

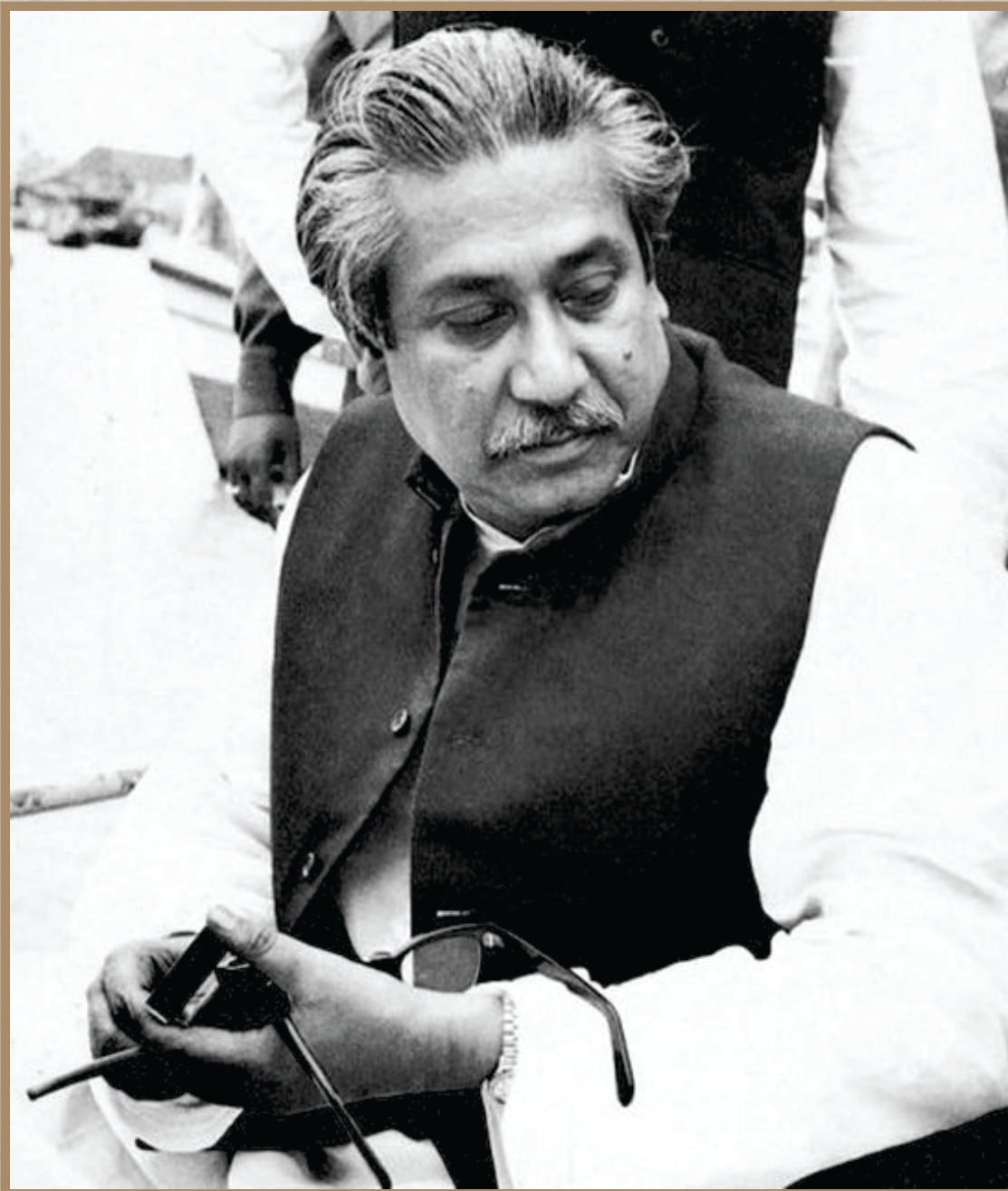


SUPREME COURT OF BANGLADESH



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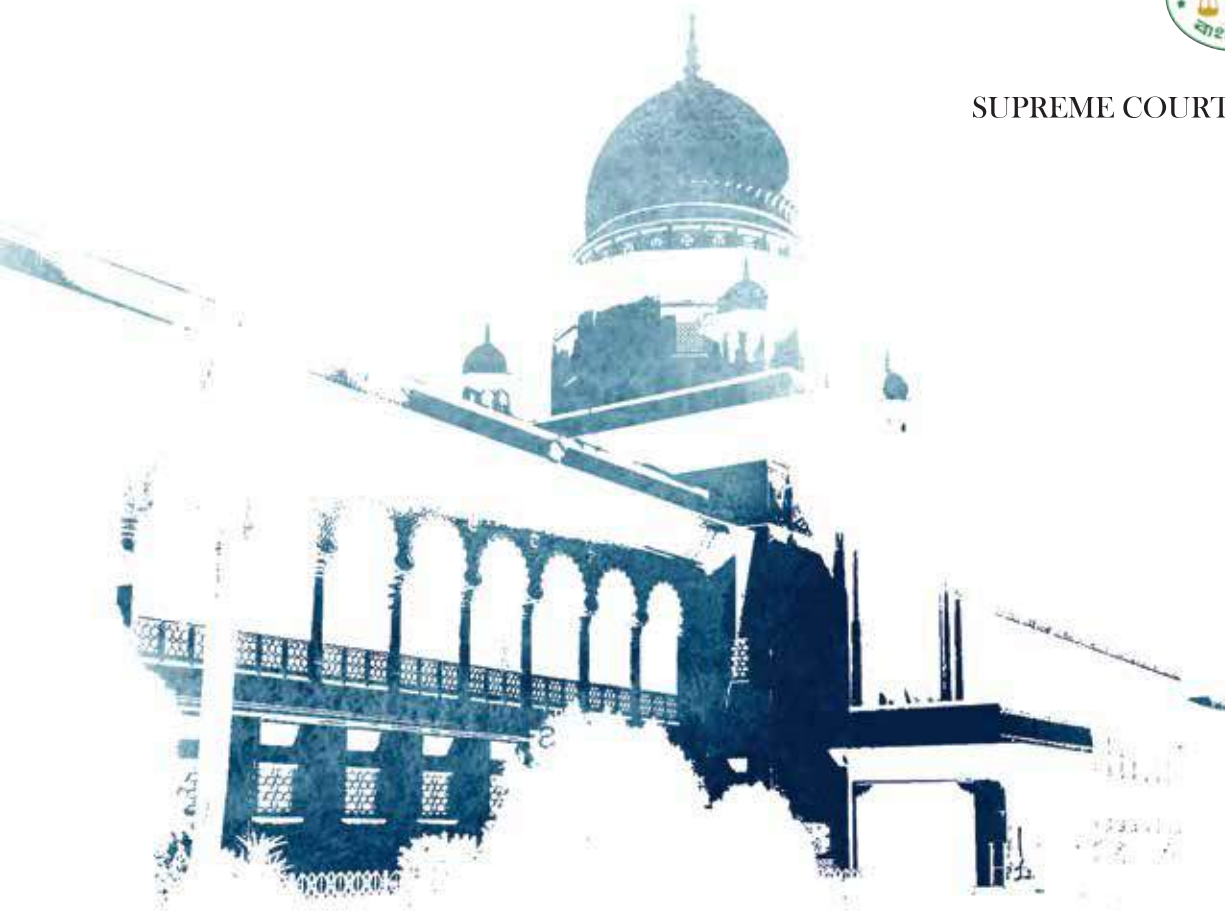
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Father of the Nation Bangabandhu Sheikh Mujibur Rahman inaugurated the Supreme Court of Bangladesh on 18th December, 1972



SUPREME COURT OF BANGLADESH



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National Flag of Bangladesh



Emblem of the Supreme Court of Bangladesh



Flag of the Honourable Chief Justice of Bangladesh



Flag of the Honourable Judges of the Supreme Court of Bangladesh

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SUPREME COURT OF BANGLADESH AT A GLANCE

Established	: On 16.12.1972 A.D. under article 94 of the Constitution of the People's Republic of Bangladesh. Commenced functioning on 18.12.1972.
Authorized by	: Part VI, Chapter I of the Constitution of the People's Republic of Bangladesh.
Territorial Jurisdiction	: Whole of Bangladesh
Location/Permanent Seat	: Dhaka, the Capital of the Republic.
Area	: Floor Area: (i) Main Building 1,65026.54 Sft. (ii) Annex Building 83,684.00 Sft. (iii) Old Building 78,81.83 Sft. (iv) Three Administrative Buildings 1,57000.00 Sft. (v) Judges Sports Complex 10,800.00 Sft. 55.05 Acres of Land.
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 the article 95 of the Constitution; (ii) Additional Judges are appointed as per the article 98 of the Constitution.
Maximum Number of Judges in each Division during 2020	: (i) Appellate Division: 09 (Nine) Judges including the Chief Justice of Bangladesh. (ii) High Court Division: 97 (Ninety Seven) Judges.
Tenure of Office of the Judges	: Until attaining the age of 67 years; unless (i) removed by the President of the Republic on the basis of the report of the Supreme Judicial Council; 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 has jurisdiction to hear and determine appeals from judgments, decrees, orders or sentences of the (i) High Court Division, (ii) Administrative Appellate Tribunal, (iii) International Crimes Tribunals. An appeal to the Appellate Division from a judgment, decree, order or sentence of the High Court Division lies; (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 Appellate Division also has advisory jurisdiction under article 106 of the Constitution. (C) The High Court Division has 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 (Main Building) The High Court Division : 25 (Main Building) : 35 (Annex Building) : 04 (Old Building) Total = 67
Contact	: The Registrar General, Supreme Court of Bangladesh, Shahbag, Dhaka-1000 Phone : (+88 02) 223382785 Fax : (+88 02) 223385058 Website : www.supremecourt.gov.bd Email : rg@supremecourt.gov.bd



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SUPREME COURT OF BANGLADESH

Mr. Justice Syed Mahmud Hossain
Honourable Chief Justice of Bangladesh

**From the Desk of the
Honourable Chief Justice of Bangladesh
Justice Syed Mahmud Hossain**



**Supreme Court
Dhaka-1000.**

It is my honour and proud privilege to unveil the Annual Report, 2020 of the Supreme Court of Bangladesh in the year of the Birth Centenary of the greatest Bangalee of all time-the Father of the Nation Bangabandhu Sheikh Mujibur Rahman and on the occasion of celebrating the golden jubilee of independence of our beloved country. The Annual Report, 2020 is my 3rd report as Chief Justice. This Report reflects upon the ventures and achievements of this institution and also lists down the goals that need to be met in the upcoming years for achieving excellence.

The Supreme Court of Bangladesh has been observing 'Mujib Centenary' with profound reverence and adopted yearlong programmes. In this regard, two committees have been formed-one for planning and implementation of 'Mujib Centenary' celebrations and another for publication of a commemorative book. The Supreme Court of Bangladesh on 06 March 2020 started observing 'Mujib Centenary' by paying humble tributes to the Father of the Nation Bangabandhu Sheikh Mujibur Rahman at Tungipara, Gopalganj.

In 2020, we faced numerous challenges and constraints due to the exceptional and unprecedented sordid situations caused by the COVID-19 pandemic, which considerably affected every sphere of our life in Bangladesh. Courts that are an integral part of our society must keep hoisting the flag of justice so as to maintain law and order. The COVID-19 pandemic, however, tested our justice system in ways it had never been tested before. As the regular court proceedings were interrupted, the Judiciary's priority was to persuade the Government to enact a law to facilitate the virtual hearing system in Bangladesh. The Government readily responded to the request of the Supreme Court of Bangladesh and accordingly, after observing the formalities on 9 May, 2020, the Honourable President of Bangladesh was pleased to promulgate an Ordinance titled "আদালত কর্তৃক তথ্য-প্রযুক্তি ব্যবহার অধ্যাদেশ, ২০২০ (The Use of Information-Technology by the Courts Ordinance, 2020)". I am pleased to inform that the Parliament afterwards enacted the groundbreaking legislation captioned "আদালত কর্তৃক তথ্য-প্রযুক্তি ব্যবহার আইন, ২০২০" (The Use of Information-Technology by the Courts Act, 2020)". This historic piece of legislation introduced virtual courts in Bangladesh for the first time. After being empowered by the Ordinance and the Act, the Supreme Court of Bangladesh issued practice directions for the Appellate Division, High Court Division and Subordinate Courts for hearing cases virtually. During this time, we have experienced that technology has many advantages. Hence, a number of initiatives have been taken to ensure access to justice by adopting and adhering to new and advanced technologies. The Supreme Court of Bangladesh has taken various steps to promote a litigant-friendly and accessible justice delivery system. The aim is to uphold the rule of law and ensure effective administration of justice while following precautionary measures, such as social distancing, sanitisation, wearing of face masks etc. The success of the Judiciary of Bangladesh while ensuring the rule of law and administration of justice during this pandemic has been remarkable. The virtual court proceedings have helped contain the spread of the Coronavirus and opened the door for the development of e-judiciary in Bangladesh.

The pandemic has had a substantially detrimental impact on the flow of the regular case-disposal process. The Honourable Judges of the Supreme Court of Bangladesh continued to administer justice over the year tirelessly, notwithstanding the burgeoning workload. With their whole-hearted

support, I cancelled the long vacation of the Supreme Court from 31 August to 5 October, 2020 to mitigate the sufferings of the litigants caused due to the Covid-19 pandemic. I wish to express my utmost gratitude to my brother and sister Judges for their relentless support and hard work to ensure expeditious and affordable justice to the litigants during the trying time of the Covid-19 pandemic.

The Constitution of the People's Republic of Bangladesh drew its inspiration from the ideologies of the Father of the Nation Bangabandhu Sheikh Mujibur Rahman which is regarded as one of the best constitutions in the world. Our Constitution is truly imbued with the spirit of the Liberation War and sacrifice made by the golden sons of the soil in 1971. I have no doubt that the Honourable Judges of the Supreme Court will keep performing as the flagbearer of constitutionalism and continue to set examples for the nation.

The Judiciary can look back upon 2020 as a year of many accomplishments as we could efficiently and effectively incorporate more ICT-based justice delivery system alongside the conventional system. We introduced a Cause List App for the Supreme Court to provide online access to real-time case information. We took the initiative for digital archiving of Court Case Records for the last 20 years in the first phase. Measures were taken to initiate electronic filing of cases for Company and Admiralty Matters in the High Court Division.

I must acknowledge the sincere co-operation and valuable assistance of the legal professionals from the Bar for their contribution to our justice delivery system. Besides, the service rendered by the members of the Supreme Court Registry is worthy of commendation. I would like to offer my thanks and gratitude to all the members of the judicial fraternity for their unremitting efforts in living up to the expectations of the people despite facing innumerable Covid-19-induced hindrances.

I highly appreciate the Chairman and the Members of the Editorial Committee of the Annual Report, 2020 for their tremendous efforts in preparing the Report. I sincerely hope that the stakeholders will find this Annual Report highly beneficial and useful to recognise the nature and functions of the Supreme Court of Bangladesh. We shall remain committed to discharge our solemn obligation to judge without fear or favour, with humility and integrity and to do our best to promote public trust and confidence in the Judiciary.



(Justice Syed Mahmud Hossain)
Chief Justice of Bangladesh



The Honourable President of Bangladesh Mr. Md. Abdul Hamid receiving Annual Report 2019, from the Honourable Chief Justice of Bangladesh Mr. Justice Syed Mahmud Hossain.



Editorial Committee of the Annual Report, 2020 of the Supreme Court of Bangladesh (From Left) Mr. Justice Farid Ahmed, Mr. Justice Md. Nuruzzaman, Mr. Justice Muhammad Imman Ali, Madam Justice Naima Haider and Mr. Justice Shahidul Karim. Mr. Justice Syed Refaat Ahmed and Mr. Justice Md. Ashfaqul Islam (not in the frame).



Court Room of the Honourable Chief Justice of Bangladesh.



Long view of the Court Room of the Honourable Chief Justice of Bangladesh.



Court No. 2 of the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court of Bangladesh.



Court No. 8 of the High Court Division of the Supreme Court of Bangladesh.

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SUPREME COURT OF BANGLADESH

PROFILE OF THE HONOURABLE CHIEF JUSTICE OF BANGLADESH AND HONOURABLE JUDGES OF THE APPELLATE DIVISION OF THE SUPREME COURT OF BANGLADESH





Father's name : Late 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 and African Studies (SOAS) and the Institute of Advanced Legal Studies, both part of University of London.

Enrolled as an Advocate of the District Court and the High Court Division of the Supreme Court of Bangladesh 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.

Took oath as the 22nd Chief Justice of Bangladesh on 03.02.2018.

Attended the '4th International Summit of High Courts-Transparency in Judicial Process' organized by Court of Cassation, Turkey on 11-12 October, 2018 in Istanbul, Turkey. Participated in the Panel Discussions among the Heads of Judiciaries of the BIMSTEC countries and attended the Constitution Day programme of India held in New Delhi in November, 2018. Attended the 3rd Indonesian Constitutional Court International Symposium, held in Bali, Indonesia on 03-06 November, 2019. Also attended the International Judicial Conference on 'Judiciary and the Changing World' organised by the Supreme Court of India on 21-23 February, 2020.

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. Visited Russian Federation on 14-18 July, 2019 by the invitation of Mr. Vyacheslav Lebedev, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the Russian Federation.

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



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 the Supreme Court of Bangladesh 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. Recipient of International Mediation Award from the Africa-Asia Mediation Association (AAMA) in August, 2020. Received "Juvenile Justice Without Borders International Award" from IJJO, Brussels in December, 2014. Former Secretary General of Penal Reform International based in London. Council Member of the International Association of Youth Family Judges and Magistrates (IAYFJM). 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. Conference on Detention of Children, Geneva, January, 2015; attended policy meeting as member of the IJJO network of professionals and experts in Bangkok in May 2015; Conference on Child Abuse in Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia in October, 2015.

Attended the 2nd UNCITRAL Asia-Pacific Judicial Summit held in Hong Kong in October, 2017. Took part in U.N. Expert Group Meeting on "Children of Returning Terrorists Fighters" held in New York in April, 2018.

Attended the 'Review Meeting on Children Affected by Foreign Fighters Phenomenon: Ensuring a Child Rights-Based Approach', in the United Nations conference room, New York on 11-12 April, 2019. Also attended 'Judicial Symposium on Family Justice' on 28-30 September 2019 organised by the Maldives Judicial Academy in the Maldives.

Led the 'Exposure Visit Programme' of the Supreme Court Special Committee on Child rights to Sri Lanka in April-May, 2018 and delivered a lecture on "The effect of corporal punishment on children" in Jaffna, Sri Lanka. Presented paper at the World Congress on "Justice for Children" held in Paris in May 2018.

Took part in the "Regional Judicial Dialogue on Women's Human Rights and the Right to a Safe, Clean, Healthy and Sustainable Environment" held in Nepal in September 2018. Participated in 'Training of Trainers' on child rights for Judges in the Maldives in December, 2017. Delivered lecture at Cornell University on Child Marriage in Bangladesh in 2013. Took part in training of judges, lawyers and prosecutors of Armenia on Juvenile Justice in December, 2012. Visited France, Germany, Belgium, Holland, Luxemburg, United Arab Emirates, Saudi Arabia, Jordan, Kenya, Singapore, Thailand, USA, Canada, UK, Qatar, Austria, Malawi, Malaysia, Indonesia, Australia, New Zealand, Italy and India.

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



Mr. Justice Hasan Foez Siddique

Father's Name : Late Abdul Gofur Mollah

Mother's Name : Late 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 the Supreme Court of Bangladesh on 21.08.1981, 04.09.1983 and 27.05.1999 respectively. Acted as Legal Advisor to Khulna City Corporation, Kushtia Municipality, Jalalabad Gas Transmission Company and Chief Law Adviser of the Ministry of Home Affairs. Besides, he worked as Additional Attorney General for Bangladesh.

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.

Assumed the Office of the Chairman of Bangladesh Judicial Service Commission on 30.04.2015. Participated in the conference of South Asian Judges Regional Forum on Economic and Financial Crime held in Sri Lanka in 2011; South Asian Conference on Environmental Justice in Pakistan in 2012; International Conference on Environment held in New Delhi, India in 2015; 17th International Conference of Chief Justices of the World held in Lucknow, India in 2016 and 2nd China ASEAN Justice Forum held in China in 2017.

Visited China, India, Saudi Arabia, Sri Lanka, Pakistan and Thailand.

Mr. Justice Mirza Hussain Haider

Father's name : Late Mirza Ashrafuddin Haider

Mother's name : Late Amina Khatoon

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 the Supreme Court of Bangladesh 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. Elevated to the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court of Bangladesh on 08.02.2016. Participated in the World Environment Conference at New Delhi, India held in 1999; the 4th International Conference of Chief Justices of the World at Lucknow, India held in 2003; the Judicial Training Programme for foreign Judges at Seoul, South Korea held in 2006; the South Asian Judges Conference at Kolkata, India held in 2007; ADB Finance Programme namely "Asian Judges Symposium on Environmental, Decision Making, the Rule of Law and Environmental Justice" at Manila, the Philippines held in 2010. Represented the Chief Justice of Bangladesh in the 14th SAARC Law Conference and 11th SAARC Chief Justices Conference held in Sri Lanka in October, 2017.

Visited Australia, Bahrain, Bhutan, China, France, India, Italy, Greece, Malaysia, the Maldives, Nepal, New Zealand, the Philippines, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, Singapore, South Africa, South Korea, Sri Lanka, Thailand, Turkey, United Kingdom, United States of America and Uzbekistan.





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. degrees. Joined the Judicial Service as a Munsif on 03.11.1978 and was 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. Elevated as Judge of the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court of Bangladesh on 09.10.2018.

Publications: Lead author of the monograph Bangladesh which is an integral part of Labour Law and Industrial Relations in the International Encyclopedia of Law series published by Kluwer Law International, the Hague, the Netherlands. A good number of articles written relating to labour laws have been published in various Bangladesh periodicals.

Participated in International Training Programmes and Certificate Courses held at Harvard Law School, Cambridge, USA (1990), in Beijing and Shanghai, China (2001), Argentina, Germany, Panama, Taiwan, Thailand and the Netherlands. Attended in many International Seminars and Conferences held in Australia, Taiwan, Thailand, India, Nepal, Pakistan, the Philippines and Sri Lanka as a Speaker and Resource Person.

Visited Belgium, Iraq, Kuwait, Malaysia, Jordan, Syria, Singapore, United Kingdom, South Africa, Botswana, France, Turkey, Czech Republic and Austria.

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 the University of Rajshahi.

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. Elevated as Judge of the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court of Bangladesh on 09.10.2018.

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. from the University of Dhaka. Enrolled as an Advocate of the District Court and the High Court Division of the Supreme Court of Bangladesh 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.

Elevated as Judge of the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court of Bangladesh on 09.10.2018. Appointed as the Chairman of enrolment Committee of the Bangladesh Bar Council in October 2018. The Honourable President of the People's Republic of Bangladesh, on 23 January, 2012 nominated him as a Member of Search Committee (first of this type) for selection of the Chief Election Commissioner and the Commissioners of the Election Commission. The Honourable President also appointed him as a Member of the Judicial Service Pay Commission on 17 December, 2014 and as a Member of Bangladesh Judicial Service Commission. Participated in the Liberation War of Bangladesh 1971 as freedom fighter and liberated many places of the then Sunamganj, Netrokona and Kishoreganj 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 Tariq ul Hakim

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

Mother's name : Late Mrs Nessima Hakim

Date of birth : 20.09.1953

Obtained B.A. from the Dhaka University and M.Sc from the University of London. Called to the Bar of England and Wales from the Hon'ble Society of Gray's Inn, London and published as a Barrister-at-law.

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

Acted as legal Adviser / Panel Lawyer of several Banks and Government Organisations including Bangladesh Bank, Sonali Bank Ltd, Agrani Bank Ltd, Janata Bank Ltd, Investment corporation of Bangladesh (Bangladesh Development Bank Ltd), Eastern Bank Ltd, Privatisation Board ect. Also worked as Deputy Attorney General. Elevated as Additional Judge of the High Court Division of the Supreme Court of Bangladesh on 29.07.2002 and appointed Judge of the same Division on 29.07.2004. Elevated as Judge of the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court of Bangladesh on 03.09.2020. Participated in international seminars and conferences including the 3rd Inter-Country Consultation on WHO Framework Convention on Tobacco Control held in Jaipur, India in 2001, World Health Organisation's Framework Convention on Tobacco Control held in Geneva, Switzerland in 2002, South-Asian Judges Conference for the Prevention of Trafficking of Women and Children held in Kathmandu, Nepal in 2005.

Visited Argentina, United States of America, United Kingdom, Sweden, Switzerland, France, Italy, Vatican City, Canada, China, Malaysia, Thailand, Hong Kong, Singapore, United Arab Emirates, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, India, Pakistan, Nepal ect.





Mr. Justice Obaidul Hassan

Father's name : Dr. Akhlaqul Hossain Ahmed

Mother's name : Begum Hosnara Hossain

Date of birth : 11.01.1959

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

Enrolled as an Advocate of the District Court, the High Court Division and the Appellate Division of the 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. During 23.03.2012 to 12.12.2012 and 13.12.2012 to 15.09.2015 worked as Member and Chairman respectively of International Crimes Tribunal-2.

Elevated as Judge of the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court of Bangladesh on 03.09.2020.

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

Participated in a training programme namely "Judicial Governance Programme" held in Singapore in July 2015.

Attended an International Conference on "International Crimes/State Crimes" held in Buenos Ayres, Argentina in August 2015.

And also attended in a view exchange programme with the Judges of International Criminal Court (ICC) and International Crimes Tribunal for former Yugoslavia (ICTY) in the Hague, Netherlands in August 2015.

Authored a book namely "Obornaniya Nirmomotar Chitra: Ekattorer Buddhijibi Hottakanda O Onnannya" (2020).

Visited China, India, Pakistan, Nepal, Malaysia, Singapore, Thailand, Saudi Arabia, France, Netherlands, Belgium, Argentina, United Kingdom, Switzerland, Turkey, United Arab Emirates and Indonesia.



Honourable Judges of the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court of Bangladesh

(From left) Mr. Justice Tariq ul Hakim, Mr. Justice Md. Nuruzzaman, Mr. Justice Mirza Hussain Haider, Mr. Justice Muhammad Imman Ali, Mr. Justice Syed Mahmud Hossain (Honourable Chief Justice of Bangladesh), Mr. Justice Hasan Foez Siddique, Madam Justice Zinat Ara, Mr. Justice Abu Bakar Siddiquee and Mr. Justice Obaidul Hassan.



Newly appointed Honourable Judges of the Appellate Division with Honourable Chief Justice of Bangladesh Mr. Justice Syed Mahmud Hossain after taking oath on 3rd September, 2020.

(From left) Mr. Justice Tariq ul Hakim, Mr. Justice Syed Mahmud Hossain (Honourable Chief Justice of Bangladesh) and Mr. Justice Obaidul Hassan.

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SUPREME COURT OF BANGLADESH

PROFILE OF THE HONOURABLE JUDGES OF THE HIGH COURT DIVISION OF THE SUPREME COURT OF BANGLADESH





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 the Supreme Court of Bangladesh 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 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, U.K.

Participated in the workshop for SAARC Judges held in National Judicial Academy, Bhopal, India in February 2016.

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

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 the University of Dhaka.

