rule in settling disputes amica-

bly outside the courts. Certain

types of disputes such as com-

mercial disputes could be effec-

tively settled outside the formal

courts which could be called

mediation or conciliation

courts. Mediation Boards/

courts should be set up on an

urgent basis not only to give

relief to the formal court

already over burdened with

piles of cases but also to get jus-

litigation cheaper lawyers' fees

in some kind of cases such as

accident and divorce cases can

be fixed. Lawyers have a great

role to play by making them-selves available to people. They

can refrain themselves from

taking contingency fees for de-layed trial subject to real ne-

cessity. To avoid costs when

larger section is affected, class

action suit or public interest lit-

igation in the form of probono

public can be undertaken for

them. Courts are poorly

manned. So the quality and

quantity-of-manpower in-

volved with the judiciary

should be increased and im-

proved. Number of sitting

judges of the High Court Divi-

sion is not adequate to cope

with the increased number of

litigations. Number of the sit-

ting judges should immediately

be increased. The required

structural expansion should be

ensured. The judiciary should,

phase by phase be computerized.

With a view to making the

tice quickly at a cheaper rate.

Law and Our Rights.

Towards a People-friendly Legal System

WENTY-SIX years had elapsed since we became independent but we are yet to evolve a people-friendly legal system. Its language is archaic (even in Bangla) that ordinary people can not understand. The cost of litigation is enormous and the process to get justice is lengthy. The procedure in courts is a very complicated affair and the path of a litigant is frequently beset with so many technical difficulties that he finds it impossible to reach his journey's end without the assistance of expensive professional guidance. Most of the citizens of this country have no access to justice. Proud presence of so many black laws and regulations contributes greatly to attain an anti-people legal struc-ture let alone its being peoplefriendly. Even the condition or environment of the courts specially the lower courts is very pathetic.

Existing Hurdles

No doubt legal profession is highly technical. But that does not necessarily justify the present linguistic state of laws and regulations. The language of almost all the states are very complex and lengthy. The complexities presented by them sometimes baffle the most learned lawyers and judges, and legal opinion in the interpretation of these rules is by no means unanimous. The drafting of these laws is archaic and colonial. Such drafting should be replaced by a simplified drafting. Drafting is an art, a simple draft makes interpretation easy.

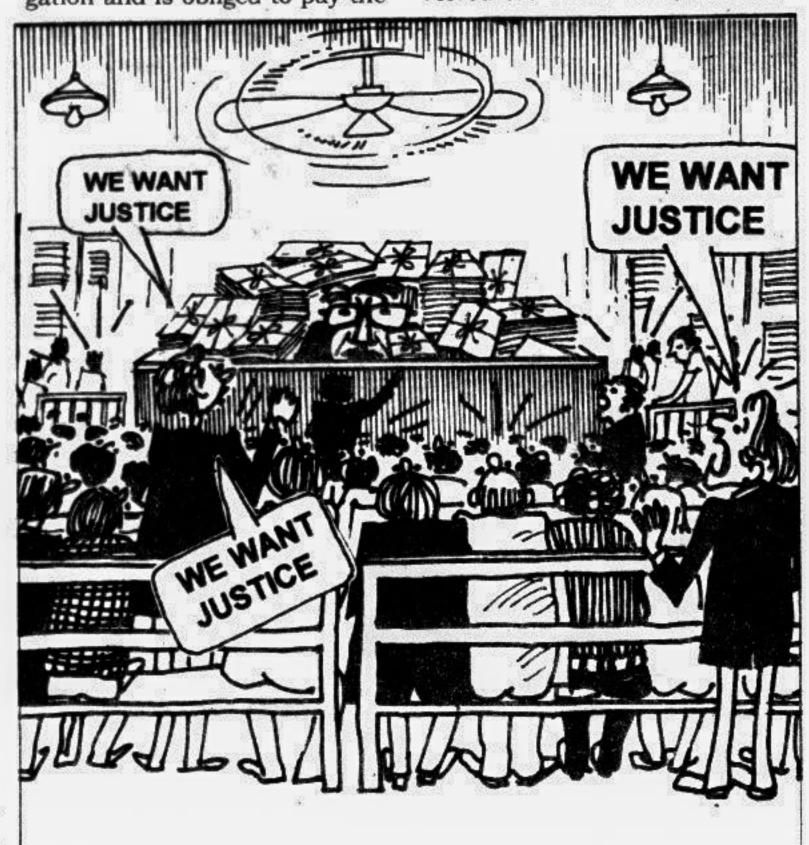
Litigation is an arduous and extremely expensive business and is a luxury in which only the rich can indulge. The plaintiff in a civil suit has to pay court fees depending on the extent of his claim, engage the services of a lawyer, sometimes at considerable expense, and incur various other charges in the form of process fees, dietmoney of witness, copying fees, printing charges, cost of adjournments necessitated by no fault of his. Defending a criminal charge, whether false or true, can become a very costly business. Counsel's fees go on mounting and most people can not afford to obtain the advice and services of a really good lawyer. The less affluent are thus placed at a great disadvantage. No wonder the complaint is frequently made that there is one law for the rich and another for the poor.

