m¤úvìK W mBdji Bnjivg wìj`vi

EDITOR Dr. Saiful I. Dildar

> AvB.W. g`vtbRvi tgvt i fûji Awyb

I.T. Manager Md. Ruhul Amin

> m-npúř K Zutik (pšajx) SUB-EDITOR

Tarek Chowdhury

m#hvMZvqt

**ẁ Bbw-uDU** Ae i'iyj **tWtfjctgu-AuBAuiw** Assistance by : The Institute of Rural

Develoment-IRD

teuanK wd‡iuRv Md/MB), 222/L d∺U # wn-2(2q Zji), gujjeM XuKv-1217 t\_tK gyùZ Ges cĤwkZ

EDITORIAL OFFICE: Bangladesh Human Rights Commission(BHRC) 222/Kha, Malibag (1st floor) Fat # C-2, Dhaka-1217 G.P.O. Box- 3725, Bangladesh. Tel: 88-02-9361353, 01714098355 Fax: 88-02-9343501, 8321085 E-mail: hrm.news24@gmail.com Website: www.bhrc-bd.org

Price: Taka 20.00

### Editorial 'Fortnightly' CW[]K 'Manabadhikar' gbewaKui 22Zg el ©507Zg msL"v 31 Rý B 2013Bs

### cëvmt`i gvbteZi Rxebhvcb

Rietbi Zullų Ksev RineKui Atštitų cėlum, vetkli Kti galcupi gubteZi Rxebhuctbi Mi cügB tkuby hug uKš' AvanbKZvi tQuqug Mio IVv nsKsta, evsjvt tki bvWniKt i th Kvmbx AvšRanzK msev gvag wGbGb wtqtQ, Zvvekt/mKivKWb|Gintt½BivtKiKvivWti150Rb evsjvičuk bvWnitiKi gubteZi Rxebhvctbi Z\_"I clikk tctqtQ| cêvtm Rbkvi≉ ißwbi ïi"†\_‡KB †`‡ki GKWI Amaye¨emqx Pµ gybennaú ißybi bytg cyPyi KitZ ïí"Ktil GLtby tbsct\_ Rbkv? cvPuții K\_v † kubv huq | K‡qK w`b Au‡Mi Ggb GKuU NUbui K\_v mev gva tg cklukz ng Rbkv? i Bubi butg gubennu cvPuti i e emv t\_tg tbB| Ab`iv`‡K A‡bK‡KB bubufute cíliuiYui ukKui n‡Z n‡'Q| cáZKuimbfyte G cázuiYui NUby N‡U Ptj‡Q| Aveui ivR%buZK Avká cylqui D‡ll‡k we‡‡k wltq gyb‡eZi Rxebhyc‡bi NUbyl NU‡Q wrGbG‡bi c#Z‡e`‡b †m wPIB D‡V G‡n‡Q| nsKs‡q \_vKv evsjv‡`wk bwikt`i gubteZi Rxebhucb ubtq GKW cäZte`b cäuk Kiv ntqtQ msev`gva`gvUi AbjvBb msīdi‡Y| †mLv‡b ejv n‡q‡Q, nsKs KZ@‡¶i AgubueK c`‡¶c I B'QuKZ. Ae‡njuq eusju‡`uk buMuiK‡`i gub‡eZi Riebhych KitZ nt'Q| tmLyth evsjyt`yk byWiiKt`i Riebhych AthKUv Kuiveytmi q‡Zv| †mLybKyi cŘymbK AyBb Ablyygx PKyi ev †h‡Kytby DcvR®wfvEK KvR ubwl×| evsjvt~‡ki bvWniKt~i †mLvtb ewī∔g‡Zv RivRw9441i evm KitZ ng| kiYv\_Runtnte KZ@1911i - 1KuZ tc1Z witbi ci wb Atc¶vq\_vKv Gme evsjvt`uk bwWiKtK th Avevnb fvZv t`l qv nq, Zv IB evīi — fvov \_ b‡ZB A‡bKUv †k I n‡q hvq | Rxeb evPv‡Z nsKs‡q hvil qvGBevsjut`uk bvWniKivth Rxebhucb KitQ, ZvtKutbvRxebbq| GB evsjvt uk bvWniKt i †KD †mLvtb †MtQ ivR°bviZK Avkůqi †LutR, Atb‡KB Avevi cülviYvi vkKvi n‡q nsKstq Avkq vb‡Z eva n‡q‡Q| Ab †Kvtbv†`‡k ubtą huliqui bug K‡i `yiyiPµnsKstą †d‡j †i‡L P‡j †MQ| dtj kiYv\_fi Rxeb tetQ ubtZ eva ntZ nt\*Q| uKš⁄nsKs miKutii bniZ †mLubKui eusju‡`uk buWuiK‡`i Rxeb Anmbxq K‡i Zyi‡Q| G e`vcyti msk-ó KZ@{]|‡K Gulitq AvntZ nte| cüqyRbxq c`‡[]c MäY