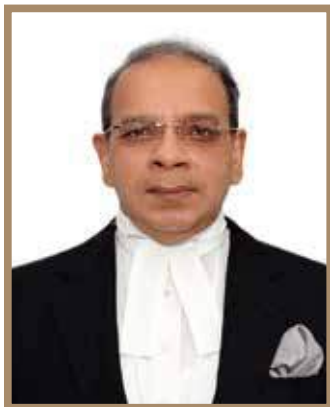
Enrolled as an Advocate of the Dhaka District Court and the High Court Division of the Supreme Court of Bangladesh in the year 1982 and 1985 respectively.

Elected as the Assistant Secretary and Secretary of the Supreme Court Bar Association of Bangladesh in the year 1991-1992 and 2002-2003 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 Programme in Korea.





Mr. Justice Syed Refaat Ahmed

Father's name : Late Barrister Syed Ishtiaq Ahmed

Mother's name : Late National Professor Dr. Sufia Ahmed

Date of birth : 28.12.1958

Obtained LL.B. (Hons) (First Class, First in order of merit), 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.

Was Ford Foundation Fellow in Public International Law at The Fletcher School.

Enrolled as an Advocate of the District Court, the High Court Division and the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court of Bangladesh 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. His 2020 Publication **Digital Footprints: A Rights-Based Perspective** has been published by the Bangladesh IP Forum/Bangladesh Intellectual Property Academy (BIPA).

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

Is Founder Member, Global Judicial Institute on the Environment, Brazil.

Participated in International Roundtables, Workshops, Conferences, Study Tours and Courses held in UK, Germany, Malaysia, The Philippines, India, Nepal, Italy, Singapore, Thailand, USA, Brazil, Myanmar and Bahrain.

Visited Brazil, USA, UK, Ireland, The Netherlands, France, Monaco, Spain, Portugal, Germany, Switzerland, Italy, The Vatican City State, Greece, Turkey, Bahrain, Qatar, United Arab Emirates, Pakistan, India, Nepal, Sri Lanka, Myanmar, Thailand, Malaysia, Singapore, Cambodia, 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 the Supreme Court of Bangladesh 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 the University of Rajshahi.

Enrolled as an Advocate of the District Court, the High Court Division and the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court of Bangladesh 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 the Commonwealth Secretariat South Asian Judges Regional Forum on "Economic and Financial Crime" at Colombo, Sri Lanka from 13-15th May, 2011.

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

Mr. Justice Md. Ashfaquul Islam

Father's name : Late Justice A.K.M. Nurul Islam

Former Vice-President, People's Republic of Bangladesh

Mother's name : Begum Jahanara Arjoo (Ekushey Padak 1987)

A prolific poet of Bengali language and literature

Date of birth : 15.07.1959

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

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

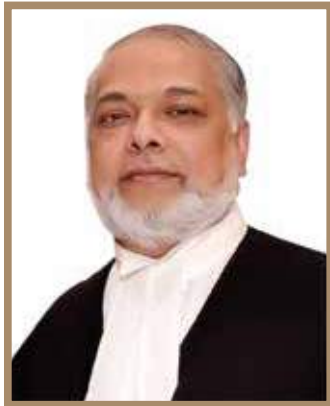
Elevated as Additional Judge of the High Court Division on 27.08.2003 and appointed Judge of the same Division on 27.08.2005.

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 International Criminal Court in Hague, The Netherlands and held discussion with its Judges in a delegation led by the Chief Justice of Bangladesh in 2017.

Visited USA, Canada, UK, China, France, Italy, India, Turkey, Switzerland, Austria, Belgium, The Netherlands, Czech Republic, Indonesia, Malaysia, Singapore, Thailand, Pakistan, Nepal, Bhutan, United Arab Emirates 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. from the University of Dhaka, LL.M. in International Law (UK).

Enrolled as an Advocate of the District Court and the High Court Division of the Supreme Court of Bangladesh 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 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 Moyeenul Islam Chowdhury

Father's name : Late Mr. Abdul Fattah Chowdhury

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

Date of birth : 09.01.1953

Obtained B.A. (Hons), MA., LL.B. under Dhaka University. Joined the Judicial Service as Assistant Judge on 17.03.1982 and was 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 also participated in 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, Saudi Arabia, Singapore, Nepal and United Kingdom.





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 the University of Rajshahi. Joined the Judicial Service as Munsif on 20.11.1978 and promoted as District and Sessions Judge in November, 1995.

Co-authored "International Encyclopaedia of Laws" on Bangladesh Labour Laws. Edited the "Paribesh Ain Sankalan" (Compilation of Environmental Laws) and also the "procedure of investigation and Prosecution of Environmental offences".

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, various countries of Europe, USA, Canada, Argentina and Chile.

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 an Advocate in the District Court and the High Court Division of the Supreme Court of Bangladesh 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.

Visited Saudi Arabia, India, Singapore, Malaysia, Thailand, Indonesia and United Kingdom.





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 the University of Rajshahi.

Enrolled as an Advocate of the Rajshahi District Court, the High Court Division and the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court of Bangladesh 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 : Late 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 the Supreme Court of Bangladesh 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) in 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 the Supreme Court of Bangladesh 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, Canada and Morocco.

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 the Supreme Court of Bangladesh 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 the University of Dhaka.

Enrolled as an Advocate of the District Court and the High Court Division of the Supreme Court of Bangladesh 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, Indonesia, China, Hong Kong and Macao.

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 the University of Rajshahi.

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

Founder principal of Liberty Law College (2000-2004).

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, Saudi Arabia and USA.





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 the Supreme Court of Bangladesh 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.

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

Madam Justice Farah Mahbub

Father's name : Late Mahbubur Rahman

Mother's name : Late Feroja Mahbub

Date of birth : 27.05.1966

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 the Supreme Court of Bangladesh 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, China, Pakistan, Thailand, Malaysia, Dubai, Germany, Saudi Arabia, South Korea, The Philippines and United Kingdom.





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 the University of Dhaka.

Enrolled as an Advocate of the District Court, the High Court Division and the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court of Bangladesh 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.

Participated in International Conferences and Seminars "Asia Pacific Judicial Colloquium on Climate Change" held in Lahore, Pakistan 2018.

Visited Nepal, Pakistan, India, Malaysia, Singapore, Australia, UK, France, Turkey, Switzerland, Sri Lanka and Iceland.

Mr. Justice Borhanuddin

Father's name : Late Advocate Abdus Sabur

Mother's name : Late Momtaz Sabur

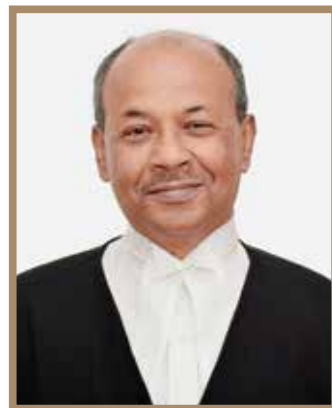
Date of birth : 28.02.1957

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 the Supreme Court of Bangladesh 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, Saudi Arabia, Bhutan, Myanmar and Federal Republic of Germany.





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.

Participated in the South Asia Judicial Conference on Environment and Climate Change, 2016.

Visited India, Bhutan, Thailand and United Kingdom.

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 the Supreme Court of Bangladesh 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 Honourable President of the People's Republic of Bangladesh.

Visited India, France, United States of America, Singapore, Malaysia, Nepal, Bhutan, United Kingdom and Middle East Countries.





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 the University of Dhaka.

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

Worked as the Chairman of International Crimes Tribunal-1 [From 24.02.2014 to 15.09.2015].

Appointed as Additional Attorney General for Bangladesh [January, 2009].

Elected as the Secretary of the Bar Association of the Supreme Court of Bangladesh [2005-2006] and Member of Bangladesh Bar Council from General Seat [2008] and General Secretary, Rangpur Carmichael College Student Union [1981-1982 & 1982-1983]. Served as a Member of Board of Governors and Managing Committee of Bangladesh Open University and Dhaka Shishu [Child] Hospital respectively.

Participated in the International Seminars held in Hong Kong [2006] Cairo, Egypt [2009] and Manila, Philippines [2013], and Buenos Aires, Argentina [August, 2015]. Attended in a view exchange programme with the judges of International Criminal Court (ICC) and International Crimes Tribunals for former Yugoslavia (ICTY) in the Hague, Netherlands in August, 2015.

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



Madam Justice Naima Haider

Father`s Name : Late Chief Justice Badrul Haider Chowdhury
former Chief Justice of Bangladesh

Mother`s Name : Mrs. Anwara Haider

Date of birth : 19.03.1962

Justice Haider went to Holy Cross School and Holy Cross College. She obtained LL.B. (Honours), Master of Laws (LL.M) from University of Dhaka and the second Master of Laws (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 Diploma under the Institute of Advanced Legal Studies, University of London. She also has to her credit a Diploma in International Humanitarian Law from the International Institute of Humanitarian Law, San Remo, Italy.

Justice Haider started her career as a Lecturer of the Department of Law of the Islamic University. She was also the Chairman of the Department. She, thereafter, joined the Faculty of Law of the University of Dhaka. She left her teaching career and joined the Bar in 1989 and was thereafter enrolled in the Appellate Division of Supreme Court of Bangladesh.

Justice Naima Haider joined the Office of the Attorney General and served the office as an Assistant Attorney General and Deputy Attorney General for Bangladesh. Justice Haider was elevated to the Bench as an Additional Judge of the High Court Division on 30.06.2009 and was appointed Judge of the same Division on 06.06.2011.

Justice Haider has attended International Visitor`s Programme of the United States of America in 2001, was awarded the Chevening Scholarship by the British Council in 1995 and received the Javier Perez De Cuellar Award for academic excellence in 1992 while she was at the Columbia Law School, New York, USA.

Justice Haider has participated in International Roundtables, Study Tours, Courses and Workshops and presented papers at home and abroad. She has also written several articles published in different law journals and newspapers. Justice Haider has keen interest in access to justice, advancement and empowerment of women, juvenile justice, child rights, rights of refugee women and ethnic minorities, gender based violence against women.



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. 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 03.03.1985, 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.

Author of the "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 the 3rd edition published in 2014. Copies of these books are preserved in the Libraries of the US Congress, of the US Supreme Court, of 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)

He has also acted as a resource person for the World Bank Group (2009) by contributing to a treatise "Investing Across Borders 2010," published by World Bank, Group, from Austria, and was a Short Term Consultant of World Bank, Dhaka office (2003). Visited Washington DC and the US Supreme Court (twice), State of New York, State of New Jersey, State of Pennsylvania, Turkey, UK, Thailand and India (visited Supreme Court of India and the High Courts at Mumbai & Calcutta). He has attended a conference on 'Corporate Governance', held at Manila, organized by the Asian Development Bank. He has contributed many articles (on legal, social, human rights and economic issues) in the journal section of the law reporters and in the reputed weeklies etc, from 1990 onward. He has also contributed, as the keynote speaker, in a number of national and international seminars and webinars on many important topics and occasions.

Mr. Justice Md. Shawkat Hossain

Father's name : Late Abdus Sobhan

Mother's name : Late Sahida Begum

Date of birth : 10.01.1953

Obtained B.A. (Hons), M.A. (in English) and LL.B. from the University of Rajshahi.

Joined the Judicial Service as Munsif on 04.12.1981 and promoted as District & 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.

Participated 3rd UNCITRAL Asia Pacific Judicial Summit 2019 held in Thailand and Hongkong.

Visited London, Scotland, Indonesia, Australia, Saudi Arabia, Thailand and Hong Kong.





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 the Supreme Court of Bangladesh 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, India, Nepal and Thailand.

Madam Justice Krishna Debnath

Father's name : Late Sree Dinesh Chandra Debnath

Mother's name : Late 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 Alhaj Abdul Mazid Howlader

Mother's name : Late Mrs. Jamila Khatun

Date of birth : 31.03.19 56

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

Enrolled as an Advocate of the Dhaka District Court in the year 1980.

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.

Visited India, Indonesia, Malaysia, Singapore, Saudi Arabia (KSA) and Thailand.

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 the University of Chittagong.

Enrolled as an Advocate of the District Court, the High Court Division and the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court of Bangladesh 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 the Supreme Court of Bangladesh 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. (Hons) and LL.M from the University of Rajshahi.

Enrolled as an Advocate of the District Court and the High Court Division of the Supreme Court of Bangladesh 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 United Kingdom, USA, Canada, New Zealand, Australia, Indonesia, China, Vietnam, Cambodia, Myanmar, Saudi Arabia, United Arab Emirates, India, South Korea, Malaysia, Thailand, Singapore, Sri Lanka, the 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 the Supreme Court of Bangladesh 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 appointed as a Judge of the same Division on 15.04.2012.

Participated in performing the Holy Hajj held in 2013 at Mecca and Medina 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, Sydney, Rockhampton and Brisbane of 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 the Supreme Court of Bangladesh 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, The Maldives, Saudi Arabia, France, Belgium, the Netherlands, Argentina, Myanmar, Cambodia and Vietnam.





Mr. Justice Sheikh Md. Zakir Hossain

Father's name : Late Kanchan Sheikh

Mother's name : Late Noorjahan Begum

Date of birth : 02.03.1962

Obtained LL.B. from the University of Dhaka.

Enrolled as an Advocate of the District Court and the High Court Division of the Supreme Court of Bangladesh 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.

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 the University of Chittagong.

Enrolled as an Advocate of the District Court and the High Court Division of the Supreme Court of Bangladesh 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, United Arab Emirates, Saudi Arabia, Thailand, Vietnam, Cambodia and Myanmar.





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 the University of Dhaka.

Enrolled as an Advocate of the District Court, the High Court Division and the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court of Bangladesh 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, participated in 'Proclamation Ceremony of the Declaration on the Cessation of War and Achievement of World Peace' held on March 14, 2016 in Seoul, South Korea and also visited India and Singapore.

Mr. Justice Sheikh Hassan Arif

Father's name : Faizur Rahman

Mother's name : Hosne Ara Begum

Date of birth : 20.04.1967

Justice Sheikh Hassan Arif was elevated as the Judge of the Supreme Court of Bangladesh, High Court Division in 2010. He has delivered various constitutionally important judgments and orders touching human rights, child rights, environmental issues and fiscal laws.

Justice Arif participated in various international conferences including the SAARC Law Conference, Dhaka in 1996, Bangladesh Human Rights Convention of 2005 held in London, UK, AIJA 'Child Protection Conference, Brisbane, Australia in 2011, Second International Summit of the High Courts at Istanbul, Turkey in 2013, the South Asia Judicial Conference on Environment and Climate Change, Dhaka in 2016, and the first South Asia Regional Judicial Colloquium on Reproductive Rights, Nepal in 2019, and made remarkable contributions through his research, deliberations and speeches. He takes special interest in child rights, human rights and climate change issues and, accordingly, delivers speeches on those issues in national and international seminars, symposium and conferences on a regular basis. He is now serving as a member of the Special Committee of the Supreme Court of Bangladesh on Child Rights and has been contributing in implementation of the UN Child Rights Convention (CRC) in Bangladesh. He is the editor of 'Supreme Court Online Bulletin (SCOB)', the only online law journal/report published by the Supreme Court of Bangladesh.

Justice Arif did his LL.B and M.S.S from the University of Chittagong, L.L.B (Honors) from the University of Wolverhampton, UK and Postgraduate Diploma in Professional and Legal Skills from the then ICSL, City University, London, UK before being called to the Hon'ble Society of Lincoln's Inn, London, UK as a Barrister-At-Law.





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 the University of Rajshahi.

Enrolled as an Advocate of the District Court, the High Court Division and the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court of Bangladesh 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 and workshop for SAARC High Court Judges held in the National Judicial Academy, Bhopal, India.

Mr. Justice Md. Ruhul Quddus

Father's name : A F M Azizur Rahman

Mother's name : Rahela Khatun

Date of birth : 07.12.1962

Justice Md. Ruhul Quddus was elevated as an Additional Judge of the High Court Division of the Supreme Court of Bangladesh on 04.11.2010 and as a Judge thereof on 15.10.2012.

Justice Quddus did his B.A. and M.S.S. from the University of Rajshahi, and LL.B. under the same University. He was elected as the General Secretary of Rajshahi University Central Students Union for consecutive two terms. He was enrolled with Bangladesh Bar Council as an Advocate on 19.04.1993 and started law practice. He was permitted to practice in the High Court Division on 29.09.1996 and the Appellate Division on 15.01.2009. He was the Legal Adviser to Bangladesh Legal Aid and Services Trust (BLAST), a leading human rights and legal aid organization, and also to the Board of Intermediate and Secondary Education, Rajshahi till his elevation. He was an active public interest litigant and General Secretary of the Association for Democratic and Constitutional Advancement of Bangladesh (ADCAB).

Justice Quddus participated in International conferences, workshops, trainings and orientation programmes on Human Rights, Public Interest Litigation and Police Reform held in India, Nepal and USA. He represented the Supreme Court of Bangladesh as one of its two delegates in the 2nd China-ASEAN Justice Forum held on 6-10 June, 2017 in Nanning, China.





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 the Supreme Court of Bangladesh 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. He has attended "Conference on Corporate Governance" held at Manila organized by the ADB. Besides, he has attended and spoke at important seminars on legal issues.

He has contributed many articles (on legal matters) in the journal section of the law reporters and in the reputed weeklies etc, from 1990 onward.

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 the Supreme Court of Bangladesh 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 Common Wealth 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. from the University of Rajshahi.

Enrolled as an Advocate of the District Court, the High Court Division and the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court of Bangladesh 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 on Trans-border Money Laundering held in University of Wollongong, Australia in 2009.

Participated in the Launching Event of the Global Judicial Integrity Network, a platform to assist judiciaries in strengthening judicial integrity and preventing corruption within the Judicial system, held in Vienna, Austria in 2018.

Participated in the Exposure Visit Programme of the Supreme Court Special Committee on Child Rights to Sri Lanka in April-May 2018.

Visited India, Egypt, Libya, Qatar, Australia, Thailand, Malaysia, Sri Lanka, Singapore, Austria, France, Germany and Turkey.

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.

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.

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

Participated in the UNCITRAL Asia Pacific Judicial Summit held in Hong Kong from 26 to 29 October, 2015.

Visited India.





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 the University of Dhaka.

Enrolled as an Advocate of Dhaka District Court and the High Court Division of the Supreme Court of Bangladesh on 26.10.1987 and 30.10.1989 respectively. Acted as Deputy Attorney General since 21.02.2009 until 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.

Successfully completed the "Mutual Legal Assistance Training" conducted by the US Department of Justice, held in May-2009.

Visited India, Bhutan, Nepal 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 the University of Dhaka.

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

As a Lawyer of the Supreme Court of Bangladesh, Justice Kamal also participated in the 16th Edition of the International Association of Democratic Lawyers Congress in Paris, France in 2005 on the theme of "Law and Lawyers in the Service of the People for Peace, Justice and Development". He was the counsel in an International Arbitration Case at Karachi in 2005. Elevated as Additional Judge of the High Court Division on 12.12.2010 and appointed Judge of the same Division on 10.12.2012. He has participated in a range of international colloquia including the Second Asian Judges' Symposium on Environment, on the theme of Natural Capital and the Rule of Law, held Manila, the Philippines in 2013. Much more recently, Justice Kamal participated in the Commonwealth Asia High Level Regional Dialogue in November 2013, held in Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia on the issue of "Strengthening Equality and Equal Protection of the Law: Reforming Laws that Discriminate". Justice Kamal has also been invited for working visit to various courts in foreign jurisdictions, such as one to the Palace of Justice in Malaysia (which houses both the Malaysian Court of Appeal and the Federal Court) on the 21st of November 2019, as well as a working visit to the Tripura High Court in India in 2013. Justice Kamal has delivered various constitutionally important judgements and orders regarding human rights, health rights, company law, trademark and patent law. His speciality is however constitutional law, with his most landmark judgement being regarding the 16th Amendment in "Advocate Asaduzzaman Siddiqui and others v Bangladesh (Writ Petition Number 9989/2014)" where he gave the dissenting opinion, and environmental law regarding legal personhood of rivers in the case of "Human Rights and Peace for Bangladesh v Bangladesh (Writ Petition Number 13989/2016)" where he was the author of the judgment. He also gave a significant judgment regarding Article 70 of the Constitution of Bangladesh.

Visited India, Pakistan, Nepal, Bhutan, Malaysia, Singapore, England, Scotland, The Netherlands, Italy, France, Belgium, USA and the 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 the 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 the Supreme Court of Bangladesh on 26.10.1987 and 09.10.1990 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, Nepal, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, United Kingdom and United Arab Emirates.

Mr. Justice Md. Mozibur Rahman Miah

Father's name : Late Md. Yusuf Ali Miah

Mother's name : Late Mst. Sharifa Khatun

Date of birth : 04.07.1965

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

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 to the same Division on 07.10.2013.

Appointed Member of the International Crimes Tribunal-2 (ICT-2) on 13.12.2012 and discharged function therein till 15.09.2015.

Participated in SAARC Law Conference held in Dhaka, Bangladesh in 1996.

Also participated in the Mutual Legal Assistance Training Program as Deputy Attorney General held in Dhaka, Bangladesh in 2009 conducted by the U.S. Department of Justice.

Attended in "the 20th International conference of Chief Justices of the world" organized by City Montessorie School Lucknow, India held in New Delhi and Lucknow, India from 6th November to 12th November-2019.

Visited India, Singapore, Malaysia, Thailand, Canada and USA.





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. from the University of Dhaka.

Enrolled as an Advocate of the District Court, the High Court Division and the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court of Bangladesh 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 Judge of the same Division on 07.10.2013.

Participated 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.

Participated in the Working procedure of Customs, VAT, and Income Tax under the National Board of Revenue in 2015.

Participated in the Bangladesh-United States Judicial education exchange programme in Washington D.C in 2016.

Participated in the South Asia Judicial conference on Environment and Climate Change, held in Bangladesh in 2016.

Mr. Justice Mohammad Ullah

Father's name : Late Shakhawat Ullah

Mother's name : Mst. Afrazunnessa

Date of birth : 18.03.1970

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

Enrolled as an Advocate of the District Court, the High Court Division and the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court of Bangladesh 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.





Mr. Justice Muhammad Khurshid Alam Sarkar

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

Mother's name : Begum Asma Sattar

Date of birth : 01.03.1972

Obtained LL.B. (Hons), LL.M. from the University of Dhaka and also further LL.B. (Hons) from the University of Northumbria, United Kingdom. Achieved the professional qualification of Barrister-at-Law from Gray's Inn.

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

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

Visited USA, UK, Canada, Switzerland, France, Germany, Italy, Austria, Thailand, Malaysia, India, Pakistan 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. the University of Dhaka. Ex BCS (Judicial).

Enrolled as an Advocate of the District Court, the High Court Division and the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court of Bangladesh 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, UK, Thailand, Singapore and Kingdom of Saudi Arabia.





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 the 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 : Late Dr. Md. Helal Uddin Hossain

Mother's name : Sakhina Begum

Date of birth : 01.02.1959

Place of birth : Kishoregonj, Bangladesh

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

Joined the Judicial Service as Munsif (Assistant Judge) on 22.02.1984.

Promoted as District & Session Judge on 28.04.2009.

Worked as Joint District Judge, Additional District Judge and Judge of Artha-Rin Adalat, Judge of Nari-O-Shishu Nirjatan Daman Adalat, District and Session's Judge of Dhaka, D.G (Director General) of Anti-Corruption Commission.

Worked as Regional Administrator and as Judge in the Court of (UNTAET) under United Nation's. While working as the Regional Administrator of East Timor, ran general administration of the region and supervised the functions of GO'S and NGO's working in the areas of development. Maintained liaison between relevant GO'S (Police, Army, Civil Administrator) of United Nations. 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 20.10.2013. 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 seminars held in UN, Qatar, Bhutan and Nepal.

Visited France, England, Italy, Vatican, America, Canada, Australia, Indonesia, Malaysia, Singapore, Thailand, East Timor and India.

Justice Md. Jahangir Hossain recruited by United Nations through a World wide competitive process and deployed in East Timor to the position of Administrator and as the legal and judicial Affairs Officer. While working as the Regional Administrator of East Timor, responsibility was to run the general administration of the region and supervise the functions of GO'S and NGO's working in the areas of development, law & order and dispensation of justice. Used to liaison between relevant GO'S (police, army, civil officers) of United Nations Transitional Administration in East Timor (UNTAET), on the one hand, International Agencies on the other.





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 the 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 the Supreme Court of Bangladesh 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 : Late Gayatri Das

Date of Birth : 29.01.1958

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

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

Promoted and worked as Secretary (In-charge), Law and Justice Division, Ministry of Law, Justice and Parliamentary Affairs (2011-2012).

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 the University of Chittagong.

Enrolled as an Advocate of the District Court and the High Court Division of the Supreme Court of Bangladesh 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, Saudi Arabia, Thailand, Indonesia, Singapore and United States of America.

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 the Supreme Court of Bangladesh 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, Nepal, UK, USA, United Arab Emirates and Thailand.





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 the 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 the Supreme Court of Bangladesh 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. Ejazul 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 the University of Dhaka.

Enrolled as an Advocate of the District Court and the High Court Division of the Supreme Court of Bangladesh 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, The Maldives, in 2010.

Visited United Arab Emirates (UAE), The Maldives, India, Bhutan, Indonesia, Thailand, Singapore and Malaysia.





Mr. Justice Md. Shahinur Islam

Father's Name : Late Md. Serajul Islam

Mother's Name : Late Shamsun Nahar Islam

Date of Birth : 07.04.1958

Obtained LL.B. (Hons) from the University of Rajshahi. Joined the Judicial Service as Munsif on 20.4.1983 and promoted as District and Sessions Judge on 13.1.2001 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 05.08.2013, under article 98 of the Constitution and later on re-appointed as a Member of International Crimes Tribunal-2. Elevated as Judge of the High Court Division on 05.08.2015, under article 95 of the Constitution. Since 11.10.2017 he has been working as the Chairman of International Crimes Tribunal (ICT-BD). 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 participated a regional expert symposium organized by the ICTJ, Asia Division on 'the challenges to prosecute war crimes' held in Jakarta, Indonesia [November 2011]. He 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. On April 13-14, 2018 he attended conference on "Frontiers Prevention organized by the Institute for Genocide and Mass atrocity Prevention [IGMAP], Binghamton University, NY, USA and presented a paper titled "Prevention Through Prosecuting International Crimes in a Domestic Tribunal: Bangladesh".

He also presented a paper titled "Militarization in Bangladesh: How it Endorsed a Culture of Impunity and Abused the Rule of Law" in an international conference in November 2018 organised by the Institute for Asia Diasporas [IAAD], Binghamton University, NY, USA.

Madam Justice Kashefa Hussain

Father's Name : Late Justice Syed Muhammad Hussain

Received Swadhinata Padak, 1997 (Posthumous)

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. and appointed Judge of the same Division on 05.08.2015.

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





Mr. Justice S.M. Mozibur Rahman

Father's Name : Late Fazlur Rahman

Mother's Name : Late Foyezun Nesa Begum

Date of Birth : 12.07.1955

Obtained B.A. (Hons) in Education, and LL.B. degree from the University of Chittagong. Joined the Judicial service as Munsif (Assistant Judge) on 22.02.1984 and promoted as District and Sessions Judge on 09.05.2007.

Elevated as Additional Judge of the High Court Division on 12.02.2015 and appointed Judge of the same Division on 12.02.2017.