As indicated earlier, the client has to incur various fees including lawyer's fees. Even the clerks or Muhuris of lawyers exploit the clients. Lawyers also over-exploit their seniority and face value in procedural matters and in court rooms. They get undefined priority from many courts which also attracts more clients who want relatively quick disposal. This advantage leads to higher fees and so higher cost.

The present law does not provide for any monetary assistance to the poor citizen who wants to establish a rightful claim or vindicate his honour. Under civil Procedure Code a plaintiff who can not afford to pay the stamp duty on his plaint can sue in forma pauper is after complying with certain formalities. He has to prove to the satisfaction of the court, that he is an pauper and is

arable to buy the court fee stamp. Having done this he can proceed with his plaint without affixing a stamp on it. The very word pauper is labels him with an indignity, but even so, he is not absolved from incurring all the incidental expenses of litigation and is obliged to pay the

accountability of the higher courts, the Supreme Court spends too many days on vacation (According to the calendar published by the Supreme Court, the amount of vacation for 1997 is 132 days twice of the total govt. holidays); cases involved too much cost, there is



How far is the legal system of Bangladesh peoplefriendly? Cartoon: Nazrul (BELA)

lawyer's fees out of his own pocket; and these may be very considerable and much beyond his means. If he is successful in his suit the court fee which he should have paid becomes a first charge on the money or property decreed in his favour. In criminal cases the only favour which a poor man gets is a counsel at public expense. The scale of fees provided under the rules, however, does not permit him to secure the advice of a first class lawyer or even a lawyer of his choice. This state of affairs leaves much to be desired and the pour finds himself at disadvantage.

, 'Justice delayed is justice denied', is an off repeated aphorism. The law's delay is often commented upon and it is pointed out that our system defers the remedy till the disease is almost beyond cure. An innocent man may be deprived of his liberty and may have to spend several months in the judicial lock-up or in prison before his innocence is recognized. A civil suit may last for years and the aggrieved party, even if successful at the end, obtains scarcely any redress. The intricacies of procedure, and sometimes the ingenuity of lawyers or the indifference of judges cause so much delay that litigation has become a slow and protracted game of chance, rather than an instrument for righting wrongs.

According to a recent report covering upto December, 1996, about 13 hundred cases were pending in the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court, about 76 thousand cases in the High Court Division of the Supreme Court and about 5 lakh cases in the lower courts. In its lates report, the World Bank has pointed out that there is no system for ensuring the

an acute shortage of judges in the higher courts, there is lack of monitoring of the lower courts, infrastructural facilities are inadequate and above all the judicial system is cumbersome.

One of the major reasons for such delays in disposing cases is the established practice among some lawyers to purposely delay and detain their clients in cases to increase indefinitely their own fees. Such practice, many opines, is endemic within the legal system though in many cases continuances are justifiably sought for delays the lawyers themselves face in attempting to collect evidence from police and witnesses. Police, forensics departments, for example, are seriously over burdened and suffer a severe lack of facilities. Autopsy results can take years to complete and other tests for medical evidence may be delayed indefinitely.

