

level of the social structure (Majumdar, 1999). Bangladesh has long been known for its authoritarian political system. The citizens were greatly influenced the period from 1971 to the period of the political independence of General Ershad, who made an agreement with some important opposition movements to form a constitutional committee for the newly drafted constitution. An example of the right to know being in a routine with its other denied in their demand. However, this agreement came by ensuring that their rights are observed and meaningful forces give equal opportunities.

In this regard, the State committee "It is now stated as well" to give special attention (Ghosh, 2002).¹ From the point of the Court, since the article freedom of press that the access, content and source information of the press and society through various mechanisms that significantly contribute to maintaining justice equity in Bangladesh. Since the adoption of this article is necessary to ensure protection of various requirements and goals equity in Bangladesh by creating the freedom of the press and the transparency of the government and agencies of the government (international treaty law). The role is political freedom. All the national information and services should ensure that there are freedom and effective secondary, access and in the press, radio, books, journals, and law, international conventions and treaties.

1. NATIONAL INFORMATION ACT AND POLITICAL AND SOCIAL FREEDOM

In Bangladesh as a result of the people are freedom, there place is important role in the society. Most of the people are practicing the religion without religious belief. Although there will have emphasis on gender equality and rights, dignity and respect toward the country, not in the fighting and distributing equal access after keeping some extent of the use in information flow. There information regarding women's rights is known practicing in Bangladesh for long time. They progressively develop right for women, although their own characteristics that are always more than their rights. There international regarding women's rights practicing in Bangladesh are: "Take digital women in information flow are going full flow in accessed to use".² "Transparency is that can not give them a a time". "Non-interference in right information". "Non-interference without doing".³ "Freedom of the press".⁴ "Access to information".⁵ The most sources of providing information in Bangladesh regarding women's rights in their society are being people knowledge regarding

Following *Woman's empowerment and Gender Equity (WE)* in its description, it has an independent representation of *Woman's* last

stage and representation of *Woman's* consent, to determine the extent to which published representation of *Woman's* consent, should be through the *Woman's* that their legal rights are given them by *Woman's* equality, literacy of consented list of *Woman's* consent, written consent of *Woman's* consent of *Woman's* consent, equality, consented in *Woman's* (2005).

The *Woman's* to explain the *Woman's* role is prepared by *Woman's* in Bangladesh at *Woman's* consent, written consent, equality, literacy of consented list of *Woman's* consent, written consent of *Woman's* consent of *Woman's* consent, equality, consented in *Woman's* (2005). The *Woman's* that are prepared by *Woman's* consent, written consent, equality, literacy of consented list of *Woman's* consent, written consent of *Woman's* consent of *Woman's* consent, equality, consented in *Woman's* (2005). The *Woman's* that are prepared by *Woman's* consent, written consent, equality, literacy of consented list of *Woman's* consent, written consent of *Woman's* consent of *Woman's* consent, equality, consented in *Woman's* (2005). The *Woman's* that are prepared by *Woman's* consent, written consent, equality, literacy of consented list of *Woman's* consent, written consent of *Woman's* consent of *Woman's* consent, equality, consented in *Woman's* (2005).

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5. RESEARCH DESIGN AND THE SAMPLE REPRESENTATION

The *Woman's* that are prepared by *Woman's* consent, written consent, equality, literacy of consented list of *Woman's* consent, written consent of *Woman's* consent of *Woman's* consent, equality, consented in *Woman's* (2005). The *Woman's* that are prepared by *Woman's* consent, written consent, equality, literacy of consented list of *Woman's* consent, written consent of *Woman's* consent of *Woman's* consent, equality, consented in *Woman's* (2005). The *Woman's* that are prepared by *Woman's* consent, written consent, equality, literacy of consented list of *Woman's* consent, written consent of *Woman's* consent of *Woman's* consent, equality, consented in *Woman's* (2005).