Served as Senior Research Officer, Law Commission, Dhaka and Deputy Solicitor/Deputy Secretary, Ministry of Law, Justice and Parliamentary Affairs, Dhaka. Former Judge, Nari-O-Shishu Nirjatan Damon Tribunal, Jamalpur; Judge, Jono Nirapatta Bighnakari Aporadh Damon Tribunal, Chattogram; District and Sessions Judge, Potuakhali and Metropolitan Sessions Judge, Chattogram.

Mr. Justice Amir Hossain

Father's Name : Alhaj Abdus Samad

Mother's Name : Alhaj Syedunnesa

Date of Birth : 30.11.1957

Obtained LL.B. (Hons), LL.M. from the University of Dhaka. Was elected as a member of Dhaka University Central Students' Union in 1980.

Joined the Judicial Service as Munsif (Assistant Judge) on 22.02.1984 and promoted as District and Sessions Judge on 06.05.2009.

Elevated as Additional Judge of the High Court Division on 12.02.2015 and appointed Judge of the same Division on 12.02.2017. On 11th October 2017, he was appointed as a member of the International Crimes Tribunal-1, Bangladesh.

Participated in the Liberation war of Bangladesh in 1971 as a Freedom Fighter and participated in direct battlefield engagement in the then Sunamganj, Netrakona and Kishoreganj Sub-division.

Participated in many seminars, workshops, law conferences and visited Australia, Switzerland, China, Indonesia, Singapore, South Korea, India, Dubai, Holy Mecca (Saudi Arabia), Turkey, Germany, Luxemburg, Belgium, France, United Kingdom, Canada and the Netherlands.

Visited India, Singapore, Malaysia, Thailand, Canada and USA.





Mr. Justice Khizir Ahmed Choudhury

Father's Name : Late Aklakul Ambia Choudhury

Mother's Name : Late Jahanara Khanom Choudhury

Date of Birth : 24.11.1959

Obtained B.A. and LL.B. Enrolled as an Advocate of the District Court, the High Court Division and the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court of Bangladesh on 18.03.1986, 30.04.1989 and 13.12.2009 respectively.

Elevated as Additional Judge of the High Court Division on 12.02.2015 and appointed Judge of the same Division on 12.02.2017.

Visited England, France, Belgium, Germany, Turkey, the Netherlands, Malaysia, Indonesia, Thailand, India, Nepal, Bhutan, Singapore, Vietnam, United Arab Emirates, U.S.A., Canada and Sri Lanka.

Mr. Justice Razik-Al-Jalil

Father's Name : Late Justice Md. Abdul Jalil

Mother's Name : Late Syeda Hazera Jalil

Date of Birth : 22.11.1962

Obtained BSS (Hons), MSS (Political Science) and LL.B. Enrolled as an Advocate of the District Court and the High Court Division of the Supreme Court of Bangladesh on 15.09.1992 and 28.01.1995 respectively.

Elevated as Additional Judge of the High Court Division on 12.02.2015 and appointed Judge of the same Division on 12.02.2017.

Visited Russia, Singapore and India.





Mr. Justice Bhishmadev Chakraborty

Father's Name : Keshab Chakraborty

Mother's Name : Suniti Chakraborty

Date of Birth : 02.07.1967

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 the Supreme Court of Bangladesh on 11.10.1993, 28.01.1995 and 24.08.2010 respectively.

Elevated as Additional Judge of the High Court Division on 12.02.2015 and appointed Judge of the same Division on 12.02.2017.

Participated in "ADB-CITES Conference: Innovative Enforcement Strategies to Combat Wildlife Crime and Uphold the Rule of Law" held in Thailand in 2013; "Mutual Legal Assistance Training" conducted by the US Department of Justice at the Office of the Attorney General for Bangladesh in May, 2009.

Visited Thailand and India.

Mr. Justice Md. Iqbal Kabir

Father's Name : Dr. Md. Tojammal Hoque

Mother's Name : Most. Ayasha Khatun

Date of Birth : 10.11.1967

Obtained LL.M. from the University of Dhaka. Enrolled as an Advocate of the District Court and the High Court Division of the Supreme Court of Bangladesh on 10.05.1992 and 24.01.1995 respectively.

Elevated as Additional Judge of the High Court Division on 12.02.2015 and appointed Judge of the same Division on 12.02.2017.

Acted as Vice Principal of Dhanmondi Law College.

Visited India, Pakistan, Nepal, Sri Lanka, Bhutan, Iran, Dubai, Kenya, Tanzania, Korea, the Philippines, Mexico, USA, Germany, Swaziland, Australia, Canada, Hong Kong, Finland, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, The Maldives, Singapore, Malaysia, Indonesia, Belgium and Myanmar.





Mr. Justice Md. Salim

Father's Name : Late Md. Jamal Uddin

Mother's Name : Late Asiyea Khanum

Date of Birth : 11.09.1969

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

Enrolled as an Advocate of the District Court, the High Court Division and the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court of Bangladesh on 31.08.1996, 01.02.1997 and 24.08.2010 respectively.

Elevated as Additional Judge of the High Court Division on 12.02.2015 and appointed Judge of the same Division on 12.02.2017. Participated in International Conference of "Hi-Tech Crime Technological Challenges and Practical Solution" conducted by Commonwealth Secretariat held in The Maldives, 2010. Participated in the International Conferences of BIMSTEC, held in 2013. Participated in Workshops on "Labour Law" conducted by (I.L.O) Department of Justice.

participated in Mutual Legal Assistance conducted by U.S Department of Justice. He also participated in Investigation and Prosecution of Financial Crimes Seminar conducted by U.S. Department of Justice.

He participated in South Asia Judicial Conference on "Environment and Climate Change", held in Dhaka, 2016.

Visited Canada, India, the Maldives, Nepal, Singapore, United Arab Emirates and USA.

Mr. Justice Md. Shohrwardi

Father's Name : Late Md. Edrish Ali

Mother's Name : Late Jumela Khatoon

Date of Birth : 05.12.1970

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 the Supreme Court of Bangladesh on 16.08.1994, 29.09.1996 and 23.10.2014 respectively.

Acted as Deputy Attorney General for Bangladesh from 09.02.2009 till elevation to the Bench. Elevated as Additional Judge of the High Court Division on 12.02.2015 and appointed Judge of the same Division on 12.02.2017.

Participated in training programme on Mutual Legal Assistance conducted by U.S. Department of Justice and completed the 'Investigating Terrorist Incidents Course' organized by Bureau of Diplomatic Security, U.S. Department of State. He participated in 'Investigation and Prosecution of Financial Crimes' seminar held on 10-11 April 2014, organized by United States Department of Justice.

He also participated Asia Pacific Judicial Conference on Environmental and Climate Change Adjudication held on 29-30 October 2018, Nay Pyi Taw, Myanmar.

Worked as a Member of International Crimes Tribunal-1, Bangladesh from 10.09.2015-11.10.2017.





Mr. Justice Md. Abu Ahmed Jamadar

He is a Freedom Fighter

Father's Name : Alhaj Noor Hossain Jamadar

Mother's Name : Alhaj Ameena Khanam

Date of Birth : 16.06.1957

Obtained M.Sc./LL.B.

Enrolled as an Advocate of the Tangail Bar Association in the year 1983.

Joined the Judicial Service as Munsif on 22.02.1984 and promoted as District and Sessions Judge on 06.10.2008.

On October 11, 2017 he was appointed as Member of the International Crimes Tribunal-1, Dhaka. On 31 May 2018, he was elevated to the High Court Division as an Additional Judge. On 5 July 2018 he was appointed again as Member of ICT-1 and subsequently on 30 May 2020 he was appointed Judge of the High Court Division, He is continuing as a Member of ICT-1. Participated 23 days long training program on Parliamentary Committee System arranged by the German Federal Parliament, Bundestag, Germany in 1994 when posted at the Bangladesh Parliament Secretariat as Assistant Secretary (Law) on Deputation. Participated 7 days long training on Regional Food Security Program arranged by USAID, CARE, Thailand in 2010. Participated in the 2nd Meeting of Governing Board of SAARC Arbitration Council (SARCO) at Islamabad, Pakistan from December 18 to December 23, 2011. Participated in a 6 days long training program on International Arbitration System arranged by IFC, Singapore International Arbitration Center, Singapore in 2012. Attended 15 days long exposure visit in United Kingdom on 'Improvement of the Real Situation of Overcrowding in prisons in Bangladesh' arranged by GIZ, United Kingdom in 2012.

(ii) He attended 12 days long Joint Study Mission in United Kingdom to look at rehabilitation of prisoners through sentence planning and skills development, restorative justice approaches by police and judiciary arranged by United Kingdom and German Development Cooperation (GIZ) in 2014.

Participated 9 days long 29th AAA/ICC/ICSID Joint Colloquium on International Arbitration in Washington DC, USA in 2012. As Head of the Delegation, he participated 5 days long South Asia Workshop on "Countering Use of Internet for Terrorist Purposes" arranged by UNODC, New Delhi, India in 2012.

Attended 5 days long 4th ICC International Conference on Mediation arranged by ICC, Paris, France in 2013. Attended 5 days long Study Tour on "To examine how the Independent Commission Against Corruption (ICAC) runs Corruption Prevention activities in Hong Kong" arranged by ICAC, Hong Kong in 2013. Attended 5 days long training program on 'Court Annexed and Court Referred Mediation' arranged by IFC, Hong Kong in 2014. Participated 8 days long IAACA 7th Annual Conference & General Meeting and 5th Conference of the State Parties to the United Nations Convention Against Corruption (UNCAC) arranged by UNCAC, Panama City, Republic of Panama in 2013. As Head of the Delegation, he attended 4 days long Regional Workshop for South Asian Countries on Promoting and Strengthening National Frameworks for the Support of Victims of Terrorism and Related Cooperation arranged by United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC), Kathmandu, Nepal in 2014.

Justice Jamadar visited the Netherlands, Malaysia, Saudi Arabia, United Arab Emirates and Qatar.

Technical Assistance (TA) Projects

(i) Justice Md. Abu Ahmed Jamadar was the National Project Director (NPD), Justice Reform and Corruption Prevention (JRCP) Project, German Development Cooperation, GIZ

(ii) Justice Jamadar served as Chairman, Program Implementation Committee (PIC), Digitization of Deed Registration Program (iii) Justice Jamadar was the Chairman, Program Implementation Committee, ADR Mechanism (Mediation), BICF, IFC, World Bank Group.

He likes playing Carom and Chess.

**Mr. Justice A.S.M. Abdul Mobin**

Father's Name : Late A. Hye, Advocate

Mother's Name : Musammat Shamsunnessa Khanam

Date of Birth : 05.02.1959

Obtained B.A., LL.B.

Enrolled as an Advocate of the District Court, the High Court Division and the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court of Bangladesh on 08.03.1985, 26.02.1989 and 13.12.2009 respectively.

Elevated as Additional Judge of the High Court Division on 31.05.2018 and appointed Judge of the same Division on 30.05.2020.

Participated in the International Seminars and Training Programmes held in India, Nepal, Bhutan, Thailand, Singapore, Malaysia, U.K., France, Switzerland and South Korea.

An article on criminal administration of justice was published in 48 DLR Journal 52.

Another article on Nari 'O' Shishu Nirjatan Daman (Bishesh Bidhan) Ain 1995 was published in 49 DLR Journal 55.

Mr. Justice Md. Mostafizur Rahman

Father's Name : Late Zainal Abedin

Mother's Name : Mrs. Monjuara Begum

Date of Birth : 13.02.1959

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

Enrolled as an Advocate of the District Court on 26.09.1984.

Joined the Judicial Service as Munsif on 15.01.1985 and promoted as District and Sessions Judge on 08.09.2011.

Elevated as Additional Judge of the High Court Division on 31.05.2018 and appointed Judge of the same Division on 30.05.2020.

Participated in trainings, workshops and study tours held in India, Thailand, Cambodia, Malaysia, Singapore, South Korea, Malawi (Africa), England, Germany and Australia.





Madam Justice Fatema Najib

Father's Name : Md. Abdul Basir Chowdhury

Mother's Name : Late Hosne Ara Begum

Date of Birth : 11.07.1959

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

Joined the Judicial Service as Munsif on 12.11.1984 and promoted as District and Sessions Judge on 26.09.2011.

Elevated as Additional Judge of the High Court Division on 31.05.2018 and appointed Judge of the same Division on 30.05.2020.

Participated in International Training in KOICA, Republic of Korea, participated in consultation Programmes 'on concept of violence against women' held in Netherland and India organized by 'International Womens' Judges Association'.

Visited India, Korea, Thailand, the Netherlands, Hong-Kong, Indonesia, the Maldives, Macau, Saudi Arabia and Sri Lanka.

Mr. Justice Md. Kamrul Hossain Mollah

Father's Name : Late Mizanur Rahaman Mollah

Mother's Name : Late Zebun Nesha Begum

Date of Birth : 01.01.1960

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

Obtained Bar Council Certificate from Bangladesh Bar Council in the year 1983.

Joined as Munsif on 22.02.1984 and promoted as District and Sessions Judge on 28.04.2009, Senior District & Sessions Judge on 28.04.2014. During this period served at different stations as Munsif, Legal Advisor, DG Health, Sub-Judge, Chief Judicial Magistrate, Additional District Judge, Chairman, Court of Settlement, DG Anti-Corruption Commission, (ACC) and Metropolitan Sessions Judge, Dhaka.

Elevated as Additional Judge of the High Court Division on 31.05.2018 and appointed Judge of the same Division on 30.05.2020.

Participated in an international seminar on Law and Justice organized by United Nations Organization (UNO) at New York, USA in the year 1999. Attended in a training Programme on United Nations Convention against Corruption (UNCAC) at Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia in the year 2011. Participated in a different training program on Judicial System and Administrative Management System organized by Judicial Administration Training Institute (JATI), Bangladesh.

Visited England, France, Germany, India, Italy, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, Malaysia, Singapore, Switzerland, Thailand & USA.





Mr. Justice S M Kuddus Zaman

Father's Name : S M Hamiz Uddin

Mother's Name : Hamida Begum

Date of Birth : 12.08.1960

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

Joined the Judicial Service as Munsif on 22.02.1984 and promoted as District & Sessions Judge on 09.10.2006.

Elevated as Additional Judge of the High Court Division on 01.06.2018 and appointed judge of the same Division on 30.05.2020.

Worked as an international judge of the United Nations in East Timor during 2000-2002 and Legal Adviser of UNDP in Sudan during 2007-2010.

Participated in the International Seminars and Training Programmes held in India, Singapore, Turkey, Thailand, USA, UK, Australia, New Zealand, Sudan, East Timor, United Arab Emirates, Kenya, Canada and Malawi.

Mr. Justice Md. Atoar Rahman

Father's Name : Late Alhaj Minhaj Uddin

Mother's Name : Late Lutfun Nesa

Date of Birth : 04.05.1961

Obtained LL.B. (Hons) and LL.M. in the year of 1983 and 1984 respectively from the University of Dhaka.

Joined the Judicial Service as Munsif on 22.02.1984 and promoted as District and Sessions Judge on 09.10.2006.

Elevated as Additional Judge of the High Court Division on 31.05.2018 and appointed Judge of the same Division on 30.05.2020.

Participated in a study tour on 'Urban Management', organized by the Government of Thailand (2002).

Completed a course on 'Municipal Services Project' from the University of Malaya, Malaysia (2002).

Attended an international conference, organized by the Government and Judiciary of Malta as well as permanent Bureau of Hague Conference on 'Private International Law' in Malta (2009).

Participated in a training programme on 'Strengthening Subordinate Judiciary Management', organized by Western Sydney University, Australia (2018).

Visited Australia, India, Kingdom of Saudia Arabia, Malaysia, Malta (Europe), Thailand and United Arab Emirates.





Mr. Justice Khizir Hayat

Father's Name : Shahid Abdul Kader Molla

Mother's Name : Late Jamila Khatun

Date of Birth : 24.01.1967

Obtained B.S.S. (Hons), M.S.S. (Political Science), DU, M.Phil (Human Rights and Rule of Law) DU, LL.B. (DU) and Ph.D fellow from Dhaka University.

Enrolled as an Advocate of the Dhaka District Court and the High Court Division of the Supreme Court of Bangladesh on 06.08.1997 and 09.02.2001 respectively.

Elevated as Additional Judge of the High Court Division on 31.05.2018 and appointed judge of the same Division on 30.05.2020.

Mr. Justice Sashanka Shekhar Sarkar

Father's Name : Manindra Nath Sarkar

Mother's Name : Sushila Prova Sarkar

Date of Birth : 06.06.1968

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

Enrolled as an Advocate of the Dhaka District Court, the High Court Division and the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court of Bangladesh on 15.09.1992, 22.01.1994 and 28.12.2010 respectively.

Appointed as Deputy Attorney General for Bangladesh on 09.02.2009 and performed till 30.05.2018.

Represented the Learned Attorney General for Bangladesh in BDR (Now BGB) Mutiny Trial at Rajshahi, Naogao, Chapainawabganj, Satkhira, Khulna and Jessore Sectors.

Elevated as Additional Judge of the High Court Division on 31.05.2018 and appointed Judge of the same Division on 30.05.2020.





Mr. Justice Mohammad Ali

Father's Name : Mohammad Anwar

Mother's Name : Mrs. Badiuzzamel

Date of Birth : 15.12.1969

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

Enrolled as an Advocate of the District Court, the High Court Division and the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court of Bangladesh on 16.08.1994, 07.03.1996 and 20.03.2018 respectively.

Elevated as Additional Judge of the High Court Division on 31.05.2018 and appointed judge of the same Division on 30.05.2020.

Visited United Kingdom for study.

Also visited Indonesia and India.

Mr. Justice Mohi Uddin Shamim

Father's Name : Late Tofail Ahmed Miah

Mother's Name : Late Umdatun Nesa

Date of Birth : 19.05.1970

Obtained LL.B. (Hons), LL.M. from the University of Dhaka, LL.B. (Hons), University of Wolverhampton, UK, Bar Vocational Course (BVC) from University of Northumbria, UK, Barrister-at-Law of Lincoln's Inn.

Enrolled as an Advocate of the District Court and the High Court Division of the Supreme Court of Bangladesh on 01.04.1995 and 20.04.2005 respectively.

Elevated as Additional Judge of the High Court Division on 31.05.2018 and appointed judge of the same Division on 31.05.2020.

Visited UK, USA, Canada, Switzerland, India, Indonesia and Qatar.





Mr. Justice Md. Riaz Uddin Khan

Father's Name : Bazlur Rahman Khan
 Mother's Name : Ummey Kulsum Anwara Begum
 Date of Birth : 15.12.1970

Done his primary education at his own village obtaining talent-pool scholarship in class Five. Then he studied at Barisal Zilla School and thereafter went to Barisal Cadet College where he studied from class Seven to class Twelve. He was selected as the Cultural Prefect of Hossain Shahid Suhrawardy House of Barisal Cadet College in 1987-88. He obtained LL.B (Honours) and LL.M degree from the University of Dhaka in 1993 and 1994 respectively.

Enrolled as an Advocate with the Bangladesh Bar Council on 01.04.1995 and became the member of Dhaka Bar Association. Then was enrolled as an Advocate of the High Court Division and Appellate Division of the Supreme Court of Bangladesh on 29.09.1996 and 11.05.2011 respectively and since then practiced in both the Divisions of the Supreme Court of Bangladesh till the elevation as an Additional Judge of the High Court Division. A number of cases conducted by him have been reported in various law journals including DLR, BLC and BLD. He obtained special training on Human Rights and International Law, arranged by Humanist and Ethical Association of Bangladesh. Recently he explored an online course on The Art of Persuasive Writing and Public Speaking under Harvard University. Elevated as Additional Judge of the High Court Division on 31.05.2018 under Article 98 of the Constitution and appointed as Judge of the High Court Division on 30.05.2020 under Article 95 of the Constitution. Presented Keynote papers on various subjects and also act as the Editor of the journal of Society for Legal Studies, a law research organization of Dhaka University.

Attended seminars and symposiums on "International Conference on Public Interest Litigation", "International Conference on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights" and "International Moot Court on Public Interest Litigation". Besides those he attended many national seminars, symposium and discussion meetings organized by various organizations.

Personally interested in Public International Law, Comparative Law, Constitutional Law, Environmental Law and Women & Human Rights. He likes to read books (both fiction and non-fiction), hear music, to travel, to engage social welfare activities and helping people in need.

Visited Thailand and India.

Mr. Justice Md. Khairul Alam

Father's Name : Md. Abdul Mazed Miah
 Mother's Name : Mst. Sufia Khatun
 Date of Birth : 15.11.1971
 Obtained LL.B. (Hons), LL.M.

Enrolled as an Advocate of the District Court and the High Court Division of the Supreme Court of Bangladesh on 03.03.1997 and 30.10.1997 respectively.

Elevated as Additional Judge of the High Court Division on 31.05.2018 and appointed judge of the same Division on 30.05.2020.





Mr. Justice S.M. Maniruzzaman

Father's Name : Late Kosim Uddin

Mother's Name : Late Aklima Begum

Date of Birth : 01.02.1972

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

Enrolled as an Advocate of the District Court, the High Court Division and the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court of Bangladesh on 13.04.1996, 30.10.1997 and 01.03.2018 respectively. Appointed as Assistant Attorney General and appointed as Deputy Attorney General for Bangladesh on 20.04.2009 and 10.04.2011 respectively.

Elevated as Additional Judge of the High Court Division on 31.05.2018 and appointed judge of the same Division on 30.05.2020. Awarded "Certificate of Merit" by the World Customs Organization for rendering exceptional service to the International Customs Community, 2014.

Participated in the International Legal Consortium Seminar on "Tobacco Control Legal Issue" held on 28th-29th October, 2017, Bangalore, India.

Visited Nepal, Indonesia and India.

Mr. Justice Ahmed Sohel

Father's Name : Late Justice Muhammad Ansar Ali

Mother's Name : Mrs. Raushan Ara Begum

Date of Birth : 13.03.1972

Obtained B.Sc (Hons), M.Sc in Geography and Environment from the University of Dhaka, LL.B. (Hons) from University of Wolverhampton, UK, Barrister-at-law ICSL, Lincoln's Inn, UK, Post Graduate Diploma in Legal Skills from City University, London, UK. He started his legal profession in 2002 in the United Kingdom in a Law Firm called 'MaliK & Michael'. During that period he regularly appeared before various Tribunals and Courts in the UK. Thereafter in Bangladesh after being enrolled as an Advocate, he started his practice before the Hon'ble High Court Division and later on before the Hon'ble Appellate Division of the Supreme Court of Bangladesh till elevation to the Bench. Elevated as Additional Judge of the High Court Division on 31.05.2018 and appointed judge of the same Division on 30.05.2020. Participated in many International Seminars, Workshops and Conferences held in United Kingdom on Human Rights, Legal Aid, Pro Bono Legal Services and on International Arbitration. Attended Rotary International Conference in Bhutan. Delivered speech as a Chief Guest on 19.09.2018 in the 4th Advance Training on International Arbitration and Mediation' jointly organized by Bangladesh International Mediation Society (BIMS) and Kovise Foundation, India held in Dhaka Bangladesh.

Received 'The Rotary Foundation District Service Award' from the Rotary Club of 'Dhaka Water Bridge'. Recognised as 'Paul Harris Fellow' by Rotary International Club, USA for contribution towards the welfare of the society.

Founder Secretary of 'British-Bangladesh Lawyers Association' UK. Elected as Executive Committee Member of 'Barristers Association of Bangladesh' in the year of 2006-2007. Written a good number of articles on different topics of law in particular on Cyber Crime, International Arbitration, Environmental Law and on different legal problems relating to 'Judiciary'. All these articles were published in different law journals and also in National Newspapers.

Visited England and Wales, France, Switzerland, Belgium, Netherlands, Australia, Singapore, Malaysia, Thailand, India, Nepal and Bhutan.





Mr. Justice Sardar Md. Rashed Jahangir

Father's Name : Late Sardar Md Janangir

Mother's Name : Begum Rawshan Akter Banu

Date of Birth : 05.12.1972

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

Enrolled as an Advocate of the District Court, the High Court Division and the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court of Bangladesh on 12.10.1995, 10.07.1999 and 29.03.2018 respectively.

Elevated as Additional Judge of the High Court Division on 31.05.2018 and appointed judge of the same Division on 30.05.2020.

Participated in the Regional Meeting for South and South East Asian countries on effective Central Authorities for international Judicial cooperation in terrorist cases, including cases involving Foreign Terrorist Fighters, held in Kandooma, the Maldives on 7-9, November 2017, organized by UNODC and CTED.

Mr. Justice Khandaker Diliruzzaman

Father's Name : Late Khandaker Habibur Rahman

Mother's Name : Late Nurjahan Khandaker

Date of Birth : 23.04.1973

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

Enrolled as an Advocate of the District Court and the High Court Division of the Supreme Court of Bangladesh on 12.12.1999 and 09.02.2001 respectively.

Elevated as Additional Judge of the High Court Division on 31.05.2018 and appointed judge of the same Division on 30.05.2020.

Participated in the Commonwealth Secretariat prosecution Training Programme Asia/Pacific in May 2009.

Visited U.S.A., Australia and India.





Mr. Justice K.M. Hafizul Alam

Father's Name : K.M. Amir Hossain

Mother's Name : Hasina Begum

Date of Birth : 03.03.1974

Obtained LL.B. (Hons), LL.M.; PhD

Enrolled as an Advocate of the District Court, the High Court Division and the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court of Bangladesh on 29.01.2002, 27.04.2003 and 29.03-2018 respectively.

Elevated as Additional Judge of the High Court Division on 31.05.2018 and appointed Judge of the same Division on 31.05.2020.

Visited United Kingdom, Malaysia, Thailand, India, Nepal and Qatar.

Mr. Justice Muhammad Mahbub Ul Islam

Father's Name : Alhaj Muzaffar Ahmad

Mother's Name : Zubaida Muzaffar

Date of Birth : 02.12.1958.

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

Enrolled as an Advocate of the Dhaka District Court in the year 1982.

Joined the Judicial Service as Munsif on 22.02.1984 and Promoted as District and Sessions Judge on 04.03.2009.

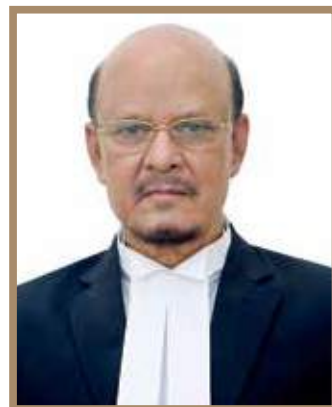
Elevated as additional Judge of the High Court Division on 21.10.2019.

He is an enlisted Lyric Poet of Bangladesh Betar.

He has Published numerous writings as 'বরাদ্দের শূন্য ভাঙে', 'Encounter with nothingness' 'ফারাক্কার ভাটি দেশে' কাব্যগ্রন্থাদি সহ বিভিন্ন কবিতা এবং "মুজিব" একটি ঐতিহাসিক প্রস্তাবনা ও প্রাসঙ্গিক কথা" আর্টিক্যালসমূহ।

Visited India and Saudi Arabia.

He went to Balat of India, crossing border with his Hindu villagers and then to Tura in Magalaya State of India, took guerrilla training and participated in the Liberation War of Bangladesh 1971 as Freedom Fighter and participated in direct fight at many places of the then Netrokona, Sunamgonj and Kishoregonj Sub Division.