The environment and internal management specially of the lower courts are horrific. Judges and magistrate housed in shabby, dilapidated court rooms, are surrounded by the noisy babble of disrespectful and unmannerly litigates. Dust and flies, dirty floors, broken chairs and tables, torn and soiled table-cloth and out-ofdate and inadequate libraries, incompetent officials dosing over countless files are the general features of the large majority of our courts today. It is inevitable that crime and litigation should go on increasing and the efforts to dispense true justice should frequently end in frustration. Every year hundreds of murderers escape punishment. Cases are known of innocent men being hanged. Thieves, burglars, kidnappers

by Abul Hasnat Monjurul Kabir

and cheats continue to flourish. . Political parties are increasing act as pressure groups infavour of criminals. The amount of deception, double-dealing and political influence practised in courts today is enough to break the brave and honest spirit of new entrants in the legal profession.

The people in legal profession are yet to be socially sensitized. Rigidity, complexity, extreme conservative attitudes. red-tapism etc very often prevails on the mind of the concerned personnels over expected degree of humanity, and rationality. The judicial system lacks gender sensitization and many of its members have a male bias.

Suggested Reforms

The people in legal profes-sion are yet to be socially sensitized. They should also be sensitized to the needs of a people friendly legal system, be sensitive to gender, children and the handicapped. Unless the human element is taken care of, the needs of the society can not be a pro-people system of justice. In fact a change in mind in the bar, the court and the people necessary for a radical transformation of judicial system is a must to bring it closer to the The colonial trend of draft-

ing law in a archaic and complex manner must be stopped. Drafting of law should be simple and easy. Recently the Ministry of Law, Justice and Parliamentary Affairs has decided to set up a Permanent Drafting Wing. This is, no doubt a welcome development in the backdrop of bitter past experience. Innovativeness, creativity, merit and personal interest in drafting and progressive attitude of mind should be taken into serious consideration in selecting members of the proposed drafting wing. There should be provision and practice for hiring experts on the respective subjects of the proposed legislations for part-time basis to ensure the professionalism, rationality and objectivity and certainly pro-people nature of the law. A changing panels of experts should be prepared which can be of great help in this regard. As already mentioned, the

present law does not provide for any monetary assistance to the poor citizen who wants to establish a rightful claim or vindicate his honour. In England the government drew up a comprehensive scheme to provide legal aid and advice to persons of limited means and to make legal assistance in criminal proceedings mere readily available for such persons. "The object of the scheme is to provide assistance in a mere effective form in the conduct of civil proceedings and legal advice for those of slender means and resources. so that no one will be financially unable to prosecute a just and reasonable claim or defend a legal rights". So developing a system of legal aid like England will expand and increas the access of the poor to justice.

In Sri Lanka Mediation Board manned by retired justice is dealing with certain types of minor cases which help speedy disposal of a large number of cases. In India, the system of ADR (Alternative Dispute Resolution) are playing a positive Other logistical support should also be provided. The setting up of Judicial Training Institute is a positive initiative to improve the quality of Judicial officer.

A system of accountability

of judges should be established to get rid of the backlog in cases to make justice available to the people for their benefit. Judicial transparency is a sin-quanon to sustain public confidence in courts. For a people friendly legal system an effective and continuous mechanism to monitor the activities of the Lower Courts by the higher ones must be ensured. Interviews with Judicial officers reveal that most of them blame adjournments of cases by lawyers as major reason for delay. So adjournments of cases should be strictly limited and time limits should be introduced in appellate courts for argument by lawyers. Both the judge and the lawyer must have an empathy and professional discipline to reduce the duration of trial and avoid a lengthy process that denies justice. There should be a peer group among the judges to discipline them for not delaying cases on various pretexts like failure to attend the office on time, staying there and developing quick process for hearing and delivering the judgment to expedite justice.

