



Supreme Court of Bangladesh Annual Report 2014



Inner View of the Supreme Court of Bangladesh

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SUPREME COURT OF BANGLADESH

Annual Report 2014



National Flag of Bangladesh



Logo of the Supreme Court of Bangladesh



Flag of the Hon'ble Chief Justice of Bangladesh



Flag of the Hon'ble Judges of the Supreme Court of Bangladesh



CONTENTS

1. Bangladesh Supreme Court at a glance.....	iv
2. From the desk of the Chief Justice of Bangladesh.....	03
3. Profile of the Hon'ble Chief Justice and Hon'ble Judges of the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court of Bangladesh.....	07
4. Profile of the Hon'ble Judges of the High Court Division of the Supreme Court of Bangladesh.....	13
5. The Supreme Court of Bangladesh.....	64
History of Higher Judiciary in the Territory of Bangladesh	
Use of distinctive flag by Judges	
Supreme Court under the Constitution of Bangladesh	
Appointment and Removal of Judges	
Functions of the Supreme Court	
6. Jurisdiction of the Supreme Court.....	66
Jurisdiction of the Appellate Division	
Appellate Jurisdiction	
Issue and Execution of processes of Appellate Division	
Power of Review	
Advisory Jurisdiction	
Rule Making Power of the Supreme Court	
Jurisdiction of the High Court Division	
Original Jurisdiction	
Appellate Jurisdiction	
Revisional Jurisdiction	
Review Jurisdiction	
Jurisdiction as to superintendence and Control over Courts Subordinate to it	
Transfer of Cases from subordinate Courts to the High Court Division	
Lawazima Court	
7. Functions of the Full Court and Committees of the Supreme Court.....	68
8. Statistics on the filing of new cases, disposal and pendency of cases in the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court of Bangladesh.....	73
9. Statistics on the Institution, Disposal and Pendency of Cases in the High Court Division of the Supreme Court of Bangladesh.....	84
10. With fondness, I remember - Justice Mustafa Kamal.....	95
11. Leading decisions of the Supreme Court of Bangladesh in the year, 2014.....	97
12. Former Chief Justices of Bangladesh.....	104
13. Former Judges of the Supreme Court of Bangladesh.....	105
14. The Supreme Court Registrar and Registry.....	109
Composition	
Organisational set-up	
Functions	
Activities in the year 2014	
Names of the Registrars	
15. Budget/Finance of the Supreme Court of Bangladesh.....	113
16. Names of the Attorney Generals for Bangladesh from 1972.....	114
17. The Supreme Court Bar Association.....	115
18. Names of the President and the Secretary of the Supreme Court Bar Association From 1972 to 2014.....	119



Bangladesh Supreme Court at a Glance

Established	:	On 16.12.1972 A.D. under article 94 of the Constitution of the People's Republic of Bangladesh.
Authorized by	:	Part VI, Chapter I of the Constitution of Bangladesh.
Territorial Jurisdiction	:	Whole of Bangladesh.
Location/Permanent Seat	:	Dhaka, the capital of the Republic.
Area	:	55.05 Acres of Land. Floor Area: (i) Main Building 1,65,026.54 Sft. (ii) Annex Building 83,684.00 Sft. (iii) Old Building 78,81.83 Sft. (iv) New Annex Building (A, B and C) 1,57,000.00 Sft.
Composition of Court	:	As per article 94(2) of the Constitution the Supreme Court, comprising the Appellate Division and the High Court Division, consists of the Chief Justice and such number of other Judges as the President may deem it necessary for each Division.
Appointment of Judges	:	(i) The Chief Justice and Judges of both the Divisions of the Supreme Court are appointed as per article 95 of the Constitution; (ii) Additional Judges of the High Court Division and ad hoc Judges of the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court are appointed as per article 98 of the Constitution.
Present Strength of Judges	:	(i) Appellate Division: 09 (Nine) Judges including the Chief Justice. (ii) High Court Division: 90 (Ninety) Judges.
Tenure of Office of the Judges	:	Until he attains the age of 67 years; unless (i) removed by the President of the Republic pursuant to a resolution of Parliament supported by a majority of not less than two-thirds of the total number of members of Parliament, on the ground of proved misbehaviour or incapacity; or (ii) resigns his office by writing under his hand addressed to the Hon'ble President of the Republic, (Article 96 of the Constitution)
Jurisdiction	:	(A) The Appellate Division shall have jurisdiction to hear and determine appeals from judgments, decrees, orders or sentences of the (i) High Court Division, (ii) Administrative Appellate Tribunal and (iii) International Crimes Tribunals. An appeal to the Appellate Division from a judgment, decree, order or sentence of the High Court Division shall lie; (a) as of right where the High Court Division- (i) certifies that the case involves a substantial question of law as to the interpretation of the Constitution; or (ii) has sentenced a person to death or to imprisonment for life; or (iii) has imposed punishment on a person for contempt of that Division; and in such other cases as may be provided for by Act of Parliament. [Article 103(1) and (2) of the Constitution]; and (b) by leave of the Appellate Division. (B) The High Court Division shall have such original, appellate and other jurisdictions, powers and functions as are or may be conferred on it by the Constitution or any other law. (Article 101 of the Constitution)
Court Rooms	:	The Appellate Division : 03 (in the Main Building) The High Court Division : 21 (in the Main Building) : 34 (in the Annex Building) : 04 (in the Old Building) Total = 62
Contact	:	The Registrar Supreme Court of Bangladesh, Shahbagh, Dhaka-1000 Phone : (+88 02) 9562941-5, 9567307 Fax : (+88 02) 9565058 Website : www.supremecourt.gov.bd Email : registrar@supremecourt.gov.bd



Court Room of the Hon'ble Chief Justice of Bangladesh



Mr. Justice Md. Muzammel Hossain
Chief Justice of Bangladesh

From the Desk of the Chief Justice of Bangladesh



**Supreme Court
Dhaka-1000.**

Justice Md. Muzammel Hossain

It gives me immense pleasure to present the Annual Report of the Supreme Court of Bangladesh, 2014 to inform all concerned about our endeavours and achievements in the last one year for further strengthening the rule of law, ensuring quality justice for all and enhancing people's confidence in the judiciary under the Constitution of the People's Republic of Bangladesh.

The Judges of the Supreme Court are oath bound to preserve, protect and defend the Constitution and the laws of Bangladesh, and thereby they strengthen democracy, uphold the rule of law, protect human rights and dispense quality justice to all in accordance with the Constitution without fear or favour. We believe in harmonious relationship among the three organs of the State for smooth running of the state-craft because the Constitution recognises and gives effect to the concept of equality between the three organs- Executive, Legislature and Judiciary and the concept of checks and balances. In dispensing justice, a Judge is only accountable to the Almighty, the Constitution and his good conscience. In a democratic polity under the constitutional dispensation, the function and the responsibility of the Judges of the apex court of the country are complex and sometimes seem to be so rigid and harsh that it may bring disappointment, yet in view of the provisions of Articles 111 and 112 of the Constitution, all authorities, executive and judicial, in the Republic are mandatorily required to act in aid of the Supreme Court. As per mandate of the Constitution, the Judges dispense justice blindly without fear or favour to ensure ultimate good and welfare of the people of this Republic for which their predecessors and the people of this country made supreme sacrifice in 1971 for independence of this country under the leadership of Bangabandhu Sheikh Mujibur Rahman.

Very few of the developing countries in the world are outside the curse of the case backlog. We are not an exception to this; rather we have inherited huge backlog of cases both in the Supreme Court and the subordinate Judiciary. The main reason behind this is awful shortage of Judges and logistic supports in both tiers of the Judiciary. We only have 99 Judges in the Supreme Court and 1459 Judges in the subordinate Judiciary for a nation of about sixteen crore people. Until and unless the present strength of the Judges and logistic supports are increased, it would be difficult to clear the huge backlog of cases in near future. Though huge backlog of cases and paucity of logistic resource/supports are the main impediments to Bangladesh Judiciary in its endeavour to achieve judicial excellence, we have not been sitting idle to see this curse go unchallenged. We have taken various measures to address the aforesaid predicament. The Supreme Court Special Committee for Judicial Reforms (SCSCJR) under the leadership of the Chief Justice has devised a mechanism with the main objective to address the problem systematically. In 2014, four Case Management Committees, one each for writ, civil, criminal and original cases, were formed for the High Court Division with senior judges for effective monitoring of proceedings of cases and ensuring speedy disposal. These Committees' effective monitoring has resulted in a positive impact on reduction of case backlog, harassment and time that was generally taken to dispose of a case. It is worth mentioning here that the High Court Division disposed of 135 Death Reference cases with connected Criminal Appeals and Jail Appeals in 2014, which is significantly higher than the average annual disposal rate of the last ten years. Due to heavy workload of BG Press, requisite number of paper books for Death Reference Cases could not be printed within a short span of time. Considering the situation and the greater public interest in speedy disposal of the Death Reference Cases along with connected 120 Criminal Appeals and 141 Jail Appeals of the BDR Carnage Case in which every set of paper book consisting of 38 volumes containing about 35,500 pages, initiative was taken to install printing machineries in the Registry of the Supreme Court to expedite printing of requisite number of paper books. The initiative proved fruitful in obtaining the printed copies of the voluminous paper books within three months towards the end of 2014. It also paved the way for printing similar kind of paper books from the Supreme Court Registry.

We are of the view that case backlog cannot be reduced only by adjudication of all pending cases through full trial and hearing. As such, we have emphasized judge-led mediation as well as other forms of Alternative Dispute Resolution (ADR) in civil cases, innovative ways and means for minimizing trial time, introduction of ICT in case management and court administration process, utilization of full court time, increasing the number of judges, logistic supports and better cooperation and coordination between the Bar and the Bench. In furtherance of the said objective, Case Management Committees comprising members of the Bar and the Bench to look after the issues and address them properly were formed in all 64 District Courts. We have also observed that successful intervention of Case Management Committees in Project Districts made the Mediation in family cases very effective. However, due to lack of sufficient awareness of the litigants, mediation in other civil cases could not be made truly effective. We have already conducted workshops in four pilot districts to train up the Judges and the members of the Bar in mediation process. We have decided to organize such workshops and training programmes for Judges and members of the Bars of all 64 District Courts in the near future. A Central Committee in the High Court Division headed by a Senior Judge was also formed to see and monitor progress and to take necessary steps in appropriate cases. I believe that one well-equipped Court room for every judge is a precondition for a truly functional Court and, at the same time, every Judge should maintain professional competence and should not be swayed by bias, public clamour or fear of criticism. In this context, a direction was given to reduce backlog of cases expeditiously and a circular was issued prohibiting frequent station leave by the Judges of the Subordinate Judiciary so that their maximum effort and energy can be utilized in judicial work. Besides, various seminars were organized for the Judges of the High Court Division and workshops and training programmes were organized for the Judges and Magistrates of the Subordinate Judiciary.

Unfortunately, Judges and Magistrates in the Subordinate Judiciary share Court-rooms due to shortage of required infrastructure. However, I am happy to note that the Government has undertaken two Projects, one for construction of multi-storied Judicial Magistracy Buildings for all the Districts, and the other for vertical extension of the existing District Court Buildings. It is expected that on completion of the above Projects in 2016, every judge shall have a separate Court room and this will enable us to utilize the full time meant for the Court.



To give support to the Judges and to build and develop capacity to administer the Court systems and reduce case backlogs, a project, namely, “Judicial Strengthening” or “JUST”, was initiated three years back in collaboration with UNDP. Initially, three project Districts namely, Dhaka, Kishoreganj and Rangamati, were selected for implementation of the project. Cause lists were made available online at www.bdcourts.gov.bd. Moreover, results of cases after day’s hearing could be accessed through internet in these three Pilot Districts. Additionally, in 2014, JUST expanded to include two more districts, namely, Rajshahi and Rangpur, to scale up its successes and best practices. We have observed considerable progress within the JUST output framework. Since February 2013, the Supreme Court of Bangladesh in collaboration with JUST have been operating Case Management Committees in three pilot District Courts of Dhaka, Kishoreganj and Rangamati to identify and apply innovative solutions for improving the case management processes. Such endeavours have increased the case disposal rate substantially in the pilot districts, thus improving the court services for people at large.

The Supreme Court has improved the access to basic services and transparency in the Courts by introducing Daily Cause Lists on a web-based and SMS platform for making them available to the litigants and people at large. The Supreme Court officials have been trained for improving the accessibility of case related data available via online and mobile phones to ensure greater accessibility and transparency. Litigants and their representatives can track information on cases remotely at www.supremecourt.gov.bd and www.bdcourts.gov.bd. This service has received 63,39,862 hits in 2014 since its launch.

A Judicial Leadership Programme (JLP) was launched at the Supreme Court of Bangladesh to augment judicial reform through strengthening capacity of Senior Judges. In 2014, one workshop and two seminars were conducted for the Senior Judges of the Supreme Court. This leadership programme, the first of its kind in Bangladesh, focuses on, inter alia, leadership development, change management, code of conduct, disciplinary procedures and strategic planning. In order to promote the women and children rights by way of mediation in family disputes, judges and lawyers in the three pilot districts were trained to increase their knowledge and expertise in mediating disputes. As a result of the initiative, in the three pilot districts, there has been significant increase in disposal by way of mediation.

A Memorandum of Understanding has been signed with the Bangladesh Institute of Management (BIM) providing management training and services support to the judiciary to install modern management systems and procedures at the Supreme Court and District Courts. Judicial Administration Training Institute (JATI) has also incorporated case management courses and mediation courses in the JATI curriculum to better equip the Judges in managing cases in their Courts.

The Supreme Court staff and Judicial officers deputed to the Supreme Court were in dire need of management training for discharging their day to day managerial duties smoothly and efficiently. To meet this need, a month-long training programme was organized in collaboration with Bangladesh Institute of Management (BIM) and JUST project in the Supreme Court premises. Furthermore, all District Judges and Additional District Judges of the country were provided with laptops to improve the quality and efficiency of their services.

As an institution, both judicial and administrative workload of the Supreme Court has increased manifold over the years. However, permanent manpower of the Court was not increased to meet the requirement and furthermore, hundreds of the employees were working here on temporary/ad hoc basis. Accordingly, initiative was taken to make their jobs permanent and eventually jobs of about 649 officers and staff were made permanent and the remaining posts are in the process of being made permanent. Furthermore, for the Supreme Court Registry, four new positions of officers were created and, creation of 24 new positions of various grades was at final stage.

The Supreme Court did not have a proper medical facility to address the urgent medical emergencies. However, in 2014, a Medical Center with ambulance has been established for providing health care service to the Judges and the staff alike. The Full Court Meetings were previously held in the Conference Room situated in the north-east corner of the Supreme Court Main Building, which could no longer house all Judges of the High Court Division. As a result, in the first floor of the New Annex Building in the Administrative Area of the Supreme Court, a spacious Conference Room was constructed and, in the ground floor of the same building, “Judges Corner,” a recreation center, was established as a rendezvous for the Judges who, for their nature of job, cannot mix up with the members of the public. As I promised, a Museum in the Supreme Court of Bangladesh has been established, which will reveal the age-old tradition and heritage of the Judiciary for our posterity. In implementation of the Full Court’s resolution, a Judicial Secretariat under the Supreme Court with modern facilities for effective superintendence and control of the Subordinate Judiciary has also been established and equipped which is ready for use. In this regard continued support and cooperation of the Government would pave the way for effective superintendence and control of the Subordinate Judiciary. Above infrastructural and human resource development have helped us to enhance the overall capacity of the Supreme Court.

I am of firm conviction that the noble task accomplished by my learned Brother and Sister Judges of the Supreme Court in the preceding years contributed to upholding the rule of law, protecting human rights and cementing democracy in Bangladesh. As a result, the same enhanced the trust and confidence of the people in the Judiciary.

Before parting, I acknowledge my heartfelt gratitude and thankfulness to my learned Brother and Sister Judges for all-out support and cooperation which they have provided to all my endeavours for achieving judicial excellence. I appreciate commendable performance and service rendered by the officers and staff of the Supreme Court Registry. I also acknowledge the assistance, cooperation and support extended to me by the learned members of the Bar to uphold the dignity and majesty of the Supreme Court of Bangladesh.

I hope that as a sequel to already started work our justice delivery system will be fully digitalized soon and all people of the country will get quality justice without any delay, exorbitant expense and excessive labour.

I see the light of hope getting brighter in the horizon.

(Justice Md. Muzammel Hossain)
Chief Justice of Bangladesh



Hon'ble Judges of the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court of Bangladesh

(Left to Right) Mr. Justice Mohammad Anwarul Haque, Mr. Justice Muhammad Imman Ali, Madam Justice Nazmun Ara Sultana, Mr. Justice Surendra Kumar Sinha, Mr. Justice Md. Muzammel Hossain, Hon'ble Chief Justice, Mr. Justice Md. Abdul Wahhab Miah, Mr. Justice Syed Mahmud Hossain, Mr. Justice Hasan Foez Siddique and Mr. Justice AHM Shamsuddin Choudhury.





Members of the Editorial Committee for Bangladesh Supreme Court Annual Report, 2014

(Left to Right) Mr. Justice Md. Nuruzzaman, Madam Justice Salma Masud Chowdhury, Mr. Justice Mirza Hussain Haider, Mr. Justice Syed Mahmud Hossain, Madam Justice Nazmun Ara Sultana, Mr. Justice Hasan Foez Siddique, Mr. Justice Tariq ul Hakim, Madam Justice Naima Haider.



***Profile of
the Hon'ble Chief Justice of Bangladesh and
Hon'ble Judges of the Appellate Division of the
Supreme Court of Bangladesh, 2014***





Mr. Justice Md. Muzammel Hossain

Chief Justice of Bangladesh

Father's name : Late Alhaz Ahmed Hossain

Mother's name : Begum Asia Akhter Khatun

Date of birth : 17.01.1948

Obtained M.A., LL.B. from the University of Dhaka, LL.M. from the University of Sheffield, U.K. and Barrister-at-Law from the Hon'ble Society of Lincoln's Inn, London, UK.

Enrolled as an Advocate of the District Court and the High Court Division of Bangladesh Supreme Court in February 1971 and 1978 respectively.

Elevated as Judge of the High Court Division on 27.04.1998 and as Judge of the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court of Bangladesh on 16.07.2009. Adorned the office of the Chairman of the Bangladesh Judicial Service Pay Commission on 16.05.2010.

Assumed the Office of the Chief Justice of Bangladesh on 18.05.2011.

Participated in a seminar on Racial Equality, U.K. in 1976; Conference on "The Courts of the Commonwealth and Judicial Precedent in the Commonwealth", U.K. in 1977; SAARC Law Conference, Karachi, Pakistan in 1997; Judicial Development Programme held in South Korea in 2010; International Conference of Jurists for Judicial Reforms held in London, UK in 2011; Preparatory meeting to World Congress on Justice, Governance and Law for Environmental Sustainability, organized by United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) held in Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia in 2011; Regional Workshop on Judicial Integrity in Southeast Asia: Integrity-based Judicial Reform, organized by United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) held in Jakarta, Indonesia in 2012; International Symposium on "Movements of Rights and Freedoms in the 21st Century and the Role of Constitutional Courts" organized by the Constitutional Court of the Republic of Turkey on its 50th Anniversary held in Ankara, Turkey in 2012; Qatar Law Forum on Rule of Law, held in Doha, Qatar in 2012; World Congress on Justice, Governance and Law for Environmental Sustainability, organized by United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) held in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil in 2012; "9th SAARC Chief Justice's Conference and 12th SAARC LAW Conference" held in Thimphu, Bhutan in 2013; "International Conference of Jurists" organized by International Council of Jurists held in London in 2013; High-Level Judicial Integrity Expert Group Meeting organized by UNODC-UNDP in Thailand in 2013; 2nd South Asia Chief Justice Round-table on Environmental Justice held in Bhutan in 2013; 15th Conference of Chief Justices of Asia and the Pacific & 5th Meeting of the Asia and the Asia Pacific Judicial Reforms Forum held in Singapore in 2013.

Visited Courts of Canada and USA in 2012 and those of Australia and New Zealand in 2013 under the Judicial Strengthening (JUST) Project supported by UNDP to share experience and exchange views with Judges of those countries for improving justice delivery mechanism.

He was awarded the highly acclaimed International Jurists Award, 2011 by the International Council of Jurists, London, UK in recognition of his outstanding feat in judicial arena.

Worked as Lecturer-I Faculty of Law, University of Maiduguri, Nigeria; Part-time Professor, City Law College, Dhanmondi Law College and Bhuiyan Academy, Dhaka; Guest Speaker, Bangladesh Civil Service Academy, Dhaka, and Bangladesh Institute of Bank Management (BIBM), Dhaka and Examiner of both LL.B.(Hons) and LL.M. Examinations, University of Dhaka.

Visited Australia, Bhutan, Brazil, Canada, India, Indonesia, Iran, Malaysia, New Zealand, Nigeria, Pakistan, Qatar, Russia, Saudi Arabia, Singapore, South Korea, Thailand, Turkey, UAE, UK and USA.



Mr. Justice Surendra Kumar Sinha

Father's name : Late Lalit Mohan Sinha

Mother's name : Dhanabati Sinha

Date of birth : 01.02.1951

Obtained Bachelor of Laws (LL.B.) under Chittagong University. Enrolled as an Advocate of the District Court, Sylhet in 1974 and practiced there under the guidance of two reputed Civil and Criminal Lawyers. He obtained the permission to practice before the High Court Division and Appellate Division of the Supreme Court of Bangladesh in 1978 and 1990 respectively.

Elevated as Judge of the High Court Division on 24.10.1999 and as Judge of the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court of Bangladesh on 16.07.2009.

Justice Sinha represented the Chief Justice of Bangladesh in "3rd International Conference of the Chief Justices of the World" held at Lucknow, India in 2002 and presented there a paper on "Fostering respect for International Law". He participated in the "Judicial Training Programme for the Senior Judges of Bangladesh" held at Seoul, Korea in 2006. In response to an invitation from Korea International Cooperation Agency (KOICA), he participated in different Seminars on "Judicial Development Programme (Bangladesh)" from August 30 to September 14, 2010 held in Seoul, Korea and presented a Key Note on "Judicial Development of Bangladesh".

Justice Sinha has been performing the responsibility of the Chairman of Bangladesh Judicial Service Commission since June 12, 2011. In 2012, Justice Sinha led a Bangladesh delegation to Singapore & Indonesia and took part at different meetings with the Chief Justice of Singapore and Chief Justice of Indonesia. Under the leadership of Justice Sinha, in 2013, a Bangladesh delegation visited India & United Kingdom and participated at different sessions with the Chief Justice of India, Chief Justice of Delhi High Court, Supreme Court of UK, Royal Courts of Justice, Judicial Appointments Commission in London, Judicial Appointments Board for Scotland, Lord President of Scottish High Court of Justiciary and Judicial Institute for Scotland. Being invited by the National Centre for State Courts, in 2013, he also participated at the "6th International Conference on the Training of the Judiciary" organized by the International Organization for Judicial Training in USA. In 2014, he led a Bangladesh delegation in a visit to Hong Kong & China where the delegation participated at different sessions with the Vice-President of the Court of Appeal of the High Court of Hong Kong, Vice-President of the Supreme People's Court of China, National Judges College China and High Court of Beijing.

He has visited India, Nepal, Qatar, South Korea, Singapore, Thailand, Indonesia, Malaysia, Hong Kong, China, United States, United Kingdom and Canada.



Mr. Justice Md. Abdul Wahhab Miah

Father's name : Late Md. Abdus Satter Miah

Mother's name : Late Syeda Tahera Begum

Date of birth : 11.11.1951

Obtained LL.B. Enrolled as an Advocate of the District Court, the High Court Division and the Appellate Division of Bangladesh Supreme Court in 1974, 1976 and 1982 respectively. Also enrolled as a Senior Advocate in the Appellate Division in 1999.

Elevated as Additional Judge of the High Court Division on 24.10.1999 and appointed Judge of the same Division on 24.10.2001.

Elevated to the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court on 23.02.2011.



Madam Justice Nazmun Ara Sultana

Father's name : Late Chowdhury Abul Kashem Moinuddin

Mother's name : Late Begum Rashida Sultana Deen

Date of birth : 08.07.1950

Obtained B.Sc., LL.B. Enrolled as an Advocate of the Mymensingh District Court in July 1972.

Joined the Judicial Service as Munsif on 20.12.1975 and promoted as District and Sessions Judge on 20.12.1990.

Elevated as Additional Judge of the High Court Division on 28.05.2000 and appointed as Judge of the same Division on 28.05.2002. Elevated as Judge of the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court of Bangladesh on 23.02.2011.

Founding president of Bangladesh Women Judges Association (BWJA). Active member of International Association of Women Judges (IAWJ) since its formation. Selected as Secretary of this international association (IAWJ) for 2 consecutive terms of 4 years.

Visited U.S.A, Italy, UK, China, Hong Kong, Argentina, Australia, New Zealand, Panama, India, Nepal, Thailand, Malaysia, Philippines and participated in various International Seminars there.



Mr. Justice Syed Mahmud Hossain

Father's name : Syed Mustafa Ali

Mother's name : Begum Kawsar Jahan

Date of birth : 31.12.1954

Obtained B.Sc., LL.B. and completed six months long "Commonwealth Young Lawyers Course" from the School of Oriental African Studies and the Institute of Advanced Legal Studies, both part of London University.

Enrolled as an Advocate of the District Court and the High Court Division of Bangladesh Supreme Court in the year 1981 and 1983 respectively. Acted as Deputy Attorney General from December, 1999 till elevation to the Bench.

Elevated as Additional Judge of the High Court Division on 22.02.2001 and Judge of the High Court Division on 22.02.2003.

Elevated to the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court of Bangladesh on 23.02.2011.

Participated in the International Seminars and Study Tours held in Penang- Malaysia, Norway, Denmark, Sweden, India, South Korea and Hong Kong.

Visited Courts of Canada and the USA in 2012 under the Judicial Strengthening (JUST) Project supported by UNDP to share experience and exchange views with Judges of those countries for improving justice delivery system.





Mr. Justice Muhammad Imman Ali

Father's name : Israil Ali

Mother's name : Alifjan Bibi

Date of birth : 01.01.1956

Obtained B.A. (Hons) Law, LL.M. and Barrister-at-Law.

Enrolled as an Advocate of the District Court, the High Court Division and the Appellate Division of Bangladesh Supreme Court on 21.06.1979, 11.05.1982 and 21.08.1995 respectively.

Elevated as Additional Judge of the High Court Division on 22.02.2001 and appointed Judge of the same Division on 22.02.2003.

Elevated to the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court of Bangladesh on 23.02.2011.

Published book "Towards a Justice Delivery System for Children in Bangladesh."

Authored chapter on Children Act 2013 in book titled "Justice for Children in Bangladesh" by Najrana Imaan.

Received "Juvenile Justice Without Borders International Award" from IJJO, Brussels in December 2014.

Participated in the International Workshops, Conferences and Training Programmes held in South Korea, Austria, Indonesia and Czech Republic in 1997, 1998, 1999, 2000, India in 2003, Malaysia and New Zealand in 2008, United Kingdom and Malawi in 2009, Turks and Caicos Islands in 2009, Australia in 2010, New Delhi in 2011, Bangkok, USA, Scotland, Bulgaria and Kyrgyzstan in 2012, Conference on Global Constitutionalism at Yale University in September 2013, IJJO International Conference in Brussels-December 2014.

Took part in training of judges, lawyers and prosecutors of Armenia on Juvenile Justice in December 2012.

Delivered lecture at Cornell University on Child Marriage in Bangladesh in September 2013.

Visited France, Germany, Belgium, Holland, Luxemburg, UAE, Saudi Arabia, Jordan, Kenya, Singapore, Thailand, USA, Canada, UK and Qatar.

Resource person for training of Judicial Officers (JATI), Lawyers, Police Personnel and Social Welfare Officers (LETI).



Mr. Justice Mohammad Anwarul Haque

Father's name : Late Mohammad Osman Gani

Mother's name : Late Halima Khatun

Date of birth : 09.04.1947

Obtained M.A., LL.B. (Dhaka University). Completed the Certificate Course on Effective Case Management in National Judicial College under the University of Nevada, Reno, Florida, USA in the Year 2001. Attended training program on ADR in San-Francisco and also Advance Course on Administration and Development (ACAD) from BPATC.

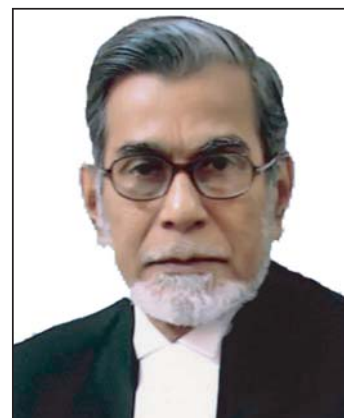
Joined the Judicial Service as Munsif on 15.04.1972 and promoted as District and Sessions Judge on 14.11.1988.

Elevated as Additional Judge of the High Court Division on 03.07.2001 and appointed Judge of the same Division on 03.07.2003.

Elevated to the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court of Bangladesh on 31.03.2013.

Participated in the International Seminars, Workshops and Training Programmes held in San-Francisco, California, USA (2000), Canberra, Brisbane, Melbourne, Sydney (Australia), Malawi (Africa) and New Delhi (1989), Canada, United Kingdom, Philippines and New Zealand.

Visited UNO Head Quarter, New York in 1999, U.A.E, Saudi Arabia, Malaysia, Kenya and Hong Kong.





Mr. Justice Hasan Foez Siddique

Father's Name : Late Abdul Gofur Mollah

Mother's Name : Noorjahan Begom

Date of Birth : 26.09.1956

Obtained M.A., LL.B.

Enrolled as an Advocate of the District Court, the High Court Division and the Appellate Division of Bangladesh Supreme Court on 21.08.1981, 04.09.1983 and 27.05.1999 respectively.

Elevated as Judge of the High Court Division on 25.03.2009 and as a judge of the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court of Bangladesh on 31.03.2013.

Participated in the conference of South Asian Judges Regional Forum on Economic and Financial Crime, Sri Lanka, 2011 and South Asian Conference on Environmental Justice in Pakistan, 2012.



Mr. Justice AHM Shamsuddin Choudhury

Father's name : Late Md. Abdul Hakim Chowdhury

Mother's name : Late Asia Khatun Chowdhury

Date of birth : 02.10.1948

Obtained B.A., LL.B., LL.M. (UK), PGDL (ICSL, CLE), Certificate in Maritime Law and Barrister-at-Law.

Enrolled as an Advocate of the High Court Division in 1978.

Elevated as Additional Judge of the High Court Division on 03.07.2001 and appointed Judge of the same Division on 25.03.2009.

Elevated to the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court of Bangladesh on 31.03.2013.

During 1981 and 1993 period, he remained employed with the UK's official immigration watchdog body, the UK Immigration Advisory Service (UKIAS), in which he was eventually elevated to the position of Acting Director. During this employment he regularly appeared before various tribunals and courts in the UK, often along with the UN High Commission for the Refugees and also undertook plentitude of extensive departmental courses and trainings on Judicial Review, Refugee, Immigration, Human Rights, Extradition laws, European Union Law and Law relating to European Union Convention on Human Rights.

