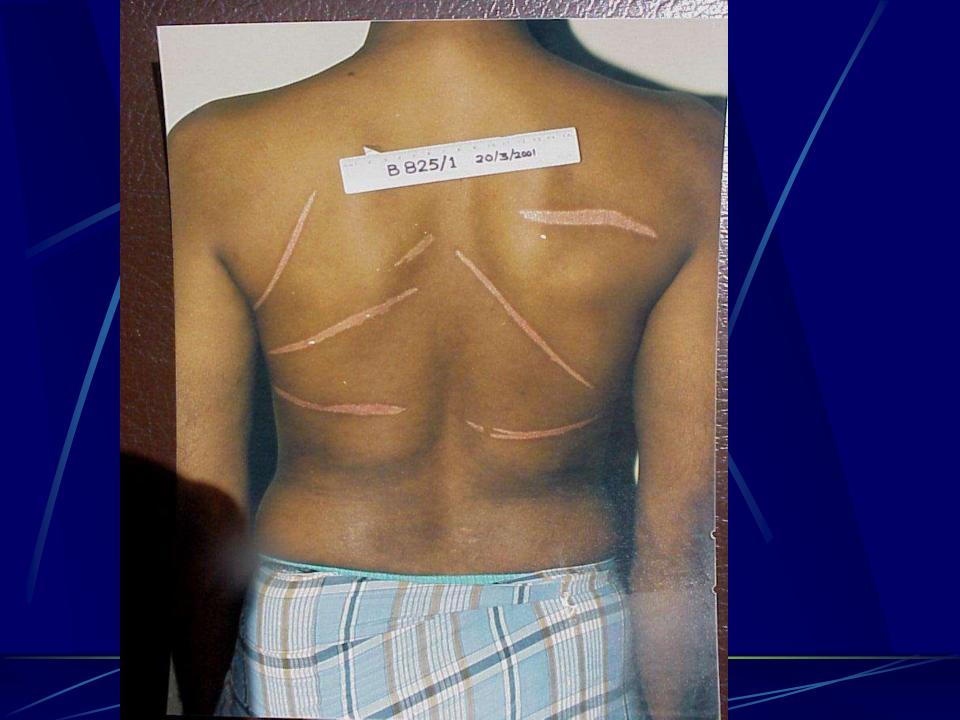






DIFFICULTIES FACED BY DOCTORS

- Unco-operative or hostile attitude of authorities
- Doctor may be partially depend upon the authorities
- Datainee was in the custody of different organizations
- He may be relactant to reveal proper details





- Deliberately misleading information given by the detainee
- Forensic knowledge of the torturer
- Prolonged interval between the incident and medical examination
- Difficult exhumations in secret disposal of dead bodies
- Cases of sexual abuse with no physical evidence



THANK YOU