In foreign countries, specially in the USA, the courts have been playing a role of case managers with pretrial confer-

The system of case flow management to monitor the progress of cases and training has already been got an institutional shape. We have to opt for

such change and improvement. To motivate the judges to dispose of cases more quickly, modern facilities should be introduced e.g., use of computers dictaphones etc and their working conditions as already mentioned, should be improved. But, first of all, judges must accept collective and individual responsibility for court control and active management of the flow of all cases from filing to disposition. Commitment of judges to court control of case flaw is the cornerstone upon which improvements, in case processing can be built. The remaining principles of effective case flaw management depend on it. The judges as individuals, must be willing to change work habits, communicate openly about case flaw problems and made whatever personal sacrifices of style or inclination may be necessary to bring and keep control of the caseflaw in the hands of the court. Making the required Judicial decision, monitoring case progress, scheduling cases, making decisions about continuances, coordinating available Judicial resources and accommodating the inter relationships between court departments and related justice agencies is highly complex. Functions in a complex organisation must be properly monitored and managed the

court should institute a process of continuing consultation among the judges, court staff, the bar, the prosecutor, the public defender and other interested parties-parties concerning development and operation of the caseflaw management

The judicial system is a 'revenue earning' sector. It is not any voluntary system. People pay lots of money as various court fees and charges yet they hardly get justice in time. It is perhaps, self-sustaining insti-tution. Yet the logistics and manpower of the courts are inadequate, technologies and fa-cilities are outdated. Negligible subsidy is provided to the poor although non earning service sectors are being financially subsidized. Our rural people who constitute the majority of the country's population — most of whom live below the subsistency level --- do not have accessibility to the justice specially because of the expenses and 'complexities involved in litigations. For us, a people friendly judicial system therefore means a system which would make sure that poor people have accessibility to the courts, get justice quickly and at a cheaper rate. And every organ of the state institution and citizen have significant role in making the legal system of the people for the people.

The writer, a researcher is a graduate student in Department of Law, University of Dhaka.

Lawscape

Media Honeymoon with Junta ends in Bitterness

HE Gambia's military rulers appear to be escalating an assault on the west African state's independent press. The latest weapon being used is a heavy registration fee.

Journalists complained late last year about security forces' attempts to gag the press and intimidate media workers. But things have worsened since then. Military ruler Captain Yahya Jammeh appears to be living

up to a recent quote attributed to him. Referring to journalists, he said: "Let us turn them into beggars in the market place." In February, an amendment to the Newspaper Act was sudden announced. Instead of a 1,000 dalasi registration bond.

proprietors are now required to pay 100,000 dalasi. Perhaps the government assumed this would discourage the free media so much that they would quit. If so, it miscalculated. The seven proprietors affected - Theophilus George of the Daily Observer, Halifa Sallah of Forayaa, Baboucarr Gaye of New Citizen, Swaebou Conateh of Gambia News & Report, Deyda Hydara of The Point. Pa Modou Faal of The Toiler and Collwin

Okon of Tama - all resolved to pay the bond, The proprietors of four of these publications sent an angry declaration to the Armed Forces Provisional Ruling Council (AFPRC). They called the formulation of the new decrees "untimely", stated that the practice of bonding newspapers is universally condemned, reminded the government that the Newspaper Act was introduced in 1944 by the British colonial masters as a way of keeping down Gambian opinion, and asked

the junta to normalise the situation urgently. The response was a swift summons to the Observer, The Point, New Citizen and Forayaa to appear in Banjul Magistrates' Court on petty charges concerning failure to make

returns and renew affidavits. And although all the proprietors produced the 100,000 dalast bond, there is apparently no obligation on the government to

accept it. Oddly, in the beginning - after the July 1994 bloodless coup that brought Jammeh and the military to power - relations

seemed fine between soldiers and journalists. The newspapers welcomed the peaceful takeover of power, and it was, after all, the press which presented the first pictures of the AFPRC and the first statements of their aims to the

public. Then the soldiers found allegedly incriminating material involving ex-President Dawda Jawara and his first wife, Chilel, they rushed to call a press conference to make sure the (fairly

scurrilous) material got plenty of exposure. And the papers

assiduously reported the findings of commissions digging into the corruption and mismanagement of the Jawara government. At frequent press conferences, Jammeh was down-to-earth, almost amiable. "Tell me when I go wrong," he had said at one of