During that time he also undertook training on DNA Profiling at the Oxford Laboratory of Cellmark Diagnostic, a Subsidiary of ICI. He acted as external Supervisor for Post Graduate Research Students on Immigration and Refugee Laws of the University of York (UK), Huddersfield Polytechnic, now Huddersfield University and University College Salford. During his UKIAS employment he was an ex-officio Lecturer on human rights and refugee and extradition laws at the training sessions for British Police, Prison and Immigration Officers and Diplomats, and for students at various educational institutes in the UK. He was an occasional contributor to New Law Journal (of Butterworth), Solicitors' Gazette and other periodicals in the UK and the Daily Star in Dhaka.

He acted as a lecturer on Constitutional and Administrative, Criminal and Contract laws for London University LL.B. students. During 2003-2008 period he independently practiced in the UK, intermittently with his practice in Bangladesh. He acted as a Deputy Attorney General until 3rd June, 2001.

He attended scores of international law related seminars in various countries and presented keynote papers therein and also took active part in discussion with the US State Department officials in Washington in 2001 with a view to persuade them to seal an Extradition treaty with Bangladesh.

He acted as a lecturer at the Clinical Law Programme of the Law Faculty of the Dhaka University for a wide period.





***Profile of
the Hon'ble Judges of the High Court Division
of the Supreme Court of Bangladesh, 2014***





Court No. 01 of the High Court Division (Annex 14)



Mr. Justice Nozrul Islam Chowdhury

Father's name : Late Mr. Golam Mustafa Chowdhury
Mother's name : Late Mrs. Rahima Khanam Chowdhury
Date of birth : 13.12.1948

Obtained B.A., LL.B. from University of Dhaka.

Enrolled as an Advocate of the District Court, the High Court Division and the Appellate Division of Bangladesh Supreme Court in the year 1974, 1977 and 1992 respectively.

Elevated as Additional Judge of the High Court Division on 03.07.2001 and appointed Judge of the same Division on 03.07.2003.

Attended the International Seminar held in Nepal, 2006.

Visited India, Pakistan, U.K., U.S.A, France, South Korea and Canada.



Mr. Justice Syed Muhammad Dastagir Husain

Father's name : Late Justice Syed A.B. Mahmud Husain
Former Chief Justice of Bangladesh
Mother's name : Late Sufia Begum
Date of birth : 18.09.1951

Obtained B.Jur. (Hons), M. Jur.

Enrolled as an Advocate of the District Court, the High Court Division and the Appellate Division of Bangladesh Supreme Court on 10.03.1977, 10.03.1979 and 02.08.1984 respectively.

Elevated as Additional Judge of the High Court Division on 03.07.2001 and appointed Judge of the same Division on 03.07.2003.

Attended UN General Assembly for establishment of International Criminal Court and the International Conference held in Lucknow, India (2004) and visited UK for discussion of Judicial Reform.

Visited U.S.A., Switzerland, Saudi Arabia, UAE, Nepal, Taiwan, Thailand, India and South Africa.





Mr. Justice Mirza Hussain Haider

Father's name : Late Mirza Ashrafuddin Haider

Mother's name : Late Amina Khaton

Date of birth : 01.03.1954

Obtained LL.B. (Hons) and LL.M from the University of Dhaka.

Enrolled as an Advocate of the District Court, the High Court Division and the Appellate Division of Bangladesh Supreme Court in the Year 1979, 1981 and 1999 respectively.

Elevated as Additional Judge of the High Court Division on 03.07.2001 and appointed, Judge of the same Division under Article 95 of the Constitution on 03.07.2003.

Participated in International Conferences, Symposium, Training Programmes held in Lucknow, India (2003), South Korea (2006), Kolkata, India (2007) and Manila, Philippines (2010).

Visited Australia, Bahrain, Bhutan, China, France, India, Malaysia, Nepal, the Philippines, Saudi Arabia, Singapore, South Korea, Thailand, United Kingdom, United States of America and Uzbekistan.



Mr. Justice Sharif Uddin Chaklader

Father's name : Late Shamsuddin Chaklader

Mother's name : Late Begum Saleha Chaklader

Date of birth : 20.01.1949

Obtained B.Sc., LL.B.

Enrolled as an Advocate of the District Court and the High Court Division Bangladesh Supreme Court on 01.11.1974 and 06.11.1976 respectively. Became Advocate-on-record in the Appellate Division of Supreme Court of Bangladesh on 09.06.1982.

Elevated as Additional Judge of the High Court Division on 29.07.2002 and appointed Judge of the same Division on 29.07.2004.

Participated in the International Conferences, Workshops and Training Programmes held in Nepal (2005), South Korea (2007).





Mr. Justice Md. Mizanur Rahman Bhuiyan

Father's name : Late Muzibur Rahman Bhuiyan

Mother's name : Late Altafunnessa Begum

Date of birth : 07.09.1950

Obtained B.A. (Hons), M.A. and LL.B. Enrolled as an Advocate of the High Court Division of Bangladesh Supreme Court on 07.07.1984.

Elevated as Additional Judge of the High Court Division on 29.07.2002 and appointed Judge of the same Division on 29.07.2004.



Mr. Justice Syed A.B. Mahmudul Huq

Father's name : Late Syed A.M Mustafizul Huq

Mother's name : Late Begum Syeda Mahmuda

Date of birth : 31.12.1950

Obtained B.A. and LL.B. Enrolled as an Advocate of the District Court and the High Court Division of Bangladesh Supreme Court in the year 1974 and 1978 respectively.

Elevated as Additional Judge of the High Court Division on 29.07.2002 and appointed Judge of the same Division on 29.07.2004.

Visited Saudi Arabia, India and Singapore.





Mr. Justice Tariq ul Hakim

Father's name : Late Justice Maksum-ul-Hakim

Mother's name : Nessima Hakim

Date of birth : 20.09.1953

Obtained M.Sc. from London University. Called to the Bar of England and Wales from the Hon'ble Society of Gray's Inn London.

Enrolled as an Advocate of the District Court and the High Court Division of Bangladesh Supreme Court on 09.03.1987 and 09.03.1989 respectively.

Elevated as Additional Judge of the High Court Division on 29.07.2002 and appointed Judge of the same Division on 29.07.2004.

Participated in International Seminars, Workshops and Law Conferences held at Jaipur, India, Geneva, Switzerland (2002) and Kathmandu, Nepal.



Madam Justice Salma Masud Chowdhury

Father's name : Mr. Justice Chowdhury A.T.M. Masud

Mother's name : Mrs. Aminun Nesa Khatun

Date of birth : 13.12.1957

Obtained LL.B (Hons) and LL.M.

Enrolled as an Advocate of the District Court, the High Court Division and the Appellate Division of Bangladesh Supreme Court on 22.08.1981, 21.09.1983 and 14.05.1996 respectively.

Elevated as Additional Judge of the High Court Division on 29.07.2002 and appointed as Judge of the same Division on 29.07.2004.

Participated in the "Trial Advocacy Program" held in Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia, Completed Legislative Drafting Course, conducted by the Commonwealth Secretariat. Presented papers on "Muslim Family Laws relating to Women in Bangladesh" at an International Women Lawyers' Conference held at Lahore, Pakistan and on "Drug abuse and remedial measures in Bangladesh- a national report" at 23rd FIDA convention held at Brussels, Belgium. Attended the conference on Women, at the end of the Women decade, held in Nairobi, Kenya, as a Government delegate. After becoming a judge, participated in several international conferences including workshops on Women and Islam, held in Kuala Lumpur, in Malaysia and at Jakarta, Cerabon and Yogyakarta, in Indonesia, along with the Islamic jurists of South East Asia. Participated at a regional conference on "Environmental Justice" held at Kathmandu, Nepal. Participated in International Association of Women Judges (IAWJ) Conference held in London, UK.

Member of the Board of Trustees and Executive Council of the National Heart Foundation of Bangladesh.





Mr. Justice A.F.M. Ali Asgar

Father's name : Late Maulana Ali Ahammad,
M.A 1st class first (Gold Medalist), 1927, D.U, B.C.S Retired as S.D.O in 1958.
Mother's name : Late Rafiqua Khatun
Date of birth : 01.01.1948

Obtained M.A. (Political Science), LL.B. and Diploma in Journalism from the University of Dhaka.

Enrolled as an Advocate of the District Court on 01.02.1971.

Enrolled as an Advocate of the Supreme Court of Bangladesh on 22.05.1974 (at that time there was no High Court Division).

Elevated as Additional Judge of the High Court Division on 27.04.2003 and appointed Judge of the same Division on 27.04.2005.

Participated Law Asia Conference at New Delhi, India (1992) as a counselor being the secretary of the Supreme Court Bar Association.

Visited UK, France, Ireland, Saudi Arabia, UAE, Bahrain, Singapore, India and Thailand.



Mr. Justice Farid Ahmed

Father's name : Late Sultan Ahmed
Mother's name : Late Sabera Begum
Date of birth : 03.01.1950

Obtained B.Com, LL.B. Enrolled as an Advocate of the District Court and the High Court Division of Bangladesh Supreme Court in the year 1980 and 1982 respectively.

Elevated as Additional Judge of the High Court Division on 27.04.2003 and appointed Judge of the same Division on 27.04.2005.





Mr. Justice Shamim Hasnain

Father's name : M. A. Basir

Mother's name : Zeenat Ara

Date of birth : 24.04.1950

Obtained B.A. (Hons), M.A., LL.B., MCL, Attorney-at-Law

Enrolled as an Advocate of the District Court and the High Court Division of Bangladesh Supreme Court on 30.05.1980 and 30.12.1987 respectively.

Elevated as Additional Judge of the High Court Division on 27.04.2003 and appointed Judge of the same Division on 27.04.2005.



Mr. Justice A.F.M Abdur Rahman

Father's name : Late Dr. Abdul Gaffer Khan. M.B (Cal)

Mother's name : Late Mosammat Mohsena Begum

Date of birth : 05.07.1951

Obtained LL.B. (Dhaka), LL.B. (Hons) London, LL.M. (California) USA and Barrister-at-Law of Lincoln's Inn., UK.

Enrolled as an Advocate of the District Court, the High Court Division and the Appellate Division of Bangladesh Supreme Court on 03.02.1979, 16.09.1982 and 14.01.2000 respectively.

Elevated as Additional Judge of the High Court Division on 27.04.2003 and appointed Judge of the same Division on 27.04.2005.

Participated in the international Seminar and Workshop held in UK, on "European Laws on Human Rights" organised by Inns of Court School of Law, London, UK, in the year 2001.

Author of a Handbook on the Privileges & daily life of the judges of the Bangladesh Supreme Court under the title "The Judge".

Author of few books on Practicing Islam, on Muslim Marriage & Divorce, on Law and Proceeding of recovering money of dishonored cheque, on mass education, Novel on Freedom Fighting and Poetry.

Visited India, Nepal, Malaysia, Singapore, Indonesia, Saudi Arabia (Makkah, Medina & Jeddah)





Mr. Justice Md. Abu Tariq

Father's name : Late Mr. M. A. Matin
Mother's name : Late Mrs. Anwara Begum
Date of birth : 11.09.1952

Obtained LL.B from Dhaka University and Ph.D. from World University, Benson, ARIZONA, U.S.A.

Enrolled as an Advocate of the District Court, the High Court Division and the Appellate Division of Bangladesh Supreme Court on 11.01.1977, 13.01.1979 and 02.01.1985 respectively.

Elevated as Additional Judge of the High Court Division on 27.04.2003 and appointed Judge of the same Division on 27.04.2005.

Visited Saudi Arabia, United Kingdom, United States of America, France, UAE, Malaysia, Singapore, Thailand and India.

Participated in the War of Liberation as "Freedom Fighter".



Madam Justice Zinat Ara

Father's name : Late H.M.R. Siddiqui
Mother's name : Late Begum Ayesha Siddiqui
Date of birth : 15.03.1953

Obtained B.Sc. and LL.B. Joined the Judicial Service as Munsif on 03.11.1978 and promoted as District and Sessions Judge on 15.09.1995.

Elevated as Additional Judge of the High Court Division on 27.04.2003 and appointed Judge of the same Division on 27.04.2005.

Participated in the International Seminars, Training Programmes, Certificate Course held at Harvard Law School, Cambridge, USA (1990), in Beijing and Shanghai, China (2001), USA, China, Argentina, Australia, Germany, India, Nepal, Pakistan, Panama, the Philippines, Taiwan, Sri Lanka and Thailand.

Visited Belgium, Iraq, Kuwait, Malaysia, Netherlands, Jordan, Syria, Singapore and U.K.





Mr. Justice Muhammad Abdul Hafiz

Father's name : Al-haj Muhammad Abdul Jabbar

Mother's name : Rabeya Khanam

Date of birth : 01.06.1957

Obtained LL.B. (Hons) and LL.M. from University of Dhaka.

Enrolled as an Advocate of the Dhaka District Court and the High Court Division of Bangladesh Supreme Court in the year 1982 and 1985 respectively.

Elevated as Additional Judge of the High Court Division on 27.04.2003 and appointed Judge of the same Division on 27.04.2005.

Participated in a Judicial Training Program in Korea.



Mr. Justice Syed Refaat Ahmed

Father's name : Late Barrister Syed Ishtiaq Ahmed

Mother's name : Dr. Sufia Ahmed

Date of birth : 28.12.1958

Obtained LL.B. (Hons), University of Dhaka, B.A. and M.A., Wadham College, University of Oxford, UK, M.A. in Law and Diplomacy and Ph.D. from Fletcher School of Law and Diplomacy, Tufts University, USA.

Enrolled as an Advocate of the District Court, the High Court Division and the Appellate Division of Bangladesh Supreme Court in 1984, 1986 and 2002 respectively.

Elevated as Additional Judge of the High Court Division on 27.04.2003 and appointed Judge of the same Division on 27.04.2005.

Has a number of publications to his credit and lectures as invited speaker extensively at home and abroad.

Has previously worked as a Lawyer in the City of London and with the UNHCR in Hong Kong and Washington, D.C.

Participated in International Workshops, Conventions, Study Tours and Courses held in UK, Germany, Malaysia, the Philippines, India, Italy, Singapore, Thailand and USA.

Visited USA, UK, the Netherlands, France, Monaco, Spain, Portugal, Germany, Switzerland, Italy, the Vatican, Turkey, Qatar, UAE, Pakistan, India, Thailand, Malaysia, Singapore, Macau, Hong Kong and the Philippines.





Mr. Justice Md. Miftah Uddin Choudhury

Father's name : Md. Abdul Ahad Choudhury

Mother's name : Rigia Begum Choudhury

Date of birth : 26.07.1955

Obtained LL.B. (Hons) and LL.M.

Enrolled as an Advocate of the District Court, the High Court Division and the Appellate Division of Bangladesh Supreme Court on 21.08.1981, 24.01.1984 and 30.10.2001 respectively.

Elevated as Additional Judge of the High Court Division on 27.08.2003 and appointed Judge of the same Division on 27.08.2005.

Participated in a Judicial Training Program in Korea (2006).

Visited U.K., India, Thailand, United Arab Emirates, South Korea.



Mr. Justice A.K.M. Asaduzzaman

Father's name : Late M. A. Samad

Mother's name : Majeda Khatun

Date of birth : 01.03.1959

Obtained LL.B. (Hons) and LL.M. from Rajshahi University.

Enrolled as an Advocate of the District Court, the High Court Division and the Appellate Division of Bangladesh Supreme Court on 05.09.1983, 05.09.1985 and 25.10.2001 respectively.

Elevated as Additional Judge of the High Court Division on 27.08.2003 and appointed Judge of the same Division on 27.08.2005.

Attended in the Commonwealth Secretariat South Asian Judges Regional Forum on "Economic and Financial Crime" in Sri Lanka at Kolombo from 13-15th May, 2011.

Visited India, Nepal, Bhutan, Srilanka, Singapore, China, Hongkong, Macao, Malaysia and Saudi Arabia.





Mr. Justice Md. Ashfaque Islam

Father's name : Justice A.K.M. Nurul Islam
Former Vice-President of Peoples Republic
of Bangladesh
Mother's name : Begum Jahanara Arjoo
A prolific poet of Bengali language and literature

Date of birth : 15.07.1959

Obtained LL.B. (Hons), LL.M. from University of Dhaka and F.I.C.P.S.(India).

Enrolled as an Advocate of the District Court and the High Court Division
of Bangladesh Supreme Court in 1983 and 1985 respectively.

Elevated as Additional Judge of the High Court Division on 27.08.2003
and appointed Judge of the same Division on 27.08.2005.

Participated in Judicial Development Programme held in South Korea in 2011 and 3rd South Asia Chief
Justices' Roundtable on Environmental Justice held in Colombo, Sri Lanka in August, 2014.

Visited USA, Canada, UK, China, France, Italy, India, Turkey, Switzerland, Austria, Belgium,
Netherlands, Czech Republic, Indonesia, Malaysia, Singapore, Thailand, Pakistan, Nepal, Bhutan, UAE
and Kingdom of Saudi Arabia.



Mr. Justice Zubayer Rahman Chowdhury

Father's name : Late Justice A.F.M. Abdur Rahman Chowdhury
Mother's name : Begum Sitara Chowdhury
Date of birth : 18.05.1961.

Obtained LL.B. (Hons), LL.M. (DU), LL.M. in International Law (UK).

Enrolled as an Advocate of the District Court and the High Court Division
of Bangladesh Supreme Court on 03.03.1985 and 17.05.1987
respectively.

Elevated as Additional Judge of the High Court Division on 27.08.2003
and appointed Judge of the same Division on 27.08.2005.

Participated in the International Conferences, Seminars, Training
Programmes and Courses held in Brussels, Belgium (1988), at Prince Edward University, Canada, (1990),
Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia in the years 2000, 2002, 2006, Quebec, Canada, (2001), Singapore, (2007) and
Nepal (2012).





Mr. Justice Shahidul Islam

Father's name : Late Alhaj Abul Hossain
Mother's name : Hamida Begum
Date of birth : 01.09.1948
Obtained B.Sc., LL.B.

Enrolled as an Advocate of the District Court, the High Court Division and the Appellate Division of Bangladesh Supreme Court on 28.12.1975, 16.09.1982 and 06.07.2000 respectively.

Elevated as Additional Judge of the High Court Division on 23.08.2004 and appointed Judge of the same Division on 23.08.2006.

Visited UK, Saudi Arabia, Bahrain and India.

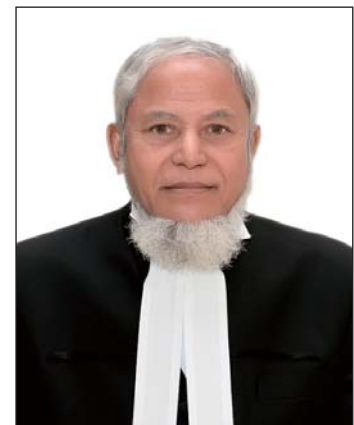


Mr. Justice Md. Abdul Hye

Father's name : Omar Ali Khan
Mother's name : Hazera Khatun
Date of birth : 01.02.1949
Obtained B.A., LL.B.

Joined the Judicial Service as Munsif on 29.12.1975 and promoted as District and Sessions Judge on 17.04.1993.

Elevated as Additional Judge of the High Court Division on 23.08.2004 and appointed Judge of the same Division on 23.08.2006.





Mr. Justice Quamrul Islam Siddique

Father's name : Late Moulvi Abdul Wahhab Siddiqui

Mother's name : Late Mrs. Badrunessa Siddiqui

Date of birth : 30.05.1950

Obtained B.A. (Hons), M.A. (Economics), LL.B.

Joined the Judicial Service as Munsif on 26.12.1975 and promoted as District and Sessions Judge on 22.04.1992.

Elevated as Additional Judge of the High Court Division on 23.08.2004 and appointed Judge of the same Division on 23.08.2006.

Participated in the International Seminars, Symposiums, Training Programmes, Workshops, Conferences and Courses held in the Hague, Netherlands, at UNO Head Quarters, New York (1982), the Royal Institute of Public Administration, London, U.K. (1996), Islamabad, Pakistan (1996), Geneva, Switzerland, Denmark and Sweden (2000), the University of Florida, USA (1997), the National Judicial College, University of Nevada, Reno, USA (2001), in ST. Petersburg, Russia (2001), Karachi, Pakistan (2004) and India (2010)

Visited Netherlands, Thailand, India, Pakistan, UK, Switzerland, USA, USSR, Denmark, Sweden, France etc.



Mr. Justice Md. Fazlur Rahman

Father's name : Late Mr. Rahim Baksha

Mother's name : Late Most. Fatema Begam

Date of birth : 01.02.1951

Obtained B.A. (Hons), M.A. (Eco.), LL.B. from University of Rajshahi and Diploma in Human Rights from Lund University, Sweden.

Joined the Judicial Service as Munsif on 18.11.1978 and promoted as District and Sessions Judge on 11.10.1995.

Elevated as Additional Judge of the High Court Division on 23.08.2004 and appointed Judge of the same Division on 23.08.2006.

Participated in the International Training Courses, Workshops, Study Tours and Seminars held in Zimbabwe, UK, USA, Denmark and Finland.





Mr. Justice Moyeenul Islam Chowdhury

Father's name : Late Mr. Abdul Fattah Chowdhury

Mother's name : Mrs. Rownak-Ara-Begum

Date of birth : 09.01.1953

Obtained B.A. (Hons), MA., LL.B. Joined the Judicial Service as Assistant Judge on 17.03.1982 and promoted as District and Session Judge on 01.03.1998.

Elevated as Additional Judge of the High Court Division on 23.08.2004 and appointed Judge of the same Division on 23.08.2006

Participated in International Seminars, Symposia, Workshops in Australia and Thailand and sharing of views and experiences with Canadian Judges in Ottawa, American Judges in New York, Malaysian Judges in Kuala Lumpur and Filipino Judges in Manila.

Visited India and Saudi Arabia.



Mr. Justice Md. Emdadul Huq

Father's name : Late Sajjad Ahmed

Mother's name : Late Mst. Monwara Begum

Date of birth : 01.10.1953

Obtained B.Jur. (Hons), M.Jur. from Rajshahi University. Joined the Judicial Service as Munsif on 20.11.1978 and promoted as District and Sessions Judge in November, 1995.

Elevated as Additional Judge of the High Court Division on 23.08.2004 and appointed Judge of the same Division on 23.08.2006.

Participated in the International Training Courses, Workshops and Seminars held in Zimbabwe, Canberra and Sydney, Australia etc.

Visited India, Malaysia, Thailand, the Philippines, Singapore and various countries of Europe.





Mr. Justice Md. Rais Uddin

Father's name : Late Md. Afsar Uddin

Mother's name : Mrs. Jobeda Khatun

Date of birth : 30.06.1956

Obtained B.Sc. and LL.B.

Enrolled as Advocate in the District Court and the High Court Division of Bangladesh Supreme Court on 22.08.1981 and 03.11.1983 respectively.

Elevated as Additional Judge of the High Court Division on 23.08.2004 and appointed Judge of the same Division on 23.08.2006.



Mr. Justice Md. Emdadul Haque Azad

Father's name : Late Advocate Abul Kalam Azad

Mother's name : Late Jainab Azad

Date of birth : 16.10.1956

Obtained LL.B. (Hons) from Rajshahi University.

Enrolled as an Advocate of the Rajshahi District Court, the High Court Division and the Appellate Division of Bangladesh Supreme Court on 11.03.1985, 13.04.1987 and 27.02.2001 respectively.

Elevated as Additional Judge of the High Court Division on 23.08.2004 and appointed Judge of the same Division on 23.08.2006.





Mr. Justice Md. Ataur Rahman Khan

Father's name : Late Mr. Abdul Gaffar Khan

Mother's name : Mrs. Amena Khanam

Date of birth : 01.12.1957

Obtained M.A., LL.B. Enrolled as an Advocate of the District Court, the High Court Division and the Appellate Division of Bangladesh Supreme Court on 05.03.1984, 27.12.1989 and 06.06.1999 respectively.

Elevated as Additional Judge of the High Court Division on 23.08.2004 and appointed Judge of the same Division on 23.08.2006.

Participated in the SAARC Law Conference, Delhi, India, 1994.

Visited India, Saudi Arabia, Yemen, U.K and Thailand.



Mr. Justice Syed Md. Ziaul Karim

Father's name : Late Syed Abdul Malek

Mother's name : Late Anowara Begum

Date of birth : 12.12.1957

Obtained B.Sc. (Hons) Chemistry, LL.B., LL.M. and Ph.D.

Enrolled as an Advocate in the District Court, the High Court Division and the Appellate Division of Bangladesh Supreme Court on 18.03.1986, 18.04.1988 and 28.11.1996 respectively.

Elevated as Additional Judge of the High Court Division on 23.08.2004 and appointed Judge of the same Division on 23.08.2006.

Participated in the SAARC Lawyer's Conference held in Sri Lanka in the year 1998.

Participated in South Asian Judges Regional Forum on Economic and Financial Crime held at Colombo, Sri Lanka, 13-15 May, 2011.

Visited Bhutan, India, Nepal, Sri Lanka, Thailand, Indonesia, Hong Kong, China, Macao, Singapore, Saudi Arabia, Malaysia, Myanmar and Canada.





Mr. Justice Md. Rezaul Haque

Father's name : Late Md. Tazimul Hossain
Mother's name : Mrs. Umme Kulsum Hossain
Date of birth : 24.04.1960

Obtained M.A, LL.B. Enrolled as an Advocate of the District Court and High Court Division of Bangladesh Supreme Court on 08.04.1988 and 21.06.1990 respectively.

Elevated as Additional Judge of the High Court Division on 23.08.2004 and appointed Judge of the same Division on 23.08.2006.

Visited India, Nepal and Thailand.



Mr. Justice Sheikh Abdul Awal

Father's name : Late Sheikh Yousuff Ali
Mother's name : Late Saleha Begum
Date of birth : 04.06.1960

Obtained M.A., M.S.S., LL.B. from University of Dhaka.

Enrolled as an Advocate of the District Court and the High Court Division of Bangladesh Supreme Court on 30.10.1986 and 26.02.1989 respectively.

Elevated as Additional Judge of the High Court Division on 23.08.2004 and appointed Judge of the same Division on 23.08.2006.

Visited India, Pakistan, Singapore, Thailand, Malaysia and Indonesia.





Mr. Justice S.M. Emdadul Hoque

Father's name : Late Alhaj Mohammad Moslem Uddin Sarder

Mother's name : Late Zobayda Akter

Date of birth : 07.11.1963

Obtained LL.B (Hons), LL.M. from Rajshahi University.

Enrolled as an Advocate of the District Court and the High Court Division of Bangladesh Supreme Court on 07.10.1990 and 26.11.1992 respectively.

Elevated as Additional Judge of the High Court Division on 23.08.2004 and appointed Judge of the same Division on 23.08.2006.

Visited India and KSA.



Mr. Justice Mamnoon Rahman

Father's name : Late Advocate Rezaur Rahman

Mother's name : Late Afsari Rahman

Date of birth : 09.12.1965

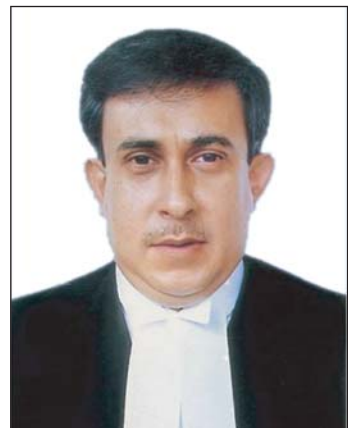
Obtained LL.B. (Hons) and LL.M. from the University of Dhaka.

Enrolled as an Advocate of the District Court, the High Court Division and the Appellate Division of Bangladesh Supreme Court on 26.11.1989, 29.05.1990 and 25.10.2001 respectively.

Elevated as an Additional Judge of the High Court Division on 23.08.2004 and appointed Judge of the same Division on 23.08.2006.

Participated in the International Conferences, Seminars and Study Session held in Strasbourg, France (1990), New Delhi, India (1997), Kolkata, India (2007), and London, UK (2009).

Visited Nepal, Pakistan, Malaysia, Singapore, Germany, Thailand, Indonesia, USA, UK, India, France and Canada.



Madam Justice Farah Mahbub

Father's name : Mahbubur Rahman

Mother's name : Mrs. Feroja Mahbub

Date of birth : 27.05.1966

Obtained LL.B. (Hons) and LL.M. from University of Dhaka.

Enrolled as an Advocate of the District Court, the High Court Division and the Appellate Division of Bangladesh Supreme Court on 15.09.1992, 09.04.1994 and 15.05.2002 respectively.

Elevated as Additional Judge of the High Court Division on 23.08.2004 and appointed Judge of the same Division on 23.08.2006.

Visited India, Pakistan, Thailand, Malaysia, Dubai, Germany and Saudi Arabia.



Mr. Justice Md. Abdur Razzaque

Father's name : Late Meah Ahmed Ali Shah

Mother's name : Late Rezia Khatun

Date of birth : 01.09.1947

Obtained B.A. (Hons) in Political Science, M.A. and LL.B. degree.

Enrolled as an Advocate of the District Court and the High Court Division of Bangladesh Supreme Court in the year 1971 and 2004 respectively.

Joined the Judicial Service as Munsif on 08.11.1971 and promoted as District and Sessions Judge on 24.09.1988.

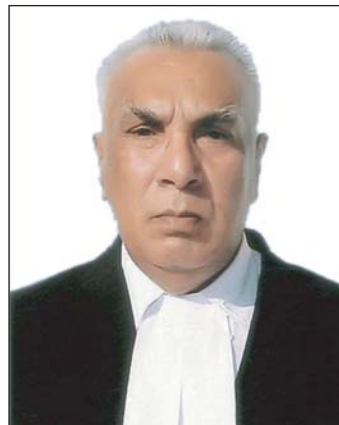
Worked as the Solicitor in the Ministry of Law, Justice and Parliamentary Affairs prior to elevation.

Elevated as Additional Judge of the High Court Division on 22.02.2001. Took oath as Judge of the High Court Division on 25.03.2009.

Participated in training on International Law in Bangkok, Thailand held under the auspices of UNICEF and ESCAP.

Attended SAARC Labour Court Judges conference held in Kathmandu, Nepal.

Visited India, Nepal and Thailand.



Mr. Justice Md. Nizamul Huq

Father's name : Nurul Huq

Mother's name : Asia Khatun

Date of birth : 15.03.1950

Obtained B.Sc. (Hons), M.Sc. and LL.B.

Enrolled as an Advocate of the District Court, the High Court Division and the Appellate Division of Bangladesh Supreme Court on 11.01.1977, 13.01.1979 and in 1999 respectively.

Elevated as Additional Judge of the High Court Division on 03.07.2001 and appointed Judge of the same Division on 25.03.2009.

Appointed Chairman of the International Crimes Tribunal, Bangladesh, Dhaka on 25.03.2010, and worked there till 11.12.2012.

As a Nuffield fellow participated in the training programs held in IALS London University on Preventive Detention Law in 1993 and also placed a research paper on the comparative study of preventive detention Laws in Bangladesh, India, Pakistan, Sri Lanka, U.K and South Africa.

Also attended training program in the Hague, Netherlands on higher studies of International Laws in 1994.

Attended Malaysia trial court as an International observer 8 (eight) times.

Attended seminar and workshop in India, Sri Lanka, Thailand, Nepal in different forums on refugee law, minority rights, preventive detention law, human rights including family child and labour rights.