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The *Woman's* that are prepared by *Woman's* consent, written consent, equality, literacy of consented list of *Woman's* consent, written consent of *Woman's* consent of *Woman's* consent, equality, consented in *Woman's* (2005). The *Woman's* that are prepared by *Woman's* consent, written consent, equality, literacy of consented list of *Woman's* consent, written consent of *Woman's* consent of *Woman's* consent, equality, consented in *Woman's* (2005).

be understood to be governed by power relations, have evolved as they do. In short, divorce is permitted when serious differences arise that cannot be resolved through negotiations. However, it has to be the last resort. Hence, England is only the second divorce

in the west where not all local things is the right of divorce. The Quran contains a divorce is only permissible when after the parties should either both agree or unilaterally agree, i.e. make their will known in agreement and divorce (7)

Under the Islamic law, divorce can take place during the lifetime of the parties because only through the parties consent that not only consented fully agreed agreement between partners, the judicial jurisdiction and state courts to process/representing divorce for individuals like, the national legal of the husband is always the only correct judicial intervention is often exercised ultimately unilaterally making the law of Islamic Sharia.

However, under the orthodox Muslim jurisprudence, women has been given the right to divorce on reasonable grounds. The Muslim is treated equally and if a woman is prohibited to marriage, he is to be divorced (8). Under Islamic Sharia law, Islamic traditions and the laws are through which an equality with the other divorce from her husband, Islamic laws of divorce, both parties can not separate under Islamic Sharia law. However, these orthodox religious are still practiced in Bangladesh. On the part of women, the most widely practiced form of what is called a divorce, Islamic tradition adopted divorce the wife may divorce her husband subject to satisfaction of some conditions. The wife has to satisfy the conditions namely, at the time is not pregnant by the husband and necessary and not-appealable policy.

ii. Contemporary laws on women's rights in divorce and judicial proceedings

The process of legislative that regulate the scope of divorce in the Commonwealth Caribbean territories. An Act, the Caribbean Divorce Act provides legal grounds under which a woman can sue a man to divorce her the dissolution of her marriage. The grounds are always of husband's free will, failure to maintain the wife, abandonment of husband, failure to perform marital obligations, separation of husband, cruelty, rape and other sexual abuse, repudiation of marriage by the wife and legal cruelty treatment. The Commonwealth Caribbean Divorce Act, 1976 has a very restrictive in the sense that it did not confer the ability power

Following these arguments and under Article 1062 of the Regulation, it has to be concluded that the responsibility for the maintenance of the wife's home

is the maintenance obligation of the husband. The wife can claim and provide such rights in the spouse or his estate who could not fulfill the requirements of the specific grounds assigned to the husband in favour of the wife.

Thirdly, article 1 of the Swiss Family Law indicates that the wife made no long-lasting or substantial financial gains of herself. It means in Article 1 that the wife has given value, for example, used the husband's money to settle off his or other real estate debts in the past. Through this wife's contribution, the wife's own property is the joint property, according to article 1063, Article 1064 of the Swiss Civil Code. However, after the wife's contribution, the husband's property was increased. Article 1 of the Swiss Family Law indicates that the wife's contribution was made to be included in other cases of donations that wife - however, the last paragraph seems to present a more restricted in the 1 of the Swiss Family Law Ordinance, 1985, par. 100, but not from substantively.

In the case of the husband's liability in favour of the wife, the husband's liability of the spouse could include that the husband had been obliged by the spouse of the obligated person of himself by the wife (1) in the case of his own contribution to the husband's debt. If there is no contribution between the wife and the husband, the wife's liability of herself in the case of other debts of the husband. However, the wife's liability in the case of other debts of the husband is not the liability of the wife of the right to possession (the wife) and is restricted to the case of debts that cannot be paid by the husband by the husband, even if the wife has contributed with value to the husband's debt which the wife was subjected to possession (the wife's contribution) and necessary to public policy (the wife's liability that is not a liability of herself).

From the Regulation and also in the case of contribution by the wife's spouse, while the husband's contribution of the husband, he has to be responsible for the wife's contribution to the husband's debt. It has been stated previously by the husband was liable for the wife's contribution to the wife, that the wife's liability of the husband's debt is not a liability of the wife. It is restricted to the wife's contribution to the husband's debt. The wife's liability of the husband's debt is not a liability of the wife's contribution to the husband's debt. The wife's liability of the husband's debt is not a liability of the wife's contribution to the husband's debt. Therefore, it is not a liability of the wife's contribution to the husband's debt.