Mr. Justice Shahed Nuruddin

Father's name : Late Md. Abdul Jalil

Mother's name : Late Nurun Nahar Begum

Date of Birth : 01.02.1960

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

Joined the Judicial service as Munsif on 20.04.1983 and Promoted as District and Sessions Judge on 27.02.2000

Elevated as additional Judge of the High Court Division on 21.10.2019.

Participated in an international Seminar on law and justice organised by United Nations Organization (UNO) at New York, USA in the year 1999.

Attended in a Judicial Conference on Judicial Education and Court Administration at Delhi Judicial Academy, Delhi India in the year 2013.

He likes Reading, gardening and music.

Mr. Justice Md. Zakir Hossain

Father's Name : Late Syed Ahamed

Mother's Name : Late Maymena Khatun

Date of birth : 01.01.1963

Obtained LL.B. (Hons), LL.M. and PhD from University of Dhaka; LL.M. in International Maritime Law with Distinction from International Maritime Law Institute, Malta and Field Training held in London having obtained fellowship from International Maritime Organization (IMO), UK. Diploma on Equipment Procurement Management Course from International Training Centre of ILO, Turin, Italy. Participated in Training Course on Money Laundering from International Training Institute, ILEA, Bangkok, Thailand; Participated in Mediation Training Course conducted by Loyola Law School, California, USA. Participated in Training Course on Land Administration, Survey and Settlement, Election Laws and also participated in the Training Course at PATC and JATI. Stood 1st in 30th Judicial Administration Training Course at JATI and secured outstanding marks.

Enrolled as an Advocate of Dhaka District Bar on 26.10.1987. Stood 4th in order of merit in 8th BCS (Judicial) Examination and joined in the Judicial Service as an Assistant Judge on 20.12.1989 and promoted as District and Sessions Judge on 04.03.2014. Served on deputation as Senior Assistant Secretary, Ministry of Law, Justice and Parliamentary Affairs, Deputy Director of Legal and Judicial Capacity Building Project, Director of Judicial Administration Training Institute, Additional Registrar, Registrar, Registrar General, Ex-officio Member of the Judicial Service Commission, Examiner of the Judicial Service Commission, Treasurer of the Supreme Court Judges' Welfare Foundation and Marshal of the Admiralty Court. Elevated as an Additional Judge of the High Court Division on 21.10.2019. Honorary Faculty, Examiner and Member of Examination Committee of Faculty of Law, University of Dhaka; Member-Secretary, Board of Directors of Judicial Administration Training Institute (JATI); Editor, JATI Journal.

Visited and participated in different Seminars and Workshops in Malta, England, United States of America, Russian Federation, Japan, Switzerland, Italy, Greece, Singapore, Turkey, Hong Kong, United Arab Emirates, Saudi Arabia, Nepal, Thailand and India.

Has three major publications in his credit (1) Law of Writs: Constitutional Remedies, (2) Public Safety Law, and (3) Commentary on Society Registration Law.





Mr. Justice Md. Akhtaruzzaman

Father's Name : Late Rais Uddin

Mother's Name : Late Marium Khatun

Date of Birth : 01.01.1966

Obtained Ph.D. in Law, M.Phil. in Law and LL.M. from the University of Dhaka, LL.B (Hons) from the University of Rajshahi, Diploma in Refugee Law (Italy). Enrolled as an Advocate of the District Court on 27.05.1991. Joined the Judicial Service as Assistant Judge on 01.04.1993 and Promoted as District and Sessions Judge on 14.06.2015. Elevated as additional Judge of the High Court Division on 21.10.2019.

Participated in international conferences and seminars: Graduate, Commonwealth Judicial Education institute held in Canada, Higher Training on Juvenile Justice Administration held in Nepal, Training on Anti-Money Laundering and Terrorism in Financing held in USA, Training on Case Management and Court Administration held in Australia.

Visited USA, Canada, Australia, Italy, France, Austria, Vatican City, Monaco, UAE, Thailand, Nepal, India, Saudi Arabia and Singapore. Also visited the UN Head Quarters in 2014.

He has numerous Publications on 'বিকল্প বিরোধ নিষ্পত্তির ধারণা ও আইন এবং আইনগত সহায়তা প্রদান আইন', 'আইনের ব্যাখ্যা ও জেনারেল ক্লজেস্ অ্যাক্ট', 'Freedom of Press in South Asia' 'চেক ডিস্অনার ও মামলা দায়ের সংক্রান্ত আইন', 'Case Management and Court Administration in Bangladesh' 'লিগ্যাল ড্রাফটিং, কনভেন্সাপিং এবং প্রফেশনাল এথিক্স', 'দুর্নীতি দমন আইন, বিধি ও কার্যপদ্ধতি', 'মাদকদ্রব্য নিয়ন্ত্রণ আইন, বিধি ও কার্যপদ্ধতি'।

Mr. Justice Md. Mahmud Hassan Talukder

Father's name : Motiur Rahman Talukder

Mother's name : Monowara Begum

Date of Birth : 07.01.1966

Place of Birth : Jamalpur, Bangladesh

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

Enrolled as an Advocate of the District Court and the High Court Division of the Supreme Court of Bangladesh on 10.12.1989 and 31.12.1991 respectively.

Elevated as Additional Judge of the High Court Division on 21.10.2019.

Visited Germany, Italy, France, Seitzerland, Belgium, Holland, Luxemburg, England, New Zealand, America, Canada, Dominican Republic, Turkey, Abu Dhabi, Japan, Thailand and India.





Mr. Justice Kazi Ebadoth Hossain

Father's name : Kazi Mohammad Hossain

Mother's name : Late Golejan Begum

Date of Birth : 01.10.1969

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

Enrolled as an Advocate of the District Court and the High Court Division of the Supreme Court of Bangladesh on 19.04.1993 and 27.04.2003 respectively. He was former elected General Secretary of Bangladesh Law Association on 2009-2010.

Performed as Deputy Attorney General for Bangladesh till elevation to the Bench.

Elevated as Additional Judge of the High Court Division on 21.10.2019.

Mr. Justice K M Zahid Sarwar

Father's Name : Advocate M G Sarwar Husain

Mother's Name : Bilkis Romman.

Date of Birth : 01.01.1971

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

Enrolled as an Advocate of the District Court, the High Court Division and the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court of Bangladesh on 12.10.1995, 30.10.1997 and 29.03.2018 respectively.

Performed as Deputy Attorney General for Bangladesh from 09.02. 2009 till elevation to the Bench.

Elevated as Additional Judge of the High Court Division on 21.10.2019.

Participated 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 and FATF/APG/EAG workshop for Judges and Prosecutors held in Shenzhen, China in 2018.

Visited India, United Arab Emirates, Maldives, Saudi Arabia, Thailand and China.





Mr. Justice A.K.M Zahirul Huq

Father's name : Late Md. Fazlur Rahman

Mother's name : Mrs. Samsun Naher

Date of Birth : 15.02.1971

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 the Supreme Court of Bangladesh on 10.10.1995, 10.07.1999 and 29.03.2018 respectively.

Elevated as Additional Judge of the High Court Division on 21.10.2019.

Visited Saudi Arabia, India, Malaysia, Indonesia, Singapore and Thailand.

Madam Justice Kazi Zinat Hoque

Father's name : Justice Kazi Ebadul Hoque (Ekushey Padak 2016)

Mother's name : Professor Dr. Sharifa Khatun (Ekushey Padak 2017)

Date of Birth : 14 October 1974.

Obtained LL.B. (Hons)(First Class) and LL.M.(First Class) from the University of Dhaka and LL.M. from the University of Cambridge, England. She obtained Distinction in Post Graduate Diploma in Law from South Bank University, London and Very Competent in Bar Vocational Course from Inns of Court School of Law, London. She obtained B1 Certificate in German Language from Goethe Institute, Dhaka. She was called to the bar as Barrister-at-Law from the Hon'ble Society of Middle Temple, London.

Enrolled as an Advocate of the District Court, High Court Division and Appellate Division of the Supreme Court of Bangladesh on 06.08.1997, 18.06.2000 and 20.12. 2015.

Elevated as Additional Judge of the High Court Division on 21.10.2019.

Participated in the course titled "Access to Justice : A Human Rights Based Approach" at National University of Ireland, Maynooth in June 2008.

Visited United Kingdom, Republic of Ireland, the United States of America, Singapore, India, Switzerland, Norway and France.

Justice Kazi Zinat Hoque along with Justice Kazi Ebadul Hoque authored the book "Important Decisions of the Supreme Court of Bangladesh", published by Hakkani Publishers in August 2019.





Honourable Cheif Justice of Bangladesh Mr. Justice Syed Mahmud Hossain And Honourable Judges of the High Court Division of the Supreme Court of Bangladesh.

JUDGES RETIRED IN 2020**Appellate Division**

Madam Justice Zinat Ara
(Retired on 14.03.2020)



Mr. Justice Tariq ul Hakim
(Retired on 19.09.2020)

JUDGES RETIRED IN 2020

High Court Division



Mr. Justice Moyeenul Islam
Chowdhury
(Retired on 08.01.2020)



Mr. Justice Md. Emdadul Huq
(Retired on 30.09.2020)



Mr. Justice Soumendra Sarker
(Retired on 31.10.2020)



Mr. Justice Md. Shawkat Hossain
(Retired on 10.01.2020)



Mr. Justice Bhabani Prasad Singha
(Retired on 08.08.2020)

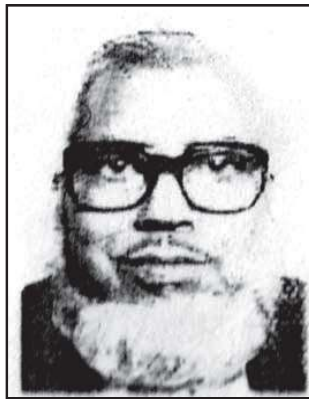
We Mourn



Mr. Justice Abdul Bari Sarker
(Died on 25.09.2020)



Mr. Justice Md. Budruzzaman
(Died on 05.11.2020)



Mr. Justice Md. Nurul Islam
(Died on 08.01.2020)



Mr. Justice Md. Abdus Salam
(Died on 09.12.2020)



Mr. Justice Md. Mizanur Rahman
Bhuiyan
(Died on 05.01.2020)

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, the Appellate Division and the High Court Division. The High Court Division has original, appellate and other jurisdictions, powers and functions conferred 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 Honourable 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 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.



Honourable Chief Justice of Bangladesh along with the Editorial Committee of 2019 submitting the Annual Report, 2019 of the Supreme Court of Bangladesh to the Honourable President of Bangladesh Mr. Md. Abdul Hamid.

4R-23/57

No. 6/4/56 public.
GOVERNMENT OF PAKISTAN
MINISTRY OF THE INTERIOR
* * * * *

From
Abdullah Akhund, Esquire,
Under Secretary to the Government of Pakistan.

The Register,
Supreme Court of Pakistan,
L A H O R E.

The Register,
High Court of Judicature,
East Pakistan. Dacca.
West Pakistan. Lahore.

Karachi, the 31st August, 1957.

Subject :- Flying of distinctive flags on the cars of
Judicial authorities.

Sir,

With reference to the correspondence resting with your letter No. 15/52-F.C.A., dated the 2nd April 1957, on the Subject noted above, I am directed that the Chief Justice and Judges of the Supreme Court and Chief Justices and Judges of the High Courts are allowed to fly the flags of the Supreme Court or the High Courts as the case may be, on their cars.

Your obedient servant,
Sd/- Illegible
(ABDULLAH AKHUND)
UNDER SECRETARY TO THE
GOVERNMENT OF PAKISTAN.

Letter dated 1 August, 1957 issued by the then Central Government in the Ministry of Interior vide memo no. 6/4/56 Public, regarding the use of flag by the Judges of the Supreme Court. (Courtesy by: Honourable Justice Quamrul Islam Siddique)

Use of Distinctive Flag by Judges:

The Judges of the then High Court of Judicature East Pakistan in Dhaka had been using flag on 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, the judges of the Supreme Court of Bangladesh started using flag on their cars inscribing the official emblem of the Supreme Court with an additional word "Justice". "Scales", 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 on their cars, with the efflux of time, has become a great heritage. The judges carry this heritage while 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 on the basis of the report of the Supreme Judicial Council. 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 of Bangladesh and the High Court Division has 97 (Ninety Seven) judges up to 31st December, 2020.

Jurisdiction of the Supreme Court of Bangladesh

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 the 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 confirmed a sentence of death or sentenced 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 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 the 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; Wills and Probate under the 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 that 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 during the long vacation of the Supreme Court (which started on 16.08.2018 and ended on 30.09.2018) six Honourable Judges, appointed by the Honourable Chief Justice, inspected all Courts and Tribunals in 13 Districts.
- f. **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 General. This Court deals with the procedural matters for making the cases ready for hearing under Chapter II of the Supreme Court (High Court Division) Rules, 1973.

Strategic Plan of the Supreme Court of Bangladesh

2017-2022

Supreme Court of Bangladesh has adopted a five-year strategic plan in 2017 to be implemented by 2022. Followings are some of the core features of the Strategic Plan of the Supreme Court of Bangladesh:

1. Vision Statement

As a constitutional organ of the state, the Supreme Court is primarily accountable to the people of Bangladesh. Its Vision is:

The people continue to place trust, confidence, and respect in the Supreme Court.

2. Mission Statement

Guided by its constitutional mandates and the stated Vision, the Supreme Court of Bangladesh considers its Mission as

Preserving, protecting and defending the Constitution and the laws of Bangladesh, securing rule of law and serving the people through timely dispute resolution.

3. Values

While pursuing the stated Vision and Mission, the Supreme Court of Bangladesh plans to institutionalize a set of Values, which will shape its external and internal behaviour.

a) In relation to other organs of the State

- Independence: With the honourable Judges, the Supreme Court will remain free from any interference from anywhere while exercising its constitutional duties.

b) In relation to conflicting parties and citizens

- Impartiality: The honourable Judges and the staff will not favour any party in conflict and respect them equally in the justice delivery process.
- Accessibility: The parties will have equal access within the decorum of the law and the court system.
- Fairness: The Judges and the staff members will explore a balanced view in the exercise of justice.
- Responsiveness: The honourable Judges will be articulate and dutiful enough to address revealed societal pains as far as the application of laws and justice are concerned.
- Transparency: Judicial process must be transparent, consistent, and predictable and the proceedings occur in open courts, where all concerned shall have unhindered access.

c) In relation to the SC itself

- Technology-friendly: The SC will embrace modern technologies in its operations to achieve the highest level of efficiency of the honourable Judges, judicial officers, and staff members.
- Propriety: Irrespective of position and strata, everyone will strictly follow the Rules and Procedures.
- Innovation: The Supreme Court will encourage a working environment that fosters creativity and generation of new ideas to improve the court environment and the quality of justice.

Goals, Strategies and Activities

The Goals of the Supreme Court of Bangladesh are embedded in five areas as listed below:

- Judicial Administration of the Supreme Court

- Justice Delivery at the Supreme Court
- Monitoring of Subordinate Courts
- Justice sector as a whole
- e-Judiciary

Goal 1: The Office of the Registrar General (ORG) to meet the emerging needs, is restructured and rejuvenated.

Strategy 1: Classify the existing Sections into four clusters of services in the ORG as follows:

- a) Court/Case related: Bench Office, Judicial Records, Paper Book, Certified Copy, Filing, Stamp Reporter, and Dispatch related to the court
- b) General Administration and Logistics: Human Resource Management (HRM) for Judicial Officers, HRM for SC & Subordinate Staff, Dispatch, Keeping, Security & Store
- c) Technical: Budgeting, Accounting, Procurement, Store, Transport and Medical Centre
- d) Overarching/Crosscutting: Planning, Monitoring, Research and Reporting, IT and Training

Strategy 2: Rejuvenate the sections with selected work/activities

Strategy 3: Establishment of new Sections, with specific mandate, as follows:

- a) Planning, Monitoring, Research and Reporting Section
- b) Human Resource Development (Training) Section
- c) Monitoring Support Section (to follow up the activities of the Subordinate Courts)
- d) Public Relations Section
- e) International Judicial Collaboration

Goal 2: All Sections/Units/Cells of the Office of the Registrar General are effectively practicing relevant and more advanced modern office management system and procedures.

Strategy 1: Introduce more technology based office management systems and procedures for the effective coordination and quality management among and within the Sections.

Activities

- Forms and Stationaries: Inventory Management System as practiced in business houses
- Purchasing Section: Template based requisition issuing, processing and approval system
- Transport Section: Basic Repair and Maintenance Policy versus outsourcing policy in major cases
- Court Keeping Section: Requisition and follow up/tracking system for all services, and inter-building accessibility, effective space management policy (interior design analysis)
- Human Resource Management 1: Human Resource Management Policy (Filing system, Posting, Transfer, Appraisal, Promotion, Leave, Sickness, Dismissal, Pension Policy) for all Judicial Officers. The policy will build in the aspect of compliance with the Values in the ACR system.
- Human Resource Management 2: Human Resource Management Policy (Filing system, Recruitment based on required skill sets, Posting, Transfer, Appraisal, Promotion, Leave, Sickness, Dismissal, Pension Policy, gender policy) for the staff members
- Paper Book: Introduction of OCR (optical character recognition) software
- Records Section: Space-effective filing and safe storage system, and effective pest management, formatting policy (use of font, both sided)

- Budgeting System: Real-time Budget Control System
- Accounting Section: Modern Accounting System (use of basic accounting software for bookkeeping and reporting)
- Library: Auto-generated borrowing status and issuance of clearance and access to e-library
- The Secretariat of the Office of the Registrar General (ORG): Modern Coordination System (Tracking system for internal and external coordination, auto-generated reporting system)
- Subordinate Courts Section: Online reporting system
- Bench Office: Effective communication with the Subordinate Courts and Records Section
- HRD 1: Needs assessment, workshop design, delivery of training/outourcing of training/self-learning for the Honourable Judges and judicial officers, training impact evaluation).
- HRD 2: Needs assessment, training design, and delivery/outourcing/self learning for staff members, training impact evaluation.
- Cause List: Daily publication of cause lists and results
- Nojir (Precedent) : Modern store keeping (space management, storage and filing)
- Stamp Reporter: Modern payment system
- ICT: Repair, Maintenance, and Replacement Policy; Audience-sensitive staff development policy; LAN management policy
- Research: Connectivity with relevant Sections for auto-generated reporting on selected indicators, interpretation practices and recommendations for changes

Strategy 2: Equip the Sections with necessary skills, materials, and equipment.

Goal 3: The Supreme Court and the Subordinate Courts gradually possess the number of Judges at internationally recognized 'Citizens to Judges' ratio.

Strategy 1: Approach the Government to recruit more Judges of the Supreme Court, particularly for the High Court Division, based on performance, practical experience, and skills the Judges have demonstrated in the Subordinate Courts.

Strategy 2: Approach the Government to recruit new judicial officers based on the mix criteria of demands (quantitative and subject-specific) and disposal rate (cases per Judge).

Strategy 3: Introduce internships with the HC Benches for the recent law graduates and newly appointed judges with good academic and research records.

Strategy 4: Introduce portfolios of areas for the Benches to specialize in certain areas of law and capitalize on the background and experience of the honourable Judges.

Strategy 5: Expand the quantitative capacity of the justice delivery at the Supreme Court through an increase in vacation benches and shortening of the vacation.

Goal 4: The courts progressively shifts to an effective Case Flow Management practice

Strategy 1: Allocate staff members (BO, ABO, PO) with required skill sets

Strategy 2: Introduce DCM approach for new cases

Activities

1) Undertake classification of the old cases for Differentiated Case Management (DCM), which may include a Last-In-First-Out approach, and suo motto initiatives by the honourable Judges in lieu of the First-In-First-Out principle as an instrument for case flow management for old cases (classification of cases).

2) Introduce a key logistics package for the offices of Judges (materials, equipment, IT & internet package) for internal and external communication (Subordinate Courts, the Police, respective lawyers) aiming at a faster serving of notices/summons and tracking of the progress.

Goal 5: The Judges of Supreme Court gain access to reference materials, knowledge banks and capacity enhancing initiatives.

Strategy 1: Finalize the automation of the existing borrowing services.

Strategy 2: Establish e-library for common access (both demand and supply-driven) to legal literature from internal and external sources.

Strategy 3: Periodically arrange interactive workshops with experts on selected and emerging areas of laws and justice sector management (at home or abroad)

Goal 6: All Subordinate Courts function according to the standards set by the Supreme Court.

Strategy 1: Establish a dedicated office under the District and Sessions Judge to function as a bridge to the Supreme Court for effective communication (notices/summons, records) between Courts of the Supreme Court and those of the Subordinate Courts.

Activities

1. Appoint a JDJ/SAJ for the Liaison Office (to be established) JDJ/SAJ as Designated Officer and provide with adequate staff support (at least 4 staff) and other logistical supports, with provisions on how to forward statements to the Supreme Court and monitor communications, and on backup support in case of a temporary vacancy.

Strategy 2: Introduce an effective case-flow management policy for criminal and civil cases

Activity 1: Develop a case flow management policy. A recent workshop has proposed a classification of cases for better management. Additional consultations and workshops may pave the way for further detailing of the process from filing to disposition.

Activity 2: Provide capacity building to the Judges to implement the policy through training at JATI and national level workshops.

Strategy 3: Introduce a uniform, IT-driven and on/off-site monitoring system for the Subordinate Courts using electronic communication between the subordinate courts and the SC. The District and Sessions Judge/CJM/CMM will monitor the progress and collect information on the challenges faced by his or her associate officers on a monthly basis. The proposed office mentioned earlier will perform the functions mentioned in this strategy.

Strategy 4: Review the experience of JSF/JUST project and seek introduction of the core recommendations for ICT.

The following Activities may be implemented under this strategy:

Activities

1. Establish an IT office in each District Court

2. Organize a national level consultation to discuss the progress of implementations of the recommendations, and develop a time-bound agenda for the implementation of E-communication between justice sector agencies, such as the courts, police, prison etc.

3. Organize IT training for the judges and staff members.

Strategy 5: Advocate with the Government to further develop the subordinate courts with an adequate number of judges, staff, and physical facilities and to support work processes with suitable amendments in laws, rules, and orders.

Activities

a) Seek an increase of the number of courts in each district with judges, staff members, courtrooms, and logistical

supports depending on the history of the situation of cases the District Courts have to deal with and considering the standard judges to population ratio the justice sector has to achieve in the long-run. A flexible approach is suggested as not all districts have the same case burden, and a fair distribution of the workload is advisable.

b) Seek amendment of laws in cooperation with the Law Commission and the Ministry of Law, Justice and Parliamentary Affairs to avoid that the same victim files a case with multiple courts – e.g. Family court, in the magistrate court (dowry case) and in the special tribunal (Nari O Shishu Nirjatan Daman Tribunal). Another example is that banks may file cases in the Money Loan court and simultaneously they can file cases under the NI Act for the same money. Sometimes they also file cases under sections 406 and 420 of the Penal Code.

c) Introduce a differentiated distribution of time a District Judge should commit to administrative and judicial function as opposed to other judges, as the DJ has more administrative responsibilities than others.

Goal 7: All other justice sector institutions work together with the Supreme Court for the implementation of the strategies as well as for the overall development of the justice sector.

Strategy1: Organize workshops/seminars/internships/trainings ensuring participation of key players from other justice sector institutions and other relevant institutions.

Strategy 2: Seek effective representation of the Supreme court in any initiative (projects, programmes) relating to the overall coordination and management within the Justice Sector.

Strategy 3: Establish effective communication with other justice sector institutions (e.g. BJSC, Bangladesh Bar Council, Supreme Court Bar Association, JATI, Law Commission, NLASO, Ministry of Law Justice and Parliamentary Affairs, Office of Attorney General) for sharing of information of common interest and online access to resources (e.g. Library facilities, archives).

Strategy 4: Seek pro-active engagement of the Bar Council in supporting efforts related to effective case management (increasing use of ADR, positive response to the activism of the Judges).

Strategy 5: Establish effective communication with selected institutions (NHRC, Parliament Secretariat, Ministry of Finance, Office of Accountant's General etc.) for sharing information and the development of the justice sector.

Goal 8: The Office of the Registrar General progressively uses IT-systems in all of the operations of the Supreme Court and seeks the same from the Subordinate Courts, other judicial and affiliated institutions.

Strategy 1 (short-term): The short-term strategies are based on the assumption that a comprehensive e-judiciary concept and its endorsement would evolve over time and certain preliminary steps can be initiated.

a) Develop, test and introduce sub-system-based IT-solutions for operational efficiency, transparency and Accountability of the Sections by replacing manual workflow system into automation, e.g. ERP (Enterprise Resource Planning) solution for the management of Human Resources, Accounting, Store Keeping, Procurement, all types of inventory, disbursement and noting of file through e-filing).

b) Undertake infrastructure development, including the capacity enhancement for IT Section of Supreme Court and Training of Administrators and Supervisors and other office assistants.

Strategy 2 (long-term):

a) Develop, test, and introduce unified IT-driven systems for connectivity among related Sections, with the Subordinate Courts, other judicial and affiliated institutions. Capitalizing the benefits of a) and in line with e-Judiciary initiatives. (e.g. Integration with Civil Registration and Vital Statistics (CRVS), Electronic Case Filing, Tracking and Monitoring through the Dashboard from a top management position, E-Court Room, Introducing various e-Services for Judges, Lawyers, witnesses and Litigants and introducing ERP solution for the whole judiciary).

b) Undertake infrastructure development, including building nationwide connectivity with the Supreme Court, capacity enhancement for IT Section of Supreme Court by categorizing the responsibilities of IT personnel and Training of Administrators and Supervisors and other office assistants.

c) Undertake large-scale procurement of hardware and accessories depending on periodic evaluation.

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

Full Court Meeting:

Eight Full Court Meetings of the Supreme Court for the year 2020 were held on 21.01.2020, 12.03.2020, 26.04.2020, 10.05.2020, 08.07.2020, 06.08.2020, 08.10.2020 and on 07.12.2020 wherein decisions were taken in various issues including consideration of recommendations of the General Administration Committee (G.A. Committee) in respect of promotion, suspension and imposition of punishment in departmental proceedings to the Judges of the subordinate judiciary. Honourable Chief Justice of Bangladesh presides over the Full Court Meetings.