Visited Singapore, France, Belgium, Luxemburg, Germany.

Visited Cambodia to meet Judges and Prosecutors of Extra Ordinary Criminal Court of Cambodia (ECCC) in 2011.

Visited the Hague, Netherlands to met Judges and Prosecutors of International Criminal Tribunal of Yugoslavia (ICTY), International Criminal Court (ICC) and Lebanon Tribunal in 2011.

Was elected General Secretary of Salimullah Muslim Hall Chatra Sangshad University of Dhaka in 1971-1972 session.



Mr. Justice Mohammad Bazlur Rahman

Father's name : Late Md. Alhaj Younus Biswas

Mother's name : Late Badenur Nesa

Date of birth : 12.04.1955

Obtained B.Jur. (Hons), M.Jur. and M.A. from Rajshahi University.

Enrolled as an Advocate of the District Court and the High Court Division of Bangladesh Supreme Court on 26.09.1984 and 08.07.1987 respectively.

Elevated as Additional Judge of the High Court Division on 03.07.2001 and appointed Judge of the same Division on 10.05.2009.



Mr. Justice A.K.M. Abdul Hakim

Father's name : Late Al-Haj Abdul Hamid

Mother's name : Late Roushan-Ara-Begum

Date of birth : 19.12.1954

Obtained LL.B. (Hons) and LL.M. from University of Dhaka.

Enrolled as an Advocate in the District Court, the High Court Division and the Appellate Division of Bangladesh Supreme Court on 05.04.1979, 27.08.1981 and 06.06.1999 respectively.

Elevated as Additional Judge of the High Court Division on 16.11.2008 and appointed Judge of the same Division on 11.11.2010.



Mr. Justice Borhanuddin

Father's name : Late Advocate Abdus Sabur

Mother's name : Late Momtaz Sabur

Date of birth : 28.02.1957

Obtained LL.B. from the University of Chittagong.

Enrolled as an Advocate of the District Court, the High Court Division and the Appellate Division of Bangladesh Supreme Court on 03.03.1985, 16.06.1988 and 27.11.2002 respectively.

Elevated as Additional Judge of the High Court Division on 16.11.2008 and appointed Judge of the same Division on 11.11.2010.

Visited India, China, Kingdom of Thailand, Singapore, Malaysia and Saudi Arabia.





Mr. Justice M. Moazzam Husain

Father's name : Late Mohammad Afzal Husain

Mother's name : Late Begum Assia Afzal Shelley

Date of birth : 01.02.1951

Obtained M.A. and LL.B.

Enrolled as an Advocate of the District Court, the High Court Division and the Appellate Division of Bangladesh Supreme Court in the year 1977, 1982 and 2001 respectively.

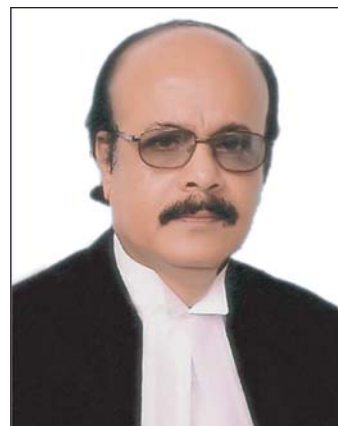
Elevated as Additional Judge of the High Court Division on 30.06.2009 and appointed Judge of the same Division on 06.06.2011.

Participated in the International Training Programme held in the Institute of Advanced Legal Studies (IALS), University of London, UK (1994).

Regularly contributed articles on Law and legal issues to The Daily Star, an English daily.

Worked as a Resource Person in the Bar Vocational Course conducted by the Bangladesh Bar Council.

Visited India, UK, France, Netherlands and Belgium.



Mr. Justice Soumendra Sarker

Father's name : Late Mr. Sitanath Sarker

Mother's name : Late Mrs. Parimal Sarker

Date of birth : 31.10.1953

Obtained Bachelor of Jurisprudence (Honours) and Master of Jurisprudence.

Joined the Judicial Service as Munsif on 06.11.1978 and promoted as District and Sessions Judge on 20.11.1995.

Elevated as Additional Judge of the High Court Division on 30.06.2009 and appointed Judge of the same Division on 06.06.2011.

Visited India, Bhutan, Thailand and United Kingdom.



Mr. Justice Abu Bakar Siddiquee

Father's name : Late Abdul Gofur Mollah

Mother's name : Late Noor Zahan Begum

Date of birth : 29.07.1954

Obtained B.Sc. and LL.B. from Rajshahi University.

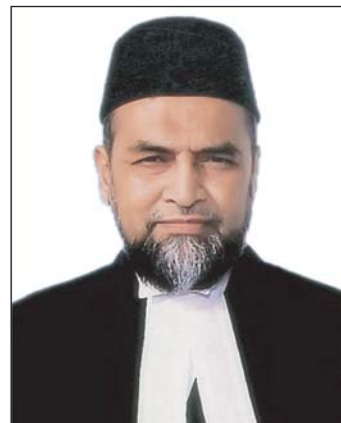
Enrolled as an Advocate of the Kushtia Bar Association in the year 1979.

Joined the Judicial Service as Munsif on 23.04.1980 and promoted as District and Sessions Judge on 07.05.1997.

Elevated as Additional Judge of the High Court Division on 30.06.2009 and appointed Judge of the same Division on 06.06.2011.

Participated in a course titled "Intellectual Property Right" organized by Japan International Co-operation Agency, in Tokyo, Japan. Participated in a seminar titled as "Access to Justice" organized by Judicial Studies Board in Warwick University, England. Participated in a Study Tour in respect of "Alternative Dispute Resolution" (ADR) organized by the legal and Judicial capacity Building Project in California, Washington and England. Participated in a roundtable conference titled as Asia-Pacific Judicial Reform Forum-2009, in Singapore.

Visited Macca and Madina for performing Hajj.



Mr. Justice Md. Nuruzzaman

Father's name : Late Hazi Md. Bazlur Rahman

Mother's name : Late Alhaj Amena Begum

Date of birth : 01.07.1956

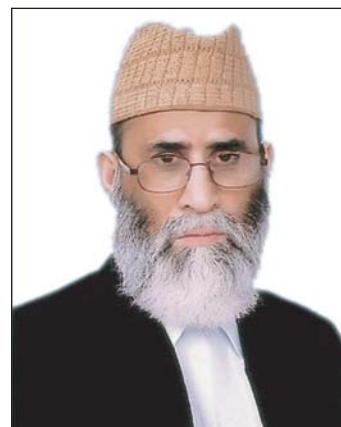
Obtained M.S.S. and LL.B. Enrolled as an Advocate of the District Court and the High Court Division of Bangladesh Supreme Court on 04.09.1983 and 07.01.1987 respectively.

Elevated as Additional Judge of the High Court Division on 30.06.2009 and appointed Judge of the same Division on 06.06.2011.

Participated in the Liberation War of Bangladesh 1971 as freedom fighter and liberated many places of the then Sunamgonj, Netrokona and Kishoregonj Sub Division from the occupation of the Pakistan army.

Participated in Anti corruption Laws seminar held in Hong Kong, 2011.

Visited India, Saudi Arabia, Hong Kong, Malaysia and Thailand.





Mr. Justice Md. Moinul Islam Chowdhury

Father's name : Late Alhaj Nurul Islam Chowdhury

Mother's name : Late Alhaj Jahanara Chowdhury

Date of birth : 07.04.1957

Obtained B.A. (Hons), M.A. (Philosophy), LL.B. from the University of Dhaka and LL.B. (Hons) from Essex, UK, and Barrister-at-Law from the Hon'ble Society of Lincoln's Inn, London, UK.

Enrolled as an Advocate of the District Court, the High Court Division and the Appellate Division of Bangladesh Supreme Court in the year 1984, 1986 and 2002 respectively.

Elevated as Additional Judge of the High Court Division on 30.06.2009 and appointed Judge of the same Division on 06.06.2011.

Appointed as the Member of the Bangladesh Judicial Service Commission on 04. 09. 2013 by the Right Honorable President of the People's Republic of Bangladesh.

Visited India, France and United Kingdom and Middle East Countries.



Mr. Justice Obaidul Hassan

Father's name : Dr. Akhlaqul Hossain Ahmed

Mother's name : Begum Hosneara Hossain

Date of birth : 11.01.1959

Obtained B.S.S. (Hons), M.S.S. (Economics) and LL.B. from University of Dhaka.

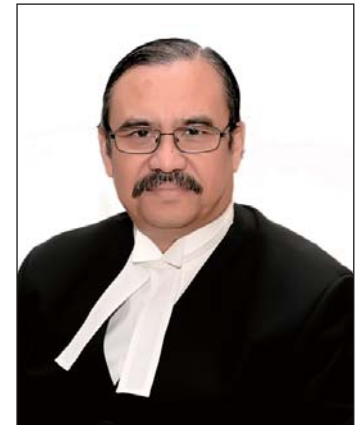
Enrolled as an Advocate of the District Court, the High Court Division and the Appellate Division of Bangladesh Supreme Court on 18.03.1986, 18.10.1988 and 15.08.2005 respectively.

Elevated as Additional Judge of the High Court Division on 30.06.2009 and appointed Judge of the same division on 06.06.2011.

Presently working as Chairman International Crimes Tribunal-2 since 13.12.2012.

Participated in an international conference held in Hong Kong (1991).

Visited China, India, Pakistan, Nepal, Malaysia, Singapore, Thailand and Saudi Arabia.



Mr. Justice M. Enayetur Rahim

Father's name : M. Abdur Rahim

Mother's name : Mrs. Nazma Rahim

Date of birth : 11.08.1960

Obtained M. A. (Mass Communication and Journalism) and LL.B. from Dhaka University.

Enrolled as an Advocate of the District Court, the High Court Division and the Appellate Division of Bangladesh Supreme Court on 30.10.1986, 02.01.1989 and 15.05.2002 respectively.

Appointed as Additional Attorney General for Bangladesh (January, 2009).

Elevated as Additional Judge of the High Court Division on 30.06.2009 and appointed Judge of the same Division on 06.06.2011.

Presently working as the Chairman of International Crimes Tribunal-1 (Since 24.02.2014).

Elected as the Secretary of Bangladesh Supreme Court Bar Association (2005-2006) and Member of Bangladesh Bar Council from General Seat (2008). Served as a Member of Board of Governors and Managing Committee of Bangladesh Open University and Dhaka Shishu (Child) Hospital.

Participated in the International Seminars held in Hong Kong (2006), Cairo, Egypt (2009) and Manila, Philippines (2013).

Visited India, Nepal, Malaysia, Singapore, Egypt and Saudi Arabia.



Madam Justice Naima Haider

Father's name : Late Justice Badrul Haider Chowdhury,
Former Chief Justice of Bangladesh

Mother's name : Mrs. Anwara Haider

Date of birth : 19.03.1962

Obtained LL.B. (Hons), LL.M. from University of Dhaka, LL.M. from Columbia University, New York, USA.

Obtained diplomas in International Cooperation in Criminal Matters, from Christ Church College, Oxford University, in Alternative Dispute Resolution from the University of Berkeley, California, USA and attended Commonwealth Lawyer's course under the Institute of Advanced Legal Studies, University of London.

Enrolled as an Advocate of the District Court, the High Court Division and the Appellate Division of Bangladesh Supreme Court in the year 1989, 1993 and 2004 respectively.

Elevated as Additional Judge of the High Court Division on 30.06.2009 and appointed Judge of the same Division on 06.06.2011.

Participated in the International Seminars, Workshops and law conferences held in Bangkok, Thailand, San Remo, Italy (2000), Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia (2005) & (2006), Islamabad, Pakistan (2004), Bangalore, India (1996), Harvard University, USA (1992), Queens University Belfast, Ireland (2000). Attended the International Women Judges' Conference held in Seoul, Korea (2010) and Judicial Development Programme, Korea (2010) and Women and Justice Conference, New Delhi (2011).

Visited USA, UK, France, Germany, Italy, Switzerland, Saudi Arabia, The Netherlands, Belgium, Portugal, Austria, Poland, Turkey, China, Singapore, Thailand, South Korea, Malaysia, India, Pakistan, Nepal and Sri Lanka.





Mr. Justice Md. Rezaul Hasan (M.R. Hasan)

Father's name : Late Abul Kalam Azad (Advocate)

Mother's name : Hosnara Begum

Date of birth : 17.12.1962

Obtained LL.B. (Hons) and LL.M. (7th batch) from the University of Dhaka.

Enrolled as an Advocate of the District Court, the High Court Division and the Appellate Division of Bangladesh Supreme Court on 03.03.1985, 17.06.1989 and 21.07.2004 respectively.

Elevated as Additional Judge of the High Court Division on 30.06.2009 and appointed Judge of the same Division on 06.06.2011.

Published a book titled "Index of Bangladesh Laws"; 1st edition 1992 and 2nd edition in 2004, with a foreword written by Hon'ble Mr. Justice Mustafa Kamal, the former Hon'ble Chief Justice of Bangladesh and 3rd edition in 2014. Copies of these books are preserved in the Law Libraries of US Congress, Columbia University Law School, Harvard Law School, Cornell University, University of Chicago, University of Iowa, University of Pennsylvania, Yale University and Alibris, Emeryville, USA. (Source-Google search)

Visited Washington DC and the U.S. Supreme Court (twice), State of New York, State of New Jersey and India (visited High Courts at Mumbai and Calcutta and also the Supreme Court of India).

He has also acted as a resource person for World Bank Group (2009) and was a Short Term Consultant of World Bank, Dhaka Office (2003).

He is a life member of Chittagong Children Hospital.

He has contributed many articles in the journal sections of the law reporters, from 1990 onward.



Mr. Justice Md. Faruque (M. Faruque)

Father's name : Late Mafiz Uddin

Mother's name : Late Urchander Nessa

Date of birth : 01.01.1953

Obtained B.A.(Hons), M.A. and LL.B. from University of Dhaka.

Enrolled as an Advocate of the District Court, the High Court Division and the Appellate Division of Bangladesh Supreme Court on 03.02.1979, 04.06.1982 and 27.11.2002 respectively.

Elevated as Additional Judge of the High Court Division on 18.04.2010 and appointed as Judge of the same Division on 15.04.2012.

Participated in the Liberation War of Bangladesh in 1971 as Freedom Fighter.

Participated in the International Seminars held in Germany, France, China and Sri Lanka.

Visited Saudi Arabia and performed the "Haj, 2011".



Mr. Justice Md. Shawkat Hossain

Father's name : Late Abdus Subhan

Mother's name : Late Sahida Begum

Date of birth : 10.01.1953

Obtained B.A. (Hons), M.A. and LL.B.

Joined the Judicial Service as Munsif on 04.12.1981 and promoted as District and Sessions Judge in 1998.

Elevated as Additional Judge of the High Court Division on 18.04.2010 and appointed Judge of the same Division on 15.04.2012.

Visited London, Scotland, Indonesia and Australia.



Mr. Justice F.R.M. Nazmul Ahasan

Father's name : Late Md. Anwar Hossain

Mother's name : Mrs. Jahanara Begum

Date of birth : 15.02.1955

Obtained B.A. (Hons), M.A. and LL.B.

Enrolled as an Advocate of the District Court, the High Court Division and the Appellate Division of Bangladesh Supreme Court on 18.03.1986, 22.01.1994 and 13.12.2009 respectively.

Elevated as Additional Judge of the High Court Division on 18.04.2010 and appointed judge of the same division on 15.04.2012.

Participated in the International Seminars held in India (2007) and Vietnam (2009).

Visited Russia, Vietnam and India.



Madam Justice Krishna Debnath

Father's name : Late Sree Dinesh Chandra Debnath

Mother's name : Sreemoti Benu Debnath

Date of birth : 10.10.1955

Obtained B.Jur (Hons) and M.Jur from the University of Rajshahi.

Joined the Judicial Service as Munsif on 08.12.1981 and promoted as District and Sessions Judge on 01.11.1998.

Elevated as Additional Judge of the High Court Division on 18.04.2010 and appointed Judge of the same Division on 15.04.2012.

Attended a certificate course at Harvard Law School, USA in 1990. Participated in the conference of the International Women Judges Association, Canada in 1996. Participated in the conference of the National Women Judges Association of U.S.A. in 2012.



Mr. Justice A.N.M. Bashir Ullah

Father's name : Late Al-haj Md. A. Majid Howlader

Mother's name : Most. Jamila Khatun

Date of birth : 31.03.1956

Obtained LL.B. (Hons) and LL.M. from University of Dhaka.

Joined the Judicial Service as Munsif on 01.12.1981 and promoted as District and Sessions Judge on 21.10.1997.

Elevated as Additional Judge of the High Court Division on 18.04.2010 and appointed Judge of the same Division on 15.04.2012.



Mr. Justice Abdur Rob

Father's name : Late Din Mohammad Mia

Mother's name : Mst. Safia Khatun

Date of birth : 10.09.1958

Obtained B.A. (Hons), M.A. in Political Science and LL.B. from University of Chittagong.

Enrolled as an Advocate of the District Court, the High Court Division and the Appellate Division of Bangladesh Supreme Court in 1987, 1990 and 2002 respectively.

Elevated as Additional Judge of the High Court Division on 18.04.2010 and appointed Judge of the same Division on 15.04.2012.



Mr. Justice Quazi Reza-ul Hoque

Father's name : Late Quazi Azizul Haque

Mother's name : Late Fazilatunnessa Chowdhury

Date of birth : 28.11.1958

Obtained LL.B. (Hons), LL.M. from the University of Dhaka, LL.M. in International Human Rights Law from Essex University, UK, MBA from American International University, USA and Ph.D. from Nottingham Trent University.

Enrolled as an Advocate of the District Court and the High Court Division of Bangladesh Supreme Court on 06.10.1985 and 06.04.1989 respectively.

Elevated as Additional Judge of the High Court Division on 18.04.2010 and appointed Judge of the same Division on 15.04.2012.

Has a number of publications to his credit.





Mr. Justice Md. Abu Zafor Siddique

Father's name : Late Dr. Kawsher Uddin Ahamed

Mother's name : Late Mrs. Majida Khatun

Date of birth : 02.01.1959

Obtained LL.B. (Hon's) and LL.M (R.U)

Enrolled as an Advocate of the District Court and the High Court Division of Bangladesh Supreme Court in 1985 and 1998 respectively.

Elevated as Additional Judge of the High Court Division on 18.04.2010 and appointed Judge of the same Division on 15.04.2012.

Participated in the Judicial Development Programme in Seoul, South Korea, (2010).

Visited India, South Korea, Malaysia, Thailand, Singapore, Sri Lanka, Maldives, Nepal and Bhutan.



Mr. Justice A.K.M. Zahirul Hoque

Father's name : Late Alhaj Abdur Rashid Howlader

Mother's name : Late Mrs. Safura Khatun

Date of birth : 31.01.1959

Obtained B.Sc. and LL.B.

Enrolled as an Advocate of the District Court, the High Court Division and the Appellate Division of Bangladesh Supreme Court on 07.10.1984, 11.07.1990 and 27.12.2002 respectively.

Elevated as an Additional Judge of the High Court Division on 18.04.2010 and confirmed as a Judge of the same Division on 15.04.2012.

Performed Holy Hajj in 2013 at Makkah and Madina of Saudi Arabia.

Participated in the International Criminal Justice Conference at Sydney on 7-9 September, 2011, organized by Australian Institute of Judicial Administration (AIJA); and also in the International Criminal Justice Conference held on 23-25 August, 2012 at Brisbane, Australia organized by AIJA.

Visited: India (Thrice) and Rockhampton, Australia.





Mr. Justice Jahangir Hossain

Father's name : Late Md. Abdul Latif
Mother's name : Late Ms. Masuda Khatun
Date of birth : 31.12.1959

Obtained M. Com. and LL.B.

Enrolled as an Advocate of the District Court and the High Court Division of Bangladesh Supreme Court on 31.10.1986 and 31.12.1991 respectively.

Elevated as Additional Judge of the High Court Division on 18.04.2010 and appointed Judge of the same Division on 15.04.2012.

Participated in SAARC Law Conference in Delhi (1995).

Visited Australia, UK, Singapore, Nepal, Thailand, Sri Lanka, India, Malaysia, Bhutan, Maldives and Saudi Arabia.



Mr. Justice Sheikh Md. Zakir Hossain

Father's name : Late Kanchan Sheikh
Mother's name : Most. Noorjahan Begum
Date of birth : 02.03.1962

Obtained LL.B. from University of Dhaka.

Enrolled as an Advocate of the District Court and the High Court Division of Bangladesh Supreme Court on 05.10.1988 and 17.07.1993 respectively.

Elevated as Additional Judge of the High Court Division on 18.04.2010 and appointed Judge of the same Division on 15.04.2012.

Visited India.





Mr. Justice Md. Habibul Gani

Father's name : Alhaj Jahurul Huq Chowdhury
Mother's name : Late Julekha Begum
Date of birth : 31.05.1962



Obtained M.S.S. and LL.B. from University of Chittagong.

Enrolled as an Advocate of the District Court and the High Court Division of Bangladesh Supreme Court on 03.04.1989 and 11.04.1992 respectively.

Elevated as Additional Judge of the High Court Division on 18.04.2010 and appointed Judge of the same Division on 15.04.2012.

Participated in the International Seminars, Symposiums and Workshops on Law and Justice organized by World Peace Forum.

Visited Canada, Japan, Korea, China, Hong Kong, India, Malaysia, Singapore, Nepal, Bhutan, U.A.E. and Saudi Arabia.

Mr. Justice Gobinda Chandra Tagore

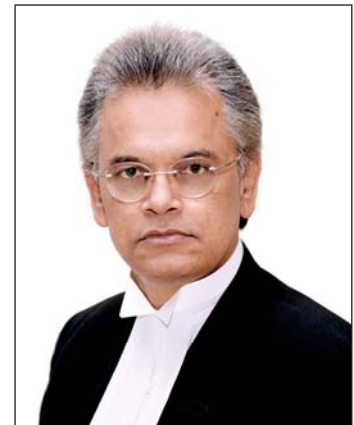
Father's name : Late Gurubar Tagore
Mother's name : Madhumala Tagore
Date of birth : 15.05.1963

Obtained M.A. in Mass Communication & Journalism and LL.B. from University of Dhaka.

Enrolled as an Advocate of the District Court, the High Court Division and the Appellate Division of Bangladesh Supreme Court on 30.04.1994, 29.09.1996 and 13.12.2009 respectively.

Elevated as Additional Judge of the High Court Division on 18.04.2010 and appointed Judge of the same Division on 15.04.2012.

Visited the then Union of Soviet Socialist Republic (USSR) in 1989.





Mr. Justice Sheikh Hassan Arif

Father's name : Advocate Faizur Rahman

Mother's name : Hosne Ara Begum

Date of birth : 20.04.1967

Obtained LL.B. and M.S.S. from University of Chittagong; LL.B. (Hons) from University of Wolverhampton, UK; Postgraduate Diploma in Professional and Legal Skills from the ICSL, City University, London, UK and Barrister-at-Law from the Hon'ble Society of Lincoln's Inn, London, UK.

Enrolled as an Advocate of the District Court and the High Court Division of Bangladesh Supreme Court on 12.10.1995 and 18.01.1998 respectively.

Elevated as Additional Judge of the High Court Division of the Supreme Court of Bangladesh on 18.04.2010 and appointed as Judge of the same Division on 15.04.2012.

Participated in SAARC Law Conference, Dhaka in 1996, Bangladesh Human Rights Convention (2005) held in London, UK, AIJA 'Child Protection Conference' (5-7 May, 2011), Brisbane, Australia and 2nd International Summit of High Courts (20-22 November, 2013), Istanbul, Turkey.

Visited Switzerland, UAE, India and Thailand.



Mr. Justice J.B.M. Hassan

Father's name : Late A.F.M. Shamsuddin

Mother's name : Late Nur Mohal Begum

Date of birth : 10.01.1968

Obtained LL.B. (Hons) and LL.M. from University of Rajshahi.

Enrolled as an Advocate of the District Court, the High Court Division and the Appellate Division of Bangladesh Supreme Court on 10.05.1992, 22.01.1994 and 21.07.2004 respectively.

Elevated as Additional Judge of the High Court Division on 18.04.2010 and appointed Judge of the same Division on 15.04.2012.

Participated in the International Workshop held in Bangkok, Thailand.





Mr. Justice Md. Ruhul Quddus

Father's name : Late A.F.M. Azizur Rahman

Mother's name : Late Rahela Khatun

Date of birth : 07.12.1962

Obtained LL.B. and M.S.S. from University of Rajshahi.

Enrolled as an Advocate of the District Court, the High Court Division and the Appellate Division of Bangladesh Supreme Court on 19.04.1993, 29.09.1994 and 15.01.2009 respectively.

Elevated as Additional Judge of the High Court Division on 04.11.2010 and appointed Judge of the same Division on 15.10.2012.

Participated in international conference, training and various programs on Human Rights, Public Interest Litigation and Police reform held in India, Nepal and USA.

Visited India, Nepal, Ukraine and USA.



Mr. Justice Md. Khasruzzaman

Father's name : Md. Shamsul Haque

Mother's name : Saria Begum

Date of birth : 28.10.1968

Obtained LL.B. (Hons) and LL.M.

Enrolled as an Advocate of the District Court and the High Court Division of Bangladesh Supreme Court on 16.08.1994 and 29.09.1996 respectively.

Elevated as Additional Judge of the High Court Division on 04.11.2010 and appointed Judge of the same Division on 15.10.2012.

Participated in the Training Programme on "Mutual Legal Assistance" Conducted by US Department of Justice.

Visited India and Malaysia.



Mr. Justice Farid Ahmed

Father's name : Late Md. Mahar Ali
Mother's name : Late Bana Bibi
Date of birth : 01.01.1960

Obtained B.A. and LL.B. from the University of Dhaka.

Enrolled as an Advocate of the District Court, the High Court Division and Appellate Division of Bangladesh Supreme Court on 17.10.1985, 06.10.1988 and 08.11.2006 respectively.

Elevated as Additional Judge of the High Court Division on 04.11.2010 and appointed Judge of the same Division on 15.10.2012.

Participated Commonwealth Young Lawyers Course (1993) held in UK and Regional Consultation held in Pakistan (2008).



Mr. Justice Md. Nazrul Islam Talukder

Father's name : Late Sajibuddin Talukder
Mother's name : Late Sahidan Bibi
Date of birth : 01.12.1964

Obtained LL.B. (Hons) and LL.M.

Enrolled as an Advocate of the District Court, the High Court Division and the Appellate Division of Bangladesh Supreme Court on 16.10.1991, 21.08.1993 and 12.05.2008 respectively.

Elevated as Additional Judge of the High Court Division on 04.11.2010 and appointed Judge of the same Division on 15.10.2012.

Participated in the International Training held in University of Wollongong, Australia (2009).





Mr. Justice Bhabani Prasad Singha

Father's name : Late Sudhir Chandra Singha

Mother's name : Late Brishabhanu Rajkumari

Date of birth : 08.08.1953

Obtained M.A. in English and LL.B.

Enrolled as an Advocate of the District Court on 01.03.1979 and High Court Division on 12.12.2010.

Joined the Judicial Service as Munsif on 20.04.1983 and promoted as District and Sessions Judge on 24.02.2000.

Elevated as Additional Judge of the High Court Division on 12.12.2010 and appointed Judge of the same Division on 10.12.2012.

Was a Lecturer in the Department of Law, Prime University, Kishoreganj Centre.

Before elevation as an Additional Judge of the High Court Division was the Dean, Faculty of law, Premier University, Chittagong.

Visited India.



Mr. Justice Anwarul Haque

Father's name : Late A.K.M. Zahirul Haq

Mother's name : Late Razia Khatoon

Date of birth : 01.08.1956

Obtained LL.B. (Hons) and LL.M. from the University of Dhaka.

Enrolled as an Advocate of the District Court on 15.11.1980.

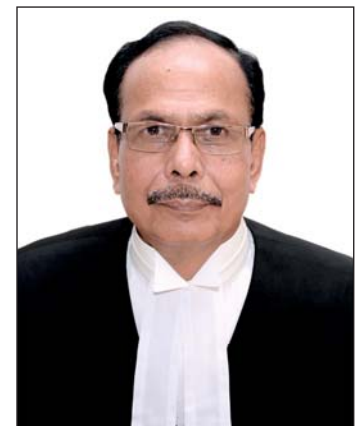
Joined the Judicial Service as Munsif (now Assistant Judge) on 01.12.1981 and promoted as District and Sessions Judge on 13.07.1997.

Elevated as Additional Judge of the High Court Division on 12.12.2010 and appointed Judge of the same Division on 10.12.2012.

Former Chairperson of the Governing Board of the SAARC Arbitration Council. Member of the Commonwealth Association of Legislative Counsel since 1988.

Participated in the International Seminars, Trainings, Symposiums and Study Tours in the U.S.A., U.K., Australia, West Indies, Sri Lanka, Morocco, Kenya, Nepal, India, South Korea, Hong Kong and Malaysia.

Visited France, China, Singapore, Saudi Arabia, United Arab Emirate and Thailand.



Mr. Justice Md. Akram Hossain Chowdhury

Father's name : Md. Belayet Hossain Chowdhury
Mother's name : Begum Shamsunnahar
Date of birth : 25.04.1959

Obtained LL.B from Dhaka University.

Enrolled as an Advocate of the District Court and the High Court Division of Bangladesh Supreme Court on 26.10.1987 and 30.10.1989 respectively. Acted as Deputy Attorney General from 21.02.2009 till elevation to the Bench.

Elevated as Additional Judge of the High Court Division on 12.12.2010 and appointed Judge of the same Division on 10.12.2012.

Participated in "Mutual Legal Assistance Training Programme" conducted by the US Department of Justice.

Visited: India, Bhutan and Saudi Arabia.



Mr. Justice Md. Ashraful Kamal

Father's name : Abdul Gofran
Mother's name : Ashraf Jahan Begum
Date of birth : 30.11.1964

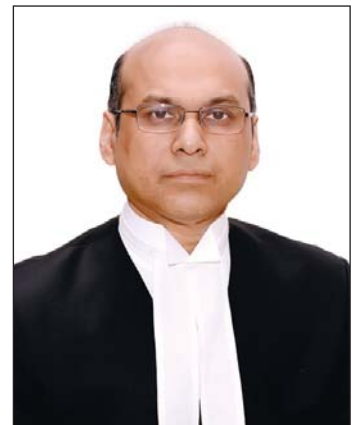
Obtained M. Com. in Management and LL.B. from University of Dhaka.

Enrolled as an Advocate of the District Court, the High Court Division and the Appellate Division of Bangladesh Supreme Court on 30.04.1994, 26.09.1996 and 24.08.2010 respectively.

Elevated as Additional Judge of the High Court Division on 12.12.2010 and appointed Judge of the same Division on 10.12.2012.

Participated in International Conference held in France (2005), Second Asian Judges' Symposium on Environment, with the theme of Natural Capital and the Rule of Law held in ADB Headquarters, Manila, Philippines (2-5 December, 2013).

Visited India, Pakistan, Nepal, Bhutan, Malaysia, Philippines, Singapore, England, Scotland, Netherlands, Italy, France, Belgium and USA.



Mr. Justice S.H. Md. Nurul Huda Jaigirdar

Father's name : Late Abdun Noor Jaigirdar

Mother's name : Saleha Khatun

Date of birth : 30.11.1951

Obtained M.S.S. (Political Science) and LL.B. from University of Dhaka.