his public rallies. Perhaps it was when the press accepted his invitation that the honeymoon came to a bitter end. Fifteen journalists have been detained or questioned by the notorious National Intelligence Agency (NIA) or by the police. Three have been deported to their countries of origin. Several

have left voluntarily for their own safety. Press conferences are no longer held. The AFPRC does not seem to like the way the newspapers feel obliged to report the repeated detentions of certain people, the

alleged torture used by NIA questioners, and other matters the government would prefer not to have aired. Recently, school pupils went on the rampage when police stopped them picnicking on a tourist beach. They hurled concrete blocks through car windscreens and set fire to tyres in the

avenue which passes the US embassy. The official line was that the police mismanaged the situation, which should have been handled by teachers in the first place. No mention was made of the fact - observed by many witnesses, including myself - that soldiers arrived and beat up the students. It took a letter in the Observer to put into print what was already on everyone's lips.

The letter-writer's daughters, who had nothing whatever to do with the picnic and the following rampage, had been dragged into an army lorry, one hit on the side with a gun-butt and one struck on the mouth. Their father described appalling bullying in the police station.

Articles and letters of this kind - which question the arbitrary arrests, the NIA's unlimited powers, 90-day detentions of people awaiting trial for sedition, foot-dragging tactics which seem to threaten the holding of the promised July elections are presumably what have infuriated the AFPRC so much that they are now set to nip at the heels of the press with sharper and sharper teeth in an attempt either to subdue or shut down independent papers.

Journalists, however, seem determined not to bow under pressure. "The Gambian press has been more red in less than two years of AFPRC rule them in 30 years of [Jawara's People's Progressive Partyl rule," says Press Union secretary DA Jawo. "But they see their mission as a noble one." — GEMINI NEWS

The writer is a Scottish journalist who lives in The Gambia.

The Daily Star Entertainment Guide

Sunday 11th May (All programmes are in local time. There may be changes in the programmes).

BTV

3:00 Opening Announcement Al-Quran Programme Summary 3:10 News in Bangla 3:15 Cartoon 3:45 Retelecast of Drama 4:00 News in Bangla 4:50 Marami 5:25 Sports Programme 6:30 Apnar Doctor 6:55 Open University 7:00 The News 7:10 Gonotantrer Abhijatra 7:25 Gitimalu 8:00 News in Bangla 8:25 '71 Dinlipi 8:35 Balun Dakhy 9:00 Film Series: Queen 10:00 News in English 10:30 Chayachanda 11:30 News in Bangla 11:35 Monday's programme 11:40 Close

BBC

6:00am BBC World News 6:30 Hard Talk 7:00 BBC World News 7:30 World Focus: Assignment 8:00 BBC World News 8:30 India Business Report 9:00 BBC World Headlines 9:05 Weekend World: Cracking The Code 10:00 BBC World News 10:30 World Focus: Britain In View 11:00 BBC World News 11:30 India Business Report 12:00noon BBC World News 12:30 Hard Talk 1:00 BBC World News 1:30 World Focus: Window On Europe 2:00 BBC World News 2:30 Time Out: Film '97 3:00 BBC World Headlines 3:05 Weekend World: Futurewatch 4:00 BBC World News 4:30 Time Out: The Clothes Show 5:00 BBC World News 5:30 Reporters 6:00pm BBC World Headlines 6:05 Weekend World: Cracking The Code 7:00 BBC World Headlines 7:05 Breakfast With Frost 8:00 BBC World News 8:30 Time Out: Cities Of The Future 9:00 BBC World Headlines 9:05 World Focus: Horizon 10:00 BBC World News 10:30 Time Out: Top Gear 11:00 BBC World News 11:30 Reporters 12:00mn BBC World News 12:30 Hard Talk 1:00 BBC World Headlines 1:05 Weekend World: Cracking The Code 2:00