Ge"vcvti msk-ó KZ©?¶‡K Gulitq AvntZn‡e| cüqRbxqc`‡¶c NöY Ki‡Zn‡e| Avgiv Avkv Kui, nsKstq gub‡eZi RxebhvcbKvix evsjv‡`uk bvMiK‡`ie"vcvticiivó\*IcÖvmKj"V/gš¥yjqZpiZe"e" vNöY Ki‡e|

# BHRC Human Rights Report on June -2013 Total 289 persons killed in July 2013

### Human Rights Report:

The documentation section of Bangladesh Human Rights Commission (BHRC) furnished this survey report (Human Rights Report) on the basis of daily newspapers and information received from its district, sub-district and municipal branches. As per survey it appears that 289 people were killed in July 2013. It proves the law and order situation to be not satisfactory. The commissions extremely anxious at this situation.

Such series of murder may be entitled as unsatisfactory situation of law and order in the country. Commission deeply expressed its concern on huge killing in July 2013 and

A.

violation of human rights. The Law enforcing agencies and related Govt. departbe should more ments responsible so that percentage of killing may be brought down to zero level. To institutionalize the democracy and to build human rights based society the rule of law must be established everywhere. Both physical and mental torture have been prohibited in constitution of Bangladesh and UN charter of human rights. But in practice the law enforcing agents of the government are

## Understanding politics by politicians

🗖 Mahfuzur Rahman 🗖

For once, it was the voters who caught all the attention, not the contestants. Much of the excitement generated by the recent elections to five city corporations - Khulna, Rajshahi, Sylhet Barisal and Gazipur - is an indication of changing pattern in the voting behaviour. Politicians should sit up and take the notice of it. The results should be a wake-up call for the government and the polit-



ple are extremely unhappy with the government for various reasons. This is not simply about inefficiency of the government, but also some controversial activities that have brought the regime to its knees. The common perception is that governments in countries like ours lose popularity because of price hike, law and order

downslide, and over-politicisation. But this time the Awami League-led grand alliance has invited trouble for itself by engaging it in some issues that raised the wisdom of its leaders. The government's raw deal with the global headlines. There were debates, there are debates and people will continue to debate on the issue, but the fact is that the majority of the people do not want to see their religious sentiments are getting hurt in any away. So, religion always performs strongly in any election in the near-term and it did so in the recent local body elections,

neglecting those constitution of the land and as well UN charter. Through enforcing rule of law only such violation against human rights can be minimized.

It appears from documentation division of BHRC: Total 289 Nos. of people killed in July -2013

Under-A. Killed after Raping 3, B. Killing for dowry 14, C. Political killing 6. D. Killed by Law enforcing authority 9, E. Killed by BSF 1, F. Killed due to social discrepancy 206, G. Killed due to doctor negligency 10, H. killed after missing 39, I. Acid throwing 1. Besides victims of torture violating human rights in

July 2013. 1. Suicide 48

2. Road Accident 252

Journalist torture 2
Women and child rap 12

ical class in general. It is considered as a prelude to the next general election. Given this it is no surprise to see voters are now looking beyond the local issues in their local elections. Against this backdrop, all eyes are already now on the next general election.

We all understand the difficult political situation and the complications of coalition politics, but these elections' results show that peo-

days should not start with our leaders hurling abuses at each other, some even involving personal attacks," says a physician who works at Bangabandhu Sheikh Mujib Medical University. Before the city corporation elections, particularly the Gazipur one, the opposition had aired apprehension of violence. They also accused

They also accused the government of conspiring to manipulate the election results in favour of their c a n d i d a t e . Allegations of spreading money by both camps to buy votes were also there. The question of

who will rule needs to be left to

leaders of Hejazate-Islam and its *Joyful voters at a Gazipur City Corporation polling booth* people to decide. What the politi-

activists is one of them. In the campaign ahead of these local body elections, Islamists accused Awami League of atheism, and of being far from the interests of the common people, allegations that found favour among the least educated. This favoured the BNPbacked candidates to clinch victories in the local polls. Though progressive forces say religion has no place in politics, religious issues still play a big role in Muslimmajority country like Bangladesh. Religion and politics are never far from

too. Many are in bad mood. They say the government is heading in the wrong direction. The voters are deeply pessimistic about the government's direction. Nor does it look like that the Prime Minister's claim of massive development will be of much help for her party to avert possible debacle in the upcoming election. Though nearly six months are left for the general election, these unfolding events

have left many annoyed voters saying, "Enough is enough". "It doesn't matter which party wins, but our