Enrolled as an Advocate of the District Court, the High Court Division and the Appellate Division of Bangladesh Supreme Court on 22.08.1981, 04.10.1983 and 27.11.2002 respectively.

Elevated as Additional Judge of the High Court Division on 20.10.2011 and appointed Judge of the same Division on 07.10.2013.

Participated in Second Asian Judges Symposium on Environment: Natural Capital and the Rule of law held on 3-5 December 2013, Auditorium C&D, ADB Headquarters, Manila, Philippines.

Visited India, Pakistan, France, United Kingdom and Philippines.



Mr. Justice K.M. Kamrul Kader

Father's name : Late Advocate K.M. Fazlul Kader

Mother's name : Bagum Aysha Kader

Date of birth : 09.06.1964

Obtained LL.B. (Hons.), LL.M. from University of Rajshahi, LL.B. (Hons.) from University of Wolverhampton, U.K., Barrister-at-law, Lincoln's Inn, London, U.K.

Enrolled as an Advocate of the District Court and the High Court Division of Bangladesh Supreme Court on 26.10.1987 and 09.10.1990 respectively.

Elevated as Additional Judge of the High Court Division on 20.10.2011 and appointed as Judge of the same Division on 07.10.2013.

Visited India, Nepal, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, United Kingdom and United Arab Emirate.





Mr. Justice Md. Mozibur Rahman Miah

Father's name : Late Md. Yusuf Ali Miah
Mother's name : Late Most. Sharifa Khatun
Date of birth : 04.07.1965

Obtained LL.B. (Hons.) and LL.M. from Rajshahi University.

Enrolled as an Advocate at Dhaka Judge Court and the High Court Division of Supreme Court of Bangladesh on 09.02.1992 and 24.04.1993 respectively.

Performed as Deputy Attorney General from 09.02.2009 till elevation to the Bench.

Elevated as Additional Judge of the High Court Division on 20.10.2011 and appointed Judge of the same Division on 07.10.2013.

Appointed Member of the International Crimes Tribunal-2 (ICT-2) on 13-12-2012.

Participated in SAARC Law Conference held in Bangladesh in 1996 and also in the Mutual Legal Assistance Training conducted by the U.S. Department of Justice as Deputy Attorney General held in Bangladesh in 2009.

Visited India, Singapore and Malaysia.



Mr. Justice Mustafa Zaman Islam

Father's name : Late Muzaharul Islam
Mother's name : Rokeya Khaton
Date of birth : 10.02.1968

Obtained LL.B. (Hons) and LL.M. (DU)

Enrolled as an Advocate of the District Court, the High Court Division and the Appellate Division of Bangladesh Supreme Court on 19.05.1991, 13.03.1993 and 28.12.2010 respectively.

Elevated as Additional Judge of the High Court Division on 20.10.2011 and appointed as Judge of the same Division on 07.10.2013.

Participate in SARRC law conference, 1996, held in Bangladesh and in the Mutual Legal Assistance Training as Deputy Attorney General conducted by the U.S Department of Justice held in Bangladesh in 2009.





Mr. Justice Mohammad Ullah

Father's name : Mr. Shakhawat Ullah

Mother's name : Mst. Afrazunnessa

Date of birth : 18.03.1970

Obtained LL.B. (Hon's) and LL.M. from University of Rajshahi.

Enrolled as an Advocate of the District Court, the High Court Division and the Appellate Division of Bangladesh Supreme Court on 30.04.1994, 12.08.1995 and 13.01.2011 respectively.

Elevated as Additional Judge of the High Court Division on 20.10.2011 and appointed Judge of the same Division on 07.10.2013.

Participated in an international seminar "Bangladesh-US Legal Seminar-2003" on Operational Law held in Dhaka, Bangladesh 25-29 May, 2003.

Visited India, Malaysia, England and USA.



Mr. Justice Muhammad Khurshid Alam Sarkar

Father's name : Alhaj M.A. Sattar Sarkar

Mother's name : Mrs. Asma Sattari

Date of birth : 01.03.1972

Obtained LL.B. (Hons) and LL.M from University of Dhaka, LL.B. (UK), Barrister-at-law (Gray's Inn)

Enrolled as an Advocate of the District Court, the High Court Division and the Appellate Division of Bangladesh Supreme Court on 01.04.1995, 07.03.1996 and 24.08.2010 respectively.

Elevated as Additional Judge of the High Court Division on 20.10.2011 and appointed Judge of the same Division on 07.10.2013.

Visited England, Switzerland, France, Germany, Italy, India, Pakistan, Thailand and Nepal.





Mr. Justice A.K.M. Shahidul Huq

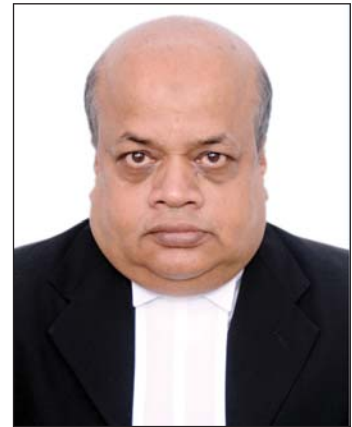
Father's name : Late Alhaj Mohammad Nurul Huq
Senior Advocate, Supreme Court of Bangladesh
Mother's name : Late Alhejja Jahan Ara Begum
Date of birth : 29.12.1955

Obtained LL.B. (Hons) and LL.M, (DU)

Enrolled as an Advocate of the District Court, the High Court Division and the Appellate Division of Bangladesh Supreme Court on 22.08.1981, 04.09.1983 and 04.07.1993 respectively.

Elevated as Additional Judge of the High Court Division on 20.10.2011 and appointed Judge of the same Division on 07.10.2013.

Visited India and UK.



Mr. Justice Shahidul Karim

Father's name : A.K.M. Rezaul Karim
Mother's name : Mst. Saleha Begum
Date of birth : 11.03.1958

Obtained LL.B. (Hons), LL.M. from University of Dhaka.

Joined the Judicial Service as Munsif on 20.04.1983 and promoted as District and Sessions Judge on 24.02.2000.

Elevated as Additional Judge of the High Court Division on 20.10.2011 and appointed Judge of the same Division on 07.10.2013.

Participated in international level workshops on Human Rights held in the Philippines and Sri Lanka, 1999. Obtained Diploma on Human Rights and Environment Law from the American University in Washington D.C in 2000. Also participated in a number of International Seminars on law and justice in India, UK and the Netherlands and visited Canada and England to get acquainted with their legal aid activities.





Mr. Justice Md. Jahangir Hossain

Father's name : Dr. Md. Helal Uddin Hossain
Mother's name : Sakhina Begum
Date of birth : 01.02.1959
Obtained LL.B. (Hons), LL.M from Dhaka University.

Joined the Judicial Service as Munsif (Assistant Judge) on 22.02.1984. Worked as Joint District Judge, Additional District Judge and Judge of Artha-Rin Adalat, Judge of Nari-O-Shishu Nirjatan Daman Adalat, Registrar of Taxes Appellate Tribunal and Director General of Anti-Corruption Commission. Worked as District and Sessions Judge of Dhaka.



Foreign Employment: Worked as an Administrator and as the Legal and Judicial Affairs Officer and as Judge in the Court of (UNTAET) under United Nations. While working as the Regional Administrator of East Timor, ran general administration of the region and supervised the function of GO'S and NGO's working in the areas of development, law and order and dispensation of justice. Maintained liaison between relevant GO'S (Police, Army, Civil Administrator) of United Nations Transitional Administration in East Timor (UNTAET) and UN on the one hand, the International Agencies (WFP, UNIO, FAO, UNICEF) and National NGO'S on the other.

Elevated as Additional Judge of the High Court Division, Supreme Court of Bangladesh on 20.10.2011 and appointed Judge of the same Division on 07.10.2013.

Foreign Training under (UNTAET) UN: Case Management and Court Administration, Juvenile Justice & UN Convention on the Rights of the Child, Gender Issue and Human Rights and Rule of Law, Settlement of Minor Crimes thorough Diversion Process, Domestic Violence & Family Dispute; Fast Track Justice.

Participated in the international seminar: Bhutan, Nepal, Qatar, UN (East Timor).

Visited: England, France, Italy, Vatican, America, Canada, Australia, Indonesia, Malaysia, Singapore, Thailand, East Timor, Dubai, Saudi Arabia, Qatar, Bhutan, Nepal and India.

Mr. Justice Abu Taher Md. Saifur Rahman

Father's name : Md. Abdul Jabber Sarker
Mother's name : Mrs. Umme Salma Khatun
Date of birth : 31.12.1966

Obtained LL.B. (Hons), LL.M from University of Dhaka and LL.B. (Hons) from University of Wolverhampton, UK & Barrister-at-law (Hon'ble Society of Lincoln's Inn, London, UK.)

Enrolled as an Advocate of the District Court and the High Court Division of Bangladesh Supreme Court on 19.05.1991 and 12.12.1992 respectively.

Elevated as Additional Judge of the High Court Division on 20.10.2011 and appointed Judge of the same Division on 07.10.2013.

Visited UK and India.





Mr. Justice Ashish Ranjan Das

Father's Name : Late Jogesh Chandra Das
Mother's Name : Gayatri Das
Date of Birth : 29.01.1958

Obtained LL.B. (Hons) and LL.M. (D.U.)

Joined Judicial Service as Munsif on 20.04.1983 and promoted as District and Sessions Judge on 24.02.2000.

Elevated as Additional Judge of the High Court Division on 14.06.2012 and appointed Judge of the same Division on 12.06.2014.



Mr. Justice Mahmudul Hoque

Father's Name : Late Noor Hossain
Mother's Name : Late Mabiya Khatun
Date of Birth : 13.12.1958

Obtained M.A. and LL.B. from Chittagong University.

Enrolled as an Advocate of the District Court and the High Court Division of Bangladesh Supreme Court on 26.09.1984 and 08.01.1987 respectively.

Elevated as Additional Judge of the High Court Division on 14.06.2012 and appointed Judge of the same Division on 12.06.2014.

Visited India, Malaysia and Saudi Arabia.





Mr. Justice Md. Badruzzaman

Father's Name : Late Md. Sadar Uddin Mondal

Mother's Name : Mrs. Sahar Banu

Date of Birth : 06.09.1969

Obtained LL.B. (Hons) and LL.M. Enrolled as an Advocate of the District Court and the High Court Division of Bangladesh Supreme Court on 30.04.1994 and 29.09.1996 respectively.

Elevated as Additional Judge of the High Court Division on 14.06.2012 and appointed Judge of the same Division on 12.06.2014.

Visited India and Nepal, UK, USA and UAE.



Mr. Justice Zafar Ahmed

Father's Name : Nazir Ahmed Bhuiyan

Mother's Name : Rokey Begum

Date of Birth : 04.01.1970

Obtained LL.B. (Hons), LL.M from University of Dhaka and LL.B. (Hons) from London Metropolitan University, UK & Bar Vocational Course (BVC), BPP Professional School, London, UK.

Enrolled as an Advocate of the District Court and the High Court Division of Bangladesh Supreme Court in 1994 and 1995 respectively.

Elevated as Additional Judge of the High Court Division on 14.06.2012 and appointed Judge of the same Division on 12.06.2014.

Participated in Continuing Legal Education Programme (CELP) organized and conducted by the Bangladesh Bar Council and achieved "Excellent" grade.

Visited United Kingdom and United Arab Emirates.



Mr. Justice Kazi Md. Ejarul Haque Akondo

Father's Name : Late Md. Ismail Hossain Akondo

Mother's Name : Most. Hasina Begum

Date of Birth : 24.05.1971

Obtained LL.B. (Hons) and LL.M from University of Dhaka.

Enrolled as an Advocate of the District Court and the High Court Division of Bangladesh Supreme Court on 01.04.1995 and 30.10.1997 respectively. Acted as Deputy Attorney General from February 2009 till elevation to the Bench.

Elevated as Additional Judge of the High Court Division on 14.06.2012 and appointed Judge of the same Division on 12.06.2014.

Attended in the prosecution training workshop, organized by the Commonwealth Secretariat on "Investigation and Prosecution of Hi Tech Crime-Technological Challenges and Practical Solutions", held in Male, Maldives, in 2010.

Visited United Arab Emirates (UAE), The Republic of Maldives.



Mr. Justice A.B.M. Altaf Hossain

Father's Name : Md. Shafiur Rahman Akanda

Mother's Name : Mrs. Aziron Begum

Date of Birth : 21.06.1974

Obtained LL.B. (Honors), LL.M (First Class) from University of Rajshahi, LL.B. (Honors) from University of Wolverhampton, UK, Post Graduate Diploma and Bar Vocational Course from Inns of Court School of Law, City University, London, UK, Diploma in Human Rights with distinction from Humanist and Ethical Association of Bangladesh and Barrister-at-Law of the Hon'ble Society of Lincoln's Inn, London, UK.

Enrolled as an Advocate of the District Court, the High Court Division and the Appellate Division of Bangladesh Supreme Court on 06.12.1998, 18.06.2000 and 18.05.2011 respectively.

Acted as a Deputy Attorney General for Bangladesh till 13 June, 2012.

Was a member of Board of Governors, Bangladesh Open University till June, 2012.

Elevated as Additional Judge of the High Court Division on 14.06.2012.

Visited the United Kingdom, Switzerland, Saudi Arabia, U.A.E., Bahrain, India, Thailand and Qatar.





Mr. Justice Md. Shahinur Islam

Father's Name : Late Md. Serajul Islam
Mother's Name : Late Shammsun Nahar Islam
Date of Birth : 07.04.1958

Obtained LL.B [Hons] from Rajshahi University

Joined the Judicial Service as Munsif on 20.04.1983 and promoted as District and Sessions Judge on 13.01.2001 and worked as District and Sessions Judge in Narail, Habiganj and Member, Administrative Tribunal Dhaka. After serving as the Registrar of International Crimes Tribunal [ICT-BD] since April 2010 he was appointed Member of the second Tribunal (ICT-2) on 22nd March 2012.

Elevated as Additional Judge of the High Court Division on 05.8.2013 and later on re-appointed as a Member of International Crimes Tribunal-2.

Participated a training course on 'economic development and regional development strategies' held in Seoul, South Korea [April 2001], '2nd biennial conference on war crimes' organized by IALS (Institute of Advanced Legal Studies), University of London, UK and SOLON [March, 2011]. He also participated a regional expert symposium organized by the ICTJ, Asia Division on 'the challenges to prosecute war crimes' held in Jakarta, Indonesia [November 2011]. Visited the ICTY, ICC, STL in The Hague, Netherlands and had discussion with some distinguished Judges and experts of ICTJ [October 2011]. He also visited India.



Madam Justice Kashefa Hussain

Father's Name : Late Justice Syed Muhammad Hussain
Mother's Name : Mrs. Suraiya Hussain
Date of Birth : 01.07.1958

Obtained B.A. (Honors) and M. A. in English Literature from Department of English, University of Dhaka; LL.B. from University of Dhaka, LL.M. from University of London; Diploma in French Language from Alliance Francaise, Dhaka.

Enrolled as an Advocate of the District Court and the High Court Division of the Supreme Court of Bangladesh on 12-10-1995 and on 27-04-2003 respectively.

Elevated as Additional Judge of the High Court Division on 05.08.13.

Visited USA, UK, France, Switzerland, Italy, Greece, Spain, Sweden, Finland, Turkey, Bahrain, Japan, Thailand, Singapore, China, Hong Kong, Malaysia, Indonesia, the Vatican, India and Nepal.





JUDGES WHO LEFT US IN 2014

Mr. Justice Habibur Rahman

Former Chief Justice of Bangladesh

Date of birth : 01.05.1930
Date of elevation to the High Court Division : 08.05.1976
Date of elevation to the Appellate Division : 26.12.1985
Date of Retirement : 01.05.1995
Died on : 11.01.2014



Mr. Justice Bijan Kumar Das

Former Judge of the Appellate Division

Date of birth : 11.04.1943
Date of elevation to the High Court Division : 27.04.1998
Date of elevation to the Appellate Division : 16.07.2009
Date of Retirement : 11.04.2010
Died on : 16.06.2014



Mr. Justice Md. Sirajul Islam

Former Judge of the High Court Division

Date of birth : 03.03.1935
Date of elevation to the High Court Division : 18.02.1992
Date of Retirement : 03.03.2000
Died on : 05.07.2014





Auditorium of the Supreme Court



Conference Room of the Supreme Court



Hon'ble Chief Justice and Hon'ble Judges of the High Court Division of the Supreme Court of Bangladesh, 2014





The Supreme Court of Bangladesh

The Supreme Court established under the constitution of Bangladesh is the highest Court of the Republic. It has two Divisions, namely, Appellate Division and the High Court Division. High Court Division has original, appellate and other jurisdictions, powers and functions conferred on it by the Constitution or by any other law. On the other hand, Appellate Division hears and disposes of appeals from judgments, decrees, orders or sentences of the High Court Division. The Appellate Division has power to issue such directions, orders, decrees or writs as may be necessary for doing complete justice in any cause or matter pending before it, including orders for the purpose of securing the attendance of any person or the discovery or production of any document.

The Supreme Court is headed by the honorable Chief Justice of Bangladesh.

History of Higher Judiciary in the Territory of Bangladesh:

The territorial area of Bangladesh originally being a part and parcel of the then Indian Sub-continent, the history of its legal system may be traced back to 1726, when King George-I issued a Charter changing the judicial administration of the Presidency towns of Calcutta, Bombay and Madras, through which the Civil and Criminal Courts, as established, started deriving their authority from the King. During the Mughal Empire the East India Company by taking settlement from the Emperor created the three presidency towns namely Madras, Bombay and Calcutta and introduced the English legal system for administration of the presidency towns and thus the English Judicial system got entry into the Sub-continent. The filing of the appeals from the then India to the Privy-Council in England was introduced by the Charter of 1726 and thereafter to bring about change in the management of the then East India Company, the East India Company Regulating Act, 1773 was introduced to place the East India Company under the control of the British Government and provision was made for establishment of a Supreme Court of Judicature at Fort William, Calcutta, through Charter or Letters Patent. The Supreme Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal was established by Letters Patent issued on March 26, 1774, which as a Court of Record had power and authority to dispose of all complaints against the Majesty's subjects in respect of any crime, suit or action within the territory of Bengal, Bihar and Orissa. By an Act passed in 1833 the Privy-Council was transformed into an Imperial Court of unimpeachable authority, which played a great role as a unifying force for establishment of rule of law in the Indian Sub-continent. The judicial system of the then India was re-organized by introducing the Indian High Court's Act 1861 by which High Courts were established, abolishing the Supreme Courts at Fort William Calcutta, Madras and Bombay, and the High Courts established were conferred with Civil, Criminal, Admiralty, Testamentary, Matrimonial Jurisdictions with Original and Appellate Jurisdiction. With the transfer of power from the British Parliament to the people on division of the then India, the High Court of Bengal (Order) 1947 was promulgated under the Indian Independence Act, 1947, and the High Court of Judicature for East Bengal at Dhaka was established as a separate High Court for the then East Pakistan and the said High Court was commonly known as the Dhaka High Court vested with all Appellate, Civil and original jurisdictions. With the enforcement of the Constitution of Islamic Republic of Pakistan in 1956, the Supreme Court of Pakistan was established as the apex Court of the country, consisting of East Pakistan and West Pakistan, in place of Federal Court, with the appellate jurisdiction to hear the decisions of the High Courts established in the provinces of Pakistan. The Dhaka High Court had the jurisdiction to issue writs in the nature of Habeas Corpus, Mandamus, Prohibition, Quo-warranto and Certiorari, with further authority to declare any law promulgated violating the provisions of the Constitution as void.

Use of Distinctive Flag by Judges:

The Judges of the then High Court of Judicature East Pakistan in Dhaka had been using flag in their cars pursuant to a letter dated August 1, 1957 issued by the then Central Government in the Ministry of Interior vide memo no. 6/4/56 Public.

No Sooner had we achieved independence than the judges of the Supreme Court started using flag in the cars inscribing the official emblem of the Supreme Court with an additional word "Justice". "Scale", the official emblem of the Supreme Court, signifies "Rule of Law" which the judges are oath bound to establish. The flag used by the judges in their cars, with the efflux of time, has become a great heritage. The judges carry this heritage till they are in office. This heritage will continue from generation to generation.

Supreme Court under the Constitution of Bangladesh:

Initially after liberation the apex Court was named as High Court of Bangladesh set up under the President's Order No.5 of 1972 (High Court of Bangladesh Order, 1972) and after the framing of the Constitution and adoption thereof by the Constituent Assembly on 4.11.1972 with effect from 16.12.1972, the "Supreme Court of Bangladesh" has been established under Chapter-I Part-VI of the Constitution of the People's Republic of Bangladesh.



The Supreme Court of Bangladesh, with the judges and the Chief Justice, is the repository of all judicial power and final interpreter of the Constitution of the People's Republic of Bangladesh as well as the defender of the Constitution and rule of law in the country. Part-VI of the Constitution relates to jurisdiction of the Courts. It contains 3 chapters of which Chapter-I provides for power and authority of the Supreme Court, Chapter-2 for Sub-ordinate Courts and Chapter-3 for Administrative Tribunal.

Appointment and Removal of Judges:

Chapter-I contains articles 94 to 113. Article 94 relates to the setting up of the Supreme Court of Bangladesh comprising the Appellate Division and the High Court Division. The Supreme Court consists of the Chief Justice and such number of other judges, as the President may deem it necessary to appoint in each of the Divisions. The Constitution provides for one Chief Justice for both the Divisions. The Chief Justice and the judges of the Appellate Division sit in the Appellate Division, whereas the judges of the High Court Division sit in the High Court Division. The Chief Justice is known as the Chief Justice of Bangladesh. Article 95 of the Constitution provides that the Chief Justice and other judges shall be appointed by the President and a person shall not be qualified for appointment as a judge unless he is a citizen of Bangladesh and has acquired the required qualifications as enumerated in Article 95. As per article 96, a judge shall not be removed from office except by an order of the President passed pursuant to a resolution of Parliament supported by a majority of not less than two-thirds of the total number of members of Parliament, on the ground of proved misbehaviour or incapacity. Article 97 provides for temporary appointment for performing the functions of the Chief Justice, as and when necessary, if his office becomes vacant on account of his absence, illness or any other cause, to the next most senior judge of the Appellate Division. Article 98 provides for appointment of Additional Judge(s) in the Supreme Court for any period not exceeding two years and a judge of the High Court Division may be required to sit in the Appellate Division for a temporary period as an ad-hoc judge. Normally, a judge is appointed on regular basis under article 95 of the Constitution. Article 100 of the Constitution provides that the permanent seat of the Supreme Court shall be in the Capital. However, judges of the High Court Division may be required to sit at such other place or places as the Chief Justice may, with the approval of the President, from time to time appoint.

Functions of the Supreme Court:

Articles 101 and 102 provide for the jurisdiction and power of the High Court Division in exercising its judicial functions and articles 103, 104 and 105 provide for the jurisdiction and power of the Appellate Division in exercising its judicial functions. The Appellate Division is also given the advisory jurisdiction to give opinion to any question of law relating to such national and public importance as may appear to the President, which may be referred to by him under Article 106. Article 107 provides for the rule making power of the Supreme Court and the authority of the Chief Justice in constituting Benches of any Division. Article 108 empowers the Supreme Court to order investigation and award punishment for any contempt. Article 111 declares the binding effect of law declared by the Appellate Division on all authority of the Republic and the Courts including the High Court Division and the binding effect of the law declared by the High Court Division upon all authority of the Republic and the Subordinate Courts. Article 112 requires all authority, executive and judicial, in the Republic to act in aid of the Supreme Court. Article 107 provides for the Supreme Court to make rules for regulating, practice and procedure of both the Divisions of the Supreme Court or any Sub-ordinate Court, subject to the approval of the President, and article 113 gives the authority to the Chief Justice or such other judge or officer, as he may direct, for appointment of staff of Supreme Court in accordance with the rules framed with previous approval of the President, and such appointment and service condition of the Supreme Court staff are guided by the rules framed by the Division concerned. The power to issue writs to redress the violation of fundamental rights detailed in Part-III of the Constitution and the authority to declare any law promulgated inconsistent with the rights guaranteed under Part-III of the Constitution, as void have been exclusively vested with the High Court Division under the provisions of articles 44 and 102 of the Constitution. Article 109 has given the High Court Division the power and authority of superintendence and control over all Courts and Tribunals, subordinate to it. Article 110 authorizes the High Court Division to withdraw any case from any Court subordinate to it which involves a substantial question of law as to the interpretation of the constitution, or a point of general public importance, the determination of which is necessary for disposal of the case and to determine the question of law and return the case to the Court from which it has been withdrawn and to transfer it to any other subordinate court. Article 114 provides for establishment of Courts sub-ordinate to the Supreme Court and normally the sub-ordinate Courts under civil jurisdiction are set up under the provisions of the Civil Courts Act, 1887 and those of criminal jurisdiction are set up under the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898. Persons employed in judicial service and Magistracy are independent in exercising their respective judicial functions.

The Appellate Division of the Supreme Court of Bangladesh has 9 (Nine) judges including the Chief Justice and the High Court Division has 90 (Ninety) judges.



Jurisdiction of the Supreme Court

The jurisdiction of the Supreme Court of Bangladesh has been provided for in the Constitution of the People's Republic of Bangladesh. Article 94(1) of the Constitution provides that there shall be Supreme Court for Bangladesh comprising the Appellate Division and the High Court Division. These two Divisions of the Supreme Court have separate jurisdictions. The sources of this jurisdiction, apart from the Constitution, are general laws (Acts of Parliament) of the country.

Jurisdiction of the Appellate Division

The Constitution has conferred on the Appellate Division the following jurisdictions:

- a. **Appellate Jurisdiction:** Article 103 of the Constitution provides that the Appellate Division shall have jurisdiction to hear and determine appeals from judgments, decrees, orders or sentences of the High Court Division. An appeal to the Appellate Division shall lie as of right where the High Court Division- (a) certifies that the case involves a substantial question of law as to the interpretation of the Constitution; or (b) has sentenced or confirmed the sentence of a person to death or to imprisonment for life; or (c) has imposed punishment on a person for contempt of that division; and in other cases if the Appellate Division grants leave to appeal and also pursuant to Acts of Parliament.
- b. **Issue and execution of processes of Appellate Division:** Under article 104, the Appellate Division shall have power to issue such directions, orders, decrees or writs as may be necessary for doing complete justice in any cause or matter pending before it, including orders for the purpose of securing the attendance of any person or the discovery or production of any document.
- c. **Power of Review:** Article 105 provides that the Appellate Division shall have power, subject to the provisions of any Act of Parliament and of any rules made by the Division, to review any judgment pronounced or any order made by it. Part IV, Order XXVI of the Supreme Court of Bangladesh (Appellate Division) Rules, 1988 deals with the power and procedural matters of review of the Appellate Division.
- d. **Advisory Jurisdiction:** Article 106 of the Constitution provides that if at any time it appears to the President that question of law has arisen, or is likely to arise, which is of such a nature and of such public importance that it is expedient to obtain the opinion of the Supreme Court upon it, he may refer the question to the Appellate Division for consideration and the Division may, after such hearing as it thinks fit, report its opinion thereon to the President.
- e. **Rule making power of the Supreme Court:** Subject to any law made by Parliament, the Supreme Court may with the approval of the President, make rules for regulating the practice and procedure of each Division of the Supreme Court and of any Court subordinate to it.

Jurisdiction of the High Court Division

Article 101 of the Constitution provides that the High Court Division shall have such original, appellate and other jurisdictions, powers and functions as are or may be conferred on it by the Constitution or any other law.

- a. **Original Jurisdiction:** Original jurisdiction of the High Court Division means that jurisdiction whereby it can hear a case or suit as Court of first instance. The Constitution has conferred on the High Court Division special Original Jurisdiction under Article 102 of the Constitution, under which the High Court Division can enforce fundamental rights guaranteed in Part III of the Constitution and can also exercise its power of judicial review. There are some other ordinary laws (Acts of Parliament) namely, The Companies Act, 1994; The Admiralty Court Act, 2000; The Bank Companies Act, 1991; Will and Probate under Succession Act, 1925; The Divorce Act, 1869; The Representation of the People Order, 1972; Bangladesh Merchant Shipping Ordinance, 1983; The Contempt of Courts Act, 1926 etc.) which fall under the ordinary/original jurisdiction of the High Court Division. Further jurisdiction of the High Court Division is guided by the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908 and The Supreme Court (High Court Division) Rules, 1973.
- b. **Appellate Jurisdiction:** Any law may confer on the High Court Division appellate jurisdiction on any matter. The Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898; The Code of Civil Procedure, 1908; Section 42 of Value Added Tax Act, 1991; Section 196D of the Customs Act, 1969 etc and the High Court Division Rules, 1973 have conferred on the High Court Division appellate jurisdiction.
- c. **Revisional Jurisdiction:** (a) Section 115 of The Code of Civil Procedure, 1908 has conferred on the High Court Division the revisional jurisdiction. The High Court Division may examine the decisions of the courts subordinate to it.
(b) Section 439 of The Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898 has conferred on the High Court Division the revisional jurisdiction as to criminal matters of the courts subordinate to it. Furthermore, the High Court Division has inherent power under section 561A of the Code of Criminal Procedure, to make such orders as may be necessary to give effect to any order under this Code or to prevent abuse of the process of any court or otherwise to secure the ends of justice.



- d. Review Jurisdiction:** Section 114 of The Code of Civil Procedure, 1908 has conferred on the High Court Division the review jurisdiction. The High Court Division Rules, 1973 Part II, Chapter X and Order XLVII of the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908 deal with the procedural matters of review.
- e. Jurisdiction as to Superintendence and Control over Courts Subordinate to it:** Article 109 of the Constitution provides that the High Court Division shall have superintendence and control over all Courts and Tribunals subordinate to it. As part of its supervisory power over the subordinate judiciary, the Hon'ble Chief Justice Mr. Md. Muzammel Hossain visited several courts of subordinate judiciary in the year 2014. Twenty Honorable Judges, appointed by the Hon'ble Chief Justice Mr. Justice Md. Muzammel Hossain inspected all the Courts and Tribunals of subordinate judiciary in 31 Districts in 2014.
- f. The table below shows the names of the Districts in which District and Sessions Judge Court and Courts subordinate to it (including Chief Judicial Magistrate Court), and various Tribunals were inspected by the Hon'ble Judges of the High Court Division in 2014:**

SL.	Name of the Honorable Judges	Name of the Districts
1.	Mr. Justice Syed Muhammad Dastagir Husain	Noakhali and Lakshmipur
2.	Mr. Justice Sharif Uddin Chaklader	Khulna and Bagerhat
3.	Mr. Justice Syed A.B. Mahmudul Huq	Feni
4.	Mr. Justice Farid Ahmed	Chuadanga and Meherpur
5.	Mr. Justice A.F.M Abdur Rahman	Rajshahi and Joypurhat
6.	Mr. Justice Md. Abu Tariq	Lalmonirhat
7.	Mr. Justice A.K.M. Asaduzzaman	Brahmanbaria
8.	Mr. Justice Shahidul Islam	Jhalakathi and Bhola
9.	Mr. Justice Md. Abdul Hye	Sirajganj and Bagura
10.	Mr. Justice Quamrul Islam Siddique	Barisal
11.	Mr. Justice Syed Md. Ziaul Karim	Nilphamari and Gaibandha
12.	Mr. Justice Md. Rezaul Haque	Kurigram
13.	Mr. Justice Sheikh Abdul Awal	Patuakhali and Pirojpur
14.	Mr. Justice Farah Mahbub	Tangail
15.	Mr. Justice Md. Nizamul Huq	Sylhet and Habiganj
16.	Mr. Justice A.K.M. Abdul Hakim	Moulvibazar and Sunamganj
17.	Mr. Justice M. Moazzam Husain	Rajbari
18.	Mr. Justice Soumendra Sarker	Shariatpur and Madaripur
19.	Mr. Justice Abu Bakar Siddiquee	Manikganj
20.	Mr. Justice Md. Nuruzzaman	Munshiganj

g. Transfer of cases from subordinate Courts to the High Court Division:

Under Article 110 of the Constitution if the High Court Division is satisfied that a case pending in a Court subordinate to it involves a substantial question of law as to the interpretation of the Constitution, or on a point of general public importance, the determination of which is necessary for the disposal of the case, it shall withdraw the case from that Court and may- (a) either dispose of the case itself; or (b) determine the question of law and return the case to the Court from which it has been so withdrawn (or transfer it to another subordinate Court) together with a copy of the judgment of the Division on such question, and the court to which the case is so returned or transferred shall, on receipt thereof, proceed to dispose of the case in conformity with such judgment.