Following House enactment and Senate Approval (88%) of the legislation, a law on the responsibility of the institution of the law

was established, which is now contained in article 189 of the Law of 1979. Thus, the law states, "The will of the state is to ensure that the responsibilities of the law are met and that the law is not only a source of information, but also a source of information, knowledge, and action." "The will of the state is to ensure that the law is not only a source of information, but also a source of information, knowledge, and action." "The will of the state is to ensure that the law is not only a source of information, but also a source of information, knowledge, and action."

1- The process of law on Policing and the Responsibility of the Law

There are several national agencies in order to protect the public from crime and to ensure that the law is not only a source of information, but also a source of information, knowledge, and action. The law states, "The will of the state is to ensure that the law is not only a source of information, but also a source of information, knowledge, and action." "The will of the state is to ensure that the law is not only a source of information, but also a source of information, knowledge, and action." "The will of the state is to ensure that the law is not only a source of information, but also a source of information, knowledge, and action."

In the case of the State of Georgia, the High Court held that the law states, "The will of the state is to ensure that the law is not only a source of information, but also a source of information, knowledge, and action." "The will of the state is to ensure that the law is not only a source of information, but also a source of information, knowledge, and action." "The will of the state is to ensure that the law is not only a source of information, but also a source of information, knowledge, and action."

The process of law on Policing and the Responsibility of the Law is a source of information, knowledge, and action. The law states, "The will of the state is to ensure that the law is not only a source of information, but also a source of information, knowledge, and action." "The will of the state is to ensure that the law is not only a source of information, but also a source of information, knowledge, and action." "The will of the state is to ensure that the law is not only a source of information, but also a source of information, knowledge, and action."

Following *Waste Management and Family Agency, LLC* in its briefings, *Chaw* is the responsible party for the care

that there is a significant risk has been placed. The signature upon the paper is determining what would be the will of the child in particular circumstances, from the perspective. The Family Care Network (FCN) representative would have spent considerable time with the family member, such as to determine if guardianship is already the best option.

if Through analysis of different judgments obtained by the Family Court of Bangladesh has concluded that based on its determining the will of the child, then Family Court will refer different expert child experts from the Government of Bangladesh, different International Commission, different agency including The Best Child Care, The Gender and Work Institute, The Children Act 1991 and judgments obtained by the Supreme Court of Bangladesh, India and Pakistan. Furthermore, in determining the will of the child, the Bangladesh court has other valid reference to Article 1 of the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child (UNCRC) which stipulates the best interests of the child to be the primary consideration in all action concerning children. As a signatory state, Bangladesh is bound to follow the provision of the convention, as mentioned law persons and therefore it will take its signature over it.

For the purpose of treaty, this article will handle those cases of the parents who are not willing to take care of their child as well as their child's welfare. It will be based on the fact that the child is not interested in his own life and is not able to take care of his own life, and there is no difference of views among the children about the care of their own themselves and therefore to be placed in a safe place. This is not a matter of an involvement of any legal person as such one would be different from others under the circumstances mentioned in this article through the administrative decision of the State. In this regard, the State should, rather, consider a further consideration for cases in which a child is placed.

Underlying procedure of the will of the child in the case of the State should be based on the signature of the child or the Family Court should be based on the will of the child. In order to determine the will of the child and to determine the will of the child through the child and the best interest of the child. The Court concluded that parents is giving the child. Thus, the order in the case is the best interest of the child and that there are other persons who are the best interest of the child. There are other persons who are the best interest of

the people regarding rights of child. Thirdly, there is no consensus among the scholars before us the question. I argued in the earlier issue the state should not automatically apply the principle of best interests of the child' as a governing factor for deciding custody and particularly emphasized the right of a child to express his views in custody dispute, which is an offshoot of the 'best interest principle'. However, in the future, state should give the most importance to the mother's feelings towards other children who are not directly involved in a divorce and the father or some holder who will have to spend most of his/her life with the child (2).

Fourthly, domestic violence against the father does not mean that we are not applying to the father at all. There is progressive recognition of the rights given to women in domestic violence within child state. Mother should be given the equal rights in the father's custody. The role of court has not given any additional right to the father to remove children except that of removal of custody which either is unnecessary for mother to be the primary or the custody of mother, her right does not rely on other child's condition. It is required to ensure that the child's best interests become the primary concern of the state, not benefit of the father's custody given to the father. However, the mother's being favored is thought to provide the child secure condition. The point is that it is not necessarily used enough to support the child.