Different Committees of the Supreme Court: Different Committees of the Supreme Court comprised of Honourable Judges of both Divisions and of the Officers of the Supreme Court have been formed, reconstituted and convened to accomplish different functions necessary for smooth running of the Courts and administration in the year 2020. Some of the Committees and their composition along with the task assigned to them have been discussed below:

(i) **Annual Report, 2020 Editorial Committee:** The Committee prepared the Annual Report 2020 in 2021 which is published by the Supreme Court. The Committee is as follows:

- | | |
|------------------------------------|------------|
| (1) Mr. Justice Muhammad Imman Ali | - Chairman |
| (2) Mr. Justice Md. Nuruzzaman | - Member |
| (3) Mr. Justice Syed Refaat Ahmed | - Member |
| (4) Mr. Justice Md. Ashfaul Islam | - Member |
| (5) Madam Justice Naima Haider | - Member |
| (6) Mr. Justice Farid Ahmed | - Member |
| (7) Mr. Justice Shahidul Karim | - Member |

(ii) **Backlog of Pending Cases Monitoring Committee (High Court Division):** The Committee monitors the backlog of cases in the High Court Division and recommends measures to overcome it. The Committee is as follows:

- | | |
|---|----------|
| (1) Mr. Justice Mirza Hussain Haider | - Member |
| (2) Madam Justice Zinat Ara (till 14.03.2020) | - Member |
| (3) Mr. Justice Syed Refaat Ahmed | - Member |
| (4) Mr. Justice Md. Miftah Uddin Choudhury | - Member |
| (5) Mr. Justice A. K. M. Abdul Hakim | - Member |

(iii) **Backlog of Pending Cases Monitoring Committee (Subordinate Courts and Tribunals):** The Committee monitors the backlog of cases in the subordinate courts and tribunals and recommends measures to overcome it. The Committee is as follows:

- | | |
|---|------------|
| (1) Madam Justice Salma Masud Chowdhury | - Chairman |
| (2) Mr. Justice Moeenul Islam Chowdhury (till 08.01.2020) | - Member |
| (3) Mr. M. Enayetur Rahim | - Member |
| (4) Mr. Justice Md. Shawkat Hossain (till 10.01.2020) | - Member |

(iv) 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 necessary amendments. The Committee is as follows:

- (1) Mr. Justice Moyeenul Islam Chowdhury (till 08.01.2020)
- (2) Mr. Justice Md. Emdadul Huq (till 30.09.2020)
- (3) Mr. Justice Bhabani Prasad Singha (till 08.08.2020)

(v) Committee For Taking Measures In Relation To Ensuring Security of The Supreme Court of Bangladesh: The Committee reviews security measures taken in the Supreme Court and recommends new measures for the same. The Committee is as follows:

- (1) Mr. Justice Mirza Hussain Haider
- (2) Mr. Justice Obaidul Hassan
- (3) Mr. Justice M. Enayetur Rahim
- (4) Mr. Justice Gobinda Chandra Tagore

(vi) Committee for Establishing A CNG Re-fueling Station, A Vehicle Pool and A Modern Printing Press in the Supreme Court Premises: The Committee is responsible for taking measures to establish a CNG re-fueling station, a vehicle pool and a modern printing press in the Supreme Court premises. The Committee is as follows:

- (1) Mr. Justice A.K.M. Asaduzzaman - Member
- (2) Mr. Justice Moyeenul Islam Chowdhury (till 08.01.2020) - Member

(vii) Committee for Taking Measures In Relation To Ensuring Best Usage of Collected Resources in Admiralty Cases: The Committee gives direction to use the collected resources in admiralty cases in an appropriate way. The Committee is as follows:

- (1) Mr. Justice Mirza Hussain Haider - Member
- (2) Mr. Justice Syed Refaat Ahmed - Member
- (3) Mr. Justice Md. Emdadul Huq (till 30.09.2020) - Member
- (4) Mr. Justice Md. Abu Zafor Siddique - Member
- (5) Mr. Justice Sheikh Hassan Arif - Member

(viii) Criminal Rules and Orders Amendment Committee: The Committee is working for amending Criminal Rules and Orders 2009. The Committee is as follows:

- (1) Mr. Justice Moyeenul Islam Chowdhury (till 08.01.2020) - Member
- (2) Mr. Justice Md. Emdadul Huq (till 30.09.2020) - Member
- (3) Mr. Justice Bhabani Prasad Singha (till 08.08.2020) - Member

(ix) 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 2020 is as follows:

- (1) Mr. Justice Syed Mahmud Hossain - Chairman
Honourable Chief Justice Bangladesh
- (2) Mr. Justice Mamnoon Rahman - Member
- (3) Mr. Justice Md. Shawkat Hossain (till 10.01.2020) - Member
- (4) Mr. Justice Md. Nazrul Islam Talukder - Member
- (5) Mr. Justice Amir Hossain (from 07.01.2020) - Member

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.

(x) Judges Committee for the Birth Centenary Celebration of Father of the Nation Bangabandhu Sheikh Mujibur Rahman: The Committee is as follows:

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|------------|
| 1. Mr. Justice Syed Mahmud Hossain | - Chairman |
| Honourable Chief Justice Bangladesh | |
| 2. Mr. Justice Md. Nuruzzaman | - Member |
| 3. Mr. Justice Obaidul Hassan | - Member |
| 4. Mr. Justice M. Enayetur Rahim | - Member |
| 5. Madam Justice Krishna Debnath | - Member |
| 6. Mr. Justice Jahangir Hossain | - Member |
| 7. Mr. Justice J.B.M Hassan | - Member |
| 8. Mr. Justice Md. Khasruzzaman | - Member |
| 9. Mr. Justice Md. Shahinur Islam | - Member |

(xi) Judges Sub-Committee for the Souvenir and Memoriam Publications of the Birth Centenary Celebration of Father of the Nation Bangabandhu Sheikh Mujibur Rahman: The Committee is as follows:

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|------------|
| 1. Mr. Justice Md. Nuruzzaman | - Convener |
| 2. Mr. Justice Obaidul Hassan | - Member |
| 3. Mr. Justice M. Enayetur Rahim | - Member |
| 4. Madam Justice Krishna Debnath | - Member |
| 5. Mr. Justice Md. Shahinur Islam | - Member |

(xii) Judges' Corner Committee: The Committee oversees management of the Judges's Corner. The Committee (till 18.05.2020) is as follows:

- | | |
|--|----------------------|
| (1) Mr. Justice Syed Mahmud Hossain | - Chairman |
| Honourable Chief Justice of Bangladesh | |
| (2) Mr. Justice Mirza Hussain Haider | - Executive Chairman |
| (3) Mr. Justice Tariq ul Hakim | - Member |

(4) Madam Justice Salma Masud Chowdhury	- Vice Chairman
(5) Mr. Justice A.F.M. Abdur Rahman	- Vice Chairman
(6) Mr. Justice Syed Refaat Ahmed	- Member
(7) Mr. Justice A.K.M. Abdul Hakim	- Secretary
(8) Mr. Justice Obaidul Hassan	- Joint Secretary
(9) Mr. Justice M. Enayetur Rahim	- Member
(10) Mr. Justice Jahangir Hossain	- Member
(11) Mr. Justice Sheikh Hassan Arif	- Member
(12) Mr. Justice Md. Ruhul Quddus	- Member
(13) Mr. Justice Md. Ashraful Kamal	- Member
(14) Mr. Justice Md. Jahangir Hossain	- Member
(15) Mr. Justice Ashish Ranjan Das	- Member

Judges' Corner Committee (from 18.05.2020) is as follows:

(1) Mr. Justice Syed Mahmud Hossain Honourable Chief Justice of Bangladesh	- Chairman
(2) Mr. Justice Mirza Hussain Haider	- Executive Chairman
(3) Madam Justice Salma Masud Chowdhury	- Vice Chairman
(4) Mr. Justice Md. Rezaul Haque	- Member
(5) Madam Justice Farah Mahbub	- Vice Chairman
(6) Mr. Justice A.K.M. Abdul Hakim	- Secretary
(7) Mr. Justice Obaidul Hassan	- Joint Secretary
(8) Mr. Justice M. Enayetur Rahim	- Member
(9) Mr. Justice Jahangir Hossain	- Member
(10) Mr. Justice Sheikh Hassan Arif	- Member
(11) Mr. Justice Md. Ruhul Quddus	- Member
(12) Mr. Justice Md. Akram Hossain Chowdhury	- Member
(13) Mr. Justice Md. Jahangir Hossain	- Member
(14) Mr. Justice Bhishmadev Chakraborty	- Member
(15) Mr. Justice Md. Iqbal Kabir	- Member

(xiii) Judges' Library Committee (Appellate Division): The Committee discusses regarding improvement of the Appellate Division Library and procurement of books. The Committee for 2020 is as follows:

- (1) Mr. Justice Muhammad Imman Ali
- (2) Mr. Justice Hasan Foez Siddique

(xiv) Judges' Library Committee (High Court Division): The Committee takes measures regarding improvement of the Libraries and procurement of books. The Committee is as follows:

- (1) Mr. Justice Tariq ul Hakim (till 19.09.2020) - Chairman
- (2) Mr. Justice Muhammad Abdul Hafiz - Member
- (3) Mr. Justice Md. Mozibur Rahman Miah - Member
- (4) Mr. Justice Muhammad Khurshid Alam Sarkar - Member

(xv) Judges' Privileges Committee: The Committee is entrusted with the duty to submit reports time to time to the Honourable Chief Justice of Bangladesh identifying admissible privileges to the Judges of the Supreme Court. The Committee is as follows:

- | | |
|--|------------|
| (1) Mr. Justice Zubayer Rahman Chowdhury | - Chairman |
| (2) Mr. Justice Obaidul Hassan (till 03.09.2020) | - Member |
| (3) Mr. Justice Md. Shawkat Hossain | - Member |
| (4) Mr. Justice Md. Ruhul Quddus | - Member |
| (5) Mr. Justice Shahidul Karim | - Member |

(xvi) Judges' Welfare Foundation Executive Committee: The Supreme Court Judges' Welfare Foundation was registered in 2016 under the Societies Registration Act, 1860. The Judges' Welfare Foundation Committee oversees the welfare, facilities and benefit of the Judges of the Supreme Court. The Committee supervises the activities of the Judges Corner Committee. The Committee (till 21.10.2020) is as follows :

- | | |
|---|-----------------|
| (1) Mr. Justice Syed Mahmud Hossain
(Honourable Chief Justice of Bangladesh) | - Chairman |
| (2) Mr. Justice Muhammad Imman Ali | - Vice Chairman |
| (3) Mr. Justice Hasan Foez Siddique | - Member |
| (4) Mr. Justice Mirza Hussain Haider | - Member |
| (5) Madam Justice Zinat Ara | - Member |
| (6) Mr. Justice Tariq ul Hakim | - Member |
| (7) Mr. Justice Md. Ashfaul Islam | - Member |
| (8) Mr. Justice A.K.M. Abdul Hakim | - Secretary |
| (9) Mr. Justice Obaidul Hassan | - Member |
| (10) Mr. Justice M. Enayetur Rahim | - Member |
| (11) Mr. Justice Jahangir Hossain | - Member |
| (12) Mr. Justice Sheikh Hassan Arif | - Member |
| (13) Mr. Justice Bhabani Prasad Singha | - Member |
| (14) Mr. Justice Shah Abu Naeem Mominur Rahman (Rtd.) | - Member |
| (15) Mr. Justice Md. Awlad Ali- (Rtd.) | - Member |

Judges' Welfare Foundation Executive Committee (from 21.10.2020) is as follows :

- | | |
|---|-----------------|
| (1) Mr. Justice Syed Mahmud Hossain
(Honourable Chief Justice of Bangladesh) | - Chairman |
| (2) Mr. Justice Muhammad Imman Ali | - Vice Chairman |
| (3) Mr. Justice Hasan Foez Siddique | - Member |
| (4) Mr. Justice Mirza Hussain Haider | - Member |
| (5) Mr. Justice Abu Bakar Siddique | - Member |
| (6) Madam Justice Salma Masud Chowdhury | - Member |
| (7) Mr. Justice Md. Ashfaul Islam | - Member |
| (8) Mr. Justice A.K.M. Abdul Hakim | - Secretary |
| (9) Mr. Justice Md. Moinul Islam Chowdhury | - Member |
| (10) Mr. Justice M. Enayetur Rahim | - Member |

- | | |
|--|----------|
| (11) Madam Justice Krishna Debnath | - Member |
| (12) Mr. Justice Jahangir Hossain | - Member |
| (13) Mr. Justice Sheikh Hassan Arif | - Member |
| (14) Mr Justice Shah Abu Naeem Mominur Rahman (Rtd.) | - Member |
| (15) Mr. Justice Md. Awlad Ali- (Rtd.) | - Member |

(xvii) Museum Committee: This Committee recommends measures for increasing the collection of the museum of the Supreme Court of Bangladesh. The Committee is as follows:

- (1) Mr. Justice Syed Refaat Ahmed
- (2) Mr. Justice Obaidul Hassan (till 03.09.2020)
- (3) Madam Justice Naima Haider
- (4) Mr. Justice Ashish Ranjan Das

(xviii) Online Bulletin (Online Law Report) Editors: The committee is responsible for publishing online law reports of the Supreme Court of Bangladesh comprising of judgments from both Divisions. The Committee is as follows:

- (1) Mr. Justice Moyeenul Islam Chowdhury (till 08.01.2020) - Editor
- (2) Mr. Justice Sheikh Hassan Arif - Editor

(xix) Performance of the Judges of the Subordinate Judiciary Evaluation Committee: The committee evaluates the performance of the Judges of the Subordinate Judiciary and recommends necessary measures:

- (1) Mr. Justice Md. Shawkat Hossain (till 10.01.2020)
- (2) Mr. Justice Shahidul Karim

(xx) 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. The Committee is as follows:

- | | |
|--|------------|
| (1) Mr. Justice Muhammad Imman Ali | - Chairman |
| (2) Madam Justice Zinat Ara (till 14.03.2020) | - Member |
| (3) Mr. Justice Syed Refaat Ahmed | - Member |
| (4) Mr. Justice Moyeenul Islam Chowdhury (till 08.01.2020) | - Member |
| (5) Mr. Justice Obaidul Hassan (till 03.09.2020) | - Member |
| (6) Mr. Justice Md. Rezaul Hasan | - Member |
| (7) Mr. Justice Md. Abu Zafor Siddique | - Member |

(xxi) Special Committee for Giving Opinion as to Conducting Preliminary Inquiry on The Complaint Brought Against the Judges of the Subordinate Courts: The Committee is as follows:

- (1) Justice Syed Refaat Ahmed
- (2) Justice M. Enayetur Rahim
- (3) Justice Md. Shawkat Hossain (till 10.01.2020)

(xxii) Special Committee for Child Rights: The Committee looks after the implementation of the Children Act, 2013. The Committee is as follows:

- | | |
|------------------------------------|------------|
| (1) Mr. Justice Muhammad Imman Ali | - Chairman |
| (2) Madam Justice Naima Haider | - Member |
| (3) Mr. Justice Sheikh Hassan Arif | - Member |

- (4) Mr. Justice Md. Nazrul Islam Talukder - Member
- (5) Mr. Justice Khizir Ahmed Choudhury - Member

(xxiii) Supreme Court Day Observance Committee: This Committee takes measures to observe Supreme Court Day in each year. The Committee (till 12.10.2020) is as follows:

- (1) Mr. Justice Mirza Hussain Haider - Chairman
- (2) Mr. Justice Syed Refaat Ahmed - Member
- (3) Mr. Justice Moyeenul Islam Chowdhury - Member
- (4) Mr. Justice Obaidul Hassan - Member
- (5) Mr. Justice M. Enayetur Rahim - Member
- (6) Mr. Justice Sheikh Hassan Arif - Member

Supreme Court Day Observance Committee (from 12.10.2020) is as follows :

- (1) Mr. Justice Mirza Hussain Haider - Chairman
- (2) Mr. Justice Syed Refaat Ahmed - Member
- (3) Mr. Justice M. Enayetur Rahim - Member
- (4) Mr. Justice Sheikh Hassan Arif - Member
- (5) Mr. Justice Muhammad Khurshid Alam Sarkar - Member

(xxiv) Supreme Court of Bangladesh (High Court Division) Rules Committee: The Committee is as follows:

- (1) Madam Justice Farah Mahbub - Chairman
- (2) Mr. Justice J.B.M Hassan - Member
- (3) Mr. Justice Md. Mozibur Rahman Miah - Member
- (4) Mr. Justice Shahidul Karim - Member
- (5) Mr. Justice S M Kuddus Zaman - Member

(xxv) Vehicles Purchase Consultative Committee: The Committee supervise the purchase of all vehicles for the Supreme Court of Bangladesh. The Committee (till 12.10.2020) is as follows :

- (1) Mr. Justice Mirza Hussain Haider - Chairman
- (2) Madam Justice Salma Masud Chowdhury - Member
- (3) Mr. Justice Md. Ashfaul Islam - Member
- (4) Mr. Justice Mamnoon Rahman - Member
- (5) Mr. Justice Obaidul Hassan - Member

Vehicles Purchase Consultative Committee (from 12.10.2020) is as follows :

- (1) Mr. Justice Obaidul Hassan - Chairman
- (2) Mr. Justice Sheikh Md. Zakir Hossain - Member
- (3) Mr. Justice Mohammad Ullah - Member
- (4) Mr. Justice Md. Jahangir Hossain - Member
- (5) Mr. Justice Md. Khairul Alam - Member

Statistics on Filing of New Cases, Disposals and Pending Cases in the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court Of Bangladesh

1. Statement of Filing of New Cases, Disposals and Pending Cases From 01.01.2020 to 31.12.2020

1.1. Petitions

Cases	Carried over	New filing	Total	Disposal	Pending on 31.12.2020
Civil	8263	2451	10714	4161	6553
Criminal	3596	1244	4840	2431	2409
Civil Review	1324	263	1587	699	888
Criminal Review	160	20	180	104	76
Jail Petition	163	65	228	160	68
Grand Total	13506	4043	17549	7555	9994

1.2. Miscellaneous Petitions

Cases	Carried over	New filing	Total	Disposal	Pending on 31.12.2020
Civil Misc. Petition	3478	810	4288	3770	518
Criminal Misc. Petition	3093	1302	4395	3368	1027
Contempt Petition	186	25	211	129	82
Grand Total	6757	2137	8894	7267	1627

1.3. Appeals

Cases	Carried over	New filing	Total	Disposal	Pending on 31.12.2020
Civil	2468	751	3219	371	2848
Criminal	843	26	869	113	756
Jail	43	01	44	44	0
Grand Total	3354	778	4132	528	3604

1.4. Consolidated Statement of Cases (from 01.01.2020 to 31.12.2020) in the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court of Bangladesh

Cases	Carried over	New filing	Total	Disposal	Pending
Petition	13506	4043	17549	7555	9994
Misc. Petition	6757	2137	8894	7267	1627
Appeals	3354	778	4132	528	3604
Grand Total	23617	6958	30575	15350	15225

Consolidated Statement for All Cases from 01.01.2020 to 31.12.2020

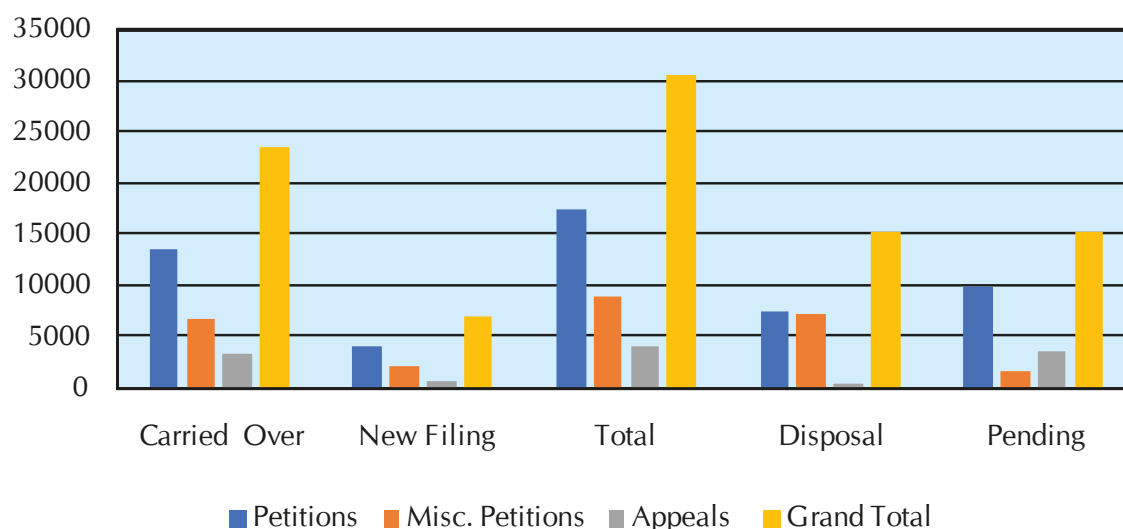


Figure 1: New Filing, pendency and disposal of cases in the year 2020 in the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court of Bangladesh.

Statistical Data Analysis for the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court of Bangladesh

2. Year-wise Filing of New Cases, Disposal and Pendency of Cases from the Year 1972 to 2020.

Year	New filing	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
2015	8007	9992	13361
2016	9945	9634	13672
2017	11484	8591	16565
2018	10572	6695	20442
2019	9478	6303	23617
2020	6958	15350	15225

3. Some Visible Trends

3.1 Trend of Filing of New Cases, Disposal and Pendency form the Year 1972 to 2020.

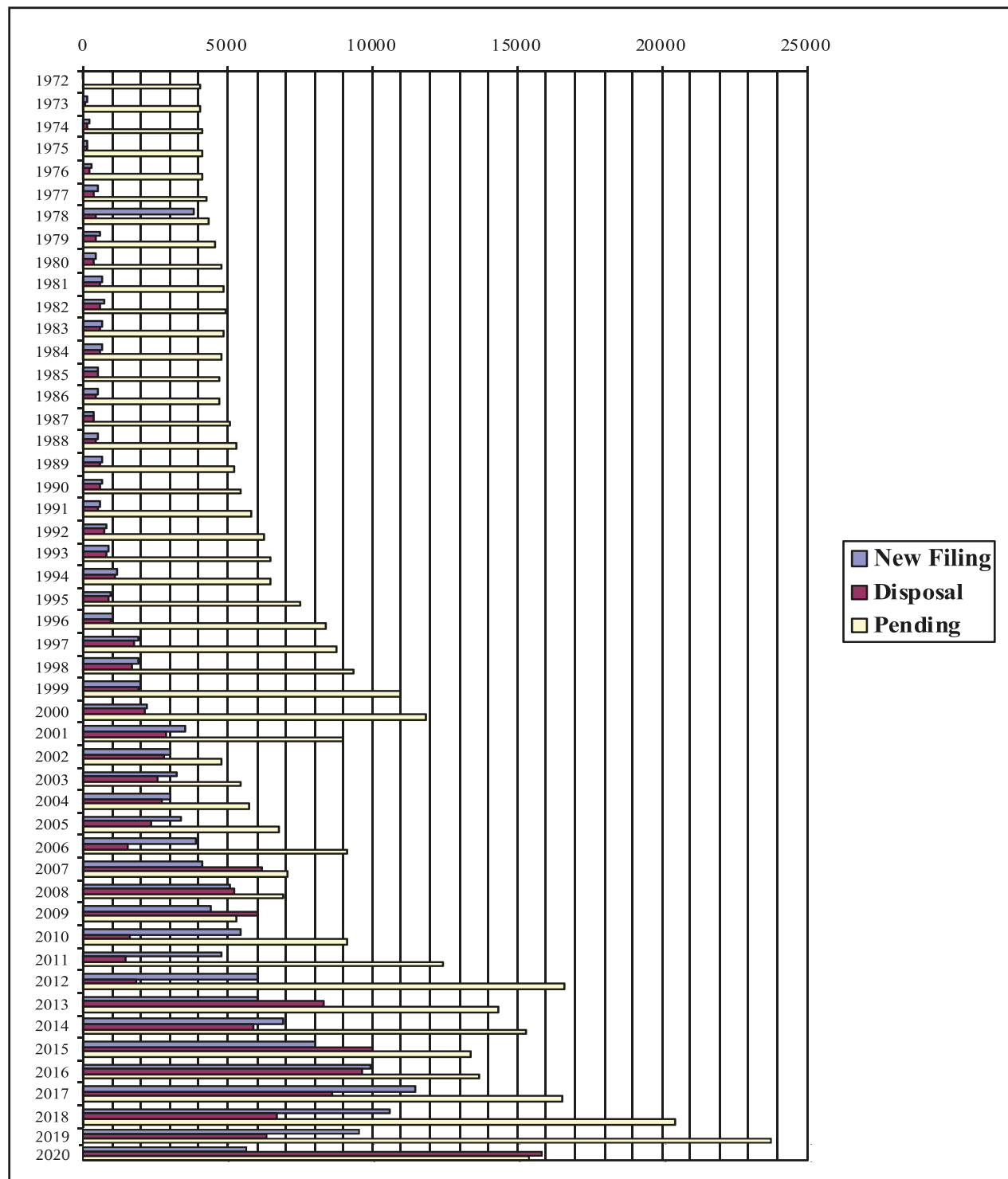


Figure 2: Horizontal Bar Chart of filing of new cases, disposal and pending cases in the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court of Bangladesh from 1972 to 2020.

3.2. Trend of New Filing of Cases from the Year 1972 to 2020.

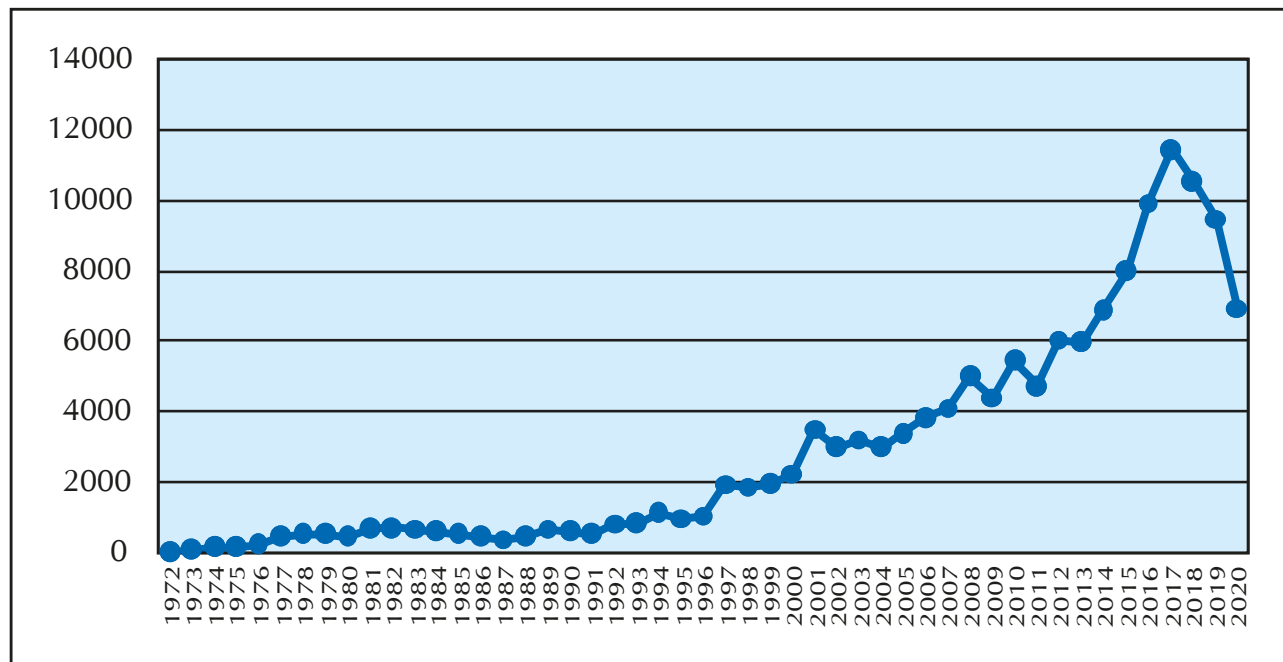


Figure 3: Line graph showing filing of new cases from the year 1972 to 2020.