Apart from the above, section 113 of The Code of Civil Procedure 1908 gives jurisdiction to the High Court Division to give opinion and order on a case referred to it by any subordinate Court by way of reference. Under section 160 of the Income Tax Ordinance, 1984 the High Court Division is empowered to hear income tax references. Section 24 of The Code of Civil Procedure provides for transfer of cases of the civil Courts and section 526 of the Code of Criminal Procedure provides for transfer of cases under criminal jurisdiction of the subordinate Courts.

Lawazima Court:

The Lawazima Court is presided over by the Registrar. This court deals with the procedural matters for making the cases ready for hearing.



Functions of the Full Court and Committees of the Supreme Court:

Full Court Meeting:

On 17/07/2014 and 30/11/2014 two Full Court Meetings of the Supreme Court were held in the year 2014 wherein decisions were taken in various issues including consideration of recommendations of the General Administration Committee (G.A. Committee) in respect of promotion, degradation and suspension of the Judges of the subordinate Judiciary. As many as 13 (Thirteen) G.A Committee meetings had been held on 14/02/14, 15/02/14, 25/03/14, 19/04/14, 26/05/14, 07/06/14, 05/07/14, 09/07/14, 13/08/14, 14/08/14, 24/09/14, 07/11/14, and on 24/12/14. Full Court Meetings and G.A Committee meetings were presided over by the Honorable Chief Justice Mr. Justice Md. Muzammel Hossain.

Different Committees of the Supreme Court: Different Committees of the Supreme Court comprised of Honorable Judges of the both Divisions have been formed, reconstituted and convened to accomplish different functions necessary for smooth running of the Courts and administration in the year 2014. Some of the Committees and their composition along with the task assigned with them have been discussed below:

- **The Supreme Court of Bangladesh (Appellate Division) Rules 1988 Amendment Committee:** The Committee is entrusted with the responsibility of revising the existing Appellate Division Rules and framing the same in Bengali. The members of the Committee are:
 - (2) Mr. Justice Surendra Kumar Sinha
 - (3) Mr. Justice Md. Abdul Wahhab Miah
 - (4) Madam Justice Nazmun Ara Sultana
 - (5) Mr. Justice Muhammad Imman Ali
- **General Administration Committee (G.A. Committee):** The G.A Committee consists of the Chief Justice and not more than three Judges as the Chief Justice may appoint from time to time. The Committee for 2014 is as follows:
 - 1. Mr. Justice Md. Muzammel Hossain, HCJ
 - 2. Mr. Justice Abu Bakar Siddiquee
 - 3. Mr. Justice Md. Nuruzzaman
 - 4. Mr. Justice Md. Shawkat Hossain

The committee looks after the administration of Subordinate Judiciary as provided in the Supreme Court (High Court Division) Rules. As per Chapter IA, rule 2 of the Supreme Court (High Court Division) Rules, 1973, general powers of G.A Committee are as follows:

- (1) The G.A Committee shall be in charge of the superintendence and control over the affairs of all Courts and Tribunals subordinate to the High Court Division, so far as such superintendence and control are exercised otherwise than judicially.
 - (2) The G.A Committee shall have power, without reference to the Full Court:
 - (a) to dispose of all correspondence relating to its business, urgent in its nature and not of general importance;
 - (b) to make recommendations for posting, disciplinary action including imposition of penalty upon, grant of leave to, and suspension and promotion of judicial officers; but recommendations of the G.A Committee with regard to promotion of and imposition of penalty on, a judicial officer shall be placed before the Full Court for approval;
 - (c) to formulate general guidelines for the purpose of exercising its power under clause (b).
 - (3) The Chief Justice may at any time direct that the powers conferred on the G.A Committee under sub-rule (2) above shall be exercised by one or more Judge(s) of that Committee and such Judge(s) may apportion the duties of the Committee among them, subject to the approval of the Chief Justice.
- **The Monitoring Committee for the Subordinate Courts:** This Committee monitors the activities and functioning of the Subordinate Courts of the Country. The Members of the Committee are as follow:
 - (1) Madam Justice Salma Masud Chowdhury
 - (2) Mr. Justice Moyeenul Islam Chowdhury
 - (3) Mr. Justice Md. Nuruzzaman
 - (4) Mr. Justice M. Enayetur Rahim
 - (5) Mr. Justice Md. Shawkat Hossain



- **Supreme Court Judges' Library Committee (High Court Division):** The Committee in its meeting discusses improvement of the Libraries and procurement of books. The members of the Committee are:
 - (1) Mr. Justice Nozrul Islam Chowdhury
 - (2) Mr. Justice Md. Nizamul Huq
 - (3) Madam Justice Naima Haider
 - (4) Mr. Justice Quazi Reza-ul Hoque
- **Bangladesh Supreme Court High Court Division (Employee) Recruitment Draft Rules, 2014 Framing Committee:** The Committee prepared a report for recommending revision and re-fixation of Gradation of the Officers and Staff of the Supreme Court. The members of the Committee are:
 - (1) Mr. Justice Nozrul Islam Chowdhury
 - (2) Mr. Justice Quamrul Islam Siddique
 - (3) Mr. Justice M. Enayetur Rahim
 - (4) Mr. Justice Md. Shawkat Hossain
 - (5) Mr. Justice Md. Ruhul Quddus
- **Vehicles Purchase Consultative Committee:** The Committee supervise the purchase of all vehicles for the Supreme Court of Bangladesh. The members of the Committee are:
 - (1) Mr. Justice Syed Mahmud Hossain
 - (2) Madam Justice Salma Masud Chowdhury
 - (3) Mr. Justice Md. Ashfaul Islam
 - (4) Mr. Justice Abu Bakar Siddiquee
 - (5) Mr. Justice Md. Nuruzzaman
- **Advisory Board on Preventive Detention:** The Advisory Board consisting of the members including the following Judges gives opinion as to the extension of the period of detention more than six months of the person detained under section 9 of the Special Powers Act, 1974.
 1. Madam Justice Zinat Ara
 2. Mr. Justice M. Moazzam Husain
- **Civil Rules and Orders (Volume I and II) necessary Amendment Committee:** The Committee is revising the provisions of the Civil Rules and Orders (Volume I and II) for its necessary amendments. The members of the Committee are:
 - (1) Mr. Justice Mohammad Anwarul Haque
 - (2) Mr. Justice Khondker Musa Khaled
 - (3) Mr. Justice A.K.M. Fazlur Rahman
 - (4) Mr. Justice Md. Emdadul Huq
- **Judicial Service (Discipline and Appeal) Rules framing Committee:** The Committee is working for drafting of the Judicial Service (Discipline and Appeal) Rules. The members of the Committee are:
 - (1) Mr. Justice Mohammad Anwarul Haque
 - (2) Mr. Justice Khondker Musa Khaled
 - (3) Mr. Justice A.K.M. Fazlur Rahman
 - (4) Mr. Justice Md. Emdadul Huq
- **Criminal Rules and Orders 2009 translation of Bangla Committee:** The Committee is working for an authentic Bangla translation of the Criminal Rules and Orders 2009. The members of the Committee are:
 - (1) Mr. Justice Shahidul Islam
 - (2) Mr. Justice Moyeenul Islam Chowdhury
 - (3) Mr. Justice Md. Emdadul Huq



- **Bangladesh Supreme Court Annual Report, 2013 Editorial Committee:** The Committee prepared the Annual Report 2013 in 2014 which is published by the Supreme Court. The members of the Committee are:

(1) Madam Justice Nazmun Ara Sultana	- Chairman
(2) Mr. Justice Syed Mahmud Hossain	- Member
(3) Mr. Justice Hasan Foez Siddique	- Member
(4) Mr. Justice Mirza Hussain Haider	- Member
(5) Mr. Justice Tariq ul Hakim	- Member
(6) Madam Justice Salma Masud Chowdhury	- Member
(7) Mr. Justice Md. Nuruzzaman	- Member
(8) Madam Justice Naima Haider	- Member

Vigilance Authority:

Hon'ble Chief Justice Mr. Justice Md. Muzammel Hossain, formed the following Vigilance Authority comprising the Hon'ble Judges for making recommendations after their inspection of the various sections of the High Court Division to administer functions of the sections and departments of the Supreme Court.

SL. No.	Name of the Hon'ble Judges	Sections & Departments
1.	Mr. Justice Sheikh Rezowan Ali	Criminal Section: Appeal/Revision/Jail Appeal/Misc./Govt. Appeal
2.	Mr. Justice Shahidul Islam	
3.	Mr. Justice Md. Ashraful Kamal	
1.	Mr. Justice Mohammad Anwarul Haque	Death Reference Section
2.	Mr. Justice Md. Abdul Hye	
3.	Mr. Justice Md. Akram Hossain Chowdhury	
1.	Mr. Justice Nozrul Islam Chowdhury	Writ Section
2.	Mr. Justice Quamrul Islam Siddique	
3.	Mr. Justice Md. Abu Zafor Siddique	
1.	Mr. Justice Syed Muhammad Dastagir Husain	Correspondence Section
2.	Mr. Justice Md. Fazlur Rahman	
3.	Mr. Justice Md. Shawkat Hossain	
1.	Mr. Justice Mirza Hussain Haider	Rule Section: Khulna and Barisal
2.	Mr. Justice Moyeenul Islam Chowdhury	
3.	Mr. Justice Md. Nazrul Islam Talukder	
1.	Mr. Justice Khondker Musa Khaled	Rule Section: Dhaka
2.	Mr. Justice Md. Emdadul Huq	
3.	Mr. Justice Farid Ahmed	
1.	Mr. Justice Mir Hashmat Ali	Rule Section: Chittagong
2.	Mr. Justice Md. Rais Uddin	
3.	Mr. Justice Md. Khasruzzaman	
1.	Mr. Justice Mashuque Hosain Ahmed	Rule Section: Rajshahi
2.	Mr. Justice Md. Emdadul Haque Azad	
3.	Madam Justice Naima Haider	
1.	Mr. Justice A.K.M. Fazlur Rahman	Paper Book Department
2.	Mr. Justice Abu Bakar Siddiquee	
3.	Mr. Justice J.B.M. Hassan	
1.	Mr. Justice Siddiquir Rahman Miah	Appointment Section
2.	Mr. Justice Md. Nuruzzaman	
3.	Mr. Justice Sheikh Hassan Arif	



1.	Mr. Justice Abdul Awal	Accounts Section
2.	Mr. Justice Md. Rezaul Haque	
3.	Mr. Justice Md. Moinul Islam Chowdhury	
1.	Mr. Justice Sharif Uddin Chaklader	Dispatch Section
2.	Mr. Justice Sheikh Abdul Awal	
3.	Mr. Justice Md. Habibul Gani	
1.	Mr. Justice A.H.M. Shamsuddin Choudhury	Judges Library and Court Keeper Department
2.	Mr. Justice Jahangir Hossain	
3.	Mr. Justice Sheikh Md. Zakir Hossain	
1.	Mr. Justice Syed A.B. Mahmudul Huq	Appeal Section: Chittagong & Shylet/Khulna & Barisal
2.	Mr. Justice S.M. Emdadul Hoque	
3.	Mr. Justice Mamnoon Rahman	
1.	Mr. Justice Tariq ul Hakim	Appeal Section: Dhaka/Rajshahi
2.	Madam Justice Farah Mahbub	
3.	Mr. Justice A.K.M. Zahirul Hoque	
1.	Madam Justice Salma Masud Chowdhury	Bench and Decree Section
2.	Mr. Justice Muhammad Abdul Hafiz	
3.	Mr. Justice Md. Abu Zafor Siddique	
1.	Mr. Justice Afzal Hossain Ahmed	Original Civil Section
2.	Mr. Justice M. A. Hye	
3.	Mr. Justice Quazi Reza-ul Hoque	
1.	Mr. Justice A.F.M. Ali Asgar	Filing Section
2.	Mr. Justice Faruque Ahmed	
3.	Mr. Justice Abdur Rob	
1.	Mr. Justice Farid Ahmed	Forms and Stationary Section
2.	Mr. Justice Mohammad Marzi-ul-Huq	
3.	Mr. Justice A.N.M. Bashir Ullah	
1.	Mr. Justice Shamim Hasnain	Central Copying Section
2.	Madam Justice Farah Mahbub	
3.	Madam Justice Krishna Debnath	
1.	Mr. Justice A.F.M. Abdur Rahman	Commissioner of Affidavit
2.	Mr. Justice Md. Abdur Razzaque	
3.	Mr. Justice F.R.M. Nazmul Ahasan	
1.	Mr. Justice Md. Abu Tariq	Transport Section
2.	Mr. Justice Hasan Foez Siddique	
3.	Mr. Justice Bhabani Prasad Singha	
1.	Madam Justice Zinat Ara	Purchase Section
2.	Mr. Justice Md. Faruque (M. Faruque)	
3.	Mr. Justice Anwarul Haque	
1.	Mr. Justice Muhammad Abdul Hafiz	Nazir Section
2.	Mr. Justice Md. Rezaul Hasan	
3.	Mr. Justice Md. Ruhul Quddus	



1.	Mr. Justice Syed Refaat Ahmed	General and Establishment Section
2.	Mr. Justice A.K.M. Abdul Hakim	
3.	Mr. Justice Gobinda Chandra Tagore	
1.	Mr. Justice Md. Miftah Uddin Choudhury	Civil Record Department
2.	Mr. Justice Borhanuddin	
3.	Mr. Justice M. Enayetur Rahim	
1.	Mr. Justice A.K.M. Asaduzzaman	Criminal Record Department
2.	Mr. Justice M. Moazzam Husain	
3.	Mr. Justice Obaidul Hassan	
1.	Mr. Justice Md. Ashfaque Islam	SCA Section and Bangla Translation Section
2.	Mr. Justice Soumendra Sarker	
3.	Mr. Justice Md. Moinul Islam Chowdhury	
1.	Mr. Justice Zubayer Rahman Chowdhury	Statement Section
2.	Mr. Justice Syed Md. Ziaul Karim	
1.	Mr. Justice Mohammad Bazlur Rahman	Stamp Reporter
2.	Mr. Justice M. Moazzam Husain	

- **Special Committee for Judicial Reforms:** The Committee looks after the proposed Judicial Reforms in the Judiciary, development of information technology (IT) and other related matters. Members of the Committee are as follow:

(1) Mr. Justice Md. Muzammel Hossain, HCJ	-	Chairman
(2) Madam Justice Nazmun Ara Sultana	-	Member
(3) Mr. Justice Syed Mahmud Hossain	-	Member
(4) Mr. Justice Mohammad Anwarul Haque	-	Member
(5) Mr. Justice AHM Shamsuddin Choudhury	-	Member
(10) Mr. Justice Moyeenul Islam Chowdhury	-	Member
(11) Madam Justice Naima Haider	-	Member

The Supreme Court developed different softwares following the digitalization of Supreme Court case management system as well as the judiciary. Steps were taken to initiate e-registration of cases in the Supreme Court and all the case registers were digitalized. Supreme Court designed its own website (www.supremecourt.gov.bd.com). Online Cause List of both Divisions of the Supreme Court of Bangladesh can be found in its website. Litigant public can find information about any case by sending SMS to number 2233 by following the format: SC < space > case type < space > case number/year. ID number for different type of cases can be found in the website. Cases can also be searched through the website. To find it, they need to provide at least the case number. By clicking on the case number anyone can find basic information about the case, current status, case history and orders of the Courts. Concerned staff were trained in respect of online cause list preparation and uploading, e-registration of cases, judgment uploading in the server etc.

The information technology (IT) Department of the Supreme Court prepared an online data regarding personal life and service of the judges of the subordinate courts by a prescribed Form {Form No. (M)8C} for using the same as and when necessary.



Statistics on the filing of new cases, disposal and pendency of cases in the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court of Bangladesh

1. Statement showing filing of new cases, disposal and pendency of cases (from 01.01.2014 to 31.12.2014).

1.1. Petitions.

Cases	Opening Balance	Institution	Total	Disposal	Pending on 31.12.2014
Civil	7527	3419	10946	2985	7961
Criminal	1381	736	2117	850	1267
Civil Review	281	152	433	110	323
Criminal Review	29	18	47	23	24
Jail Petition	71	30	101	01	100
Grand Total	9289	4355	13644	3969	9675

1.2. Miscellaneous Petitions.

Cases	Opening Balance	Institution	Total	Disposal	Pending on 31.12.2014
Civil Misc. Petition	2017	1418	3435	1051	2384
Criminal Misc. Petition	712	775	1487	588	899
Contempt Petition	45	27	72	15	57
Grand Total	2774	2220	4994	1654	3340

1.3. Appeals.

Cases	Opening Balance	Institution	Total	Disposal	Pending on 31.12.2014
Civil	1804	184	1988	239	1749
Criminal	460	149	609	49	560
Jail	11	11	22	00	22
Grand Total	2275	344	2619	288	2331



1.4. Consolidated statement for all cases from 01.01.2014 to 31.12.2014 in the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court of Bangladesh.

Cases	Opening Balance	Institution	Total	Disposal	Current Pendency
Petition	9289	4355	13644	3969	9675
Misc. Petition	2774	2220	4994	1654	3340
Appeals	2275	344	2619	288	2331
Grand Total	14338	6919	21257	5911	15346

Consolidated statement for all cases from 01.01.2014 to 31.12.2014

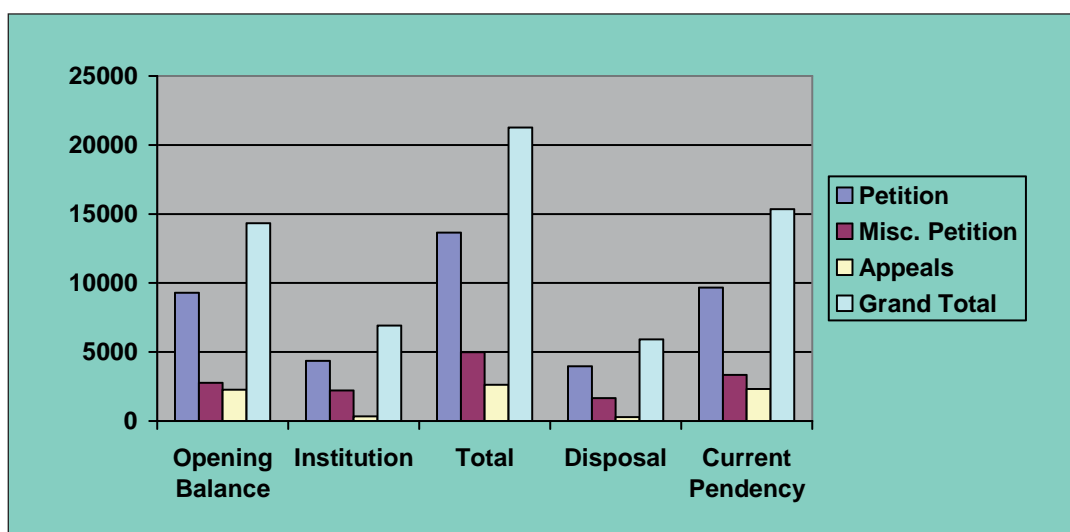


Figure 1: Vertical Bar Chart of Pendency, Institution and disposal of all cases in the year 2014 in the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court of Bangladesh.



Statistical data analysis for the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court of Bangladesh

2. Year wise filing of new cases, disposal and pendency of all cases from the year 1972 to 2014.

Years	Institution	Disposal	Pending
1972	14	11	4056
1973	113	91	4062
1974	185	153	4094
1975	168	150	4112
1976	257	224	4145
1977	471	386	4230
1978	530	400	4360
1979	540	400	4535
1980	454	372	4790
1981	683	583	4870
1982	723	596	4909
1983	663	565	4875
1984	635	565	4802
1985	531	469	4706
1986	492	444	4736
1987	373	334	5064
1988	474	424	5255
1989	662	597	5214
1990	625	575	5440
1991	556	497	5802
1992	801	709	6254
1993	859	765	6462
1994	1161	1070	6433
1995	973	850	7511
1996	1041	970	8410
1997	1928	1746	8751
1998	1869	1649	9330
1999	1987	1918	10929
2000	2228	2116	11816
2001	3517	2819	8997
2002	3003	2789	4781
2003	3212	2587	5406
2004	3021	2690	5737
2005	3405	2372	6770
2006	3855	1501	9124
2007	4093	6146	7071
2008	5041	5220	6892
2009	4403	6035	5260
2010	5464	1583	9141
2011	4749	1449	12441
2012	6036	1830	16647
2013	5989	8298	14338
2014	6919	5911	15346



3. Some visible trends.

3.1. Trend of filing of new cases, disposal and pendency from the year 1972 to 2014.

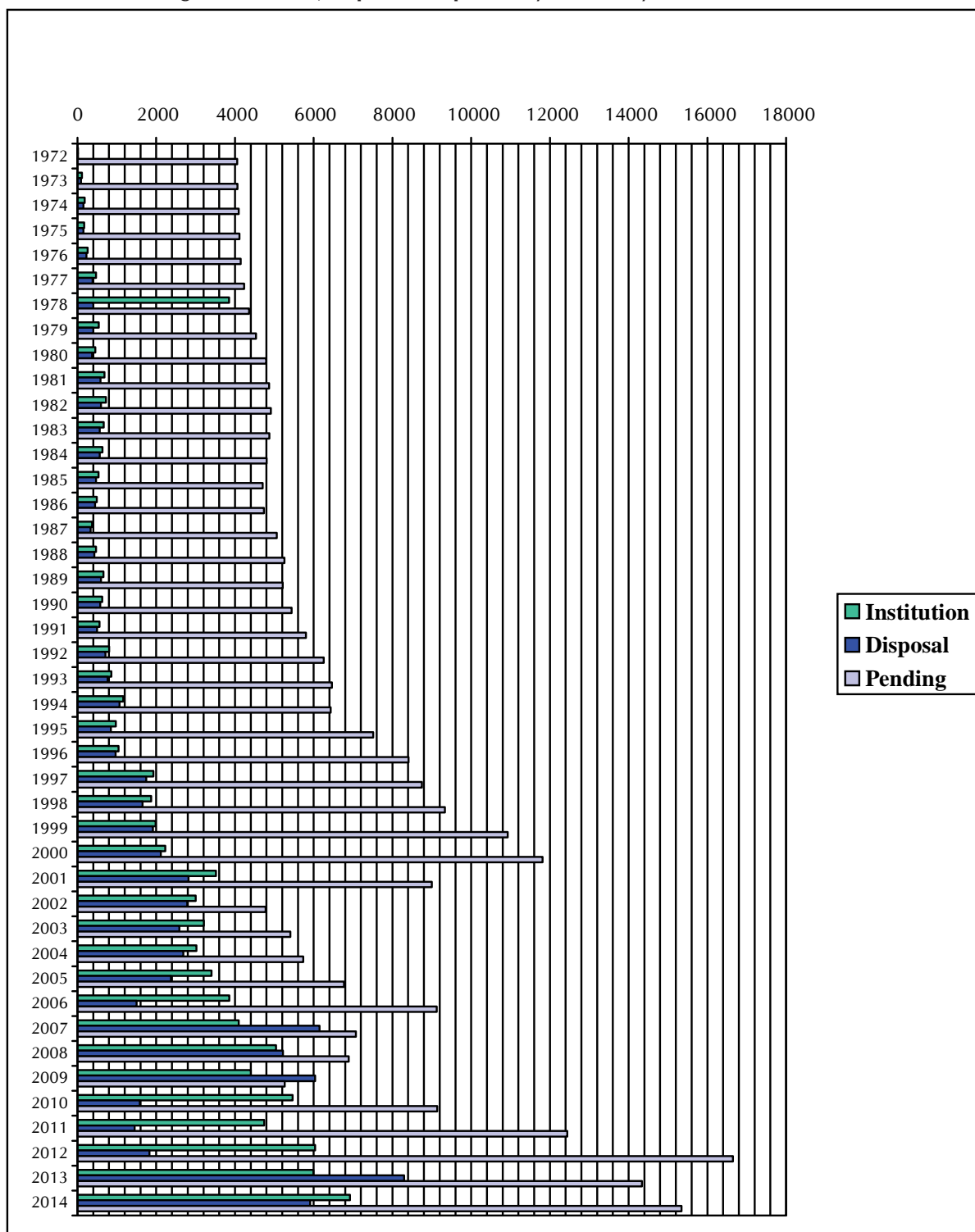


Figure 2: Horizontal Bar Chart of filing of new cases, disposal and pending cases in the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court of Bangladesh from 1972 to 2014.



3.2. Trend of institution of cases from the year 1972 to 2014.

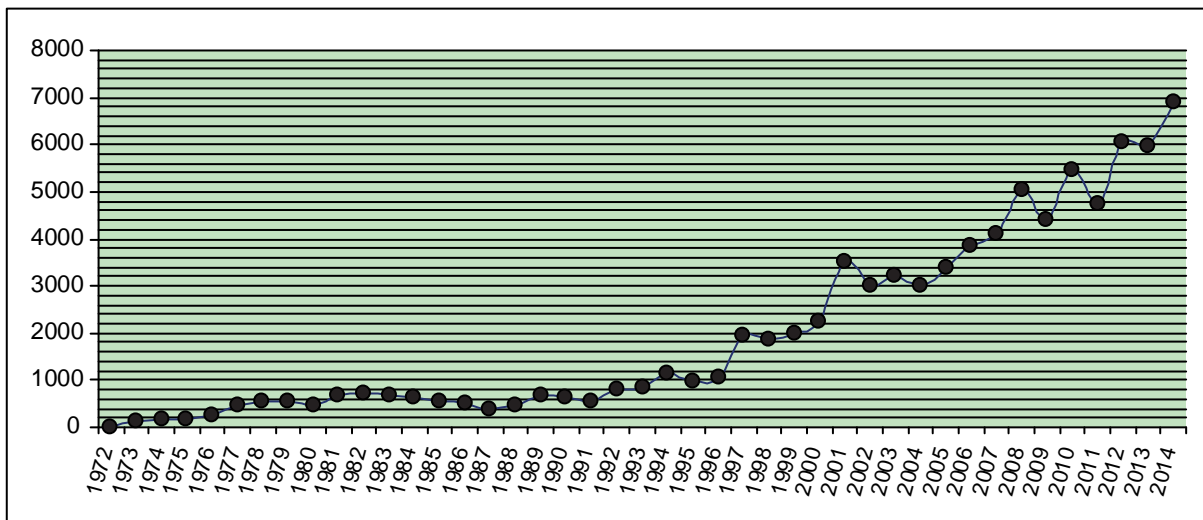


Figure3: Line graph of filing of new cases from the year 1972 to 2014.

3.3. Trend of disposal of cases from the year 1972 to 2014.

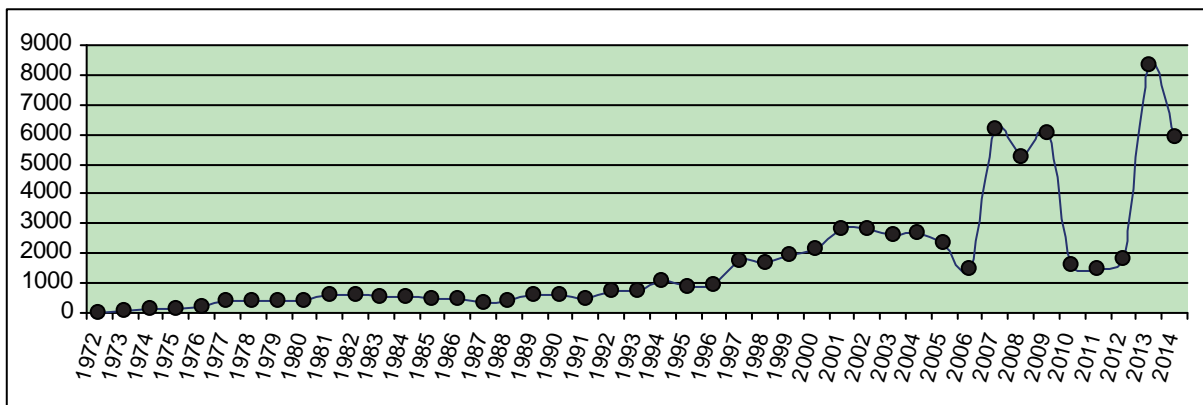


Figure 4: Line graph of disposal of cases from the year 1972 to 2014.



3.4. Trend of pending cases from the year 1972 to 2014.

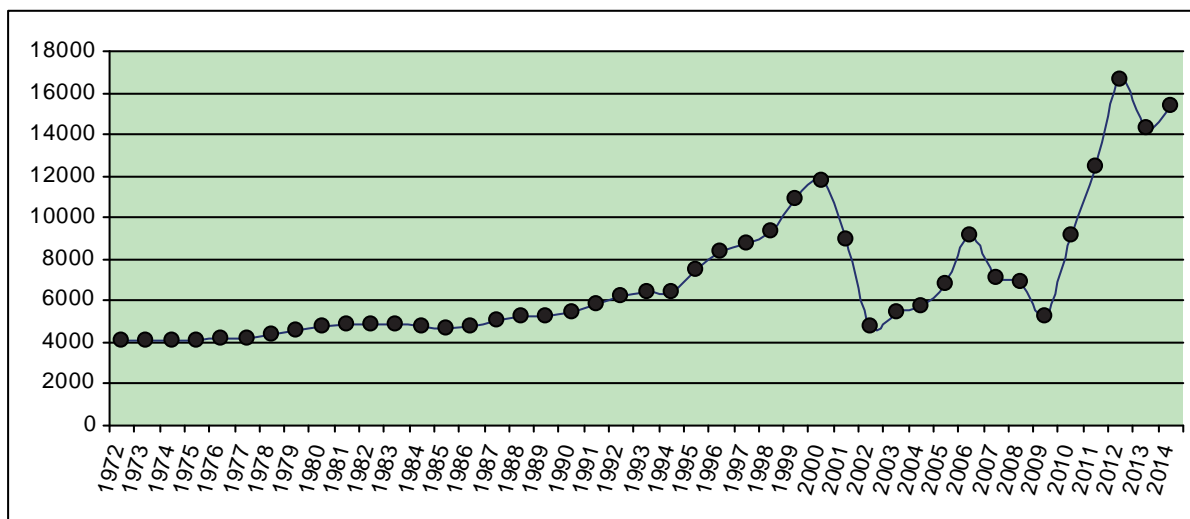


Figure 5: Line graph of pending cases from the year 1972 to 2014.