Weekend World: Horizon

CHANNEL V

Rewind VJ Sophiya 8:00 Frame By Frame 9:00 Big Bang Weekend VJ Alessandra 11:00 BPL Oyel 12:00 Videocon Mangta Hai 12:30 Liberty First Day First Show 1:00 Rewind VJ Sophiya 1:30 Speak Easy 2:00 Videocon Flashback 3:00 Asian Top 20 VJ Trey 4:30 The Vibe Weekend in Bali with The Spice Girls 6:30pm Simply South 7:00 Udam Singh 8:00 The Indian Top 10 8:30 Malibu Jammin 9:00 Launchpad VJ Samira 10:00 House Of Noise VJ Luke 11:00 The Ride 12:00 Rewind VJ Sophiya 1:00 Frame by Frame 2:00 By Demand VJ Trey 3:00 Big Bang VJ Alessandra 4:30 Pepsi Presents The Chinese Top 20

Story 5:00 Firm Firemds

BBC World News 2:30 Time Out: Tomorrow's World 3:00 BBC Newsdesk inc. World Business Report & 24 Hours 4:00 BBC Newsdesk inc. Asia Today & World Business Report 5:00 BBC World Headlines 5:05

6:00am Soul Curry 7:00

STAR PLUS 6:30am Voltron 7:00 Wildlife In ternational 7:30 King Arthur 8:00 Dungeons & Dragons 8:30 Tara Rum Pum 9:30 Buniyaad 10:00 Janata Ki Adalat 10:30 Chandrakanta 11:30 Amul India Show 12:00noon The Great Escape 12:30 India Business Week 1:00 Living On The Edge 1:30 Star Trek 2:30 Hindi Classic Film: "Sarhed" 5:30 Batman 6:00 Charlies Angels 7:00 Amul India Show 7:30 Plus Preview 8:00 Priya Tendulkar Show 9:00 Reporter 9:30 Chandrakanta 10:30 Star News Sunday 11:30 Dynasty 12:30 India Business Week 1:00 Star News Sunday 2:00 BBC Documentary: State Of Ark

STAR SPORTS 5:30am US PGA Tour 1997

3:00 Movie Classic: Carnival

Shell Houston Open Final Day 7:00 Life Australia vs Rest Of

The World 3:30 Marlboro Tour Of Philippines 4:00 Volvo China Tour Volvo Open 5:00 Inside PGA Tour 5:30 Grand Prix Show 6:30 Live Formula One World Championship Championships 1997 Monaco Grand Prix 8:30 Mariboro Tour Of Philippines 9:30 Australia vs Rest Of The World 10:00 Continued Live English Cricket 97" Sunday League 12:30 India Tour West Indies 4th One Day Int'l H/L 2:30 NBA Game of the

From Jerez Spain STAR MOVIES

Week Play-Offs 3:30 1997

World Motorcycle Champi-

onships. Spanish Grand Prix

7:30am Family: The Great Land Of Small PG (Hindi Subtities) 9:30 Family: Planet Of The Dino-Knights 12 (Hindi Subtitles) 11:00 The Bhaskar Ghose Show 11:30 Comedy: Love At Large 15 (Hindi Subtitles) 1:30 Film Club: Just Between Friends 15 (Arabic Subtitles) 3:30 Sunday Show Time: Pee-Wee's Playhouse PG 4:30 Sunday Show Time: The Directors Mark Rydell (15) 5:30 Sunday Family: Double Feature: Bach And Broccoli PG (Hindi Subtitles) 7:30 Sunday Family Double Feature: Little Miss Millions 15 9:30 The Bhaskar Ghose Show 10:00 Gold: To Catch a Killer (Part 1) ? 12:00 True Story: Unspeakable Acts 2:00 Action Black Cobra (Arabic Subtitles 4:00 Documentary : Twist 18 5:30 World Cinema: High Heels 15 q(English Subtitles)