3.3. Trend of Disposal of Cases from the Year 1972 to 2020.

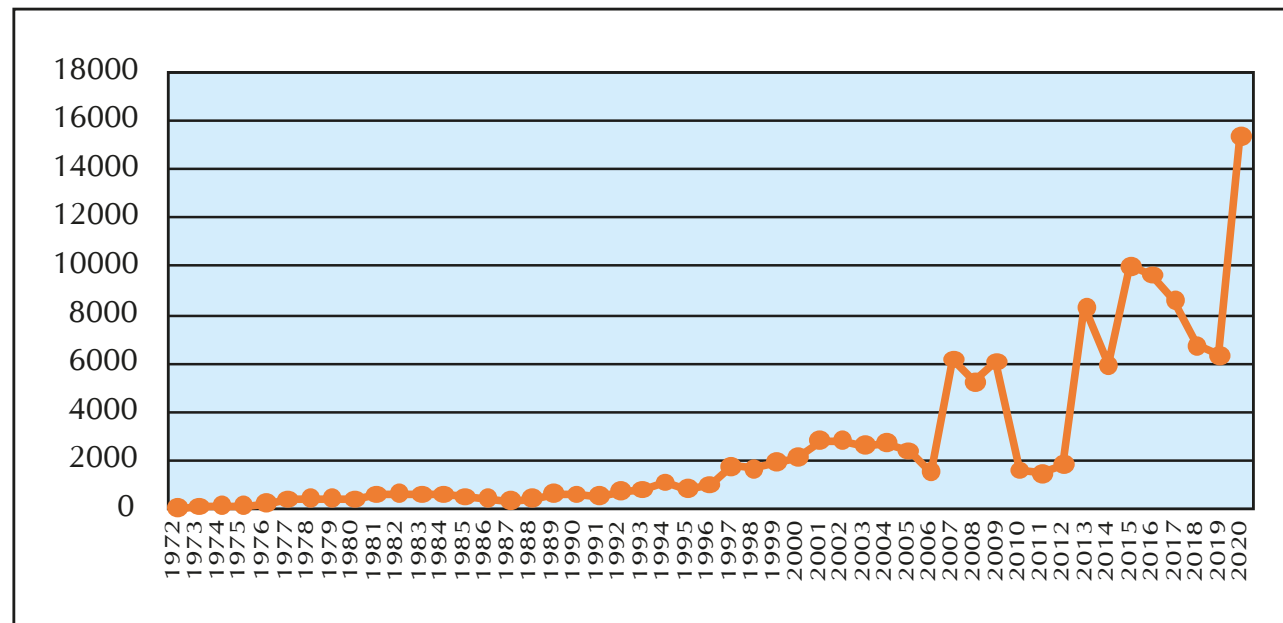


Figure 4: Line graph showing disposal of cases from the year 1972 to 2020.

3.4. Trend of Pending Cases from the Year 1972 to 2020.

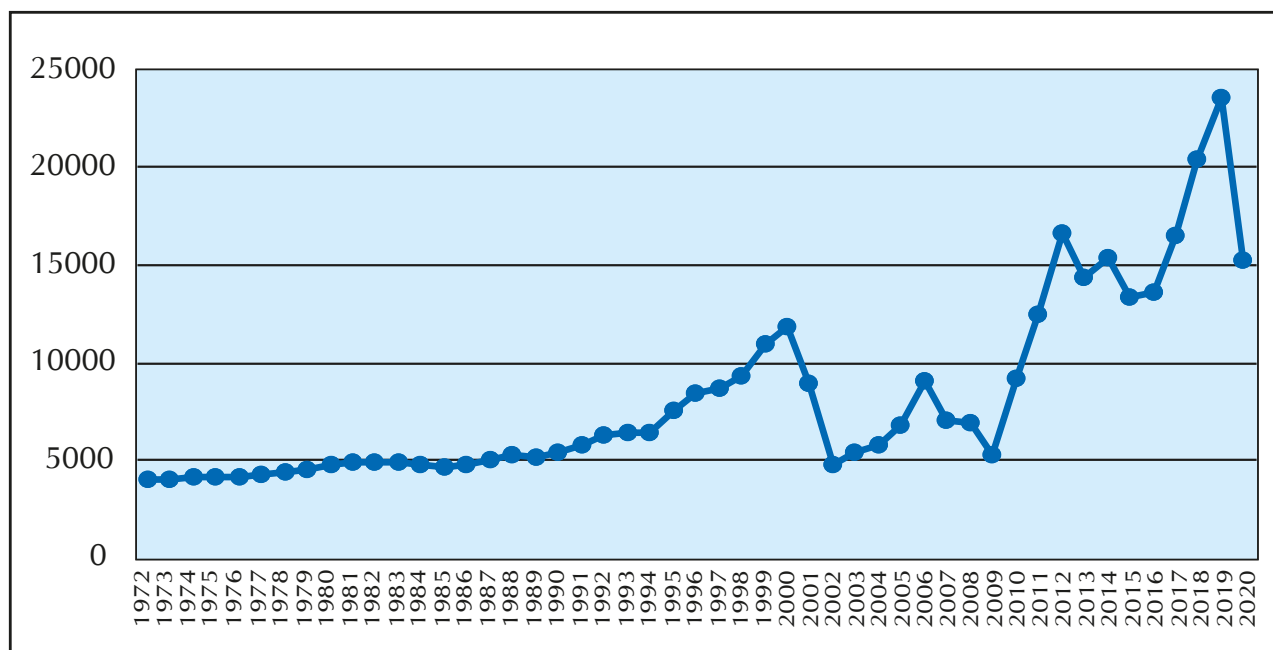


Figure 5: Line graph showing pending cases from the year 1972 to 2020.

3.5. Comparative Chart of Filing of New Cases, Disposals and Pending Cases from the Year 1972 to 2020.

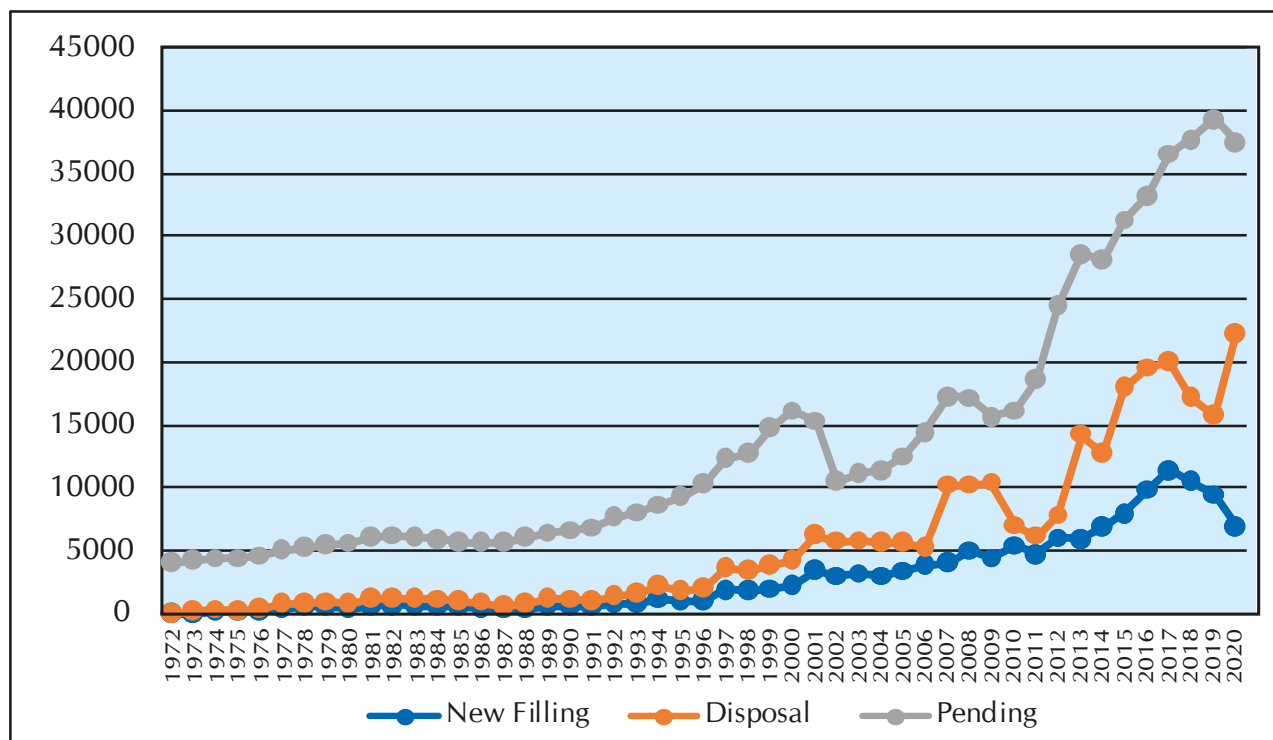


Figure 6: Line graph showing pending cases, disposal & new filing of cases from the year 1972 to 2020.

4. Pending Cases of the Appellate Division in 2020 •

The number of pending cases for the year 2020 is 15225, while the pending number of Petitions is 9994, Misc. Petitions is 1627 and Appeals is 3604.

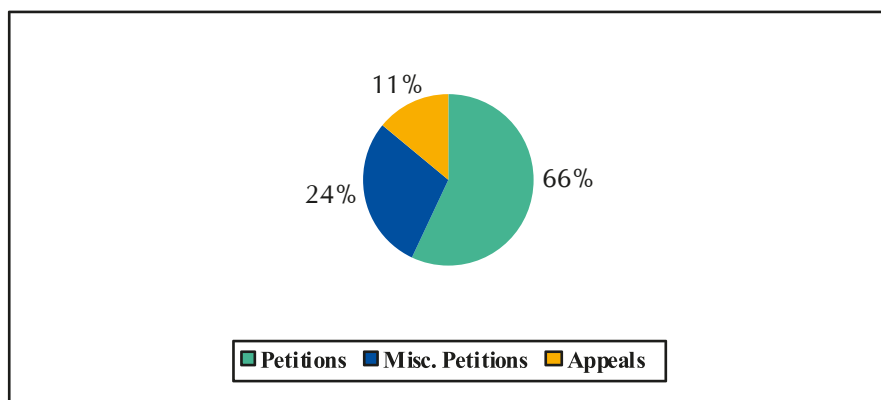


Figure 7: Pie Chart of all pending cases in the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court of Bangladesh in the year 2020.

There are 66% Petitions, 24% Misc. Petitions and 11% Appeals of all the Pending Cases.

4.1. Pending Petitions.

Carried over	New filing	Total	Disposal	Pending for disposal
13506	4043	17549	7555	9994

4.2. Pending Miscellaneous Petitions.

Carried over	New filing	Total	Disposal	Pending for disposal
6757	2137	8894	7267	1627

4.3. Pending Appeals.

Carried over	New filing	Total	Disposal	Pending for disposal
3354	778	4132	528	3604

5. Filing of New Cases, Disposals and Pendency of Cases in the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court of Bangladesh form 1972 to 2020.

5.1. Petitions.

Year	Carried over	New filing	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
2015	9675	4964	14639	6001	8638
2016	8638	6072	14710	8110	6600
2017	6600	7148	13748	6511	7237
2018	7237	7114	14351	3786	10565
2019	10565	6346	16911	3405	16506
2020	13506	4043	17549	7555	9994

5.2. Misc. Petitions.

Year	Carried over	New filing	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
2015	3340	2406	5746	3367	2379
2016	2379	2946	5325	943	4382
2017	4382	3697	8079	1687	6392
2018	6392	3167	9559	2632	6927
2019	6927	2584	9511	2754	6757
2020	6757	2137	8894	7267	1627

5.3. Appeals.

Year	Carried over	New filing	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
2015	2331	637	2968	624	2344
2016	2344	927	3271	581	2690
2017	2690	639	3329	393	2936
2018	2936	291	3227	277	2950
2019	2950	548	3498	144	3354
2020	3354	778	4132	528	3604

6. Maximum Number of Judges At A Time During the Year in the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court of Bangladesh from 1972 to 2020.

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
2015	8
2016	9
2017	8
2018	7
2019	7
2020	9

Statistics on the Filing of New Cases, Disposals and Pending Cases in the High Court Division of the Supreme Court of Bangladesh

1. Statement of Filing of New Cases, Disposals & Pending Cases (from 01.01.2020 to 31.12.2020)

1.1. Statement of Cases (from 01.01.2020 to 31.12.2020) in the High Court Division of the Supreme Court of Bangladesh

Cases	Carried over	New filing	Restored	Total	Disposal	Pending	Remarks
Civil	97616	3662	40	89968	2686	87282	Increased by 10334
Criminal	292429	47160	10	286457	24682	261775	Increased by 30654
Writ	87853	11918	12	97667	6471	91196	Increased by 3343
Original	11170	1273	00	13063	353	12710	Increased by 1540
Grand Total	489068	64013	62	487155	34192	452963	Increased by 36105

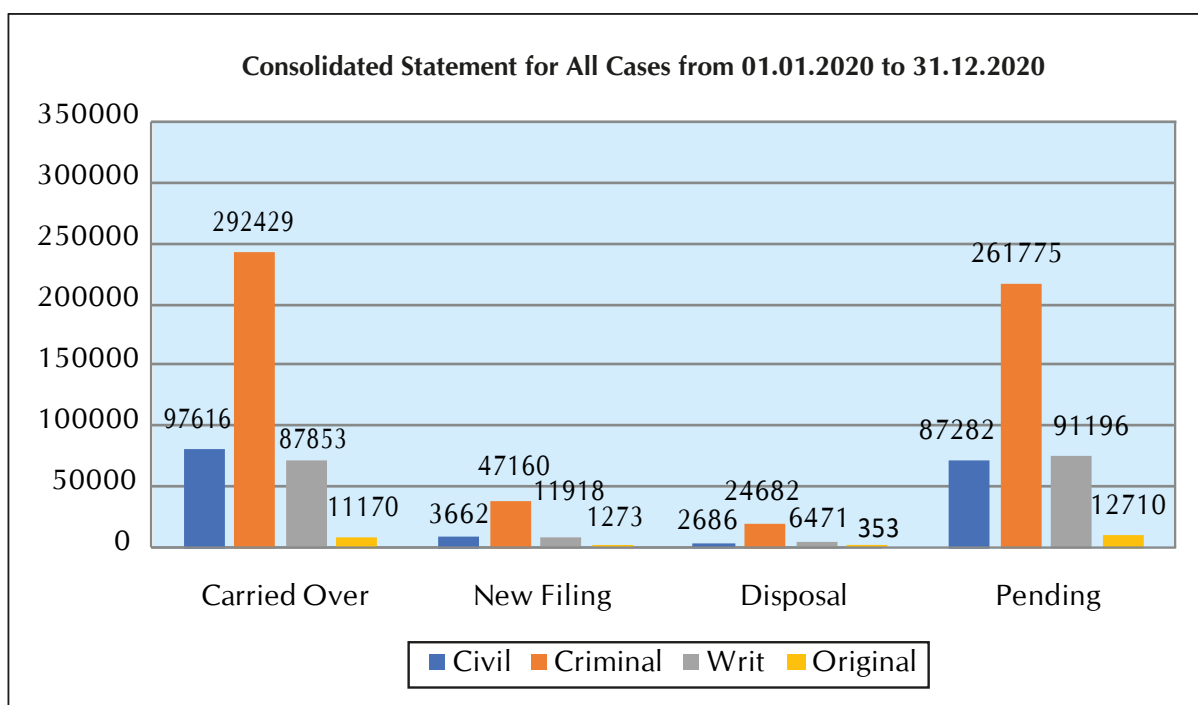


Figure 1: Vertical Bar Chart of pending cases, new filings and disposals of cases in the year 2020 in the High Court Division of the Supreme Court of Bangladesh.

2. Statistical Data Analysis for the High Court Division of the Supreme Court of Bangladesh

2. 1. Year-wise New Filings, Disposals and Pending Cases from 1972 to 2020

Year	New filing	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	68425	279923
2012	56732	38437	297731
2013	50010	24295	323446
2014	60069	22477	361038
2015	70940	37753	394225
2016	70647	39878	424994
2017	87252	35496	476750
2018	88801	49035	516652
2019	107568	135275	489068
2020	64013	34192	452963

2.2. Some Visible Trends

2.2.1. Trend of New Filings, Disposals and Pendency (1972 to 2020)

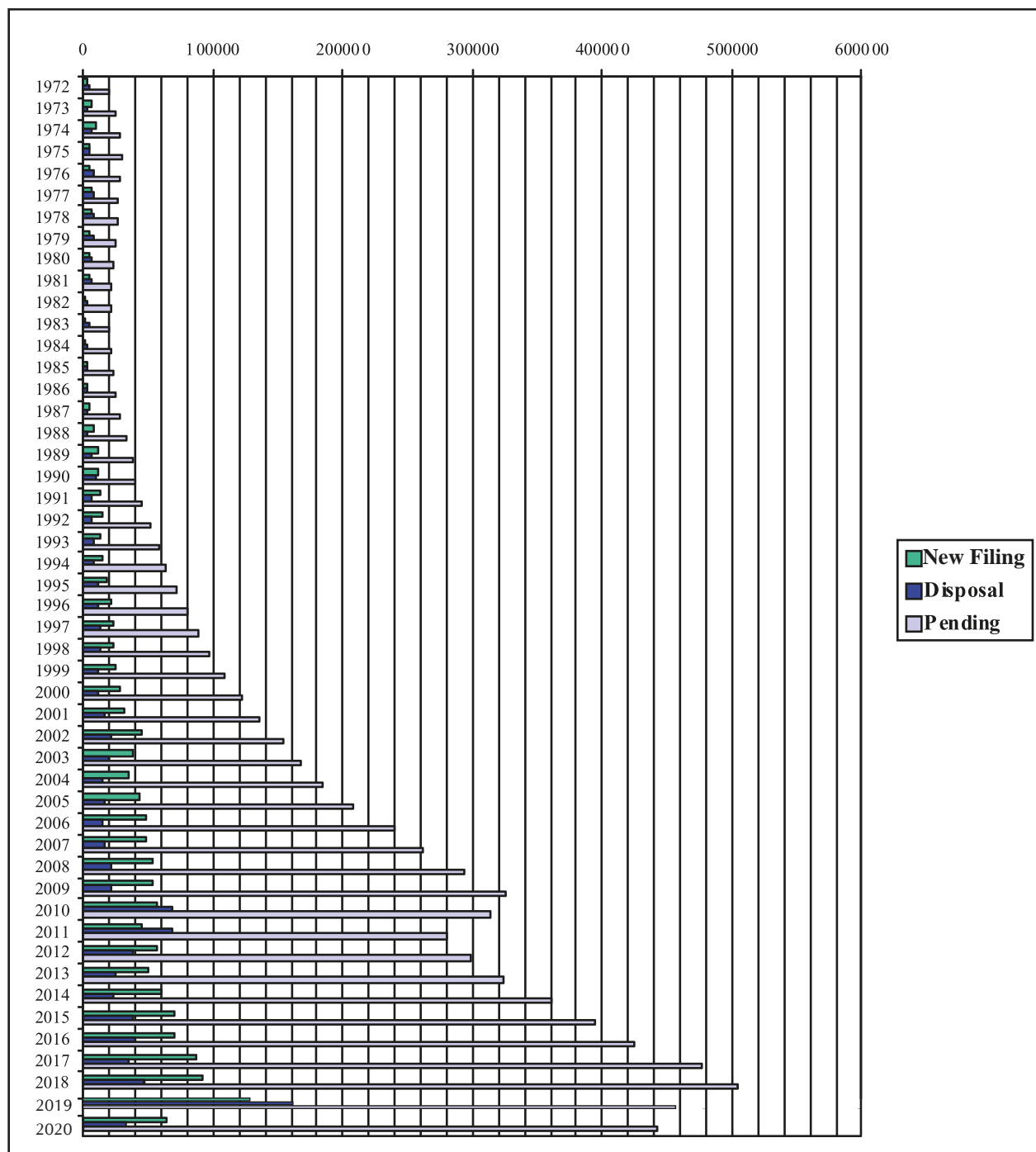


Figure 2: Horizontal Bar Chart of new filings, disposals and pending cases in the High Court Division of the Supreme Court of Bangladesh from the year 1972 to 2020

2.2.2. Trend of New Filing of Cases from the Year 1972 to 2020

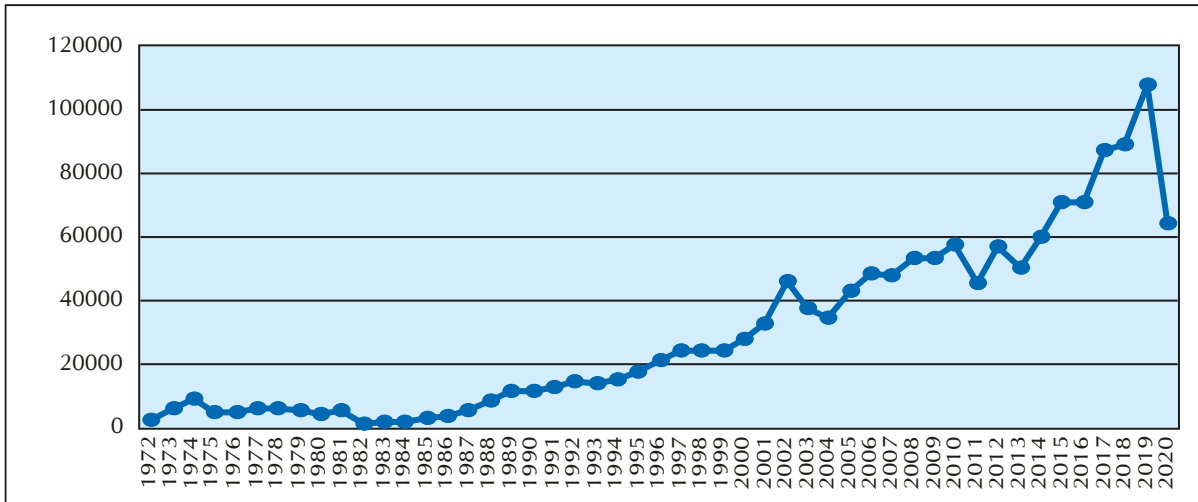


Figure 3: Line graph of new filing of cases from the year 1972 to 2020

2.2.3. Trend of Disposal of Cases from the Year 1972 to 2020

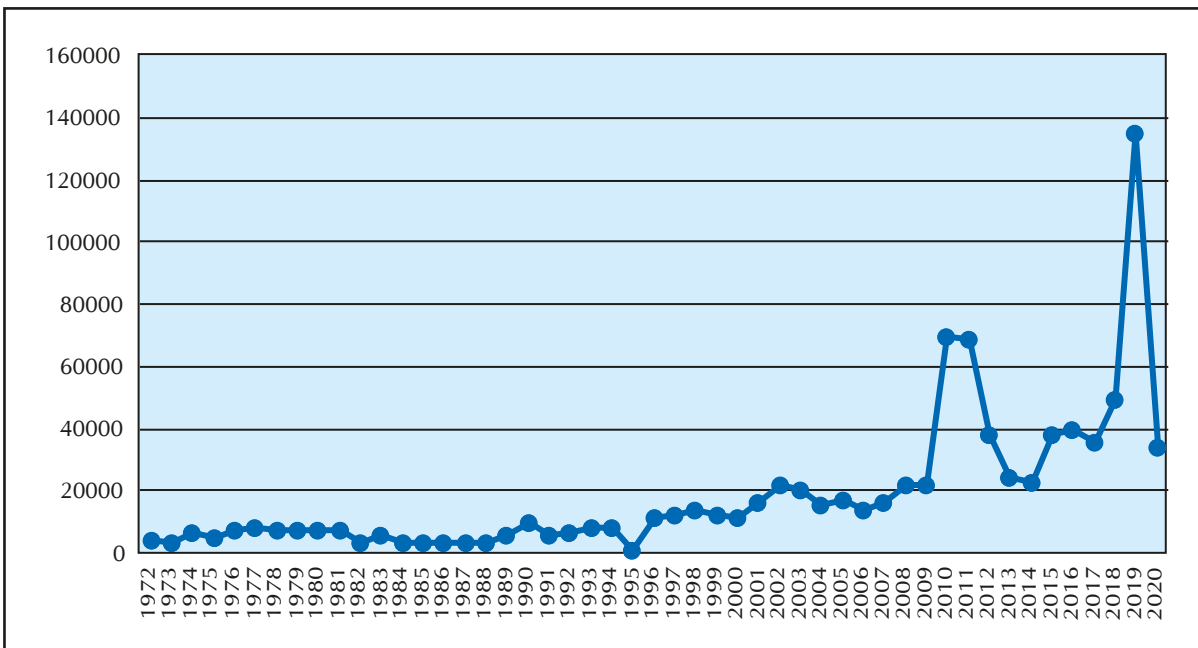


Figure 4: Line graph showing disposal of cases from the year 1972 to 2020

2.2.4. Trend of Pending Cases from the Year 1972 to 2020

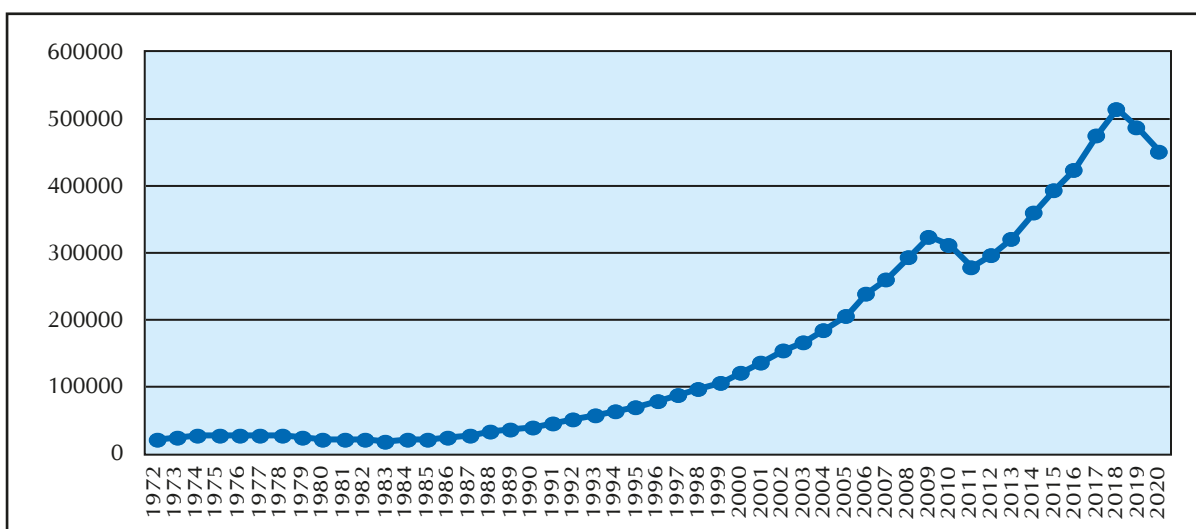


Figure 5: Line graph showing pending cases from the year 1972 to 2020

2.2.5. Comparative Chart of New Filing, Disposals and Pending Cases from the Year 1972 to 2020

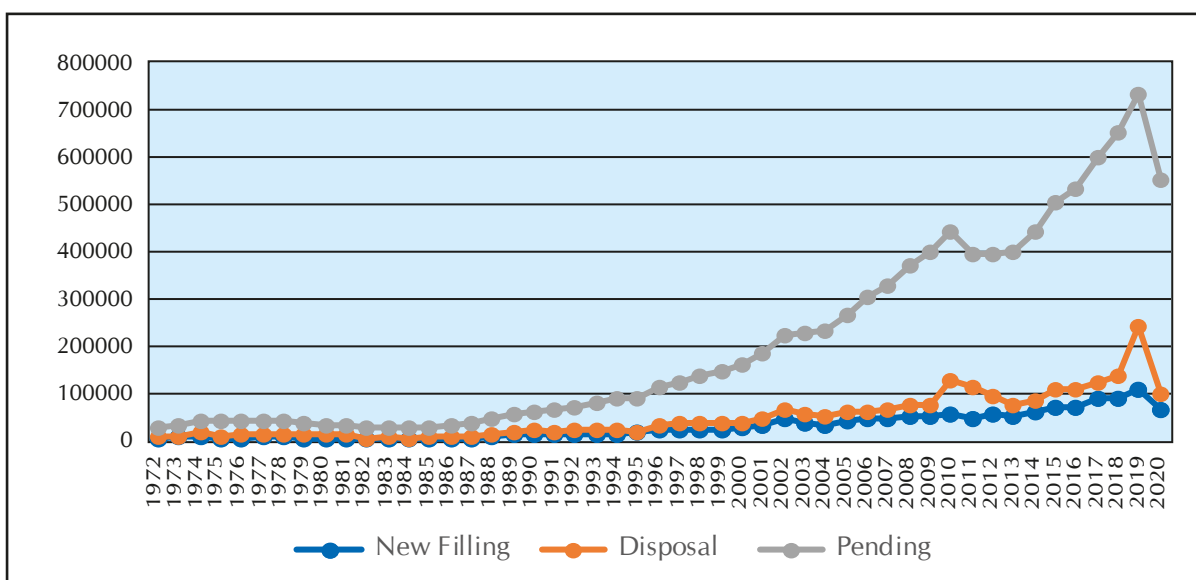


Figure 6: Line graph showing pending cases, disposals and new filings of cases from the year 1972 to 2020

3. Pending Cases of the High Court Division in 2020

The total number of pending cases for the year 2020 is 452963, while the pending number of Civil Cases is 87282, Criminal Cases is 261775, Writ is 91196 and Original Cases is 12710.