3.5. Comparative Chart of filing of new cases, disposal and pending cases from the year 1972 to 2014.

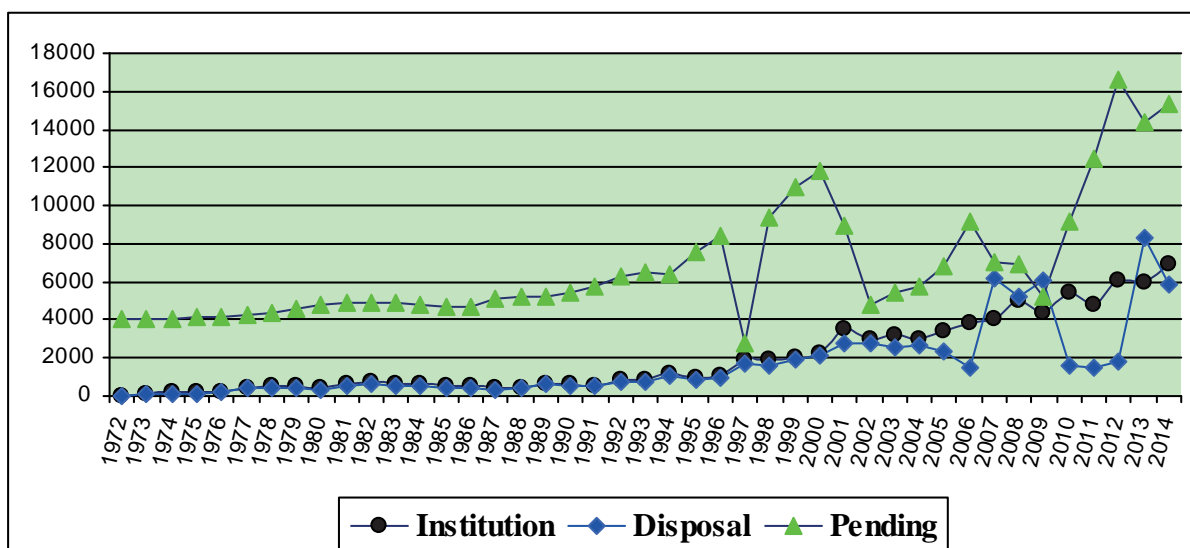


Figure 6: Line graph of pending, disposed off & instituted cases from the year 1972 to 2014.



4. Analysis of the pending balance for the Appellate Division in 2014.

To understand the balance of pending cases, the following tables may be examined. The pending balance for all cases for the year 2014 is 15346, while the pending balance for Petition is 9675, that for Misc. Petition is 3340 and Appeal is 2331.

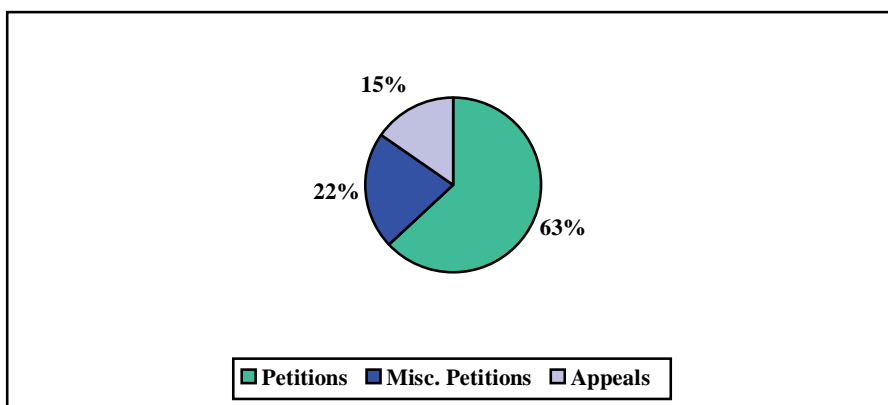


Figure 7: Pie Chart of all pending cases in the Appellate Division of Supreme Court of Bangladesh in the year 2014.

There are 63% Petition, 22% Misc. petition and 15% Appeals of all the pending cases.

4.1. Pending Petitions.

Opening Balance	Institution	Total	Disposal	Pending for Disposal
9289	4355	13644	3969	9675

4.2. Pending Miscellaneous Petitions.

Opening Balance	Institution	Total	Disposal	Pending for Disposal
2774	2220	4994	1654	3340

4.3. Pending Appeals.

Opening Balance	Institution	Total	Disposal	Pending for Disposal
2275	344	2619	288	2331



5. Filing of new cases, disposal and pendency of cases in the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court of Bangladesh from 1972 to 2014.

5.1. Petitions.

Year	Pending at the beginning of the year	Filing of new cases	Total	Disposal	Pending at the end of the year
1972	2284	0	2284	0	2284
1973	2284	88	2372	72	2300
1974	2300	106	2406	98	2308
1975	2308	141	2449	135	2314
1976	2314	214	2528	195	2333
1977	2333	329	2662	297	2365
1978	2365	360	2725	325	2400
1979	2400	348	2748	315	2433
1980	2518	310	2828	289	2539
1981	2711	433	3144	410	2734
1982	2741	482	3223	420	2803
1983	2768	440	3208	425	2783
1984	2696	447	3143	427	2716
1985	2624	353	2977	325	2652
1986	2570	355	2925	335	2590
1987	2560	271	2831	253	2578
1988	2783	325	3108	306	2802
1989	2865	476	3341	443	2898
1990	2794	388	3182	365	2817
1991	2983	372	3355	352	3003
1992	3187	554	3741	515	3226
1993	3498	556	4054	495	3559
1994	3672	826	4498	793	3705
1995	3601	671	4272	598	3674
1996	4225	720	4945	689	4256
1997	4819	1222	6041	1102	4939
1998	5096	1283	6379	1147	5232
1999	5288	1279	6567	1265	5302
2000	6235	1339	7574	1296	6278
2001	6872	2212	9084	1583	7501
2002	5289	1933	7222	1833	5389
2003	2704	2098	4802	1778	3024
2004	3024	2154	5178	1741	3437
2005	3437	2345	5782	1651	4131
2006	4131	2435	6566	1070	5496
2007	5496	2743	8239	2982	5257
2008	5257	3324	8581	4786	3795
2009	3795	3085	6880	4736	2144
2010	2144	3586	5730	1300	4430
2011	4430	3072	7502	820	6682
2012	6682	4155	10837	1122	9715
2013	9715	3907	13622	4333	9289
2014	9289	4355	13644	3969	9675



5.2. Misc. Petitions.

Year	Pending at the beginning of the year	Filing of new cases	Total	Disposal	Pending at the end of the year
1972	1392	0	1392	0	1392
1973	1392	0	1392	0	1392
1974	1392	0	1392	0	1392
1975	1392	0	1392	0	1392
1976	1392	0	1392	0	1392
1977	1392	0	1392	0	1392
1978	1392	0	1392	0	1392
1979	1392	0	1392	0	1392
1980	1392	0	1392	0	1392
1981	1392	108	1500	95	1405
1982	1348	96	1444	85	1359
1983	1318	51	1369	48	1321
1984	1339	55	1394	45	1349
1985	1361	69	1430	58	1372
1986	1367	67	1434	56	1378
1987	1416	64	1480	52	1428
1988	1463	105	1568	87	1481
1989	1503	99	1602	89	1513
1990	1541	137	1678	125	1553
1991	1581	127	1708	102	1606
1992	1685	165	1850	132	1718
1993	1791	206	1997	192	1805
1994	1838	238	2076	208	1868
1995	1892	239	2131	205	1926
1996	2260	262	2522	242	2280
1997	2464	573	3037	555	2482
1998	2495	446	2941	407	2534
1999	2731	586	3317	545	2772
2000	2895	643	3538	610	2928
2001	2988	709	3697	695	3002
2002	2293	703	2996	687	2309
2003	699	654	1353	639	714
2004	714	600	1314	727	587
2005	587	776	1363	503	860
2006	860	1199	2059	187	1872
2007	1872	1039	2911	2512	399
2008	399	1327	1726	264	1462
2009	1462	547	2009	811	1198
2010	1198	1500	2698	47	2651
2011	2701	1440	4141	482	3659
2012	3659	1633	5292	567	4725
2013	4725	1803	6528	3754	2774
2014	2774	2220	4994	1654	3340



5.3. Appeals.

Year	Pending at the beginning of the year	Filing of new cases	Total	Disposal	Pending at the end of the year
1972	361	14	375	11	364
1973	364	25	389	19	370
1974	370	79	449	55	394
1975	394	27	421	15	406
1976	406	43	449	29	420
1977	420	142	562	89	473
1978	473	170	643	75	568
1979	568	192	760	85	675
1980	625	144	769	83	686
1981	687	142	829	78	751
1982	781	145	926	91	835
1983	823	172	995	92	903
1984	840	133	973	93	880
1985	817	109	926	86	840
1986	769	70	839	53	786
1987	760	38	798	29	769
1988	818	44	862	31	831
1989	887	87	974	65	909
1990	879	100	979	85	894
1991	876	57	933	43	890
1992	930	82	1012	62	950
1993	965	97	1062	78	984
1994	950	97	1047	69	978
1995	940	63	1003	47	956
1996	1026	59	1085	39	1046
1997	1127	133	1260	89	1171
1998	1160	140	1300	95	1205
1999	1311	122	1433	108	1325
2000	1799	246	2045	210	1835
2001	1956	596	2552	541	2011
2002	1415	367	1782	269	1513
2003	1378	460	1838	170	1668
2004	1668	267	1935	222	1713
2005	1713	284	1997	218	1779
2006	1779	221	2000	244	1756
2007	1756	311	2067	652	1415
2008	1415	390	1805	170	1635
2009	1635	771	2406	488	1918
2010	1918	328	2246	236	2010
2011	2010	237	2247	147	2100
2012	2100	248	2348	141	2207
2013	2207	279	2486	211	2275
2014	2275	344	2619	288	2331



6. Maximum number of Judges at a time during the year in the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court of Bangladesh from 1972 to 2014.

Period	Number of Judges including Chief Justice
1972	3
1973	4
1974	5
1975	5
1976	5
1977	5
1978	4
1979	5
1980	5
1981	5
1982	5
1983	5
1984	5
1985	4
1986	5
1987	5
1988	5
1989	5
1990	5
1991	5
1992	5
1993	5
1994	5
1995	4
1996	5
1997	5
1998	5
1999	6
2000	5
2001	5
2002	5
2003	7
2004	8
2005	7
2006	7
2007	6
2008	7
2009	11
2010	8
2011	10
2012	7
2013	10
2014	9



Statistics on the Institution, Disposal and Pendency of Cases in the High Court Division of the Supreme Court of Bangladesh

1. Statement showing institution, disposal & pendency of cases (from 01.01.2014 to 31.12.2014)

1.1. Statement for all cases from 01.01.2014 to 31.12.2014 in the High Court Division of the Supreme Court of Bangladesh

Cases	Opening Balance	Institution	Restored	Total	Disposal	Current Pendency	Remarks
Civil	82807	6282	189	89278	4862	84416	Increased by 1609
Criminal	177995	39290	11	217296	7745	209551	Increased by 31556
Writ	57094	12843	18	69955	8688	61267	Increased by 4173
Original	5550	1436	00	6986	1182	5804	Increased by 254
Grand Total	323446	59851	218	383515	22477	361038	Increased by 37592

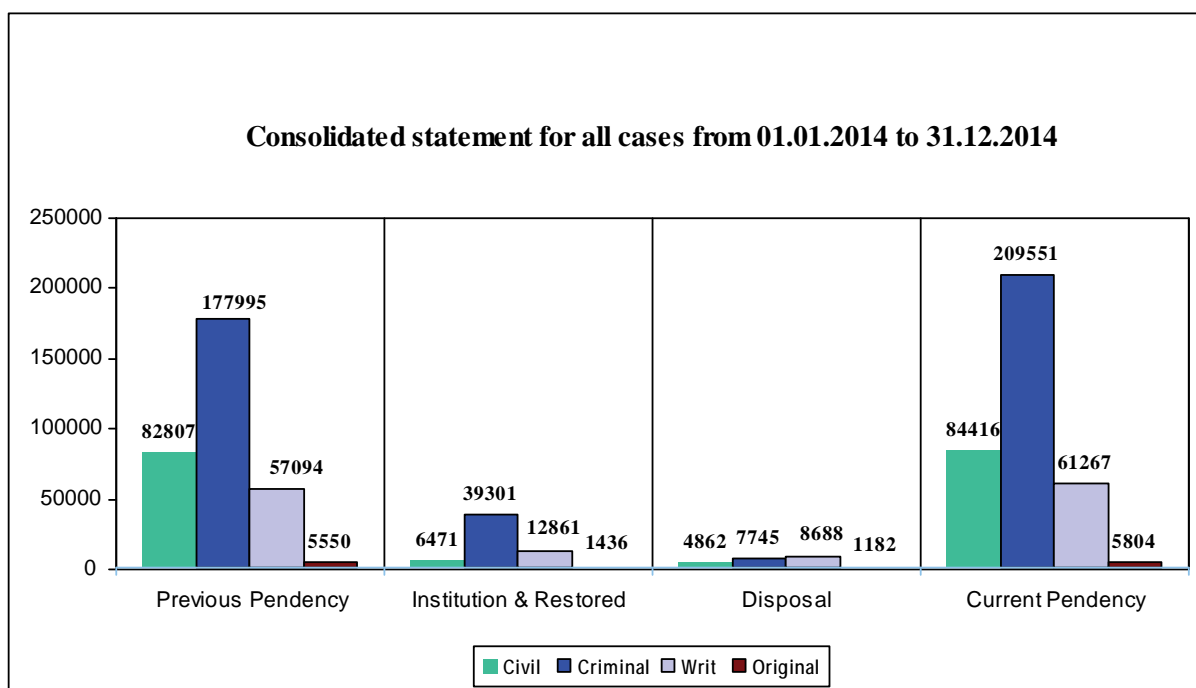


Figure 1: Vertical Bar Chart of Pendency, Institution and disposal of all cases in the year 2014 in the High Court Division of the Supreme Court of Bangladesh.



2. Statistical data analysis for the High Court Division of the Supreme Court of Bangladesh

2. 1. Year wise institution, disposal and pendency of all cases from 1972 to 2014

Years	Institution	Disposal	Pending
1972	2461	3873	20567
1973	5654	3657	24063
1974	8844	6402	28186
1975	4896	5190	29545
1976	4515	7241	28287
1977	5656	8195	26676
1978	5765	7309	26620
1979	5145	7597	24716
1980	4026	7032	22779
1981	5054	6950	21652
1982	919	3615	21061
1983	1550	5456	19115
1984	1891	3556	21159
1985	2960	3529	22460
1986	3558	3360	24468
1987	5187	3272	28810
1988	8220	3564	33289
1989	11381	6099	37739
1990	11583	9789	39261
1991	12809	5565	45681
1992	14098	6543	51764
1993	13775	7799	57749
1994	15061	8401	64281
1995	17326	10844	70990
1996	21045	11526	79457
1997	23838	12337	88388
1998	23909	13744	97574
1999	24143	11863	108323
2000	27931	11049	122178
2001	32328	16014	135879
2002	45627	22048	154168
2003	37734	20331	168447
2004	34217	15581	184811
2005	42900	16894	208389
2006	48056	13839	240483
2007	47555	16578	262345
2008	53220	21664	293901
2009	53155	21485	325571
2010	57470	69306	313735
2011	45084	68912	279436
2012	56375	38437	297731
2013	50010	24295	323446
2014	60069	22477	361038



2.2. Some visible Trends.

2.2.1. Trend of institution, disposal and pendency (1972 to 2014)

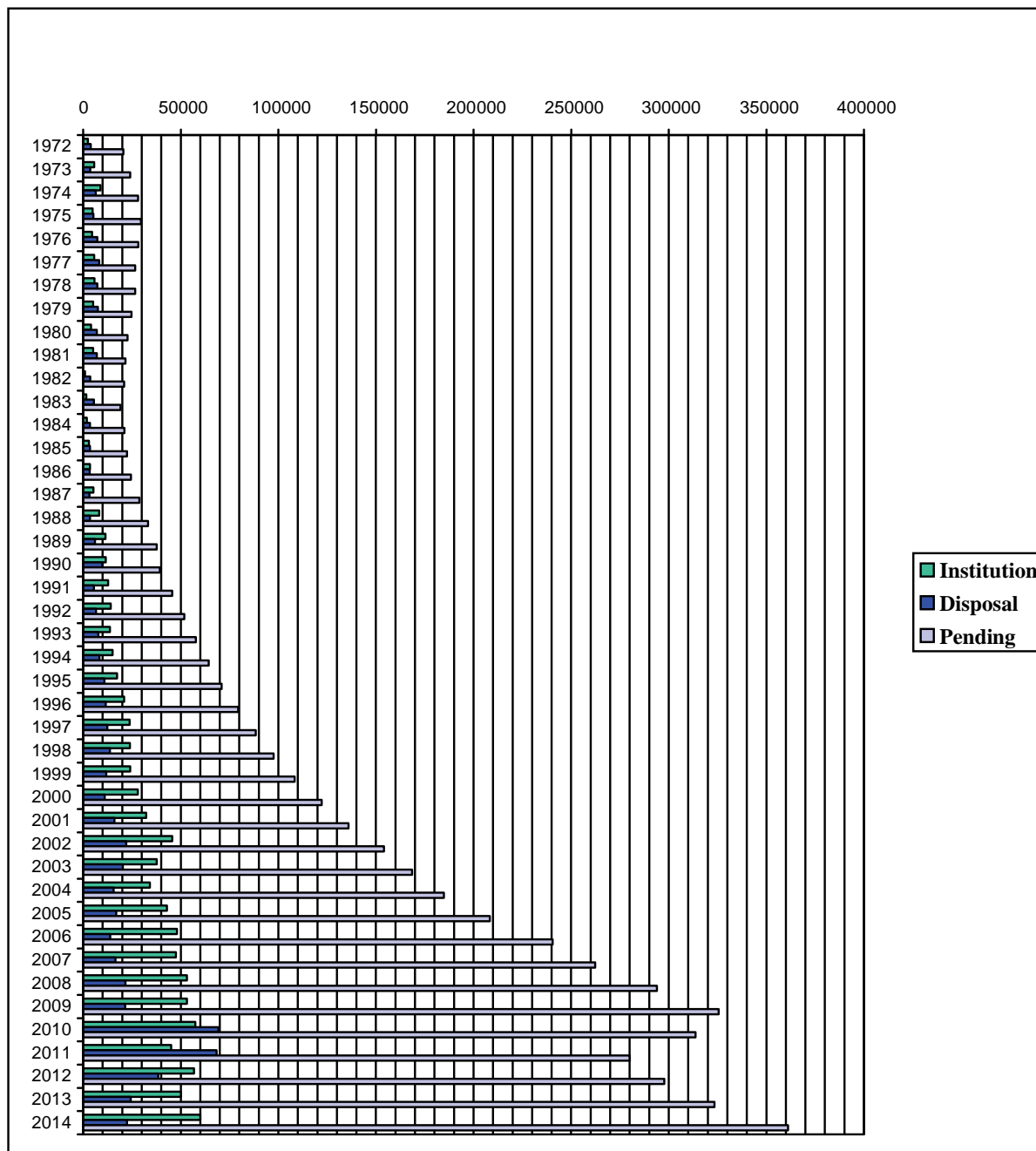


Figure 2: Horizontal Bar Chart of institution, disposal and pending cases in the High Court Division of the Supreme Court of Bangladesh from the year 1972 to 2014.



2.2.2. Trend of institution of cases from the year 1972 to 2014

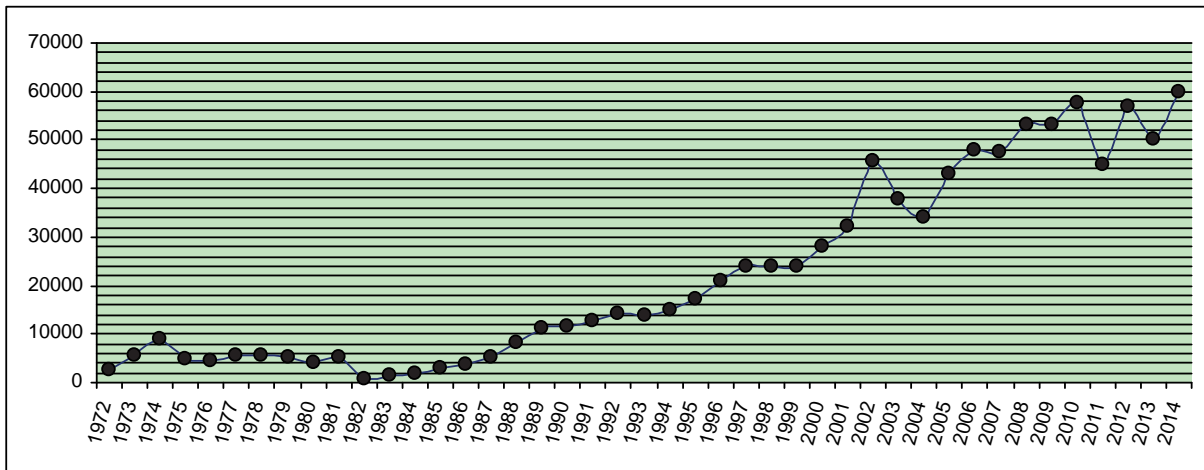


Figure 3: Line graph of Institution of cases from the year 1972 to 2014

2.2.3. Trend of disposal of cases from the year 1972 to 2014

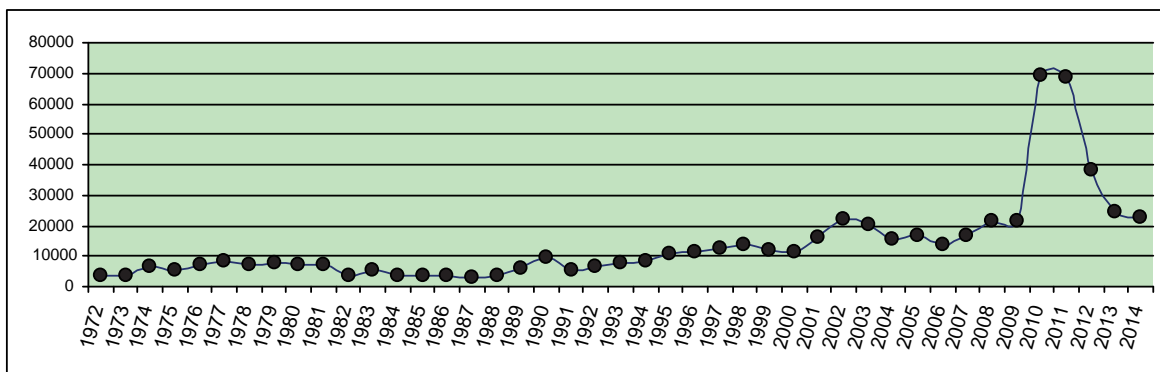


Figure 4: Line graph of disposal of cases from the year 1972 to 2014



2.2.4. Trend of pending cases from the year 1972 to 2014

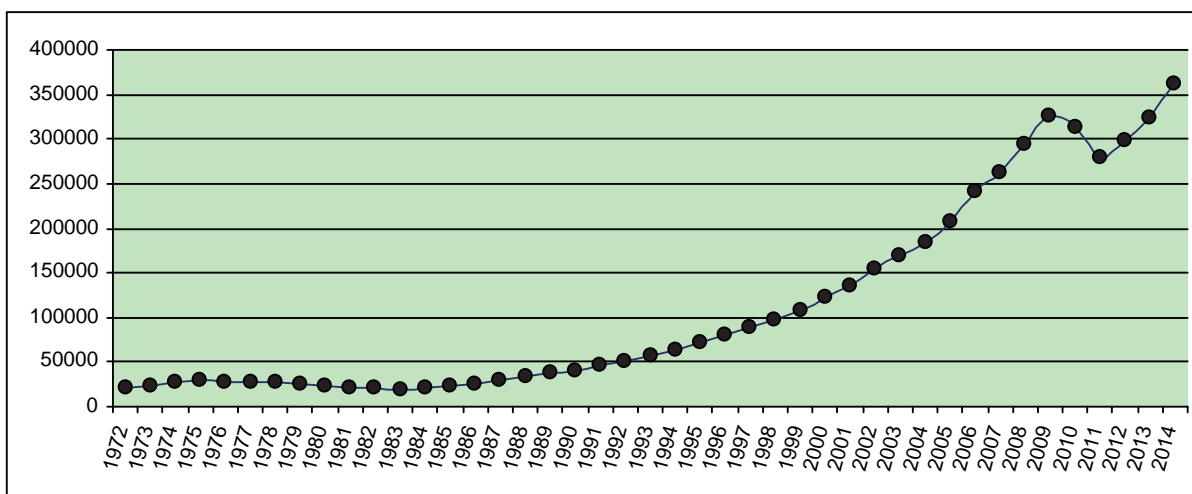


Figure 5: Line graph of pending cases from the year 1972 to 2014

2.2.5. Comparative Chart of institution, disposal and pending cases from the year 1972 to 2014

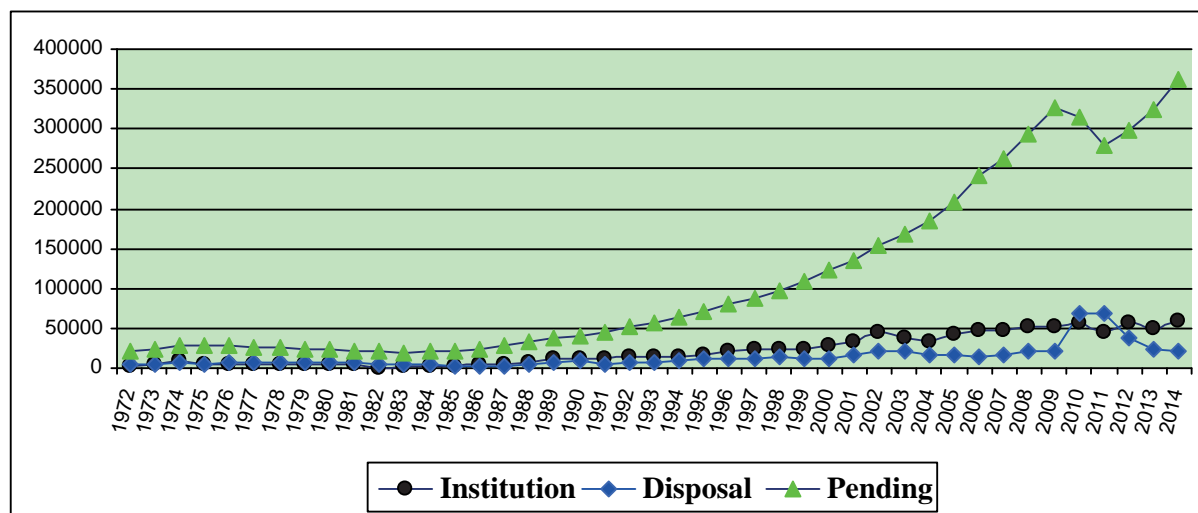


Figure 6: Line graph of pending, disposal & institution of cases from the year 1972 to 2014



3. Analysis of the pending balance for the High Court Division in 2014

To understand the balance of pending case, the following tables may be examined. The pending balance for all cases for the year 2014 is 361038, while the pending balance for Civil Cases is 84416, that for Criminal Cases is 209551, for Writ is 61267 and for Original Cases is 5804.

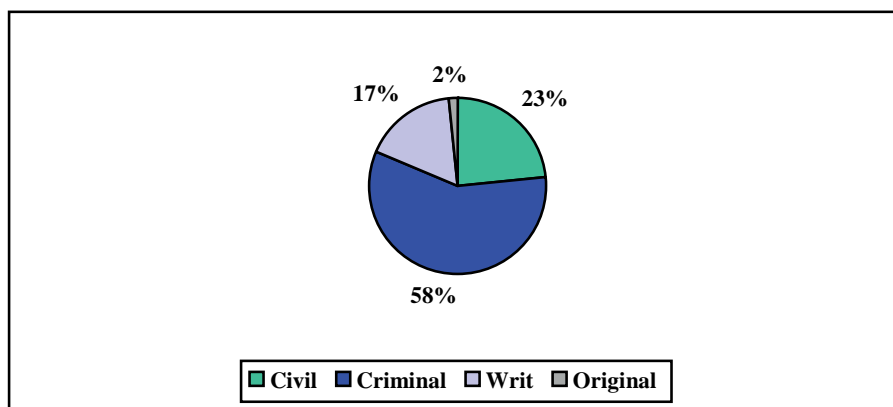


Figure 7: Pie Chart of all pending cases in the High Court Division in the year 2014.

There are 58% Criminal cases, 23% Civil cases, 17% Writ and 2% Original cases of all the pending cases.