What the politicians need to understand that their duties are to promote and protect democracy, and ensure the basic rights of people. They, therefore, need to make sure the country's nascent democracy does not come under any intense presbecause sure of their unhealthy squabbling. From today, in a fast changing situation we will watch, from a distance, the behaviour of our politics in microcosm. All political parties should be careful that in gazing towards the political horizon they do not overlook people's concerns.

## US, Bangladesh agree on labour rights talks

### Human Rights Report:

The governments of Bangladesh and the United States have agreed to open discussion on worker rights and safety issues, paving the passage for Dhaka to retain the embargoed trade facilities on the US market. United States Trade

United States Trade Representative Michael Froman and Bangladesh Ambassador to the United States Akramul Qader agreed on the much-sought-after negotiations on 25 July 2013 in Washington.

Officials from USTR and the Departments of Labor and State will discuss with officials from Bangladesh implementation of the Bangladesh Action Plan, which was released on July 19 along with a statement by the US Government on Labor Rights Factory Safety in and Bangladesh, according to a from USTR message received in Dhaka Friday. Ambassador Froman dis-

Annoassador Froman discussed with Ambassador Qader new developments on worker rights in Bangladesh, including recent labour-law reform, and emphasized the importance of the Government of Bangladesh following through with concrete actions that would address broad concerns related to the ability of workers to exercise their fundamental rights and to work in safe and healthy workplaces.

Implementation of the actions outlined in the Plan could provide a basis for the President to consider reinstatement of the Generalized System of Preferences trade benefits for Bangladesh, which were suspended in June 2013.

The trade suspension becomes effective on September 3, 2013.

The Obama-directed Action Plan provides a list of measures related to fire and building safety, as well as worker rights in the garment industry, export-processing zones, and shrimp sector, which the U.S. Government encourages Bangladesh to take in order to address worker rights and safety issues.

"No workers should have to sacrifice their safety or their basic rights in order to secure a livelihood for themselves and their families," said Ambassador Froman.

"We look forward to renewed and sustained engagement with the Government of Bangladesh and other stakeholders to strengthen worker rights and safety through implementation of the Action Plan and through our coordinated efforts with the European Union and the International Labor Organization on the recently Sustainability announced Compact."

Shot Pakistan schoolgirl Malala Yousafzai addresses UN

Human Rights Report:MalalaYousafzai,Pakistanigirl shot by the



**gbeunKui-6** 

Taliban, has told the UN that books and pens scare extremists, as she urged education for all.

> Speaking on her 16th birthday, Malala said efforts to silence her had failed.

> She was shot in the head on a school bus by Taliban gunmen because of her campaign for girls' rights.

The speech at the UN headquarters in New York was her first public address since last October's incident in Pakistan's north-western Swat valley.

Malala has been credited with bringing the issue of women's education to global attention. A quarter of young women around the world have not completed primary school.

'Afraid of women'

After the shooting, Malala was flown from Pakistan to the UK for treatment, and now lives in Birmingham, England.

Amid several standing ovations, Malala told the UN on Friday that the Taliban's attack had only made her more resolute.

"The terrorists thought that they would change my aims and stop my ambitions," she said, "but nothing changed in my life, except this: weakness, fear and hopelessness died. Strength, power and courage was born."

She continued: "I want education for the sons and daughters of the Taliban and all the terrorists and extremists."

Malala - who is considered a contender for the Nobel Peace Prize - said she was fighting for the rights of women because "they are the ones who suffer the most". "The extremists were, and they are, afraid of books and pens," added Malala, who was wearing a pink shawl that belonged to assassinated Pakistan leader Benazir Bhutto. "They are afraid of women."

She called on politicians to take urgent action to ensure every child has the right to go to school.

Latest figures show Pakistan has the second highest number of children out of school in the world. "Let us pick up our books and pens," Malala summed up. "They are our most powerful weapons.

"One child, one teacher, one pen and one book can change the world. Education is the only solution. Education first."

