

(Video) 68th UN Resolution Condemns Human Rights Violations in Iran

Iranian activist networks revealed multiple fresh instances of exerting violent pressure on activists and voices both inside prisons and in society as a whole.

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/EINPresswire.com/ -- Familiar abuses have continued being reported inside Iran over the past several days, coinciding with the International Human Rights Day last Friday.

Several days before that, various Members of the European Parliament issued a statement and also took part

in a conference organized by [the National Council of Resistance of Iran](#) (NCRI), [Mrs. Maryam Rajavi the president-elect of \(NCRI\)](#). to demand international recognition of Iran's 1988 massacre of political prisoners as a crime against humanity.



(NCRI) and (PMOI / MEK Iran): Mrs. Maryam Rajavi, the President-elect of the National Council of Resistance Iran (NCRI), lauded the freedom-loving teachers who, while defying the repressive forces, have come out onto the streets all across Iran

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The dossier on four decades of crimes against humanity and genocide committed by this regime, especially the 1988 massacre of 30,000 political prisoners, mostly the members, and supporters of the MEK.”

Maryam Rajavi

On Human Rights Day itself, Amnesty International launched a new Persian language website focused on Iran's historical and ongoing human rights abuses, including the crackdown on individuals who participated in a nationwide uprising in November 2019.

The following day, Iranian activist networks revealed multiple fresh instances of authorities exerting violent pressure on activists and dissenting voices both inside prisons and in society as a whole. Rasoul Badaghi a civil activist and member of the Iranian Teachers Trade Unions

Coordination Council was arrested and beaten by officers at his own home on Saturday. The incident stood out among a number of similar reports of clashes with teacher activists who have been staging protests recently as part of a much larger movement pushing for fair pay and an end to the harassment of their colleagues.

Many of the clashes resulting from those protests have been captured on video and shared via Iranian social media users, sparking public condemnation of the authorities' repression. This supportive response is by no means unique to teacher activists but was also witnessed around the end of November when attacks upon demonstrations by farmers in Isfahan resulted in at least 100 innocent people being wounded, of which roughly 40 were blinded in at least one eye after being shot with projectiles at close range. Almost immediately, protesters began appearing in the streets and online while wearing eye patches to demand accountability for the excessive violence.

The day after the public witnessed and decried Badaghi's violent arrest, the teachers' unions were struck a new blow with the release of the latest national budget. Whereas it provided a 240 percent increase for the Islamic Revolutionary Guard Corps and a 56 percent increase for the propaganda outlet Islamic Republic of Iran Broadcasting, teachers and other Iranians received a wage hike of only 10 percent – not nearly enough to keep up with the current runaway pace of inflation. This situation is almost certain to spark further protests in the near future from teachers whose current slogans emphasize that their standard wages are three million tomans, while Iran's poverty rate is 10 million.

New protests can be expected to result in new clashes, which in turn can be expected to result in further arrests. This is made all the more likely by the nature of the regime, whose President Ebrahim Raisi not only played a lead role in the November 2019 crackdown but also canceled a scheduled wage increase for teachers as one of his first acts after being selected in June. Dozens of teachers are already serving prison sentences today as a result of their organizing activities,



(NCRI) and (PMOI / MEK Iran): For the third day running teachers and educators rallied in a nationwide protest. In Tehran, the protesters gathered outside the regime's Parliament and in other cities outside the local departments of education.



(NCRI) and (PMOI / MEK Iran): "Freedom-loving teachers demand your rights," "Teachers die, but will not accept humiliation," "We will not stop until we obtain our rights," and "Teachers demand your rights."

and like all other political prisoners, they face considerable pressure from authorities within notorious Iranian institutions.

The punishing conditions of those institutions were also quick to draw attention from human rights defenders in the immediate aftermath of Human Rights Day, as regime authorities applied new pressure and political detainees responded with new protests from behind bars. In Urmia Prison on Sunday, 47 prisoners began a coordinated hunger strike after having been forcibly and arbitrarily transferred to a new, maximum-security ward that is more crowded than their prior housing and contains insufficient facilities for the number of prisoners.