ZEE TV

6:00 Jagran 6:30 Maa 7:00 Hum Zameen 7:30 Dream Merchants 8:00 News 8:30 Zee Business Show 9:00 Disney Hour Cartoons 10:00 Ek Aur Mahabharat 10:30 Aap Ki Adalat 11:00 Chanakya 12:00 Siyaram's Cine Magic 12:30 Bournvita Quiz Contest 1:00 Aashiana 1:30 Silsila 2:00 Daak Ghar Apna Ghar 2:30 Usha Uthup Show 3:00 Hindi Feature Film: Ziddi (Joy Mukharji, Asha Parekh) 6:00 Gaane An-

jaane 6:30 Disney Hour 7:30 Zimbo 8:00 Kya Scene Hai 8:30 Haste Khelte 9:00 Jaspal Ki Yeah Zingegi 9:30 Chahat Aur Nafrat 10:00 Zee Horror Show 10:30 News 11:00 Shotgun Show 11:30 Philips Top Ten 12:30 Yeh Kaha Aagaya Hum 1:00 Hasraten 1:30 Shapath 2:00 Zee Arabia: Paying Guest 2:30 TMM

EL TV

07:00 Yeadon Ki Barat 07:30 Stand By 07:40 Mamtai Special 8:00 Hindi Film: Yeh To Kamal Ho Gaaya (Kamal Hasan, Poonam) 10:30 Hey Ha Hoo 11:00 Cine Smile 11:30 Akbar Birbal 12:00 Teer Kaman 12:30 Liberty Public Demand 01:30 Archies Top of the Tops 02:00 Gujrati: Madhur Antkhadi 03:00 Ortem Puruskhetra 04:00 Superhit Hungama 05:00 Hindi Film : Sharda (B/W) 07:50 Haseen Pal 08:00 The Real Countdown 09:00 TBA 09:30 Fasana 10:00 Ru-Ba-Ru 10:30 Stand by (Trailer Show) 10:45 Hindi Feature Film : Anurodh (Rajesh K., Utpal Dutt) 01:30 Yeh Dunia Gazab Ki 02:00 Tehkikat 02:30 Parag Number One 03:00 Anurag 03:30 Mast Mast Show 04:00 Hindi Feature Film (B/W): Bhahadur Bacche.

8:00am Tilawat Aur Tarjuma/Hamd/Naat 8:20 Cartoon 8:30 Khabrain 8:45 Fun Time 9:05 TV Encyclopedia 9:25 Khat Farmaish 9:40 Sports Clinic 10:05 PTV Gold 10:30 English Film: Darkwing Duck 10:55 Mast Mast Sanyo 11:00 Khabrain 11:10 Sports Hour 12:05pm Biscop 95/Qasmi Hahani 12:55 Quran-e-Hakeem 1:02 Bismillah 1:15 Aaj Di Kahani 1:40 Aaj Di Shaam 2:00 Kinara Ep-71 (Drama Serial) 2:55 Ghost Writer 3:55 Karabar 4:15 Education 5:25 Riazi for 9th 5:55 Zameen Per Zindegi (Drama Serial) 6:25 Aiou Courses 7:00 English News 7:30 English Film : Star Trek Deep Space Nine 8:20 Hawwa

Ki Naam 9:00 Break for Head-

lines News 9:20 Sur Tasver (Pakistani Film 1947-95) 10:00 Khabarnama & Commercial News 11:00 Pezwaan 11:35 Home Victime (New Serial) 12:35 Music Masters-Raag Rang 1:00 Khas Khas Khabrain

DD 7

SONY ET

2:00 Premier 2:30 Closed

7:30 Yahan Wahan 9:30 Mohabbat Isko Kahte Hai (Sashi Kapoor, Nanda) 12:15 Taraana 12:30 Pyar Ka Mausam (Sashi Kapoor, Asha Parekh) 3:15 Zandu Filmi Baatein 3:45 Taraana 4:00 Pyar Jukta Nahin (Mithun Chakraborty, Padmini K.) 6:45 Box Office 7:15 Nishaana (Mithun Chakraborty, Rekha) 8:00 Khaitan Ikke Pe Ikka 8:30 Police Public (Raj Kumar, Nasir, Poonam Dhillon) 11:15 Filler 1:45 Oh Bewafa (Rajinder Kumar, Yogita Bali) 4:30 Filler 4:45 Sportboy (Akshay Kumar, Hansa)

College girl

stabbed in

Khulna

From Our Correspondent

examinee, Lipi Dutta, 22, was

stabbed by a young man in front

of the Pioneer Govt Girls Col-

Sadar hospital in a critical

condition with injuries in her

right hand and back.

stabbing the girl.

lege today.