3.1. Pending Civil Cases

Opening Balance	Institution and Restoration	Total	Disposal	Pending for Disposal
82807	6471	89278	4862	84416

3.2. Pending Criminal Cases

Opening Balance	Institution and Restoration	Total	Disposal	Pending for Disposal
177995	39301	217296	7745	209551

3.3. Writ

Opening Balance	Institution and Restoration	Total	Disposal	Pending for Disposal
57094	12861	69955	8688	61267

3.4. Original

Opening Balance	Institution and Restoration	Total	Disposal	Pending for Disposal
5550	1436	6986	1182	5804



4. Institution, disposal and pendency of cases in the High Court Division from 1972 to 2014

4.1. Civil Cases.

Year	Opening balance	Fresh institution	Total	Disposal	Pending
1972	15517	1615	17132	752	16380
1973	16380	2771	19151	798	18353
1974	18353	3884	22237	3498	18739
1975	18739	2593	21332	1955	19377
1976	19377	2775	22152	2323	19829
1977	19829	2652	22481	3933	18548
1978	18548	2769	21317	3550	17767
1979	17767	2391	20158	3391	16767
1980	16767	1268	18035	2755	15280
1981	15280	2656	17936	3819	14117
1982	14117	489	14606	783	13823
1983	13823	667	14490	2325	12165
1984	13823	1044	14867	864	14003
1985	14003	1359	15362	873	14489
1986	14489	1534	16023	606	15417
1987	15417	2750	18167	750	17417
1988	17417	1575	18992	998	17994
1989	17994	4284	22278	2467	19811
1990	19811	4595	24406	4033	20373
1991	20373	4595	24968	2033	22935
1992	22935	4435	27370	2289	25081
1993	25081	5017	30098	2850	27248
1994	27248	5884	33132	3935	29197
1995	29197	6440	35637	3137	32500
1996	32500	5942	38442	3340	35102
1997	35102	6839	41941	5078	36863
1998	36863	7540	44403	4314	40089
1999	40089	7589	47678	3428	44250
2000	44250	8565	52815	2384	50431
2001	50431	9348	59779	4185	55594
2002	55594	9020	64614	6400	58214
2003	58214	7447	65661	4656	61005
2004	61005	7908	68913	3801	65112
2005	65112	7253	72365	3723	68642
2006	68642	6867	75509	3693	71816
2007	71816	7721	79537	4881	74656
2008	74656	6257	80913	5275	75638
2009	75638	6716	82354	6565	75789
2010	75789	6667	82456	4597	77859
2011	77859	6662	84521	5118	79403
2012	79403	6418	85821	5233	80588
2013	80588	5691	86279	3472	82807
2014	82807	6471	89278	4862	84416



4.2. Criminal Cases.

Year	Opening balance	Fresh institution	Total	Disposal	Pending
1972	3391	544	3935	1016	2919
1973	2919	1964	4883	784	4099
1974	4099	3349	7448	826	6622
1975	6622	1767	8389	1041	7348
1976	7348	1093	8441	2720	5721
1977	5721	1876	7597	2051	5546
1978	5546	1881	7427	1678	5749
1979	5749	1718	7467	2058	5409
1980	5409	1597	7006	2006	5000
1981	5000	1397	6397	1076	5321
1982	5321	320	5641	674	4967
1983	4967	663	5630	985	4645
1984	4645	595	5240	490	4750
1985	4750	748	5498	486	5012
1986	5012	1248	6260	529	5731
1987	5731	1264	6995	371	6624
1988	6624	3950	10574	289	10285
1989	10285	4487	14772	1579	13193
1990	13193	4664	17857	3053	14804
1991	14804	4679	19483	1399	18084
1992	18084	4822	22906	1879	21027
1993	21027	6170	27197	2507	24690
1994	24690	6189	30879	2131	28748
1995	28748	7786	36534	5417	31117
1996	31117	8279	39396	5978	33418
1997	33418	8560	41978	4927	37051
1998	37051	11508	48559	7021	41538
1999	41538	10881	52419	5910	46509
2000	46509	12445	58954	5790	53164
2001	53164	15092	68256	9219	59037
2002	59037	27000	86037	13192	72845
2003	72845	21363	94208	13300	80908
2004	80908	18297	99205	9332	89873
2005	89873	25179	115052	10760	104292
2006	104292	27747	132039	7833	124206
2007	124206	27779	151985	9035	142950
2008	142950	34492	177442	7071	170371
2009	170371	36725	207096	8096	199000
2010	199000	39631	238631	56705	181926
2011	179698	25573	205271	52149	153122
2012	153122	31258	184380	24108	160272
2013	160272	30137	190409	12414	177995
2014	177995	39301	217296	7745	209551



4.3. Writ.

Year	Opening balance	Fresh institution	Total	Disposal	Pending
1972	799	8	807	10	797
1973	797	751	1548	474	1074
1974	1074	1461	2535	293	2242
1975	2242	438	2680	322	2358
1976	2358	538	2896	508	2388
1977	2388	975	3363	1049	2314
1978	2314	1027	3341	490	2851
1979	2851	923	3774	1431	2343
1980	2343	1057	3400	911	2489
1981	2489	899	3388	1220	2168
1982	2168	0	2168	0	2168
1983	2168	0	2168	0	2168
1984	2168	0	2168	0	2168
1985	2168	567	2735	57	2678
1986	2678	494	3172	252	2920
1987	2920	890	3810	102	3708
1988	3708	1745	5453	1560	3893
1989	3893	2490	6383	2361	4022
1990	4022	2015	6037	2917	3120
1991	3120	3142	6262	2567	3695
1992	3695	4455	8150	3356	4794
1993	4794	2244	7038	2097	4941
1994	4941	2639	7580	2174	5406
1995	5406	2745	8151	1830	6321
1996	6321	6490	12811	3042	9769
1997	9769	7988	17757	4539	13218
1998	13218	4362	17580	2958	14622
1999	14622	5078	19700	3162	16538
2000	16538	6345	22883	5349	17534
2001	17534	7256	24790	4614	20176
2002	20176	8782	28958	7292	21666
2003	21666	7722	29388	5127	24261
2004	24261	7192	31453	4276	27177
2005	27177	9628	36805	4433	32372
2006	32372	12693	45065	4129	40936
2007	40936	11166	52102	11122	40980
2008	40980	11589	52569	8915	43654
2009	43654	8848	52502	6370	46132
2010	46132	10330	56462	7303	49159
2011	40916	11587	52503	10924	41579
2012	41579	18003	59582	8028	51554
2013	51554	13013	64567	7473	57094
2014	57094	12861	69955	8688	61267



4.4. Original Cases.

Year	Opening balance	Fresh institution	Total	Disposal	Pending
1972	310	294	604	133	471
1973	471	168	639	102	537
1974	537	150	687	104	583
1975	583	98	681	219	462
1976	462	109	571	222	349
1977	349	153	502	234	268
1978	268	88	356	103	253
1979	253	113	366	169	197
1980	197	104	301	291	10
1981	10	102	120	74	46
1982	46	110	266	176	103
1983	103	220	355	163	137
1984	137	252	423	218	238
1985	238	286	520	185	281
1986	281	282	564	239	400
1987	400	283	1350	164	1061
1988	1061	950	1181	289	1117
1989	1117	120	1426	64	713
1990	713	309	1106	713	964
1991	964	393	1350	142	967
1992	967	386	1311	383	862
1993	862	344	1211	449	870
1994	870	349	1225	341	930
1995	930	355	1264	295	1052
1996	1052	334	1503	212	1168
1997	1168	451	1667	335	1256
1998	1256	499	1851	411	1325
1999	1325	595	1901	526	1026
2000	1026	576	1658	875	1049
2001	1049	632	1681	609	1072
2002	1072	825	1897	454	1443
2003	1443	1202	2645	372	2273
2004	2273	820	3093	444	2649
2005	2649	840	3489	406	3083
2006	3083	749	3832	307	3525
2007	3525	889	4414	655	3759
2008	3759	882	4641	403	4238
2009	4238	866	5104	454	4650
2010	4650	842	5492	701	4791
2011	4791	1262	6053	721	5332
2012	5332	1053	6385	1068	5317
2013	5317	1169	6486	936	5550
2014	5550	1436	6986	1182	5804



5. Maximum number of Judges at a time during the year in the High Court Division of the Supreme Court of Bangladesh from 1972 to 2014

Period	Number of Judges including Chief Justice
1972	10
1973	8
1974	12
1975	12
1976	13
1977	18
1978	17
1979	16
1980	19
1981	18
1982	18
1983	18
1984	24
1985	24
1986	21
1987	25
1988	29
1989	29
1990	29
1991	28
1992	25
1993	31
1994	38
1995	35
1996	30
1997	36
1998	36
1999	39
2000	43
2001	48
2002	55
2003	48
2004	54
2005	72
2006	71
2007	68
2008	67
2009	78
2010	94
2011	98
2012	101
2013	95
2014	90



With Fondness, I remember

Justice Mustafa Kamal

Former Chief Justice of Bangladesh
Former Chairman, Law Commission

When I was requested by *Justice Md. Abdul Wahhab Miah of the Appellate Division and Chairman of the Editorial Committee, to write something for the Annual Report, I wondered why a former Chief Justice who took his retirement more than 12 years ago should at all write in the Annual Report from where he is far removed today.

Therefore, I decided to write on a few matters I enjoyed most as a lawyer and as a Judge.

I joined the profession in 1959, but from 1972 onwards I was resisting an offer of judgeship in the High Court Division for reasons I need not state, but finally I succumbed in April, 1979.

I enjoyed the care, caution, patience, perseverance and adherence to tradition while selecting Judges for the higher Courts. Mr. M. C. Chagla, a former Chief Justice of Bombay High Court and a former foreign Minister of India wrote in his autobiography *Roses in December* that although 3(three) vacancies in the Bombay High Court were causing discomfort, he did not appoint the three Judges before 5(five) years, because he found that three lawyers were just shaping into fine lawyers, but it would require some more years before they finally ripen. Much of the caution came to be relaxed during the Pakistan period, but even after the creation of Bangladesh, the care and caution did not desert the selectors completely. This is one beauty that the present and future generation of lawyers, Judges and litigant public may not enjoy any more. It is gone with the wind.

I also enjoyed the wisdom of past selectors in choosing lawyers as Judges not only taking into account their mere LL.B. degrees and proficiency at the Bar but also considering whether they had exposed themselves to other branches of knowledge like economics, political science, history and so on. Members of Parliament are elected on votes of the people, members of the civil service are appointed after competitive examination and interview, university teachers become Professors after long years of teaching in junior posts. There are other people in the society who are writers, journalists and intellectuals capable of judging a Judge's calibre instantly. Often they have to come to both Divisions of the Supreme Court on being involved in litigations. The Judges cannot escape the visitors' eyes and ears and hide their calibre in the open Court. Such types of litigants bear the load of a binding judgment over their shoulders all through their lives, but they always bear the grudge that they had been tried by Judges of low calibre and intellect. The grudges do not remain private, the wind carries the grudges throughout the nook and corner of the country and beyond. I consider myself fortunate that the Judges who preceded and succeeded me and also my colleagues never had to suffer the indignity of being branded as persons of low intellect and calibre. I shall carry this memory to my grave.

I have seen committed political persons to become Judges in later life. Justice Abdus Sattar (later the President of Bangladesh) was a Minister in the central cabinet of Pakistan from Sher-e-Bangla's Party before he became a Judge of the High Court of East Pakistan. Mr. M.A. Hye was the Law Minister in the provincial cabinet of East Pakistan from where he became a Judge in the High Court of East Pakistan. He belonged to a political party as well. Late Chief Justice Syed A.B. Mahmud Hossain was a Muslim League Member of the Constituent Assembly of Pakistan from where he became the senior Government Pleader and later the Chief Justice of Bangladesh. It is my good fortune to be a witness to the fact that their past political association did not turn them into blind political zealots, nor did they write political pamphlets or manifestos instead of writing an independent legal judgment. The morale is that on being elevated as a Judge, the Judge has to dissociate himself from his past political inclinations and emerge out as a truly neutral figure in the administration of justice.

* This write up was collected by Mr. Justice Md. Abdul Wahhab Miah for Annual Report 2011 but due to some inconvenience it was not possible to publish it at that time.



The Constitution allows each Judge to be independent in the discharge of his judicial functions. Theoretically it means that a Judge has the right to differ from the other Judge, senior or junior, while writing out his own judgment or order. What I enjoyed is the tradition, etiquette, manners and beauty of not exercising this right till a Judge is confirmed. A Judge is appointed as an Additional Judge initially for 2(two) years that may be called a period of probation. During this probationary period he is moved from one Bench to another with a senior Judge on his right side not for nothing. He has to learn the manners, etiquette, traditions and practices of the High Court Division from his senior Judge. While hearing a motion the unconfirmed junior Judge has of course the constitutional right either to issue a Rule or to reject the petition summarily. What I admired most is that the junior Judge never exercised this right as an unconfirmed Judge. If the senior Judge is inclined to issue a Rule, the junior Judge should have the humility to realise that there must be some points that have struck the senior Judge which he at this stage cannot fathom. He used to give way to the senior and agree with him in issuing the Rule. This principle was extended conversely to the Appellate Division which was comprised of only 5(five) Judges during my period. If after hearing a leave petition 4(four) Judges were not inclined to admit the appeal and only one Judge was in favour of admitting it, all the four Judges gave way to the single Judge and admitted the appeal thinking that there must be something in the appeal petition which they cannot see at this stage but which the learned single Judge has. The practice was to give the learned single Judge the responsibility of writing out the leave granting order. During final hearing, I have often found out that the learned single Judge was right in admitting the appeal. The appeal was allowed.

When I was elevated as a Judge of the High Court Division, I went to the then *Pir Sahib of Narinda* for his blessings. During open waz he narrated a story and told me that I was so long a member of the public but now I belong to an elite group. He asked me to find out for myself what he meant thereby. I began to realise, gradually though, that my manners, etiquette, mode of speaking, dress, behaviour and general bearing must have a distinct and separate entity attached to my new profession. This realisation transformed me into a distinct person, moving with all yet distinct by myself. I again feel fortunate that my senior and junior colleagues also maintained the distinction even after retirement.

My memories have not faded away, but still remain fresh. I can go on adding topic after topic, but I must realise that I should not stretch myself too far simply because I have been requested to write something for the Annual Report.

Best wishes to all.



Leading Decisions of the Supreme Court of Bangladesh in the year 2014

In view of Article 111 of the Constitution of People's Republic of Bangladesh, the law declared by the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court of Bangladesh is binding on all courts within the territory of Bangladesh including the High Court Division of the Supreme Court. Every judgment delivered by the Appellate Division has its own significance. Brief note of some judgments, delivered during the year 2014, is given below:

1. Esrarul Huq Chowdhury vs. Md. Amir Hossain Advocate & another, 66 DLR (AD) 1: Misconduct envisages any instance of breach of discipline. It means improper behaviour, intentional wrongdoing or deliberate violation of a rule of standard of behaviour. The term "misconduct" is incapable of a precise definition. It may mean delinquency in its performance of duty and its effect on the discipline and the nature of duty. In other words it means improper and wrong behaviour which is willful in character. It may involve moral turpitude, but is not a mere error of judgment, carelessness or negligence in performance of duty. (Para 36)

2. Ali Amjad Khan (Md) vs. Md. Habibullah Dawn and others, 66 DLR (AD) 28: A transferee pendente lite is not entitled to the benefit of the procedure under Rules 99 and 101 of Order XXI of the Code of Civil Procedure. (Para 15)

3. Rana Kaiser Siddiq vs. Bangladesh Chemical Industries Corporation and others, 66 DLR (AD) 31: A Contractual right is not enforceable in exercise of writ jurisdiction. (Para 11)

4. State vs. Md. Ibrahim Ali, 66 DLR (AD) 33: The requirement of law is therefore that if and when charge is altered or added at any time before judgment is pronounced, the alteration or addition must be read and explained to the accused. (Para 12)

5. State vs. Md. Ibrahim Ali, 66 DLR (AD) 33: The Provisions of section 222(2) read with section 234 (1) require that if there are more than one offences committed over a period of more than 12 months then the offences may not be charged in one charge, whereas section 6 (1B) provides that any number of offence punishable under the Criminal Law Amendment Act irrespective of the period over which the offence was committed, may be tried at one trial. Clearly, therefore, the provision in the Criminal Law Amendment Act is not consistent with the provision of the code of Criminal Procedure thereby ousting the applicability of the provisions of the Code in proceedings before the court of Special judge. Hence all the offences committed over any length of period of time could be tried in one trial upon framing one charge. (Para 20)

6. State vs. Md. Ibrahim Ali, 66 DLR (AD) 33: In any event, as has been pointed out earlier, defect in framing of charge cannot be a ground for acquittal of the accused. The only time when any proceeding can be quashed for material error in the framing of charges is when the Court forms the opinion that the fact of the case are such that no valid charge could be framed against the accused in respect of the facts proved. (Para 23)

7. Shamsul Kabir Humayun Reza vs. Anwarul Hasan and others, 66 DLR (AD) 37: A Judge should not be emotional and should not embark upon making unnecessary observations/comments and remarks, such observations/comments and remarks may give bad message to the litigants and the public, at large, as to the independence of judiciary and dispensation of even handed justice by it. While disposing of a matter, a Judge must confine himself to the pleadings of the parties and answer the issues which would emerge from the pleadings in the light of the evidence adduced and materials placed before it and the law governing the field. A Judge must refrain himself from making unnecessary observations/comments and remarks. (Para 67)



8. British American Tobacco Bangladesh Company Ltd vs. Begum Shamsun Nahar, 66 DLR (AD) 80: A person can be liable for tort as well as damages may be claimed against him for such wrong doing as well as against an organization or establishment if it fails to ensure the prevention of sexual harassment and bullying to a woman, where she can work with honour and dignity and without being harassed or disturbed by her male boss or other male colleagues. (Para 13)

9. British American Tobacco Bangladesh Company Ltd vs. Begum Shamsun Nahar, 66 DLR (AD) 80: Where the existence of the cause of action is required to be determined by adducing evidence, plaint cannot be rejected under Order VII, rule 11. (Para 13)

10. Durnity Daman Commission and another vs. Dr. Khandaker Mosharraf Hossain and another, 66 DLR (AD) 92: The petition must disclose explicitly and specifically what is the basis of his apprehension of not to be treated fairly. An omnibus statement that he is a political personage and the Magistrates or the lower court/tribunal Judges, as the case may be are controlled by the government (which has neither factual nor legal basis these days) is not enough. Equally well, the Judges of the High Court Division concerned must also assign reason for their satisfaction on this primordial point, which must be reckoned to be the door opener. (Para-21 and 22)

11. Zakir Hossain and another vs. Md. Shahnewaz and others, 66 DLR (AD) 98: An appeal against a preliminary decree is filed under section 96 of the Code of Civil Procedure and that against the final decree under section 97 of the Code of Civil Procedure. If an appeal is filed against the preliminary decree and if the preliminary decree is modified or set-aside then the final decree falls through. (Para 7)

12. Zakir Hossain and another vs. Md. Shahnewaz and others, 66 DLR (AD) 98: When no appeal is preferred against the final decree and only the preliminary decree is appealed against but a copy of the final decree has been placed on the record of the appeal it is the duty of the appellate Court in dealing with the appeal to give necessary and consequential directions regarding the final decree (Para 12)

13. Monir Hossain Md (Moni) and another vs. Md. Yousuf and Others, 66 DLR (AD) 100: If a tenant becomes defaulter by failing to comply with the mandatory provision of law, he always remains defaulter unless the landlord expressly waive that default, and once a tenant is found to be defaulter, he is liable to be evicted. (Para 10)

14. Ramesh Chandra Adhikari vs. Bulbuli, 66 DLR (AD) 104: A uniform and comprehensive system governing all Hindus containing a series of coherent provisions carefully considered after having gone thorough by eminent pundits and researchers and law commission a codification of Hindu Law of marriage and succession should be enacted. Time has come for the legislators to think about the codification of the Hindu Law of Marriage and Succession in Bangladesh. (Para 23)

15. Ramesh Chandra Adhikari vs. Bulbuli, 66 DLR (AD) 104: Marriage under the traditional Hindu Law is holy union for the performance of religious duties. It is a sacrament for the purification of the body from inherited taint. It is not a contract. (Para 23)

16. Mehedi Hasan @ Modern (Md) and others vs. State, 66 DLR (AD) 111: To bring an omission within the periphery of section 32 of the Penal Code, it is incumbent that the omission must be illegal and the onus is surely upon the prosecution to show that omission (here failure to rescue Trisha while drowning) which is being treated as an act, is either an offence or is prohibited by law or which furnishes ground for a civil action as stipulated in section 43 thereof. But we could not lay our hand on any provisions of the Penal Code or any other law, which has termed the omission on the part of a person(s) (here the appellants) to rescue a drowning person (here Trisha) as illegal. (Para 68)

17. Mehedi Hassan @ Modern (Md) and others vs. State, 66 DLR (AD) 111: “অপহরণ” has been made punishable under section 7 of the Ain, 2000. As per definition given in the Ain, 2000 “অপহরণ” shall be



complete the moment a person (নারী/শিশু) is compelled to go from one place to another place either by force or by allurement or by enticement (ফুসলাইয়া) or through misunderstanding or by threat. (Para 70)

18. Hasan Arif Ullah vs. Nilufar Yesmin @ Reba & another, 34 BLD (AD) 8: An accused cannot be dragged to Court for years together and he/she has right to see the end of the trial as expeditiously as possible and at the same time, an offender cannot go unpunished on the plea of non-examination of the prosecution witnesses if the prosecution does not take effective step to secure the attendance of the witnesses. The State being the prosecutor in a criminal trial, it is its duty to secure the attendance of the witnesses and to take all necessary legal steps in that respect as provided in the Code. In the context, we also like to observe that mere issuance of a process for the attendance of a witness is not enough; the Court must see that the process so issued has been executed. (Para 11)

19. Mahbub Ahmed Chowdhury vs. The Chief Election Commissioner and others, 34 BLD (AD) 69: In order to determine the vires of the law or an enactment the Court must look to the substance not merely to the form of the legislation which includes the effect of the legislation and object or purposes of the legislation. (Para 39)

20. Md. Abu Hanifa vs. Md. Saiful Bashar and Others, 34 BLD (AD) 109: Under Section 11 read with Rule 8(2) of the Muslim Marriages and Divorces (Registration) Rules, 1975 notice is required to be served upon the Nikah Registrar before cancellation of license and it is also a fundamental principle of natural justice that no action shall be taken against any person without giving him any opportunity of being heard. (Para 7)

21. Syed Wahid Iqbal vs. Bangladesh & others, 34 BLD (AD) 213: Registrar, Co-operatives is empowered under Section 7 of the Samabaya Samity Ain, 2001 to delegate its power for the formation of the Election Committee for holding the election of Tangail Central Co-operative Bank Limited. There is no illegality in the order passed by the District Co-operatives Officer forming the Election Committee and the declaration of election result by the District Election Committee also does not suffer from any legal infirmity. (Para 11)



Supreme Court Medical Center



Library of the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court



Judges' Library of the High Court Division



New Conference Room of the Supreme Court of Bangladesh



Judges' Lounge of the Supreme Court of Bangladesh



Front View of the Supreme Court Museum



Inner View of the Supreme Court Museum



Supreme Court Judges' Corner



IT Training Room of the High Court Division



Former Chief Justices of Bangladesh

SL.No.	Name	Duration
1.	Mr. Justice Abu Sadat Mohammad Sayem*	16.12.1972 – 5.11.1975
2.	Mr. Justice Syed A.B. Mahmud Husain*	18.11.1975 – 31.1.1978
3.	Mr. Justice Kemaluddin Hossain*	01.02.1978 – 11.4.1982
4.	Mr. Justice F.K.M. Munim*	12.04.1982 – 30.11.1989
5.	Mr. Justice Badrul Haider Chowdhury*	1.12.1989 – 01.01.1990
6.	Mr. Justice Shahabuddin Ahmed	14.01.1990 – 31.01.1995
7.	Mr. Justice M.H. Rahman*	01.02.1995 – 30.04.1995
8.	Mr. Justice A.T.M Afzal	01.05.1995 – 31.05.1999
9.	Mr. Justice Mustafa Kamal	01.06.1999 – 31.12.1999
10.	Mr. Justice Latifur Rahman	01.01.2000 – 28.02.2001
11.	Mr. Justice Mahmudul Amin Choudhury	01.03.2001 – 17.06.2002
12.	Mr. Justice Mainur Reza Choudhury*	18.06.2002 – 22.06.2003
13.	Mr. Justice K.M. Hasan	23.06.2003 – 26.01.2004
14.	Mr. Justice Syed J.R. Mudassir Husain	27.01.2004 – 28.02.2007
15.	Mr. Justice Md. Ruhul Amin	01.03.2007 – 31.05.2008
16.	Mr. Justice M. M. Ruhul Amin	01.06.2008 – 22.12.2009
17.	Mr. Justice Md. Tafazzul Islam	23.12.2009 – 07.02.2010
18.	Mr. Justice Mohammad Fazlul Karim	08.02.2010 – 29.09.2010
19.	Mr. Justice A.B.M. Khairul Haque	30.09.2010 – 17.05.2011

*Deceased.

Former Chief Justice of High Court of Bangladesh

SL.No.	Name	Duration
1.	Mr. Justice Ruhul Islam*	13.08.1976 – 22.10.1978

* Deceased.



Former Judges of the Supreme Court of Bangladesh

SL. No	Name	Date of elevation to the HCD	Date of elevation to the AD	Date of retirement
1.	Mr. Justice Abu Sadat Mohammad Sayem*		16.12.1972	05.11.1975
2.	Mr. Justice Syed A. B. Mahmud Husain*	18.01.1972	18.12.1972	31.01.1978
3.	Mr. Justice Mohammad Abdullah Jabir*	18.01.1972	17.08.1972	30.06.1975
4.	Mr. Justice A. F. M. Ahasanuddin Chowdhury*	18.01.1972	30.01.1974	01.12.1977
5.	Mr. Justice Kemaluddin Hussain*	18.01.1972	13.08.1976	11.04.1982
6.	Mr. Justice F. K. M. Abdul Munim*	18.01.1972	13.08.1976	30.11.1989
7.	Mr. Justice Dabesh Chandra Bhattacharya*	21.01.1972	13.08.1976	30.09.1979
8.	Mr. Justice Ruhul Islam*	21.01.1972	23.01.1978	01.01.1983
9.	Mr. Justice Kazi Mahabubus Subhan (Justice K.M. Subhan) *	21.01.1972	22.02.1978	16.06.1982**
10.	Mr. Justice Badrul Haider Chowdhury*	26.01.1972	22.08.1978	01.01.1990
11.	Mr. Justice Shahabuddin Ahmed	21.01.1972	16.04.1981	31.01.1995
12.	Mr. Justice Mohammad Nurul Huda*	28.08.1972		28.02.1977
13.	Mr. Justice Chowdhury A. T .M. Masud*	19.06.1973	21.04.1982	01.04.1986
14.	Mr. Justice Syed Md. Mohsen Ali*	19.06.1973	17.01.1983	01.01.1985
15.	Mr. Justice Abdur Rahman Chowdhury*	24.11.1973		01.09.1983
16.	Mr. Justice A. R. M. Amirul Islam Chowdhury*	24.11.1973		01.03.1996
17.	Mr. Justice Syed Mohammad Hussain*	19.06.1974		08.01.1984
18.	Mr. Justice A. S. Faizul Islam Chowdhury*	24.06.1974		01.06.1982
19.	Mr. Justice Fazlay Hossain Mohammad Habibur Rahman*	20.12.1975		13.12.1993
20.	Mr. Justice Ranadhir Sen*	30.01.1976		01.07.1984
21.	Mr. Justice Abdul Wadud Chowdhury*	02.03.1976		01.11.1984
22.	Mr. Justice Siddiq Ahmed Chowdhury*	02.03.1976		03.03.1979 □
23.	Mr. Justice Abdul Momit Chowdhury*	02.03.1976		03.03.1979 □
24.	Mr. Justice Abdul Matin Khan Chowdhury	08.05.1976		01.12.1989
25.	Mr. Justice M.H. Rahman*	08.05.1976	26.12.1985	30.04.1995
26.	Mr. Justice Mohammad Abdul Khaliq*	08.05.1976		02.01.1983
27.	Mr. Justice A. T. M. Afzal	15.04.1977	26.12.1985	31.05.1999
28.	Mr. Justice Sultan Hossain Khan	13.03.1978		01.01.1990
29.	Mr. Justice Abdul Malek	13.03.1978		05.02.1980**
30.	Mr. Justice Mustafa Kamal	09.04.1979	01.12.1989	31.12.1999
31.	Mr. Justice Rafiqur Rahman	09.04.1979		01.11.79**
32.	Mr. Justice Md. Altaf Hossain*	21.11.1979		23.10.1985
33.	Mr. Justice Latifur Rahman	21.11.1979	15.01.1990	28.02.2001
34.	Mr. Justice Anwarul Hoque Chowdhury*	22.04.1980		01.11.1994
35.	Mr. Justice Aminur Rahman Khan*	29.01.1982		02.06.1990
36.	Mr. Justice Mohammad Abdur Rouf	29.01.1982	08.06.1995	01.02.1999
37.	Mr. Justice Md. Abdul Quddus Chowdhury	18.01.1983		01.09.1991
38.	Mr. Justice Dalil Uddin Ahmed*	15.07.1983		01.02.1990
39.	Mr. Justice Mohammad Abdul Mottalib*	15.07.1983		14.07.1985 ●

* Deceased. ** Date of resignation. □ Date of termination. □□ Date of death. ● Performed as Additional Judge.



SL. No	Name	Date of elevation to the HCD	Date of elevation to the AD	Date of retirement
40.	Mr. Justice Syed Mohammad Ali*	15.07.1983		01.08.1993
41.	Mr. Justice Nurul Hoque Bhuiyan*	30.12.1983		01.10.1990
42.	Mr. Justice Syed Misbah Uddin Hossain*	30.12.1983		01.01.1992
43.	Mr. Justice Mohammad Moksudor Rahman*	30.12.1983		26.12.1985**
44.	Mr. Justice Mohammad Sohrab Ali*	30.12.1983		20.10.1990 □ □
45.	Mr. Justice Mohammad Ismailuddin Sarker*	30.12.1983	08.06.1995	20.01.1996 □ □
46.	Mr. Justice Abdul Bari Sarker	30.05.1984		01.06.1992
47.	Mr. Justice Md. Abdul Jalil*	30.05.1984		01.05.1994
48.	Mr. Justice Mohammad Abdul Wahab	30.05.1984		29.05.1986 ●
49.	Mr. Justice Bimalendu Bikash Roy Chowdhury*	02.07.1985	11.05.1996	01.11.2000
50.	Mr. Justice Syed Fazle Ahmmed*	26.12.1985		01.01.1994
51.	Mr. Justice A. M. Mahmudur Rahman*	26.12.1985	01.02.1999	14.12.2000
52.	Mr. Justice A. K. M. Sadeque	27.01.1987		30.01.1995
53.	Mr. Justice D. M. Ansaruddin Ahmed	27.01.1987		01.07.1995
54.	Mr. Justice Md. Mozammel Haque	27.01.1987		01.12.2000
55.	Mr. Justice Quazi Shafi Uddin*	27.01.1987		01.11.2001
56.	Mr. Justice Mahmudul Amin Chowdhury	27.01.1987	28.06.1999	17.06.2002
57.	Mr. Justice Habibur Rahman Khan	21.01.1988		01.12.1995
58.	Mr. Justice Md. Budruzzaman	21.01.1988		01.02.1996
59.	Mr. Justice Naimuddin Ahmed*	21.01.1988		04.04.1996
60.	Mr. Justice Mohammad Ansar Ali*	21.01.1988		05.07.1995 □ □
61.	Mr. Justice Badrul Islam Chowdhury	29.01.1990		01.02.1998
62.	Mr. Justice Kazi Ebadul Hoque	29.01.1990	19.01.2000	01.01.2001
63.	Mr. Justice Mainur Reza Chowdhury*	29.01.1990	08.11.2000	22.06.2003
64.	Mr. Justice Abdul Hasib	29.01.1990		28.01.1992 ●
65.	Mr. Justice Habibul Islam Bhuiyan	29.01.1990		19.03.1990**
66.	Mr. Justice Md. Abdul Karim	13.07.1991		01.08.1999
67.	Mr. Justice Muhammad Abdul Mannan*	13.07.1991		21.12.1999
68.	Mr. Justice K. M. Hasan	13.07.1991	20.01.2002	26.01.2004
69.	Mr. Justice Mahfuzur Rahman	18.02.1992		01.02.2000
70.	Mr. Justice Md. Sirajul Islam	18.02.1992		03.03.2000
71.	Mr. Justice Mohammad Gholam Rabbani	18.02.1992	11.01.2001	10.01.2002
72.	Mr. Justice Syed J. R. Mudassir Husain	18.02.1992	05.03.2002	28.02.2007
73.	Mr. Justice Md. Ruhul Amin	18.02.1992	11.01.2001	31.05.2008
74.	Mr. Justice Abu Sayeed Ahammed	01.11.1992	05.03.2002	23.08.2003
75.	Mr. Justice Mohammad Fazlul Karim	01.11.1992	15.05.2001	29.09.2010
76.	Mr. Justice Md. Asaduzzaman	10.02.1994		09.02.1997 ●
77.	Mr. Justice Md. Nurul Islam	10.02.1994		01.06.2002
78.	Mr. Justice Kazi A. T. Monowaruddin	10.02.1994	25.06.2002	15.07.2002
79.	Mr. Justice Md. Fazlul Haque	10.02.1994	17.07.2002	30.06.2003
80.	Mr. Justice Hamidul Haque	10.02.1994	29.06.2003	20.12.2003

* Deceased. ** Date of resignation. □ Date of termination. □ □ Date of death. ● Performed as Additional Judge.