A passionate campaigner for female education, Malala addressed more than 500 students at a specially convened youth assembly.

UN Secretary General Ban Ki-moon also addressed Friday's session, calling Malala "our hero".

The schoolgirl, who set up the Malala Fund following the attack, presented a petition of more than three million signatures to the UN secretary general demanding education for all.

Former British Prime Minister Gordon Brown opened the session, telling

> - <u>~~~~</u> **{ gubewaKvi - 7** }

the youths gathered they were a "new superpower" in the world, and appealing to them to help overcome obstacles to accessing education. The event, described by the UN as Malala Day, was organised by Mr Brown, now the UN Special Envoy for

Global Education. He said: "Getting every girl and boy into school by 2015

is achievable. "Malala says it is

"Malala says it is possible and young people all over the world think it is possible," he said.

Aid agencies say that female access to education in Pakistan is a particular problem.

They say that the country ranks among the lowest in terms of girls' education enrolment, literacy and government spending.

Unesco and Save the Children released a special reported ahead of Malala's speech.

It found that 95% of the 28.5 million children who are not getting a primary school education live in low and lowermiddle income countries: 44% in sub-Saharan Africa, 19% in south and west Asia and 14% in the Arab states. Girls make up 55% of the total and are often the victims of rape and other sexual violence that accompanies armed conflicts.

# Yunus among top influential global economists

have fallen out of favour,

thanks to a shortage of mega-

trends like Six Sigma and

business process re-engineer-

ing, which swept the nation

### Human Rights Report:

Nobel Peace Laureate Professor Muhammad Yunus featured as one of the most influential business thinkers in a new ranking compiled by The Wall Street Journal.

Others in the list Joseph are Bill Stiglitz, Gates, Michael Porter, Thomas Friedman, Eric Schmidt, Richard Branson, Malcolm Gladwell, Robert Reich. Jack Niall Welch, Ferguson,

Michael Dell. Howard Gardner and Jimmy Wales. The results based on Google hits, media mentions and academic citations ranked the economists, according to a Yunus Centre press release. Tom Davenport, professor at Babson College and author of the 2003 book, "What's the Big Idea?" who compiled this year's ranking with Jeffrey Cronin, of Harvard Business School, said business and management topics



Prof. Dr. Muhammad Yunus

#### in the 1980s and 1990s. "I call the new list the invasion of the celebrity e c o n o m i s t s , " Davenport said. Meanwhile, the financial crisis has made economic

made economic insight valuable to businesses and consumers alike, he said. "People are casting about for what caused the crisis. That's one of

the reasons economists did so well in the rankings."

In separate news, Prof Yunus just joined the B Team, as a Founding Member, of a global non-profit founded by Sir Richard Branson and Jochen Zeit, CEO of Puma, which was launched on June 13, 2013.

Prof Yunus along with other big names like Kathy Calvin, President and CEO, UN Foundation, Arianna Huffington, Editor-in-chief,

**qvbevnaKvi-8** 

Huffington Post. Mo Ibrahim, Founder, Celtel, Guilherme Leal, Founder, Natura, Strive Masiyiwa, Founder, Econet Wireless, Dr Ngozi Okonjo-Iweala, Minister of Finance, Nigeria, François-Henri Pinault, Chairman, Kering, Paul CEO, Polman, Unilever, Ratan Tata, Tata Group, Zhang Yue, Broad Group have been selected by a global network of advisors to be part of the B team.

They will work together to deliver a new way of doing business that prioritizes people and planet alongside profit - a "Plan B" for businesses the world over and use their collective voice to help engage other leaders to help deliver "Plan B".

The B Team will address three initial Challenges: "The Future of Leadership", "The Future Bottom Line" and "The Future of Incentives" to help focus business away from short term gain and to balance the long term benefits for our people and our planet.

couldn't fault any policymaker for looking to reap the advantages of being a neighbour such

as Bangladesh. Surrounded as it is on three sides by the Indian behemoth, what is also true is

that it separates the 7 north-

eastern states in India's federal

system from the rest of the

insurgency,

cases untouched

Manipur,

Pradesh, Assam,

Mizoram,

on

country. Ravaged by

Sisters', as they are

often known, remained

dreadfully and in some

Indian growth story.