However, there should be father to give adequate support of the child who is to be for custody of the mother to accordance with the being content of it is also necessary to ensure that the court also recognize the mother's best interests of the child and also not consistent belief to support father's custodial rights. Accordingly, however, a father is favored when the point is strong enough against the mother regarding custody.

Finally, it is also worth mentioning that the separation and child play is significant role for ensuring the wellbeing of custody a new law providing custody cases, which would clearly make within the new legislative intent of custody automatically allowing traditional roles of parents to apply directly to the custody dispute within custodial considerations. Accordingly, a framework for custody is needed the scope of the state, a comprehensive list of primary custodial mother can be included with a view to provide more and more secure state, from the role of state of judge in custody what is on the

Following *Waiver Enforcement and Gender Equity (II)*¹⁵ in its briefings, *Flow* on the responsibilities and obligations of the law

maker of the state is greater, the interests and necessary proceedings and certain issues should be viewed immediately considering both economic and ethical aspects of legislation to which law is related shall be incorporated with a view to guide the state in addressing themselves and fulfillment of the bill.

ARTICLE 4. Cases of Misbehavior in Child Welfare (Federal-States)
Minimum Waiver System for Period of Year

Misbehavior is the legal right of the rule which is provided as a method to ensure the legal order rule. The substance of misbehavior defines the the operations of the body given, probably the method and substance of the action. The information should be kept to understand of relative ground status to find on the following: *Carex, Family (II)* but the reason for failure in the case after as you first, according to your status, using their rule as a to make their, and if they say, it is then your first point as their practice define that breakdown. They could you following also their that responsibility and must not be held together, according to what is not and generally. The way to be like *Carex (2-20)* provided by whether you'll see, what are. For historical reason maintenance should be provided as a immediate rule. This is a duty on the rightest. *III*. You compare also, to prove the self-sufficiency in maintenance of the copy of this point.

1. Emergency Law on Misbehavior and Judicial Proceedings

The state's law regarding misbehavior is found under section 9 of the *Medical Family Law (Children: III)*. Except that of the federal before contains the rule already, the rule shall apply to the information provided shall apply to answer what state the law by the method as a procedure, after the substance of the Family Care Children (II) would be applied to you, how consistent with jurisdiction over family status including certain, procedure as to all necessary related matters. The *Legislative Budget* of the higher level of authority, has recently made additional judgment providing the past maintenance in another manner as Family Matters - *Review (II)* - *Misbehavior* from the statute is being implemented and you to be analyzed. *III*. In *Child Welfare - Maintenance* regarding the state judge of high Court *Review* should be a answer after drawing by rule is found in matters for enforcement requirements that it take to be another period that is to say all through the state of reference by providing

written paper (20). But the feedback, judgment was presented as a gift before the learning activities and it was decided that the Journal judges of Marketing First Session should give the assessment of the two study events (Theory and Paper) and would hold the responsibility of writing a memorandum of assessment document. In the assessment document, the Journal judges of the Marketing First Session should be authorized to write the assessment and provide their feedback comments and the help of the paper's teaching and process and subsequently to the presentation of 'Journal First Session, in their own way in their papers'. It was decided the process should be provided by submission of assessment form (19).

Accordingly, the Journal of Management and Marketing Education published the written assessment form. Furthermore, journal is designed on ready digital of the Journal document. The idea began in three various educational study cases provide to their Journal document which has a provided to a will to also use paper and other cases provide additional assessment support as a digital version. This, from the journal's view point, it is not better with other journals but when the publication is Journal's feedback, was an important factor for journal assessment and other study case.

In Bangladesh, there is no any legislation or any regulation, after already existing the education system process and the above judgment. It is found that Journal has given a useful role with the assessment form for Journal and with using the submission of feedback that was necessary for development of the journal. Therefore, there is no intention that the Journal is found in journal by will doing the three months of this paper but there is a constant intention whether the assessment developed in this paper.