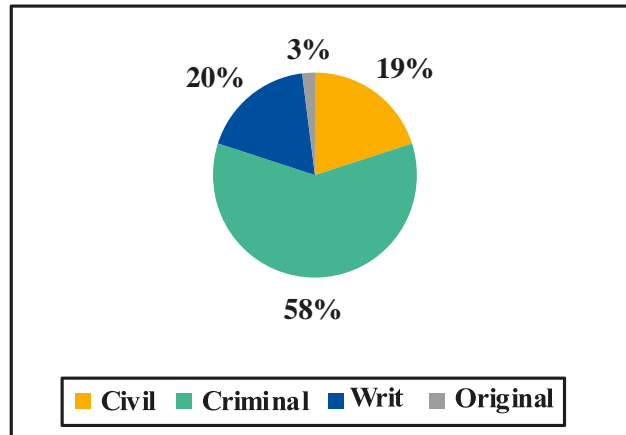


Figure 7: Pie Chart of all pending cases in the High Court Division in the year 2020.

There are 58% Criminal cases, 19% Civil cases, 20% Writs and 3% Original cases of all the pending cases.

3.1. Pending Civil Cases

Carried over	New filing and Restoration	Total	Disposal	Pending for disposal
97616	3702	89968	2686	87282

3.2. Pending Criminal Cases

Carried over	New filing and Restoration	Total	Disposal	Pending for disposal
292429	47170	286457	24682	261775

3.3. Writs

Carried over	New filing and Restoration	Total	Disposal	Pending for disposal
87853	11930	97667	6471	91196

3.4. Original Cases

Carried over	New filing and Restoration	Total	Disposal	Pending for disposal
11170	1273	13063	353	12710

4. New Filing and Restoration, Disposals and Pendency of Cases in the High Court Division from 1972 to 2020**4.1. Civil Cases.**

Year	Carried over	New filing and Restoration	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
2015	84416	7088	91504	4194	87310
2016	87310	6603	93913	3665	90248
2017	90248	6431	96679	3505	93174
2018	93174	6471	99645	4021	95624
2019	95624	6013	101637	4021	97616
2020	97616	3702	286470	2686	87282

4.2. Criminal Cases.

Year	Carried over	New filing and Restoration	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
2015	209551	47870	257421	19457	237964
2016	237964	45353	283317	25836	257481
2017	257481	59491	316972	19337	297635
2018	297635	63623	361258	31923	329335
2019	329335	83688	413023	120594	292429
2020	292429	47170	286457	24682	261775

4.3. Writs.

Year	Carried over	New filing and Restoration	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
2015	61267	14347	75614	13457	62157
2016	62157	17026	79183	9857	69326
2017	69326	19563	88889	12119	76770
2018	76770	17234	94004	12560	81444
2019	81444	16415	97859	10006	87853
2020	87853	11930	97667	6471	91196

4.4. Original Cases.

Year	Carried over	New filing and Restoration	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
2015	5804	1635	7439	645	6794
2016	6794	1665	8459	520	7939
2017	7939	1767	9706	535	9171
2018	9171	1609	10780	531	10249
2019	10249	1575	11824	654	11170
2020	11170	1273	13063	353	12710

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 2020

Period	Number of Judges
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
2015	97
2016	95
2017	89
2018	95
2019	100
2020	97

Virtual Court – A Reality *

Justice Muhammad Imman Ali



Virtual Justice Delivery System- A Reality Due to Covid-19 and Endeavours to Uphold the Rule of Law

The rule of law is a cornerstone of our Constitution. In the context of my topic of discussion I shall mention the relevance of virtual or remote hearings to ensure the access to justice and continuity of application of the rule of law.

HWR Wade – Administrative Law, 8th Ed.p.23 stated as follows:

“If access to justice is unduly slow and expensive, the rule of law is diminished”

In a practice direction during the early days of Covid-19, the Ontario Superior Court said, courts have "constitutional responsibility to ensure access to justice remains available".

The Constitution of Bangladesh in its preamble pledges that it shall be a fundamental aim of the State to ensure that the ‘rule of law’ is secured for all citizens. Access to the justice delivery system is an integral part of the concept of rule of law. Hence, our **‘Endeavours To Uphold The Rule Of Law’** by providing access to justice in these difficult times.

In January and February 2020, we were mocking the Corona virus and laughing watching videos of people who instead of shaking hands, were shaking legs or rubbing elbows or punching fists at each other. The videos that went viral were fun to watch.

The first case of the Coronavirus was detected here on 08.03.2020 and the first casualty was on 18.03.2020. Everyone was caught by surprise. The Supreme Court was on vacation and the Government decided, not on a lockdown, but a public holiday for all. Access to justice was hamstrung. Rule of law went out of reach of the citizens. It was necessary to have a law in place to allow virtual/remote hearing of bail and other urgent matters.

Many countries of the world went under ‘lockdown’; our ‘public holiday’ was declared from 26th March 2020 and extended several times through till 30.05.2020. Remote hearings were given the green light in the UK through the Coronavirus Act 2020 and in India the same was done through their Supreme Court issuing a suo motu Rule and an order was passed in that Rule allowing court proceedings to take place virtually.

Our Parliament and the Supreme Court were not sitting. Hence, there could be no law or order enabling holding of virtual/remote hearings.

As Chairman of the Advisory Committee for Improvement of the Real Situation of Overcrowding in Prisons (IRSOP), I was aware of and most concerned about the overcrowded prisons: more than 90000 occupants in place of 41000 capacity. As Chairman of the Child Rights Committee, I was aware of the

*The original article was based on the speech written during the Covid-19 Pandemic in 2020 and first published as a speech delivered by Justice M Imman Ali at the conference held in February 2021 organised jointly by Mitchell Hamlin School of Law, USA, Atlanta’s John Marshall Law School, USA and Bahçeşehir University, Turkey. This is an abridged version of the original article published by JATI in the JATI Journal 2021.

state of the three Child Development Centres: 1148 occupants in place of 600 capacity. A Covid-19 attack in any of those custodial centres would be disastrous.

We looked to find a solution, so justice was not stymied, and vulnerable people could be saved.

Some of my colleagues were understandably very sceptical and even mocked my idea of virtual hearings. Some suggested that lawyers would not agree to the scheme and there would be very few applications. We were all aware of the negative attitudes and resistance to anything new and technical, particularly of the members of the Bar and most members of the Bench.

With the help of UNDP and a2i (aspire to innovate) we started work in putting together a scheme for virtual hearings in the hope that in the absence of Parliament an ordinance would be passed by the Honourable President to allow such hearings.

The general worry was how would lawyers file their bail applications? How are the applications to reach the Courts? How would the judges access the applications and their respective files?

On our request, a2i, an organisation attached to the Prime Minister's Office, devised a software with collaboration with persons as far away as Japan. We had meetings day and night to develop the software for our needs so that it would be usable by the judges and lawyers with relative ease. It transpired that the older generation of lawyers and many of the judges were equally technically challenged. We set up a WhatsApp group of Judges to get technical assistance from the experts whenever they faced difficulty. And that platform was used constantly.

Meetings were held with the Bar associations and the Attorney General to accept the challenge and agree to virtual hearings. Of course, our meetings took place virtually. Grudgingly, the scheme was accepted as there was no other alternative.

The Honourable Chief Justice agreed to give it a try and the rest of us rallied behind him. The Supreme Court Special Committee for Judicial Reforms has its share of members with negative attitudes. Nevertheless, we worked tirelessly, and the final decision of the Full Court, a resolution of 100 Supreme Court Judges, culminated in an Ordinance being passed by the Honourable President allowing our courts to conduct virtual/remote hearings.

Initially, only urgent bail matters were to be heard, and later other urgent matters were added to the list for early disposal.

Passage of the law was just the beginning of my problems!

The Use of Information Technology by Courts was passed in Parliament on 09.05.2020, received assent from the Hon President on 10th May and the Hon Chief Justice wanted action on 11.05.2020. On that day he gleefully told me over the phone that the first bail was granted in his home district. I could not say what happened in my home district because no one cared to tell me.

On the first day Children Courts did not hear any bail application! When asked why, they said no applications were received.

That evening we organised a meeting of all the judges of the Children Courts. I had to explain to them that the law did not require an application to be filed and that they could consider any virtual appearance by child as an application. I asked the learned Judges a simple question, "What does it mean when a child stands in front of you either physically or virtually and says, 'I want to go home'?" I believe the learned Judges understood what I meant.

Results came on the next day. Children appeared virtually from the Child Development Centres and were granted bail in the appropriate cases.

However, lawyers were up in arms! Demonstrations took place in front of the Bar Association Building! They wanted courts to open for physical hearings.

Under pressure, the Honourable Chief Justice decided to allow physical courts to operate. After one day, the Bar Associations sent written requests to shut down the physical hearings.

Back to Virtual.

The learned Attorney General said he did not even use a smartphone and had no idea how to enter a virtual hearing. He was at home without a computer. UNDP kindly supplied him with a laptop and in-house training. He was enthralled and insisted that we continue with the virtual hearings until the virus finally goes away.

Lawyers agreed to appear virtually if given training; some lawyers took advantage of technology and appeared from very remote parts, which would be otherwise totally inaccessible; some appeared from UK, Australia, and Switzerland; others still complained that they were deprived of a livelihood.

We soon ran out of server space. Emails were jammed and could not cope with the volumes. In any event, emails were not a secure form of communication.

UNDP ran out of funds!

Relief came in the form of Covid-19 pandemic funds through the UNDP. In addition, the Government agreed to allow us some space in the national server. We did not have nor could procure the equipment necessary to continue our work.

The practical aspect of having hearings virtually was a huge challenge, applications and supporting documents had to be filed online, which had never been done before. As payment of court fees online was not possible, it was waived. But dues for Bar Associations had to be paid, affixed to the Vokalatnama. Heavy duty scanners, webcams and even decent laptops were not available in the market and there were no flights bringing IT equipment. Many of the judges, lawyers and other stakeholders in the lower judiciary were not familiar with use of ICT equipment and internet facilities for the purpose of judicial proceedings. Availability of stable internet connection was not ubiquitous. Technical support was put into place with the help of the UN Development Programme and the Supreme Court IT department, and this allowed bail applications to be filed electronically. Training was given to the concerned judges and court officials as well as lawyers. Training videos were put up on the websites.

Police officers who had no access to smartphones, laptops or other IT facilities could appear in the judge's chamber with their records, while maintaining distance. Court officials were permitted to read out from the court files over mobile phone.

Through video conferencing we could hear these cases – quickly and in significant numbers. Some applications were moved over mobile/telephone!

In the space of 10 working days, 33,287 bail applications were heard, and 20,938 persons were released from custody on bail.

With the help of UNICEF, using virtual hearings, 343 children were released from custody in the space of 7 working days.

From 11.05.2020 to 04.08.2020 147,339 bail applications heard; 72,229 prisoners released. In that period 854 children were released. Those children released during lockdown were transported by UNICEF, where necessary. UNICEF also supplied an aid package for each child and her/his family.

I believe that was a huge achievement, thanks to the support of the Honourable Chief Justice, my colleagues in the Committee, the judges of the subordinate judiciary, UNDP, UNICEF and other stakeholders who worked tirelessly to make the system work.

Swift, bold and pragmatic responses enabled the Supreme Court to act and quickly reduce the prison population in Bangladesh. Eighty per cent of those detained in some of the prisons were in pre-trial detention, presumed innocent, and with COVID-19 threatening their health and lives. Use of ad-hoc measures, a blind eye to some formalities and alternative modes of hearings allowed disposal of urgent matters. We have shown that it can be done, use of technology and virtual/remote hearings can work wonders for the future of any justice delivery system. Access to justice was restored.

Probation Officers have been supplied with laptops by courtesy of UNICEF. Children in conflict or in contact with the law need not appear physically in Court. They can appear virtually from any office of DSS.

Bangladesh is now using technology and the new law to maximum advantage in the Supreme Court. The Appellate Division sits virtually with facilities for any lawyer or litigant to appear in the Courtroom physically, if necessary. Disposal is quicker in virtual format than physical. At present the High Court Division is operating both virtual and physical hearings with facilities in the physical courts to appear virtually and vice versa. Lawyers need not run from court to court. There is resultant time saving. Learned Advocates can and do appear from abroad, from the comfort of their homes and sometimes while on the road.

All hearings can be held virtually saving travel, expense, and time. Cases pending because a witness is not easily available due to transfer or is abroad for training, on study leave etc. can be concluded by allowing the witness to depose remotely, thus allowing speedy disposal and reduction of backlog thus ensuring to the people access to justice, their human rights and rule of law.

The use of ICT for remote hearings has shown us the way forward and perhaps this is the first step towards e-Courts. When fully operational there will be speedier disposal, transparency in process and procedure and ease of record retention and transfer, and easier access by the public at lesser expense.

Future of justice delivery using ICT is bright, if only we can take due advantage of technology. More work and open mind is needed from Bar and Bench.

Is the Covid-19 Pandemic Gendered?

Justice Naima Haider



Bangladesh is a growing economy with a strong history of women participation. Over the years this has brought major changes in the socio-economic and legal system of the country. There is no doubt that the world has a long way to go until we reach gender equality and equity. Much has been talked about with regard to gender issues in the world and still there is so much left. How much we understand gender norms and the responsibilities is a subjective question. Bangladesh is a country of about 16 crore people. According to the latest report of the World Bank about 49% of the population are female. Although, according to experts, the female participation rates look low, Bangladesh has been some what ahead of the South Asia average.

The Covid-19 pandemic has brought so many disruptions in our lives and it is not any country centric but rather worldwide. Our country Bangladesh got its independence in 1971, 23 years after the Universal Declaration for Human Rights had been adopted. Human rights in Bangladesh are enshrined as fundamental rights in Part III of the Constitution of Bangladesh. As a growing economy Bangladesh has been in the forefront of development in legal, political, commercial and societal spheres. Refining our rights rhetoric to include participation of women in several sectors of the country has been a great achievement in advancing women's rights. It is inevitable that we are going through unprecedented times and needless to mention that the shadow pandemic of gender-based violence, worldwide, is real. A lot of these issues arise out of outdated cultural, societal and patriarchal norms.

The government of Bangladesh has implemented numerous policies over the past decade which are focused on women's rights in Bangladesh. We have also seen the effect of it on some of our High Court judgments. The Ministry of Women and Children Affairs has taken various stances to strengthen the rights of women in Bangladesh. There is a huge percentage of women population in rural Bangladesh who lead their lives with limited resources. However, some of the policies that have been implemented by the government and with the help of civil society have increased the living standard of Bangladeshi rural women in many ways. There has been an increased allowances for widows, job training in fields such as agriculture and IT, microcredit facilities, access to education. According to the World Bank "the country's net enrolment rate at the primary school level increased from 80 percent in 2000 to 98 percent in 2015, and secondary school net enrolment is now around 54 percent, up from 45 percent in 2000. Furthermore, the percentage of children completing primary school is close to 80 percent, and Bangladesh has achieved gender parity in access, in addition to dramatic decreases in disparities between the highest and lowest consumption quintiles at both the primary and secondary levels". There has also been an increase in women entrepreneurs in the country in the last one decade. To oversee the implementation of the development policy, the government formed a 50-member National Women and Child Development Council chaired by Prime Minister Sheikh Hasina.

It is inevitable that the judiciary plays an important role in the development of any country. Some of the advances that we see in the country have been reflected through various judgments of the Supreme Court of Bangladesh. The topic of gender equality has been a fugitive concept in history, trodden with hindrances of narrow mindedness of patriarchal society that take delight in suppressing women's rights. History depicts, even the judiciary remained oblivious on a global spectrum, with regards to the rights

of women. In *Bradwell v. State of Illinois* 83 US 130 (1873), Justice Bradley of the US Supreme Court notably said, “The natural and proper timidity and delicacy which belongs to the female sex evidently unfits it for many of the occupations of civil life. The permanent destiny of and mission of a woman are to fulfil the noble and benign office of wife and mother. This is the law of the creator.” Such judgment has had a ripple effect in other parts of the world as well. Women’s rights have not been recognised as strongly until the latter part of the 20th century. Bangladesh has a history of women participation which hails back to the British period. Rokeya Sakhawat Hossain is recognised as a pioneering activist for women’s education and economic independence during the British era. Even during the country’s Liberation war in 1971 there has been huge women participation for liberation. The father of the nation Bangabandhu Sheikh Mujibur Rahman made a remarkable decision to honour the women of the war who were subjected to heinous crimes including sexual violence during the war. He declared them as ‘birangona’, the Bengali word for a war heroine. History also depicts revolutionaries like Pritilata Waddadar and Kalpana Datta who took up arms in the nationalist struggle against British occupation. Bangladesh Mahila Parishad is the paramount example of how there were endeavours in mobilising women that led to changes in legal and political spheres of the country. In the late 1970s, women raised the Anti-Dowry Bill with 30,000 signatures in Parliament and finally got it passed in 1980. The practical implementation of the Bill is another story but the effort in the activism during that time is highly applaudable.

Over the years Bangladesh has been a textbook example of preserving women’s independence. There are some lights at the end of the tunnel which can be seen through some remarkable judgments of the Hon’ble High Court Division, Supreme Court of Bangladesh that restored the inherent dignity and private life of women in Bangladesh. There have been various legal developments in Bangladesh with regards to protecting women’s rights and like any other country in the world, we still have a long way to go before we achieve systematic gender balance. I would like to mention here one of the latest verdicts that was passed by the Hon’ble High Court, in which our Bench (presided over by me) ordered the government to replace the word ‘*kumari*’ (virgin) with ‘*obibahito*’ (unmarried) on Kabin Nama (marriage certificates) of muslim marriages in Bangladesh. Under the new law, the groom is also needed to declare his marital status. To mention briefly, the Kabin Nama is a written document that is signed by two Muslim partners that, under the Muslim Family Laws Ordinance 1961, is legal evidence of their civil union and lays out the rights and obligations of the bride and groom. Clause no. 5 of the form demands a bride to specify whether she is ‘*kumari*’, widowed or divorced. The groom is not required to make a similar statement. In the writ submitted to the High Court (before our Bench), the campaigners stated that the clause “perpetuates discrimination between women and men and results in violation of articles 27, 28, 31 and 32 of the Constitution. This is indeed a landmark verdict and such developments/advancements would not have been possible if the civil rights organisations did not have the space for petitioning on the matters which are of vital importance in the society. There are many instances where through the judgments, human rights have been advanced. There is precedent of the High Court ordering appointment of jobs for physically challenged youth under the quota reserved for disabled people. The Hindu Women’s Rights to Property Act enacted in 1937 deprived women of the right to inherit their husband’s properties. The Hon’ble HC pronounced a verdict to the effect that Hindu widows in the country are entitled to shares in all the properties of their husbands and not just their homesteads. There are many other important examples from the judiciary for example the landmark verdict of abolishing two finger test for a rape victim. Such decisions are incised in the history of women rights and recognised as an apostle for strengthening human rights in Bangladesh.

Even though there are so many advances, there remain loopholes in protecting women’s rights in almost every corner of the world and Bangladesh being no exception. Violence against women and girls

continues to be a global epidemic that kills, tortures, and maims – physically, psychologically, sexually and economically. It is one of the most pervasive of human rights violations, denying women and girls equality, security, dignity, self-worth, and their right to enjoy fundamental freedoms. The COVID-19 pandemic has exacerbated existing inequities. Experts have documented an increase in calls to national trauma hotlines in Bangladesh during the pandemic. There are mounting stances that COVID-19 has gendered impacts. Women are bearing the repercussions of the incidental effects of the pandemic. It has impacted on a constellation of human rights including and not limited to child marriage, security and bodily integrity, sexual violence, freedom of movement, labour and education, access to health and justice.

History has always posed the importance of gender neutral laws and activism which brought many positive reforms. We have also seen campaigns around the world even during the Covid-19 pandemic to ensure access to justice and equity in the society. According to the United Nations, a new study suggests, “the COVID-19 pandemic will have a disproportionate negative effect on women and their employment opportunities. The effects of this shock are likely to outlast the actual epidemic”. There have also been reports from around the globe where women were forced to live with their abusers during the pandemic due to lockdown and also less opportunities at work. Generally, there are many avenues where women are discriminated against. Women and girls have health needs in the form of hormonal issues, maternity complications, reproductive health problems, to name a few. Access to healthcare has been limited during the pandemic and catastrophic health costs in private hospitals is not something women can afford especially in rural and marginalized communities. It is indeed vital that women have been subjected to many obstacles and discrimination during the pandemic which brings me to think whether this pandemic is gendered?

The relation between law and society are interlinked for they are dependent upon each other with the former deriving its legislative backing from the latter. Bangladesh has a rich history of being a nation full of heroic spirit. The spirit shall continue as being gender neutral. Throughout our history, women have recognised and prioritised their fight for injustice. This shall continue and in the process of it, we should be robust in identifying abuse of process and safeguarding that human rights are lived beyond the cloistered halls of courts and Parliament. There should be a constructive approach to promote and protect human rights and one step towards it is the nation’s commitment towards meaningful engagement with the State, civil society and the international community.

Let’s be hopeful that the radical work of the women before us and the continuing effort of the nation will help inspire new generations to join the campaign of gender equity, women’s rights and freedom in Bangladesh and worldwide.

Development Thoughts Of Bangabandhu: From 10th January 1972 To 15th August, 1975 *

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



At the outset of my speech, with a bled heart and with all humility, I deeply mourn the unexpected death of Bangabandhu Sheikh Mujibur Rahman, constitutionally recognized Father of the Nation of Bangladesh, and the death of his family members, his near and dear ones, including 10 years old Sheikh Rassel, all of who were assassinated at a time, nearing the dawn, on 15.08.1975, and a morning darker than the night had begun, in the history of Bangladesh and of the world.

A. FILLING THE LEGAL VACCUM: After return to his homeland on the 10th January 1972, Bangabandhu, as the President of the newly independent Bangladesh, had, on the following day, on 11 January 1972, promulgated the Provisional Constitution of Bangladesh Order, 1972, from which the government would derive its powers to run and manage the affairs of the new state.

No country can exist or be governed in a legal vacuum. The gigantic task to enact all necessary and fundamental laws fell on his broad shoulder.

Almost during the entire period of 1972, he had to make and promulgate, with the assistance of his equally energetic colleagues and aides, about 150 or more Presidents Orders (PO), all of them being the basic and organic laws, enacted in exercise of the powers vested in him by the Proclamation of Independence Order (dated the 10th April, 1971) read with the Provisional Constitution of Bangladesh Order, 1972, pursuant to which all basic institutions, statutory bodies, banks and all other organizations of Bangladesh have been established and have begun to function along with the judicial and administrative bodies, in the new state.

Besides, his government had to adopt, omit or amend the existing laws that were legislated during Pakistan period and had to validate some of their continuity in Bangladesh (with necessary amendment), so that there should be no vacuum in the newly independent country, vide The Bangladesh Laws (Revision and Declaration) Act, 1973.

It is pertinent to mention here that, if there were no law, then there were no 'Rule of Law'.

Without sparing any time, he had promulgated P.O. 16 of 72: Bangladesh Abandoned Property (Control, Management and Disposal) Order, 1972, under which Bangladesh had acquired a huge numbers of mills, industries and other assets left by the citizens of the country that was engaged in 1971 war against Bangladesh, and thus saved all these properties, worth billions, during the aftermath of 1971 war and this added a huge wealth on the credit side of Bangladesh, thereby making Bangladesh currency a comparatively stronger one in global market. But for the P.O 16 of 72, all these assets could have been a total loss to the new state.

He then, as per provisions of P.O. 27 of 1972: The Bangladesh Industrial Enterprises (Nationalization) Order, 1972, nationalized all these industrial enterprise, put them (sector wise) under several

* The original article was written in 2020 celebrating the Birth Centenary of the Father of the Nation Bangabandhu Sheikh Mujibur Rahman. This paper with more detail was presented by the author as the keynote speaker in an international webinar held on the 14th day of August, 2021 (BdST). The DWASA arranged the seminar in observance of the national mourning day (the 15th August), where the Hon'ble Minister for LGRD was the Chief Guest, their excellencies ambassadors and the development partners of Bangladesh were the discussants.

Corporations, and thus undertook to keep in employment millions of workers as well as took initiative to make all the damaged mills and industries to repair and run.

Simultaneously, a Constitution for the new country, was in the making. The Constitution bill was prepared, after much debates and discussions, and has eventually been placed before, with amendment proposals and was, eventually, passed in the Constituent Assembly, on the 4th November 1972, wherein the Constituent Assembly (CA), headed by Bangabandhu, has established the supremacy of the constitution, vide Article 7(2) of the Constitution (unlike the supremacy of Parliament as will be found in the UK legal system) and has also ordained, established and recognized that the political sovereignty of the state lies in the people of Bangladesh, vide the Preamble to and Article 7(1) of the Constitution. He has articulated, through the Constitution, the separation of power and independence of the judiciary (vide Article 22), laid down the fundamental principles of state policy (chapter two) and the bill of rights, i.e. the Fundamental Rights (chapter three) of the Constitution.

B. THE FIRST FIVE YEARS PLAN: The First Five Years Plan (FFP) was being prepared, simultaneously, as the essential road map for achieving economic, development and infrastructural aspirations of the war wrecked Bangladesh. This FFP was not only a prescription for the economic emancipation and attaining self-reliance of the hitherto exploited people of Bangladesh, it was, at the same time, a prescription that could have been a guide for all those countries who have liberated themselves from the clutches of the colonial rulers, after the World War II.