SL. No	Name	Date of elevation to the HCD	Date of elevation to the AD	Date of retirement
81.	Mr. Justice Md. Bazlur Rahman Talukder	10.02.1994		10.02.1997 •
82.	Mr. Justice Syed Amirul Islam	10.02.1994		13.01.2007
83.	Mr. Justice M. M. Ruhul Amin	10.02.1994	13.07.2003	22.12.2009
84.	Mr. Justice Md. Tafazzul Islam	10.02.1994	27.08.2003	07.02.2010
85.	Mr. Justice Md. Iftekhar Rasool*	01.06.1996		06.06.2000 □ □
86.	Mr. Justice M. A. Aziz	01.06.1996	07.01.2004	30.09.2006
87.	Mr. Justice Amirul Kabir Chowdhury	01.06.1996	26.02.2004	30.06.2007
88.	Mr. Justice Md. Hassan Ameen	01.06.1996	21.03.2007	03.07.2008
89.	Mr. Justice A. K. Badrul Huq*	01.06.1996		02.03.2008**
90.	Mr. Justice Md. Joynul Abedin	01.06.1996	24.08.2006	31.12.2009
91.	Mr. Justice Md. Abdul Matin	01.06.1996	19.09.2007	25.12.2010
92.	Mr. Justice Shah Abu Nayeem Mominur Rahman	01.06.1996	08.03.2009	12.05.2011**
93.	Mr. Justice Gour Gopal Shaha	24.02.1997		26.12.2003
94.	Mr. Justice Md. Ali Asgar Khan	24.02.1997		13.01.2008
95.	Mr. Justice Md. Awlad Ali	24.02.1997		26.01.2008
96.	Mr. Justice Zakir Ahmad*	24.02.1997		17.07.1998 □ □
97.	Mr. Justice Md. Latifur Rahman	27.04.1998		01.07.2006**
98.	Mr. Justice Md. Abdul Quddus	27.04.1998		15.01.2009
99.	Mr. Justice (Alhaj) Md. Abdul Aziz	27.04.1998	08.03.2009	31.12.2009
100.	Mr. Justice B.K Das*	27.04.1998	16.07.2009	10.04.2010
101.	Mr. Justice A.B.M. Khairul Haque	27.04.1998	16.07.2009	17.05.2011
102.	Mr. Justice Md. Abdur Rashid	24.10.1999		26.01.2009
103.	Mr. Justice Khademul Islam Chowdhury	24.10.1999		17.04.2009
104.	Mr. Justice Md. Abdus Salam	24.10.1999		11.01.2010
105.	Mr. Justice Sikder Maqbul Huq	24.10.1999		18.01.2010
106.	Mr. Justice Md. Arayes Uddin	24.10.1999		31.01.2010
107.	Mr. Justice Muhammed Mamataz Uddin Ahmed	24.10.1999	16.05.2011	31.12.2011
108.	Mr. Justice Md. Shamsul Huda	22.02.2001	16.05.2011	02.11.2012
109.	Mr. Justice N. K. Chakravarty *	28.05.2000		27.05.2002 •
110.	Mr. Justice A. K. M. Shafiuddin	28.05.2000		27.05.2002 •
111.	Mr. Justice A. F. M. Mesbahuddin	28.05.2000		27.05.2002 •
112.	Mr. Justice Munsurul Haque Chowdhury	28.05.2000		27.05.2002 •
113.	Mr. Justice Altaf Hossain Khan*	22.02.2001		10.07.2002 □ □
114.	Mr. Justice Md. Abdul Hye (M.A. Hye)	22.02.2001		13.12.2011
115.	Mr. Justice Faruque Ahmed	22.02.2001		30.12.2011
116.	Mr. Justice Mohammad Marzi-ul-Huq*	22.02.2001		23.09.2012
117.	Mr. Justice Md. Abdur Razzaque	22.02.2001		01.09.2014
118.	Mr. Justice Mohammad Anwarul Haque	03.07.2001	31.03.2013	09.04.2014
119.	Mr. Justice Sheikh Rezowan Ali	03.07.2001		01.02.2013
120.	Mr. Justice Khondker Musa Khaled	03.07.2001		03.03.2013
121.	Mr. Justice Siddiqur Rahman Miah	29.07.2002	31.03.2013	02.06.2013

* Deceased. ** Date of resignation. □ Date of termination. □□ Date of death. ● Performed as Additional Judge.



SL. No	Name	Date of elevation to the HCD	Date of elevation to the AD	Date of retirement
122.	Mr. Justice Abdus Salam Mamun	29.07.2002		13.02.2005 •
123.	Mr. Justice Mir Hashmat Ali	29.07.2002		01.10. 2012
124.	Mr. Justice Mashuque Hosain Ahmed	29.07.2002		30.11. 2012
125.	Mr. Justice A.K.M. Fazlur Rahman	29.07.2002		14.01.2013
126.	Mr. Justice Abdul Awal	29.07.2002		20.08.2013
127.	Mr. Justice Syed Shahid-ur-Rahman	27.04.2003		20.04.2004 □
128.	Mr. Justice Afzal Hossain Ahmed	27.04.2003		09.05.2012
129.	Mr. Justice A.F.M. Ali Asgar	27.04.2003		01.01.2015
130.	Mr. Justice Nirmolendu Dhar	23.08.2004		22.08.2006 •
131.	Mr. Justice A. B. M. Hatem Ali	23.08.2004		22.08.2006 •
132.	Mr. Justice Faisal Mahmud Faizee	23.08.2004		12.07.2007**
133.	Mr. Justice Syed Abu Kowser Md. Dabirush-Shan	23.08.2004		31.12.2011
134.	Mr. Justice Md. Delwar Hossain	16.11.2008		15.11.2010 •
135.	Mr. Justice Md. Azizul Haque	16.11.2008		15.11.2010 •
136.	Mr. Justice Md. Abdus Samad	16.11.2008		15.11.2010 •
137.	Madame Justice Syeda Afsar Jahan	16.11.2008		15.11.2010 •
138.	Mr. Justice A.B.M. Altaf Hossain	14.06.2012		14.06.2014 •

* Deceased

** Date of resignation

□ Date of termination

□□ Date of death

● Performed as Additional Judge



The Supreme Court Registrar and Registry

Under Article 113 of the Constitution of the People's Republic of Bangladesh, the Supreme Court of Bangladesh, with previous approval of the President, may make rules providing for the appointment of officers and staffs of the Court and for their terms and conditions of employment. Accordingly, Bangladesh Supreme Court Appellate Division's Officer and Staff Appointment Rules, 2000 and Bangladesh Supreme Court, High Court Division's (Officer and Staff) Appointment Rules, 1987 have been framed.

Composition:

The Registry of the Supreme Court provides administrative services to the court to facilitate its day to day judicial function smoothly in accordance with the Supreme Court of Bangladesh (Appellate Division) Rules, 1988 and Supreme Court (High Court Division) Rules, 1973. The total work of the Registry has been divided into various categories and the work assigned to one of these categories is known as "Section". Transaction of all administrative works relating to the conditions of service and conduct of Court's employees is made under direct and over all supervision of the Registrar who renders such duty under the direction of the Chief Justice of Bangladesh.

Organisational set-up:

The Registry consists of the following positions:

Names of the post	Number of post		Remarks
	Appellate Division	High Court Division	
Registrar	1		For both the Divisions and appointed from Judicial Service (on deputation).
Additional Registrar	1	2	For both the Divisions appointed from Judicial Service (on deputation).
Special Officer		1	Appointed from Judicial Service (on deputation).
Deputy Registrar	1	8	For Appellate Division appointed from employees of Supreme Court through promotion; For the High Court Division appointed 3 from Judicial Service (on deputation) 5 from employees of Supreme Court through promotion.
Assistant Registrar	3	11	For Appellate Division appointed from employees of Supreme Court through promotion; For the High Court Division appointed 5 from Judicial Service (on deputation) 6 from employees of Supreme Court through promotion.
Research & Reference Officer	1		Appointed from Judicial Service (on deputation).
Secretary of the Chief Justice	1	1	Appointed from employees of Supreme Court through promotion.
Other employees of different level	140	1347	Appointed by the Supreme Court.

¹The Supreme Court (Appellate Division) Rules, 1973 has been substituted by the Supreme Court of Bangladesh (Appellate Division) Rules, 1988.



Functions:

In rendering administrative service to the Court for carrying out its judicial functions, in accordance with the Supreme Court of Bangladesh (Appellate Division) Rules, 1988 and the Supreme Court (High Court Division) Rules, 1973, the Registry also carries out the following functions:

1. preparing the cause list in order to intimate the parties and the Advocates about the fixation of their case for hearing or other matter for fixing before a Bench;
2. providing necessary assistance and information to the court for processing pending cases;
3. to require any petition of appeal, petition or other matters presented to the Court to be amended in accordance with the practice and procedure of the Court;
4. fixing the dates of hearing of appeals, petitions or other matters and issuing notices thereof;
5. settling index in cases where the record is to be prepared under the supervision of the Registry;
6. ensuring that necessary documents are included and all legal and procedural formalities have been complied with before a case made ready for hearing;
7. directing any formal amendment of record;
8. making order for change of Advocate-on-Record with his consent;
9. granting leave to inspect and search the records of the Court and order to grant of copies of documents to parties to proceedings;
10. allowing from time to time on written request any period or periods not exceeding twenty-eight days in aggregate for furnishing information or for doing any other act necessary to bring the plaint, appeal, petition or other proceeding in conformity with the rules and practice of the Court;
11. implementing judgments and orders of the Court ;
12. maintaining records;
13. maintaining records of senior Advocates of the Supreme Court, Advocates and Advocate-on-record; and
14. performing any other functions subject to any general or special order, issued by the Chief Justice of Bangladesh.

Activities in the year 2014

Registry is the key to smooth functioning of the Supreme Court. It provides with various services to the Court, lawyer and litigants in accordance with the established practice and statutory procedure. It provides logistic support to the Courts and takes steps to communicate Court orders and verdicts to the respective government functionaries. In the year 2014 the registry adopted various strategies to quicken the process of case flow by the staff as well as the Court. It procured vehicles for the Honorable Judges, books for the libraries, stationeries for the Court and so on. It supervised maintenance and renovation work of the Supreme Court. The learned members of the Bar were also generous to afford their support in running the administration smoothly.



Names of the Registrars

SL. No.	Name	Duration
1.	Mr. Shahabuddin Ahmed	31.09.1967-20.01.1972
2.	Mr. Mohammad Abdul Khaleque	22.02.1972-20.07.1973
3.	Mr. Abdul Mumit Chowdhury	20.07.1973-02.03.1976
4.	Mr. Md. Abdul Ahad	19.04.1976-06.12.1976
5.	Mr. Mohammad Ali Khan	06.12.1976-05.10.1977
6.	Mr. K.F. Akbor	05.10.1977-29.01.1980
7.	Mr. Sheikh Khorshed Ali	08.05.1980-03.01.1981
8.	Mr. Khondker Badruddin Ahmed	05.01.1981-06.07.1982
9.	Mr. Naimuddin Ahmed	01.09.1982-21.01.1988
10.	Mr. Md. Hamidul Huq	03.02.1988-15.05.1990
11.	Mr. Md. Nurul Islam	15.05.1990-15.04.1992
12.	Mr. Kazi Golam Rasul	15.04.1992-30.04.1994
13.	Mr. Md. Ali Asgor Khan	30.04.1994-24.02.1997
14.	Mr. Md. Abdul Jalil	16.03.1997-30.12.1999
15.	Mr. Mohammad Marzi-ul-Huq	05.01.1999-21.02.2001
16.	Mr. Quamrul Islam Siddiqui	27.02.2001-22.08.2004
17.	Mr. Md. Fazlul Karim	07.09.2004-12.01.2007
18.	Mr. Ikhteder Ahmed	08.03.2007-31.07.2008
19.	Mr. Abu Bakar Siddiquee	22.09.2008-29.06.2009
20.	Mr. Md. Shawkat Hossain	09.08.2009- 17.04.2010
21.	Mr. Md. Ashraful Islam	19.05.2010-07.06.2011
22.	Mr. A.K.M. Shamsul Islam	07.06.2011-10.09.2014
23.	Mr. S.M. Kuddus Zaman	In office Since 04.12.2014



Supreme Court Jame Masjid



Administrative Building

Budget/Finance of the Supreme Court of Bangladesh

Parliament allocates funds for the Judiciary including Bangladesh Supreme Court by the National Budget. A preliminary draft budget is prepared by the Office of the Registrar and submitted for the consideration of the Chief Justice of Bangladesh. Once approved, the draft budget is forwarded to the Government for incorporation in the national Budget. It is finally adopted by the Parliament after approval of the Government.

Article 88(b)(ii) of the Constitution of People's Republic of Bangladesh, provides for the remuneration of the Judge of Supreme Court of Bangladesh and article 88(c) of the Constitution provides for the administrative expenses of the Supreme Court, including salary, payable to officers and the staff of the Supreme Court, shall be charged upon the Consolidated Fund.

The Budget allocation in the financial years 2013-2014 and 2014-2015 were Tk. 103,58,45,000.00/ (amended)- and 102,91,55,000.00/- respectively. It is to be noted that the Judiciary including the Supreme Court of Bangladesh is the only head in the national budget whose revenue collection exceeds its budgetary allocation manifold other than National Board of Revenue (NBR).

The Registrar, being ex-officio Chief Accounting officer, is responsible for expenditure of the amount sanctioned in the budget of the Supreme Court under the guidance of the Chief Justice. The Registrar has to ensure the proper use of the funds allocated. He is also authorised to appropriate and re-appropriate from one head to another shown in the budget without the sanction of the Government but can not exceed the amount approved in the budget. The accounts of the Court are audited every year by the Auditors of the Office of the Comptroller and Auditor General of Bangladesh.



Annex Building of the Supreme Court of Bangladesh

Names of the Attorney Generals for Bangladesh from 1972

SL	Name	Tenure
1.	Mr. M.H. Khandker	21-01-1972 to 17-12-1972
2.	Mr. Fakir Shahabuddin Ahmed	18-12-1972 to 21-03-1976
3.	Mr. Syed Ishtiaq Ahmed	22-03-1976 to 06-05-1976
4.	Mr. K.A. Bakr	10-05-1976 to 13-03-1985
5.	Mr. Md. Nurullah	14-03-1985 to 06-04-1990
6.	Mr. Rafique-ul-Huq	07-04-1990 to 17-12-1990
7.	Mr. Aminul Huq	18-12-1990 to 13-07-1995
8.	Mr. Md. Nurullah	26-07-1995 to 22-06-1996
9.	Mr. Kazi Shahidun Nabi (K. S. Nabi)	31-07-1996 to 29-05-1998
10.	Mr. Mahmudul Islam	16-07-1998 to 09-10-2001
11.	Mr. Abu Fayez Hasan Arif	14-10-2001 to 30-04-2005
12.	Mr. A.J. Mohammad Ali	30-04-2005 to 24-01-2007
13.	Mr. Fida M. Kamal	05-02-2007 to 16-07-2008
14.	Mr. Salahuddin Ahmed	20-07-2008 to 12-01-2009
15.	Mr. Mahbubey Alam	From 13-01-2009 till date



Attorney General's Building



The Supreme Court Bar Association

All the practicing Advocates of both the Divisions including the Advocates-on-record are the members of the Supreme Court Bar Association. The Supreme Court Bar Association always plays active and vital role in protecting the supremacy, dignity and the integrity of the Supreme Court. The Association is housed in two buildings one is known as the main building which is two storied and the other known as the annex building which is 3 (three) storied. The present Association has a legacy of the then Dhaka High Court Bar Association, housed in the old building of the then High Court of judicature at Dhaka, established after the creation of Pakistan in 1947. In 1967 the then High Court of judicature at Dhaka was shifted to the present main building; 4 rooms of the main Building on the western side were allowed for use of the learned members of the Association. The present main building of the Association was inaugurated in November, 1975 by the then Hon'ble President Mr. Justice Abu Sadat Muhammad Sayem, the first Chief Justice of Bangladesh. In both the buildings, rooms are allotted to the members of the Association to have their private sitting arrangements in carrying out their judicial works against monthly payments to the Association and such rooms are known as cubicles. Presently, there are 489 cubicles, apart from 3 (three) big hall rooms. The learned members of the Association, who can not be provided with cubicles, sit in the hall rooms. The Association has a modern auditorium. The Association has also a medical Care Centre in the ground floor of the main building, where a doctor sits regularly on the working days and provides medical treatment to its members.

The library of the Association is in the main building and has a rich collection of books, law journals and law reports of USA, UK, Australia, Common Wealth, India, Pakistan and Bangladesh Supreme Court.

The Supreme Court of Bangladesh has two Divisions namely: (a) The Appellate Division and (b) The High Court Division. In order to practice in each of the Divisions one has to be enrolled as an Advocate of the said Division and also to become member of the Supreme Court Bar Association. Both the Divisions have separate enrolment procedure.

Advocate of the Appellate Division:

There are three categories of Advocates who are entitled to practice law before the Appellate Division, Viz, Senior Advocate, Advocate and Advocate on record. Enrolment of these 3 (three) categories of Advocates is guided by Order IV of the Supreme Court of Bangladesh (Appellate Division) Rules, 1988 (Rules, 1988). Order IV, rule 11 of the Rules, 1988 deals with the enrolment as Senior Advocates. The said rule provides that the Chief Justice and the Judges may, on application or otherwise select, from time to time, from among those whose names are on the Roll of the Advocates, persons who are judged, by their knowledge, ability and experience, to be worthy, if being granted the status of Senior Advocate and on signing the Roll of Senior Advocates he shall assume the said status. In the said rule it has further been provided that the Chief Justice and the judges may, before selecting an Advocate as Senior Advocate, consider whether he/she could show sufficient appearance before the court so as to entitle him to get the status of Senior Advocate. Rule 12 of Order IV of the Rules, 1988 has provided that a fee of taka ten thousand only shall be paid by a Senior Advocate before he signs the Roll.

Enrolment as an Advocate of the Appellate Division is guided by rules 3, 4 and 5 of Order IV of the Rules, 1988. In order to be enrolled as an Advocate of the Appellate Division, one must be:

- (a) an Advocate in the High Court Division for not less than 5 (five) years.
- (b) certified in a duly authenticated form by the Bangladesh Bar Council that he is an enrolled Advocate of the High Court Division.
- (c) certified by the judges of the High Court Division that he is a fit and proper person to appear and plead as an Advocate before the Appellate Division.



But the Chief Justice and the Judges may grant enrolment to an advocate, not qualified as aforementioned, if in their opinion, he is qualified by knowledge, ability and experience to be enrolled as an Advocate of that Division. The power may also be delegated to the Enrolment Committee. In order to be enrolled as an Advocate of the Appellate Division an application for enrolment have to be made in such form as may be prescribed by the Court from time to time and shall be accompanied by the following documents:

- (i) a certificate of the Bangladesh Bar Council as mentioned in (b) above;
- (ii) bio-data of the applicant giving full particulars of his/her qualifications and any previous employment or engagement for gain;
- (iii) a list of cases, in which he/she appeared before the High Court Division;
- (iv) an affidavit by the applicant that he/she is eligible and not disqualified to be enrolled as an Advocate in the Appellate Division of Bangladesh Supreme Court; and
- (v) six recent passport size photographs of the applicant.

The application for enrolment shall be considered by an Enrolment Committee consisting of at least two Judges to be nominated by the Chief Justice and the Committee may call the applicant for interview and call for any record. If the Enrolment Committee grants the application, the applicant shall be allowed to sign the Roll of Advocates on payment of taka 5,000/00 (five thousand).

Qualification for enrolment as an Advocate-on-record has been laid down in rule 17 of Order IV of the Supreme Court of Bangladesh (Appellate Division) Rules, 1988 which are as under: No person shall be qualified for being enrolled as an Advocate-on-Record unless, he-

- (a) has been for not less than seven years enrolled as an Advocate of the Courts subordinate to the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court including at least three years standing as an Advocate of the High Court Division;
- (b) has an office at the seat of the Registry of the Court;
- (c) has telephone installation at his office at the seat of the Registry of the Court;
- (d) signs the Roll of Advocate-on-Record maintained for the purpose.

Provided that the Chief Justice and the Judges may grant enrolment of a person not qualified as a aforementioned, if, in their opinion, he is qualified by knowledge, ability and experience to be enrolled as an Advocate-on-Record. This power may, be delegated to the Enrolment Committee. Such application for enrolment as an Advocate-on-record shall be made in such form as may be prescribed by the Court from time to time. Rule 18 of Order IV of the Rules, 1988 has provided that the application shall have to be accompanied by-

- (i) an authenticated copy of the applicant's first enrolment as an Advocate on the roll of Bangladesh Bar Council;
- (ii) a certificate from the Bar Association, where the applicant first joined to practice the profession of law mentioning the date of commencement of his membership of the Bar Association;
- (iii) an authenticated photostat copy of his certificate of enrolment as an Advocate of the High Court Division of the Supreme Court;
- (iv) a certificate in a duly authenticated form by the Supreme Court Bar Association that he is still an Advocate of the High Court Division of the Supreme Court;



- (v) bio-data of the applicant giving full particulars of his qualification and any previous employment for gain;
- (vi) a list of cases in which he appeared before the High Court Division;
- (vii) an affidavit by the applicant that he is eligible and not disqualified to be enrolled as an Advocate on record in the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court; and
- (viii) six recent passport-size photographs of the applicant.

Rule 19 of Order IV of the Rules, 1988 has further provided that an application for enrolment as Advocate-on-record shall be considered by an Enrolment Committee consisting of at least two judges to be nominated by the Chief Justice and the committee may call the applicant for interview and call or ask for any record. If the Enrolment Committee grants the application, the applicant shall be allowed to sign the Roll of Advocate-on-Record on payment of fee of taka 2,000/00.

Rule 7 of Order IV of the Rules, 1988 has clearly provided that a Senior Advocate, an Advocate and an Advocate-on-Record shall be entitled to appear and plead before the Court on signing his respective Roll. Rule 33 has provided that the Attorney General for Bangladesh shall have precedence over all Advocates and Senior Advocates. In Rule 34 it has further been provided that the Attorney General for Bangladesh and Additional Attorney-General shall, by virtue of their offices have the status and precedence of a Senior Advocate of the Court notwithstanding that their names are not contained in the Roll of Senior Advocates. The Deputy Attorney General and Assistant Attorney General shall, by virtue of their office, have the status of an Advocate of the court notwithstanding that their names are not contained in the Roll of Advocates of the court.

Advocates of the High Court Division:

The enrolment in the High Court Division is controlled by the Bangladesh Bar Council under the provisions of the Bangladesh Legal practitioners and Bar Council Order, 1972 (the Order 1972) and the Rules framed thereunder, namely, The Bangladesh Legal Practitioners and Bar Council Rules, 1972 (the Rules 1972).

Article 21 of the Order provides that no Advocate other than an Advocate permitted to practice before the High Court immediately before the commencement of the Order, shall be permitted to practice before the High Court Division unless-

- (a) he has practiced as an Advocate before subordinate courts in Bangladesh for a period of two years;
- (b) he is a law graduate and has practiced as an Advocate before any court outside Bangladesh notified by government in the official gazette;
- (c) he has, for reason of his legal training or experience been exempted by the Bar Council from the forgoing requirements of this clause on the basis of the prescribed criteria.

Rules 65 A of the Rules, 1972 has given power to the Bar Council to grant exemption under article 21(1) (a) requiring practice for a period of 2 (two) years before seeking permission to practice in the High Court Division on the basis of the following criterion-

- (i) Advocates who were called to the Bar in U.K. or who have obtained higher 2nd class in LL.M. (at least 50% marks in aggregate) from any recognised University and further worked with a Senior Advocate of the Supreme Court in his Chamber for at least one year [since his enrolment as Advocate under Rule 62(1)]; and
- (ii) Persons holding a degree in law and have held a judicial office (i.e. office of a Civil Judge) for a total period of at least 10 years do not require to appear for written test as per sub-rule (2) hereof but he shall have to appear before the interview Board.



Enrolment to practice in the High Court Division is done by an Enrolment Committee consisting of 5 persons consisting of :

- (a) Chairman to be nominated by the Chief Justice from amongst the judges of the Appellate Division
 - (b) One member to be nominated by the Chief Justice from amongst the Judges of the High Court Division. (c) Attorney General for Bangladesh.
 - (d) Two members elected by the Bar Council from amongst its members.
- (2) The procedure for the enrolment of Advocates and the business of the Enrolment shall be regulated by the Enrolment Committee in such manner as may be determined by it.

Rule 65 A (1) of the Rules, 1972 has provided that all applications for permission to practice in the High Court Division shall be made in prescribed form as appended to the rules, accompanied by the papers detailed in clause (a) (b) (c) and (d) thereof. Of the above 3 (three) clauses clause (b) provides that a list of at least 25 cases either civil or criminal or both in which the Advocate appeared before the concerned courts must be submitted. Presently after an Advocate fulfills the requirement to apply for permission to practice, written test is taken on the syllabus for the same as detailed in sub-article (3) of Rule 65 A. The qualifying marks for written test is 12 out of 25 and for oral test is 12 out of 25, but the aggregate marks of the two tests must be at least 25 (that is 12 + 13).



Building of the Supreme Court Bar Association.



Names of the President and the Secretary of the Supreme Court Bar Association from 1972 to 2014.

Period	Names of the President and the Secretary	
1971-1972:	President	Mr. Asaduzzaman Khan and Mr. M.H. Khondker
	Secretary	Mr. Tufail Ahmed and Mr. Mohammad Yeasin
1972-73:	President	Mr. Ahmed Sobhan
	Secretary	Mr. Shamsul Huq Choudhury
1973-74:	President	Mr. Mirza Golam Hafiz
	Secretary	Mr. Mohammad Yeasin
1974-75:	President	Dr. Aleem-Al-Razee
	Secretary	Mr. Mohammad Yeasin
1975-76:	President	Mr. Tafazzal Ali (T. Ali)
	Secretary	Mr. A.K.M. Shafiqur Rahman
1976-77:	President	Mr. Ahmed Sobhan
	Secretary	Mr. H.K. Abdul Hye
1977-78:	President	Mr. T.H.Khan
	Secretary	Mr. Shah Md. Sharif
1978-79:	President	Mr. Syed Ishtiaq Ahmed
	Secretary	Mr. M. Hafizullah
1979-80:	President	Mr. Khondker Mahubuddin Ahmed
	Secretary	Mr. Syed Abul Mokarrum
1980-81:	President	Dr. Rafiqur Rahman
	Secretary	Mr. Md. Ruhul Amin
1981-82:	President	Mr. Mohammad Yeasin
	Secretary	Mr. Habibul Islam Bhuiyan
1982-83:	President	Mr. Serajul Huq
	Secretary	Mr. Md. Fazlul Karim
1983-84:	President	Mr. Shamsul Huq Choudhury
	Secretary	Mr. Giusuddin Ahmed
1984-85:	President	Mr. Shamsul Huq Choudhury
	Secretary	Mr. Abu Sayeed Ahammad
1985-86:	President	Mr Shamsul Huq Choudhury
	Secretary	Mr. A.Y. Masihuzzaman
1986-87:	President	Mr. Shamsul Huq Choudhury
	Secretary	Mr. Abdul Baset Majumder
1987-88:	President	Mr. Shamsul Huq Choudhury
	Secretary	Mr. Abdul Baset Majumder
1988-89	President	Mr. Shamsul Huq Choudhury
	Secretary	Mr. Md. Abdul Wahhab Miah (M.A. Wahhab Miah)
1989-90:	President	Mr. Syed Ishtiaq Ahmed
	Secretary	Mr. Md. Abdul Wahhab Miah (M.A. Wahhab Miah)
1990-91:	President	Dr. Kamal Hossain
	Secretary	Mr. Md. Fazlul Haque



Period	Names of the President and the Secretary	
1991-92:	President	Dr. Rafiqur Rahman
	Secretary	Mr. A.F.M. Mesbahuddin
1992-93:	President	Mr. Khondker Mahhubuddin Ahmed
	Secretary	Mr. A.F.M. Ali Asgar
1993-94:	President	Mr. Kazi Golam Mahbub
	Secretary	Mr. Mahbubey Alam
1994-95:	President	Mr. M. Hafizullah
	Secretary	Mr. Mohammad Ozair Farooq
1995-96:	President	Mr. T.H. Khan
	Secretary	Mr. S.M. Munir
1996-97:	President	Mr. Shaukat Ali Khan
	Secretary	Mr. Nozrul Islam Chowdhury
1997-98:	President	Mr. Nazmul Huda
	Secretary	Mr. Zainul Abedin
1998-99:	President	Mr. Habibul Islam Bhuiyan
	Secretary	Mr. Abdul Awal
1999-2000:	President	Mr. Shafique Ahmed
	Secretary	Mr. Md. Saidur Rahman
2000-2001:	President	Mr. Mainul Hosein
	Secretary	Mr. Md. Shahidul Karim Siddique.
2001-2002:	President	Mr. Abdul Baset Majumder
	Secretary	Mr. Md. Momtazuddin Fakir
2002-2003:	President	Mr. Mohammad Ozair Farooq
	Secretary	Mr. M. A Hafiz
2003-2004:	President	Mr. Rokanuddin Mahmud
	Secretary	Mr. Md. Mahbub Ali
2004-2005:	President	Mr. Rokanuddin Mahmud
	Secretary	Mr. Bashir Ahmed
2005-2006:	President	Mr. Mahbubey Alam
	Secretary	Mr. M. Enayetur Rahim
2006-2007	President	Mr. M. Amir-ul-Islam
	Secretary	Mr. A.M. Amin Uddin
2007-2008:	President	Mr. M. Amir-ul-Islam
	Secretary	Mr. A.M. Amin Uddin
2008-2009:	President	Mr. Shafique Ahmed
	Secretary	Mr. Md. Nurul Islam Sujan
2009-2010	President	Mr. A.F.M. Mesbahuddin
	Secretary	Mr. S.M. Rezaul Karim
2010-2011:	President	Mr. Khandker Mahbub Hossain
	Secretary	Mr. Bodruddoza Badal
2011-2012:	President	Mr. Khandker Mahbub Hossain
	Secretary	Mr. Bodruddoza Badal
2012-2013:	President	Zainul Abedin
	Secretary	Momtazuddin Ahmed (Mehedi)
2013-2014	President	A.J. Mohammad Ali
	Secretary	A.M Mahbub Uddin Khokon
2014-2015	President	Mr. Khandker Mahbub Hossain
	Secretary	A.M Mahbub Uddin Khokon



Inner View of the Supreme Court



Administrative Building of the Supreme Court



Inner View of the Supreme Court Main Building



Annex Building



Old High Court Building