The change to their surroundings is reminiscent of similar transfers that have been carried out in other facilities during recent years, all of which led to a downgrade in already quite inhumane and unsanitary living conditions. The prisoners' hunger strike continues to this day. Often, the inherently harsh conditions of political wards are exacerbated by systematic mistreatment from guards, as well as by practices that seek to isolate political detainees and subject them to greater pressure in day-to-day life.

In the wake of Human Rights Day, this sort of pressure and isolation has intensified in Sheiban Prison in Ahvaz, with political detainees being barred from leaving their ward or even speaking to members of the general prison population, who have been threatened not to engage with residents of the political ward.

As the Iranian Resistance has long urged, the United Nations Secretary-General, the UN Human



(NCRI) and (PMOI / MEK Iran): Mrs. Rajavi added: I urge all students and youths to support the protesting teachers who represent the nation's resolve against the mullahs' criminal regime.



(NCRI) and (PMOI / MEK Iran): protests took place despite efforts by the State Security Force (SSF), the plainclothes and Intelligence Ministry's agents who attempted to prevent the teachers' gatherings and attacked them in several cities.

Rights Council, the UN High Commissioner for Human Rights, and relevant UN rapporteurs, as well as other human rights organizations should condemn the clerical regime's torture, ill-treatment, and elimination of political prisoners. The dossier on the egregious and systematic human rights violations in Iran must be referred to the UN Security Council.

Maryam Rajavi: The UNGA resolution confirms that this regime has always been the leading human rights violator in the world. Dossier on four decades of Iranian regime's human rights violations, crimes against humanity, and genocide, particularly the 1988 massacre, must be referred to the UN Security Council, and Khamenei, Raisi, and Eje'i (Judiciary's chief) must be tried in an International Court

The 68th UN Resolution condemning the gross and systematic violation of human rights by the Iranian regime was adopted by the 76th session of the United Nations General Assembly (UNGA). The resolution "Expresses serious concern at the alarmingly high frequency of the imposition and carrying-out of the death penalty," "widespread and systematic use of arbitrary arrests and detentions," "deliberately denying prisoners access to adequate medical treatment and supplies," and "appalling acts committed by prison guards at Evin prison," "harassment, intimidation, and persecution, including abductions, arrests, and executions, of political opponents, human rights defenders," and "arbitrary arrest and detention, and torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment against peaceful protesters," and "the use of torture to extract confessions, and cases of suspicious deaths in custody."

"Reiterating the importance of credible, independent and impartial investigations in response to



(NCRI) and (PMOI / MEK): Iranian Resistance has long urged, the United Nations Secretary-General the UN Human Rights Council, the UN High Commissioner for Human Rights, and relevant UN rapporteurs as well as other human rights organizations, to stop the clerical regime.



(NCRI) and (PMOI / MEK Iran): In Urmia Prison on Sunday, 47 prisoners began a coordinated hunger strike after having been forcibly transferred to a new, maximum-security ward that is more crowded and contains insufficient facilities for the number of prisoners.

all cases of serious human rights violations...including enforced disappearances, extrajudicial executions, and destruction of evidence in relation to such violations," the resolution calls for an end to "impunity for such violations."

Welcoming the adoption of the 68th resolution of the UNGA condemning the brutal and systematic violations of human rights in Iran, Mrs. Maryam Rajavi, the President-elect of the National Council of Resistance of Iran (NCRI), said: While this resolution reflects only a small portion of the crimes of the ruling religious fascism in Iran, it, nevertheless, proves that this regime has always been the leading human rights violator in the world.



(NCRI)&(PMOI / MEK Iran): On Saturday, December 11, 2021, teachers in 110 cities across Iran, in 30 provinces of the country, staged a sit-in to protest against living conditions and low salaries. these protests will continue on Sunday and Monday, December 12 and 13.

Mrs. Rajavi reiterated: The dossier on four decades of crimes against humanity and genocide committed by this regime, especially the 1988 massacre of 30,000 political prisoners, mostly the members and supporters of [the Mojahedin-e Khalq \(PMOI / MEK Iran\)](#), and the massacre of 1,500 demonstrators in 2019, must be referred to the UN Security Council, and the leaders of this regime, and above all, Ali Khamenei, Ebrahim Raisi, and the Judiciary Chief, Gholam Hossein Mohseni Eje'l, must be prosecuted in an International Court. The international community must shun this regime and end impunity for its criminal leaders.

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