KHULNA, May 10: An HSC

She was admitted to the

The attacker fled soon after

Police said, the boy attacked

the girl following her refusal to

9:00 Janmadin 9:05 Geetmalay 9:30 Movie Club Film 1:00 Aaleya 1:30 Movie Club Film 3:30 Geet Sangeet 4:30 Sunday Bangla Film 5:30 News 7:20 Binodon 7:30 Bangla Sambad 8:00 Shreoshi (Serial) 8:25 Geet Sangeet (Serial) 9:00 Pallikatha 9:30 Drama/Interview 10:00 Dance Prog 10:30 News/ Bengali Sambad 11:00 Closed

8:30am Jai Bir Hanuman 9:30 Gaane Jaane Maane 10:00 Jadugar 10:30 Sunday Ki Sunday 11:00 Taj Mahal Takita Dhin 12:00 BSA Star Ki Pasand 12:30 Pehli Mulakat 1:00 Good Shot 1:30 Pehchan 2:00 Yeh Sadi Nahi Ho Sakti 2:30 Premier 3:00 Chamatkar 3:30 Five Star Xpressit 4:00 O'Maria (Serial) 4:30 Rasoi Show 5:00 Jeevan Mirtyu 5:30 Mahayuga (Serial) 6:00 Take Five 6:30 Boogl Woogi 7:00 Bindas Bol 8:00 Hindi Feature Film: The Great Gambler 11:00 Premier 11:30 The Young And The Restless 12:30 Shiddhi (Serial) 1:00 Dekh Bhai Dekh 1:30 Kismat

ZEE CINEMA

Visiting Director General of the Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO) called on Prime Minister Sheikh Hasina at her office in parliament yesterday.

The Bangladesh Garments

Manufacturers and Exporters

Association (BGMEA) decided to

take steps to solve profession-

related problems of the gar-

president of the BGMEA, stated

this while discussing with the

representatives of different

garments labour organisations

manded the facilities they are

entitled by the ILO Labour Con-

weekly holiday for the workers.

vention and the Labour Law.

The representatives de-

They demanded a minimum

at his office on Thursday.

wage, overtime

Mostafa Golam Quddus, the

ments workers, reports UNB.

BGMEA to solve problems

of garments workers

will be open.

- PID photo

Quddus hopes that by next

He further said, "Regular

December 30 day-care centres

meetings will be arranged be-

tween BGMEA executives and

representatives of different

garment workers organisations

in the last day of every month."

garments workers associations

attended the meeting. Among

them were Mohammad Delwar

Khan, President of Bangladesh

People's Independent Garments

Workers Federation and Mo-

hammad Khurshid Alam,

President of Bangladesh Gar-

ment Workers Federation.

Representatives of eleven

on PM Prime Minister Sheikh Ha-

FAO DG calls

sina yesterday called for greater transfer of technology and optimum utilisation of modern know-how for sustainable development of agriculture, reports

She was talking to visiting Director General of Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO) Jacques Diouf when he called on her at her Sangsad office. The Prime Minister ex-

pressed the hope that FAO would underline the importance of research activities to evolve many more high yielding and high breed varieties of paddy so that the countries like Bangladesh having a large population and very dear land could be benefited.

She said, "We are to grow more food on small plots. As such, we attach great importance to varietal improvement of rice."

Diouf, who was the agriculture minister of Senegal, expressed happiness at the steps taken by the Bangladesh government in the field of agriculture. "Bangladesh policies are on the right direction," he added.

Written test for post of pry

teachers June 20 The written test for the post of assistant teachers of government primary schools will be held at all district headquarters throughout the country on June 20 excepting Rangamati, Khagrachhari and Bandarban districts, an official handout

said last night, reports BSS. Admit cards will be sent from the district primary education office concerned to the addresses of the valid candi-

All rules and instructions relating to the admission test had been mentioned in the admit cards.