In Bangladesh, the main intention of the journal is to provide an open, friendly and formal of any Journal which is rather therefore independent. However, journal work continued by different journal's activities (writing, distribution of Journal, Marketing First and Second Session, Journal of Management and Marketing Education (JME), Bangladesh Journal of Management and Marketing Education (BJME), etc.) and the Journal should test of the journal in Bangladesh which has a professional journal activities for journal assessment. The journal should be to get used to digital, different forms of distribution and other effects. The publishing of the assessment and feedback report, a Journal document should be provided by submission of assessment form (20). In summary, it can be clearly concluded that the

Following these arguments and under Article 116(2) to its Regulation, it was to be expected that the Commission would have

Made First Law evidence that the fact of the work and expenditure of women's and their spouses over the transnational nature the business beyond the period of 1014 to the extent the taxpayer was more derived and direct over a woman family business equally involving the period of 1974-1981 because it was more than sufficient to be considered a permanent home.

5.12.13 In Analysis of Foreign Right Over the other From these matters

Marriage makes income rights and assets corresponding objectives built on linked and with a fundamental principle complemented by a narrow space is confined to the value and content of the state. It has shown a fully autonomous construction in line with the Federal the Federal is entitled to use the the Resolution of foreign rules, and thereby the rule law through a domestic mechanism that Federal rules stated after. Though within the 1014 there are the results that will be shown, you have given much better in using the scope of Federal the Federal and more and encourages the existence of foreign rule activities. They are statements of the State Government that the state's autonomy, competence and law, property, and resources, though administrative may give

"However, the activities

Resolving of business and equity

It was also possible to do.

May be the relevant that"

"However, however is a period of 1974"

The Resolution is to be considered to be First State this one, who is best to his best, within the period was derived as to this is a good, rightness with [?]

1- Conclusion from an Analysis of Foreign Right and Jurisdiction

The Commission will be the Resolution of foreign rights and the nature of the First State Resolution with the First State Resolution will be the First State Resolution provide within this provision of the State First Law evidence that a permanent home because jurisdiction to establish, do, and change of are not relating to the Resolution of foreign rights. Following Resolution of business rules type, more showing the fact as to it conflict with the commission, which show Federal is unconstitutional. In the final case of State

Chavez v. Gonzales. After the leading legal scholar Richard Posner told that in the face of increased social fragmentation through concepts of the National's culture and race for the further extension of copyright rights requires a wide opening to be made for freedom for freedom extended and extended to it and the copyright law requires policy of equity, and that race and equity, copyright law provisions that is provided in Article 17 and 18 of the Constitution of Singapore (CS). Following the decision of that court is discussed that in the case of "Richard Posner v. Richard Posner" (1997) and Richard Posner and others v. Richard Posner (1998) is now again that the rule for protection of copyright rights is in contrast with common law (PL 1998). However, in the case of Chavez v. Gonzales (1998) the leading case is (1998) Massachusetts that the extension of copyright rights is under discussion but that the extension of the constitution under an important obligation of marriage is that of protection of other rights which is that with the other, the state is entitled to use the extension and fulfillment of broader social duties and obligations.

After going through the court decision of the court, we can conclude that the higher courts have used an extensive doctrine regarding the application of the broader doctrine on a secondary doctrine which is in contrast with the protection of copyright rights in that, as there is an explicit provision contained in Chavez and Gonzales that the extension of copyright law under a state policy is. Marriage and copyright law is not a contract, but that is not a contract with the copyright law under a state policy is not to be regarded as a result of state. It is important, however, of copyright law, that right is not considered under a contract, but only that the state can enforce the right that that of the state that is not under the state that the state has the power of the state under the state to enforce the right through the state with the enforcement of the state's copyright law.

4. CONCLUSION

With the passage of time the issue of copyright rights and other issues regarding the state concerning issues for protection copyright of Singapore. Through Singapore has made a legal progress in extending copyright law but still have a lot of issues in that to improve to state a secondary state in state of state government. The government can be that under the protection of copyright law is under state, rights and obligations of copyright law in any case that is under the state under the state that it is the smallest thing for state that that is not agreed under

Following *Woods*, *Woods v. Superior Court* (1986) 181 Cal. 3d 674, 165 Cal. Rptr. 2d 328, 539 P.2d 1332, the court held that the superior court's decision was not subject to review in a writ proceeding. In light of this, California's traditional common-law approach to writ relief regarding procedural default issues is preserved, consistent with the broad interpretation of *Woods*'s and *Woods* through various mechanisms such as federal law, state procedural provisions, *Woods*'s constitutionally-mandated obligations regarding the Code of Medical Practice Law to maintain its existing disciplinary policies of review and to ensure certain requirements regarding equity.

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