No "Shining India" on

display here. Policy wonks in Delhi though

remained desperate to

impart some reflection

of the rapid growth in

the rest of the country

Nagaland

Meghalaya. And their best

chance of this goes through

Bangladesh, where additional-

ly, many of the insurgents hid

or chose to base themselves. As

such, plenty of opportunities

were potentially on offer, from

the

by

defiantly

Arunachal

Tripura,

and

'7

the

### **Big brother is Bossing you** Shayan S. Khan & AKM Moinuddin

The Indian edition of Dutch media giant Endemol's hit reality franchise series, Big Brother, is rather clumsily titled "Bigg Boss". The

necessity of keeping the spelling mistake isn't quite clear. Perhaps they had allowed Bollywood legend Salman Khan, the show's superstar host known for violent outbursts, spell it. In any case, the invocation of the boss figure is a regional tweak. It may owe a

debt to the region's politics, where the Indian state's inclination to play the regional boss is quite apparent. To the detriment of all South Asia.

The last four-and-a-half years have witnessed the most significant recalibration of relations between Bangladesh and India, since the assassination of Sheikh Mujibur Rahman put a halt to the Awami League's ascendancy in newly independent Bangladesh. Always recognised as the keeper of the gate to Delhi from this part of the subcontinent, it wouldn't be until the League would form another government in Dhaka more than two decades later that the two countries would pick up the conversation again. A water-sharing agreement was signed for the Ganges, so there was something to wave around at least. How the benefits from it have accrued though, is altogether more dubious. There's a strong argument that Indian negotiators managed to gain more than their rightful, through clever diplomacy subscribing to the Realist school of



international relations. For Sheikh Hasina in her first term, the signing of the treaty with a country that held special personal significance to her (having aided her father's greatest triumph, and when he was killed, even shielded her and her sister) possibly overwhelmed any need for a rational perusal of its contents.

Still, the sum of the effort expended upon relations with India during that term falls far short of what's been thrown up since the current government took office in 2009. A slew of factors - some imagined, others quite real - heightened the sense of expectation. There can be no denying that the Indian economy is a quite different animal these days to the one just starting to reap the benefits of its post-1991 liberalising reforms. In 2008, with the West in the throes of a financial crisis, the Indian star was at its zenith, only outshone by China. You

**qubeunaKui-9** 

ontents. the realm of security to economics. What received far too much term falls far attention though, was the overzealous assertion on the part of the Hasina government

part of the Hasina government that her party's nearly familial ties to the Congress (cast in stone, some were led to believe, by ties between the prime minister's family and the Gandhis) would ensure a good deal for the country. One could censure them for such an assumption, if only it wasn't so clear that those who pushed this line truly believed it as well. And so we can only pity their naivety.

# How Bangladesh is changing

M A Kashem

Albert Einstein is often quoted as saying that in the middle of difficulty lies opportunity. History of inventions from steam engine to Honda motorcycle proves it in many ways that problems are

nothing but opportunities in disguise. Sometimes word of mouth provides much insight. A former colleague told me that we should not label this country as a land of scarcity. Instead we should call it a land of abundance - not only for Bangladesh Rice Research Institute he remarked: "The spectre of famine in Bangladesh is gone ... and I trust never to return. In fact, Bangladesh confronts a differ-



ed country, aside from a few city states and island nations, come to find itself on a path to food self sufficiency, likely within the next decade? The answer is here, right here, right here in this room ... I am looking at the answer to those questions ... the answer is you "(http:// dhaka. usembassy.gov/ speeches\_ remarks.html). Mr Mozena's rhetoric deserves appreciation as it focuses on the power of ones, who usually do not get highlighted, to bring out sig-

nificant change toward food security in a country that was depicted otherwise in the past. His conremarks cluding match with John Burrough who wrote: Do not despise your own place and hour. Every place is under the stars, every place

its natural resources U.S ambassador in Bangladesh Dan W Mozena is but also for its probvisits BRRI at Gazipur.

but also for its problems that could be resolved. It may require a miracle but if we can turn our problems into opportunities it must be a marvellous achievement. He added that the first progress in this respect would be made if we could change our mind set in dealing with apparent difficulties at the gateway to the desired goals. Anyway the good news is that desired change is happening in this country. I can give you an evidence quoting Dan W Mozena, the US ambassador to Bangladesh. In mid-April this year in a visit to

ent challenge today ... rice surplus. The godowns are overflowing with rice, and the farmers are complaining that the surplus is undercutting paddy prices. Bangladesh may need to export more rice. "In an important sense, these are good problems to have. Certainly, the Bangladesh once famously described as an international basket case is not the Bangladesh of today. How could this dire prediction of four decades ago prove to be so wrong? How could the world's most densely populat-

, is the centre of the world. The other day I heard an elderly person in a

from an elderly person in a suburban tea stall saying that there will be a "bobar mair" (literally mute's blow) in the election and the weak will win over the strong. It took a while to clarify his point that the silent voters would be the determining factor in any election and they have been using their power judiciously over the years. Thus the problem created by one party is being reduced by another even though the new ones are also added in the process.

# Forbidden drugs use in Bangladesh

Nowadays

according to

m e d i a

reports:

lakh) people

in the country

4.6

(46

as

illegal

Nearly

million

use

drugs



Tarek Chowdhury

Bangladesh is most vulnerable for drug abuse and its illicit trafficking due to its geographic and strategic location, according to Department of Narcotics Control (DNC). DNC sources said that illegal drugs are smuggled into the country through some 50 points along the borders with the two neighboring countries. Generally, less educated, unemployed, low income group and homeless people as well as those with adverse family environment are more vulnerable to using illegal drugs. Majority of drug users are youths. The sources said, Bangladesh is a transit country for illegal drugs produced in the 'Golden Triangle' and to a much lesser degree, the 'Golden Crescent'. Country's porous border with India and Myanmar augments the drug smuggling with these countries. Currently, main drugs Cannabis. abuse are of

Heroin, Phensedyl, Buprenorphine and Yaba. Buprenorphine is one of the most common drug in the country. About 100,000 people, including 25,000 women and children, are involved in illegal drug trade in Bangladesh, according to statement of the country's Department of Narcotics Control.

One of the life-threatening drugs-Yaba has been spreading all over the country in an epidemic form, nearly 50 lakh people use illegal drugs as Bangladesh is most vulnerable for drug abuse and its illicit trafficking due to its geographic and strategic location. In the year 1997, 35 lakh people used to take drugs as per joint survey reports of World Health Organisation and National Institute of Mental Health. This number has doubled during the last fifteen years, according to the doctors involved in the treatments of drug victims. Of the drug addicted people - 50 per cent belongs to the young generation ranging from 15 to 50 years old. Yaba has exerted a great influence over a large number of students; many students like to use it. Numbers of drug victims

 $\mathbf{S}$ **gybeynaKyi - 11** 

have been increasing on grand scale posing serious threats to our socio-economic life.

Illegal drugs, worth taka 7000 crore, (approximate) are being smuggled into Bangladesh every year through land, air and riverroutes using as many as 599 points as per media reports. Department of Narcotics Control has so far identified 55 points in the border areas through which contraband drugs are smuggled into the country.

In this job, children and women are also engaged by drug traders. Thousands of them are working across the country. At the early stage, drugs were sold and used in the cities and towns only, but now they have spread even to remote villages, and the number of sellers and users are increasing rapidly. The unchecked trafficking, sale and use of drugs are degrading the morality and destroying health of the young people and destabilizing the social order besides causing economic losses. To sum up drugs massacre personal & family life, economy, social stableness. In view of these cases, stern measures should be taken to stop the trafficking, sale and use of drugs in the country. And above all, a strong public movement against drug

abuse should be launched nation-wide to get rid of this social devastate.



were formed to recommend ways to improve working atmosphere in the country's garment sectors are expected the submit their reports to the government before Eid. The teams headed by a Joint

Secretary visited their respective areas in and around the capital and finalized their reports, official source said. Team number one inspected the garments of Bandar, Fatulla, Siddhirganj and Sonargaon. Similarly the teams number two and three inspected the garments under Ashulia and Savar areas.

Rampura, Khilgaon, Motijheel and Sabujbagh, Shyampur, Demra, Jatrabari, Kadamtali and Sutrapur, Mohammadpur, Hazaribagh and Tejgaon, Mirpur, Kafrul, Pallabi and Kazipara, Rupganj, Kaliakoir,



The inspection teams were formed by the committee, which has already inspected the garments and preparing reports in this regard.

Mohammad Muzakkar Ali, Joint Secretary of Ministry of Home Affairs told The New Nation yesterday, "We have visited

different garments under our jurisdiction." "We have completed our

inspection and identified some measures which if adopted will create congenial work atmosphere in the garment sectors," he said.

"We are going to submit our report with some proposals and suggestions including the mechanism to create a workers friendly atmosphere in the sector," Muzakkar Ali, who was also chief of a team, said. Parliament on July 15 passed the Bangladesh Labour (Amendment) Bill 2013 keeping provisions for allowing trade unionism in factories without the owner's permission, ensuring safety measures for workers, introducing compulsory group insurance and stopping children from being involved in hazardous work.