This FFP was a huge task. It left no areas or sectors of economic concern out of its focus and ambit. Here, Bangabandhu had drew his dream to build a Sonar Bangla (Golden Bengal), in a geopolitical territory that was hard hit by the devastating cyclone of 1970, killing thousands of people in the south, enormously destroying the livestock, crops, assets and ecology, resulting in immense human miseries and acute food shortage, then in a country that was bearing the wounds of 1971 war in her entire body, in which foreign reserve was at its bottom, which was wrecked by the war, had her infrastructures damaged and saw no production due to the stoppage of works, trade and commerce during the war, while in a situation that was further worsened by the flood hit of 1974 during PL-480 crisis, resulting in further aggravation of the acute shortage of food and necessary supplies.

In such a situation, the FFP was prepared and approved on November, 1973, with a Foreword signed by Sheikh Mujibur Rahman, Prime Minister of the Government of the PRB. In the Foreword, the architect of the new nation had, amongst other, written that, "It is unusual for a (newly liberated) country to prepare a Five Year National Development Plan within such a short time.....Nevertheless, it was decided to launch the Five Year Plan at an early date. Because the Government felt the urgent need to provide a sense of direction and determine the order of priorities within the framework of which coherent and consistent policies and programs could be formulated."

Five gas fields were purchased by Bangabandhu on the 9th August, 1975, just 6 days ahead of his assassination, from Shell Petroleum, a US company, and he had also nationalized them. In recognition whereof, on the 9th August, 2010, the GOB has, decided to observe 9th August, each year, as the National Energy Security Day. These five gas fields are now contributing about 33.44% of the total gas explored per day.

When he was about to take a U-turn, from the shocks and aftermath of the war of 1971, he was brutally assassinated on August 15, 1975, in less than two years time from November 1973, when the FFP was finalized.

As such, unlike 1966-71 (when he got a clear five years time to achieve the political independence), this time, he did not get five years time to attain the economic independence, pursuant to his dream to build 'Sonar Bangla' as has been drawn in the FFP.

Speech by Justice Farid Ahmed at the Chevening Reception held at the Residence of the British High Commissioner in Dhaka*

Justice Farid Ahmed



Thank you, your Excellency, Mr. Chatterton Dickson,

First, I would like to express my gratitude to His Excellency Mr. Chatterton Dickson for inviting me here this evening and giving me the opportunity to say a few words.

Today, I am proud and honoured to be here amongst all of you this evening. It seems like a lifetime away, about twenty-seven years in 1992, I stood where you stand today. I still remember the moment when I was waiting in the interview room and his Excellency, the then acting-High Commissioner of Britain, Mr. George Finlayson spun his chair around and said, “A shining boy like you must go to the UK!” I was delighted beyond words! It was one of the happiest moments of my life! But soon the realization came to me of

who I was. I hailed from a tiny village in Shoula, Shariatpur District, the name of which many of you have never heard of.

In 1976, a dark, skinny boy crossed the River Padma and began his struggle to study law, and fulfill his dream to become a lawyer. In 1984, I was enrolled as a lawyer in the Bangladesh Bar Council. What followed was one of the hardest periods of my life. The years from 1985 to 1992 is a very short span of time for a junior lawyer to earn a decent livelihood and establish himself. I had to pay for house rent, food, travels and also send a certain sum back home to my parents. At that time, I was also the father of two beautiful daughters and had to find the right balance between work and my family. I was only able to overcome these insurmountable impediments by sheer willpower, courage and hard work. The combination of these three factors drove me forward into the noble profession of the law.

It goes without saying that I was not alone in all this. My wife, Shirin, my learned senior and late former Attorney General of Bangladesh, Mr. Aminul Haque and my late mother-in-law were my bedrock. Without them, I would not be here before you today. My senior believed more in me, than I did in myself. My wife managed my family, and my mother-in-law gave me the reassurance that she would look after my family while I would be away. Leaving was one of the hardest things in the world.

After receiving the scholarship, I was elated! However, I faced many problems upon arriving in the UK. A new weather, a new culture and new food, everything was unlike what I had anticipated; considering that this was my first time out of Bangladesh! At that time, the current Honourable Chief Justice, Syed Mahmud Hossain, was also availing the same scholarship with me. To this day, I still remember that we needed to search for rice for ten days before we finally found it at an Indian restaurant! New to London, we shared such memories, and even more; we shared all our weal and woes. Despite all these unexpected problems in England, we successfully overcame them together. We were the first to complete the Commonwealth Young Lawyers Course under the University of London.

* On the 8th of September, 2019, I was invited at the British High Commissioner’s Residence as the Guest of Honour to the Chevening Reception, celebrating the Chevening Scholarships. I met many Chevening Alumni and the Chevening Scholars who would be going to UK for higher studies. I delivered speech in that evening.

I started working at Broadwick Street in London, where one of the Senior Counsel of the law firm, now called Simmons & Simmons, directed me to go to the Privy Council, where he was to move his appeal in a Jamaican murder case. I visited the Privy Council and got a unique opportunity to see how the counsels place their respective submissions there. The mastery of how methodically and specifically they placed their cases was simply amazing! Being in the early years of my legal profession, I had experienced certain similar aspects but my past views were mostly changed having had experienced all this. I was able to utilize what I had learned back then and that propelled me to be where I am here today.



Mr. Justice Farid Ahmed, Honourable Judge of the High Court Division with Mr. Chatterton Dickson were at the Chevening Reception held at the Residence of the British High Commissioner in Dhaka.

Before concluding my speech, I would like to congratulate you again as you embark on this journey, but also remind you to please be polite, behave like a genuine gentleman or lady and you will find yourself well accepted on your journey as you are all the unofficial Ambassadors to Bangladesh. Always do your best to keep the prestigious image of your country high.

Good luck to all of you, and I wish you a wonderful journey ahead!

NGOs' Role in Pandemics and the Laws

Justice Kashefa Hussain



The ongoing pandemic, by name of the Covid 19 (Coronavirus) attacked the world in general probably from the later quarters of 2019. As per official records the first case to be identified in Bangladesh was in early March 2020. What followed is part of history playing havoc on humanity in most parts of the globe and which is still continuing. Scientists and virologists opine that this pandemic in the form of covid 19 virus even if it wanes away at some stage however will probably not be the last global pandemic. Reasons cited include rapid globalization, climate change, and urbanization including several other reasons. One ought not to be pessimistic, but unfortunately it seems pandemic will be difficult for the world to evade or avoid in the not too distant future.

Bearing these in mind a foreseeable onslaught of more pandemic in one form or another is apprehended. As we have been witnessing for nearly two years now, the worst sufferers from a global pandemic are the underdeveloped and developing countries. Developed countries (for eg USA, Canada, EU countries etc) are better equipped to handle a pandemic by way of providing hospital facilities, medical care and treatment and all other factors that may follow. From the context of Bangladesh we have witnessed the shortcomings of the state run machineries, primarily the health sector since the onset of the Covid 19 pandemic. A developing country like Bangladesh yet has a long way to go before the country, particularly its health sector can be self reliant in successfully handling a pandemic crisis by way of using its own resources. Resources include medical care, well equipped hospitals for treatment, testing facilities and others.

Proper handling of a pandemic needs an efficient, well equipped and competent public health sector. Handling and treatment of Pandemic by and large belong to the public health domain since thousands and even millions of human lives are affected.

Under Article 31 of our Constitution, it is the duty of the state to protect inter alia the life of its citizens or any other person residing in the country. Article 15 of the Constitution imposes upon the state the duty to provide for the basic necessities of life, including food, clothing, shelter, education and medical cares. Although Article 15 is not legally enforceable, but nevertheless it reflects the spirit of our constitution and are among the basic objectives of the constitution. However, in spite of these clear mandates in the constitution, inadequacy and shortcomings including in the public health sector in more ways than one is a reality. Keeping reality in mind, in my opinion, at the juncture of the state / government machineries' inadequacies, the active role of non-governmental organizations come in with the objective to overcome the shortcomings of the state run organizations and machinery for efficient dealing with a pandemic. Since non-profit organizations are by and large and traditionally one of the main active propagators of Human Rights, hence facilitating in the area of public health service can form a large part of the objectives of NGOs. It particularly becomes imperative during a pandemic of the magnitude as the present one.

NGOs however are not directly bound under our constitution.

But simultaneously we must also remember that NGOs are a creation of the law of the land. They exist under the bindings of statutory laws enacted for the purpose. NGOs in Bangladesh exist because the law allows them to exist.

NGOs are basically nonprofit entities and as such the statute allows them to function within the confines allowed by law. NGOs no doubt play a pivotal role in assisting the state and the government for development purposes in various sectors including promoting human rights, general welfare and well being of the masses.

The spirit of our constitution is establishment of human rights. Simultaneously, the primary spirit behind establishing NGOs are also human rights. As mandated under Article 15 of the Constitution, betterment of the people in the health sector and access to health service evidently entails public health issues as a part of the whole scheme. But however the functions and activities of NGOs cannot cross the bounds of the object clause of any particular NGO as entrenched in its memorandum and articles of association.

NGOs as we are aware, pursue a variety of objectives ranging from providing micro credit facilities to advocacy of human rights and development in more ways than one. Health care and particularly public health undoubtedly falls within the realm of human rights . It goes without saying that right to access to minimum health service bears a direct nexus with the primary right to life and sustainability.

We are aware that there are numerous NGOs in Bangladesh which play an active role in assistance to access to public health. But the object clause in the memorandum and articles of association of all NGOs however do not feature medical / health care services. Previously to the Covid 19 pandemic this absence of the provision of providing health care/medical facilities did not raise much concern.

However, in the context of Bangladesh as a developing country (as opposed to a developed country) the covid 19 pandemic and the inadequacy and shortcomings of the state, and in some cases failure to provide adequate health care facilities including emergency access and attention to affected people remind us of the necessity to reach out to NGOs to assist and complement the state/government where and when the state falls short. NGOs are by and large registered either under the Societies Registration Act 1860 or under the Trusts Act 1882 or even the Section 28 (1) of the Companies Act (this section is applicable to nonprofit organizations). If the object clause of the memorandum and articles of association of an NGO contemplates services to the health sector (public health sector), in that event a moral obligation is created upon an NGO to provide health services during a pandemic situation. But it is necessary to distinguish between direct health care and indirect health care. So far as direct health care is concerned, for example, it entails providing hospitals with their necessary services along with necessary medical equipments including other services. In that event, to provide such services within the bounds of law, the object clause must contemplate provision for services in the health sector. In an emergency situation like a pandemic (including the current global pandemic), the object clause must be amended to provide essentially health care services. An application to amend the object clause of any NGO may be placed before the relevant authorities for approval. An essentially health care service based NGO, for example, Gono Shasthya Kendro in Bangladesh would not or did not have to go through any process of amendment to offer their services during Covid 19 the current pandemic. The largest NGO like BRAC also has a substantive health sector and has been and are yet rendering its services to facilitate pandemic time health services.

But apart from these two NGOs including some others who may already have the provision of public health service in their object clause, objectives of other NGOs however might not contemplate public health services. In that event during times of pandemic to be of assistance to the state and to the people at large , they would need to make an application before the NGOAB (NGO Affairs Bureau)

to amend their object clause. In case of NGOs receiving foreign donations and regulated by the Foreign Donations (Voluntary Activities); Regulations Ordinance 1979 and Foreign Contributions (Regulation); Ordinance 1982, an approval of the Ministry of Commerce is also needed including approval for any changes in its objects clause.

To expedite the whole process of amendment in times of a pandemic emergency, a mechanism must be created. To expedite the process of amendment, the delay arising from bureaucratic complications must be avoided, otherwise the whole objective behind the need may be frustrated. In such a situation, it is the duty of the government to take steps to expedite the process of amendment. These amendments are however necessary for those NGOs who have the infrastructure and the intention to provide essentially health care services during a pandemic with hospitals, doctors, nurses, testing facilities and treatment including other related services.

However, there are some other necessities which may not be strictly defined as health care, but which nevertheless facilitates and is directly related to the physical wellbeing of the people in general. An example might be cited of distribution of masks among the public during Covid 19, or creating awareness of social distancing. These services come within a broader perspective and are not directly Health care services, but are yet essential services for the physical well being of the people. These are examples of indirect services and it is not necessary to amend any object clause to provide these services. But nevertheless, these indirect services are extremely beneficial for the general and common welfare. Since most NGOs are guided by the spirit of the principles of Universal Declaration of Human Rights read along with the underlying spirit of our constitution these related services can be offered as service towards humanity to provide such ancillary and related services to promote health care and physical well being, it is however not necessary to amend the object clause in the memorandum and articles of association

During a pandemic which bear the magnitude of covid-19 it also becomes an ethical and moral duty of NGOs to assist and supplement in the areas where the state/government faces inadequacy and shortcomings. It is significant to note that The Disaster Management Act 2012 (দুর্যোগ ব্যবস্থাপনা আইন ২০১২) comprises of several sections which directly contemplate the pro active role of NGOs during a national disaster. It is needless to state that a pandemic falls within the definition of a disaster. A perusal of several sections of the Ain of 2012 reveals a contemplation of the proactive role of NGOs (nongovernmental organizations) during a national disaster. However the government of Bangladesh did not invoke the measures under the current pandemic (Covid 19) under the Disaster Management Act 2012 . Rather the National committee for handling the current pandemic crisis has been invoked under the Communicable Diseases Act 2018 সংক্রামক রোগ (প্রতিরোধ, নিয়ন্ত্রণ ও নির্মূল আইন ২০১৮). After a perusal of both these enactments, it appears that invoking the provisions of the Disaster Management Act 2012 (along with the Communicable Diseases Act 2018) might have proved to be more beneficial and effective in handling the crisis. In particular the relevant sections contemplating proactive role of nongovernmental organizations and practical application thereof might have facilitated the workings of the public health system in handling the pandemic crisis. So much said, it needs to be borne in mind that this may not be the only pandemic in the years to come. We must hope for the best. But as I already opined at the introductory part of this write up, more pandemic for more reasons than one is apprehended. All pandemic may not be of the same nature or magnitude or may not require the same type or kind of treatment and redress. But nevertheless, access to health care facilities will undoubtedly be needed. In a developing country like Bangladesh in the not so distant future, the health sector and the health system of the state/government may not be self sufficient enough to handle such crisis independently. Hence the need for other organizations like NGOs (which are statutory creations) to play an active role during pandemic urgency which we are in no position to ignore.

Covid-19: Revelation of scientific advancement and Universal Declaration of Human Rights *

Justice Md. Riaz Uddin Khan



We are living in a contentious time in history. At the moment the whole world is mostly concerned with the Covid-19, an infectious disease which turns into a pandemic and almost all the nations are deeply affected by it. The cause of this disease is a virus known as novel corona virus or sars cov-2. Most of the people believe that it originated from Wuhan of China. In a very short span of time, from December-2019 to July, 2020, more than 17 million people have been infected all over the world, causing the deaths of 667,000 people while global daily cases are now approaching the 300,000 mark, suggesting that it takes just 100 hours for one million new cases of infection to be recorded. Many states including USA, Brazil, Italy, Spain, UK, France, India, Bangladesh etc are battling but never taking control of the virus, thus showing a very dismal figure.

We thought that for the last 100 years the world has tremendously advanced in science and technology; the human race was so proud of it but Covid-19 has lifted the veil of pride of the so-called scientific advancement of humankind. Even the modern technology is of little use in containing and preventing the virus so far. If this is the condition of most advanced states like USA, Germany, Russia, China and UK we can easily guess the dire situations of less advanced countries like Bangladesh, Mexico, Brazil, India, Pakistan and Afghanistan. The situations in European countries are not even better and the Latin American nations are the worst victims at the moment. The European Union failed to take a united effort to stand by Italy and Spain in March-April, 2020, when they lost thousands of human life due to corona virus while China tried to control the virus by its own. USA, the most proud nation on earth, shockingly failed to protect thousands of human life in its territory not to mention taking a leading role. We have seen deaths, tears and fears among the citizens of USA, including doctors and nurses, in various media including CNN and BBC during April-June, 2020. The scientists all over the world failed to contain and fight the corona virus. The governments of various states created horrifying condition in health care sector for which Courts of many countries like India have to interfere. Even then in such a situation the war between nations, races and clans continue. Tensions between USA and China reached a new scale during this pandemic. Indo-China border dispute escalated badly. Some states tested their new missiles, weapons of mass destruction and are sending satellite to Mars or space even in this pandemic when protection and treatment of human life is much desirable. Are we not in desperate need of a world free from war? Should we not take united steps to change the existing system and structure? Corona pandemic reveals that at the moment there is no sense of internationalism based on cooperation and sympathy.

When most of the nations' health sector failed to gain trust and faith among their citizens regarding the effective measures they have taken to fight the new pandemic, we noticed that the totalitarian and some semi-totalitarian states are throttling the rights of the people regarding freedom of speech, thought and movement. Those governments are violating almost all the rights enshrined in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, 1948, (UDHR). It was declared that all human beings are born free and equal in dignity and rights. They are endowed with reason and conscience and should

* Abridged text of an online speech by the author to the peers during exploring an online course namely "The Art of Persuasive Writing and Public Speaking" under Harvard University in June-July, 2020.

act towards one another in a spirit of brotherhood. It was further declared that everyone has the right to life, liberty and security of person. In Article-9, it is stated that no one shall be subjected to arbitrary arrest, detention or exile. Article-13 provides that everyone has the right to freedom of movement and residence within the borders of each states and everyone has the right to leave any country, including his own, and to return to his country. Article-18 states that everyone has the right to freedom of thought, conscience and religion or belief. In my view, the tyrant governments are indiscriminately violating the most valiant right declared in Article-19 wherein it is firmly stated that everyone has the right to freedom of opinion and expression, this right includes freedom to hold opinions without interference and to seek, receive and impart information and ideas through any media and regardless of frontiers. Right to freedom of peaceful assembly and association guaranteed by Article-20 is also being violated by the dictators. To me, it is shocking that not only the tyrants but the so-called liberal countries are also taking advantage of the Covid-19 pandemic and depriving their citizens and the world community to share in scientific advancement and its benefits guaranteed under Article-27. We the people are already familiar with the words “Quarantine”, “Isolation” and “Lockdown”. People are being deprived of their fundamental rights guaranteed by their constitution as well as the UDHR. While Article-28 declares the right to a free and fair world stating that everyone is entitled to a social and international order in which the rights and freedoms set forth in the UDHR can be fully realized, it means peoples’ rights are respected, there must be an order that can protect them. This order should be global. Article-30 unequivocally declared that all those rights are inalienable meaning thereby no one, institution nor individual should act in any way to destroy the rights enshrined in the UDHR. If we look at the activities and attitude of the governments of most of the nations we cannot be sure whether they have any respect towards the UDHR. In some states “Lockdown” is being imposed upon the people without ensuring their right to life and livelihood including food and shelter.

After seeing the dismal condition of our health sector, I think all of our pride regarding the advancement of science and technology seems almost empty or desolate. No doubt the world has advanced a lot in the last 100 years in technologically. The corona virus will definitely come under control one day; vaccines will be made available and the treatment situation will improve as well, but is there any guarantee that a greater threat will not come in the future? Most powerful wealthy countries invested lots of wealth in research for developing weapons and astronomy leading to star wars, but invested least in health sector. Now the time has come to invest much more in researching human health, to take united efforts to protect the human race. It is our responsibility to take a well-organized endeavour to make sure to change the existing system to compel every nation, especially the wealthy powerful states to concentrate more in research in improving human health. To contain and fight pandemics such as this, there should not be any patent right to any country or company who would be able to invent vaccine or medicine for treatment. All nations are duty bound to fulfill the UDHR and we the people of the world should stand together to raise our voice to establish a new world order towards a positive change. If we can change the existing system and structure, a world free from war, a world concentrating on research for human development, only then it will restore happiness and comfort in the lives of human beings.

Supreme Court Day, 2020

The Full Court of the Supreme Court of Bangladesh on 25th October, 2017 decided to celebrate 'Supreme Court Day' on 18th December every year. This is the day on which the Supreme Court of Bangladesh, comprising of the Appellate Division and the High Court Division, under the Constitution drafted by the Constituent Assembly with guidance from the Father of the Nation, Bangabandhu Sheikh Mujibur Rahman, started functioning full-fledged as the apex court of the country.

Historically, the people of Bangladesh regard the Supreme Court of Bangladesh with utmost reverence. The Supreme Court in the past forty-nine years performed a wide range of adjudicative activities and showed interpretive leadership in expounding the meaning of the Constitution.

On 18th December, 2020 the Supreme Court Day was observed for the fourth time in a row by following necessary preventive measures because of the COVID-19 pandemic. A discussion was held at the Supreme Court Auditorium as the main programme of the day. The Honourable President of the Republic Mr. Md. Abdul Hamid graced the occasion virtually as the Chief Guest by delivering a recorded speech from Bangabhaban. The Honourable Chief Justice of Bangladesh Mr. Justice Syed Mahmud Hossain graced the event and delivered his speech. The Honourable Minister of the Ministry of Law, Justice and Parliamentary Affairs, Mr. Anisul Huq MP and Mr Justice Mirza Hussain Haider, Honourable Judge of the Appellate Division and Chairperson of the Supreme Court Day Observance Committee also spoke on the occasion. Mr. Justice M Enayetur Rahim, Honourable Judge of the High Court Division and Member of the Supreme Court Day Observance Committee paid special tribute to the Father of the Nation Bangabandhu Sheikh Mujibur Rahman. Mr. A K M Amin Uddin, the Attorney-General for Bangladesh and President of the Supreme Court Bar Association, also delivered speech. A special documentary film produced for the occasion was shown and watched by the audience. The entire programme was conducted by using technology observing the strict COVID-19 deterrent protocol. The event was web-casted.



The Honourable President of Bangladesh Mr. Md. Abdul Hamid addressing virtually the Supreme Court Day 2020 programme held on 18th December, 2020.

The recorded speech of the Honourable President of the Republic Mr. Md. Abdul Hamid was played at the occasion. In his speech, the Honourable President urged judges, lawyers and all concerned to ensure the rule of law. He emphasized that the Supreme Court of Bangladesh played a commendable job in establishing Virtual Courts in Bangladesh during the corona virus pandemic. The Honourable President remarked that as the Supreme Court is the 'Court of Record', it is essential to digitally preserve all its documents and activities from the moment of the filing of cases to the pronouncements of judgments. The Honourable President appreciated that since its journey from 1972, the Supreme Court of Bangladesh has been protecting the fundamental rights of the people, establishing the rule of law and ensuring justice for all. He said that the Supreme Court declared the Fifth and the Seventh Amendments to the Constitution null and void and restored the democratic rights of the people. He also stated that lawyers were an essential part of the trial process and judicial work cannot proceed without their help. The Honourable President hoped that lawyers would go farther than before in the practice of knowledge and would help the litigants get justice quickly with their talent, wisdom, honesty, and sincerity.



Honourable Chief Justice of Bangladesh Mr. Justice Syed Mahmud Hossain addressing the Supreme Court Day, 2020 programme held on 18th December, 2020.



Mr. Anisul Huq MP, Honourable Minister for Law, Justice and Parliamentary Affairs addressing the Supreme Court Day Programme on 18th December, 2020.



Honourable Chief Justice of Bangladesh Mr. Justice Syed Mahmud Hossain; Honourable Minister of the Ministry of Law, Justice and Parliamentary Affairs, Mr. Anisul Huq MP and Honourable Members of the Supreme Court Day Observance Committee 2020. (From left) Mr. Justice Muhammad Khurshid Alam Sarkar, Mr. Justice M Enayetur Rahim, Mr. Justice Mirza Hussain Haider (Chairperson of the Committee) and Mr. Justice Sheikh Hassan Arif.

(Mr. Justice Syed Refaat Ahmed, Member of the Committee not in the frame).



Honourable Judges of the Supreme Court of Bangladesh and distinguished guests in the Supreme Court Day, 2020 event.

International Relations

The Supreme Court of Bangladesh continues to build relationships with judges and legal professionals across the world. The Supreme Court of Bangladesh continues to attract international interest from judges and officials worldwide. As the coronavirus pandemic spreads around the world, a large number of international conferences were cancelled in 2020. However, The Honourable Judges of the Supreme Court of Bangladesh participated in many international conferences/symposiums/discussions both physically and virtually.

Mr. Justice Syed Mahmud Hossain, Honourable Chief Justice of Bangladesh visited India on 21st-23rd February, 2020, being invited by his lordship Mr. Justice Sharad Arvind Bobde, the Honourable Chief Justice of India. He attended an International Conference on “Judiciary and the Changing World”, organised by the Supreme Court of India which concluded with some insightful observations. The Honourable Prime Minister of India Mr. Narendra Modi addressed the inaugural session of the conference. The Honourable President of India Mr. Ram Nath Kovind delivered the concluding speech. At the conference, the Honourable Chief justice of Bangladesh delivered a speech on “Biodiversity and Sustainable Development: Role of the Judiciary”.



Mr. Ram Nath Kovind, the Honourable President of the Republic of India and the Honourable Chief Justice of Bangladesh Mr. Justice Syed Mahmud Hossain along with Honourable Chief Justice of the Different Countries of the World on 23rd February, 2020 were at the “Rashtrapati Bhavan” (Presidential Palace) in New Delhi, India.



The Honourable Chief Justice of Bangladesh Mr. Justice Syed Mahmud Hossain was greeted by Mr. Ram Nath Kovind, the Honourable President of the Republic of India on 23rd February, 2020 at the 'Rashtrapati Bhavan' (Presidential Palace) in New Delhi, India.



Mr. Justice Syed Mahmud Hossain, Honourable Chief Justice of Bangladesh on 22nd February, 2020 delivered speech on "Biodiversity and Sustainable Development: Role of the Judiciary" at the Conference held in India.

On 27th August, 2020, the Honourable Chief Justice of Bangladesh Mr. Justice Syed Mahmud Hossain virtually attended the Final Board of Members Meeting of Association of Asian Constitutional Courts and Equivalent Institutions (AACC) organized by the Constitutional Council of the Republic of Kazakhstan.



Mr. Justice Syed Mahmud Hossain, Honourable Chief Justice of Bangladesh virtually attended the Final Board of Members Meeting of AACC by the Constitutional Council of the Republic of Kazakhstan.

Mr. Justice Muhammad Imman Ali, Honourable Judge of the Appellate Division, on 22nd August, 2020 obtained International Mediation Award from Asia-Africa Mediation Association and Bangladesh International Mediation Society.



Professor Dr. Gowher Rizvi handing over A Crest (Int'l Mediation Award) to Mr. Justice Muhammad Imman Ali, Honourable Judge of the Appellate Division.

Extramural Engagements

The Honourable Judges of the Supreme Court of Bangladesh have continued to take part in conferences and events virtually and physically in 2020. This includes delivering speeches, talks and lectures as well as attending conferences and exchange of opinion meetings. These activities have also been supplemented by writing of journal articles.

Mr. Justice Syed Mahmud Hossain, the Honourable Chief Justice of Bangladesh, on 13th January, 2020 as the Chief Guest inaugurated a four-day workshop on “Dialogue on the Use of Digital Evidence in Court” organised by the U.S. Embassy through the U.S. Department of Justice. H.E. Earl R Miller, the United States Ambassador to Bangladesh, and H.E. Robert C Dickson, British High Commissioner to Bangladesh attended the event as special guests. Judges and Prosecutors have been invited from Anti-Terrorism Tribunals, Cyber Crimes Tribunal, Speedy Trial Tribunals and Human Trafficking Tribunals of Bangladesh.



Mr. Justice Syed Mahmud Hossain, the Honourable Chief Justice of Bangladesh was with the participants of the workshop on “Dialogue on the Use of Digital Evidence in Court” held on 13th January, 2020.



Mr. Justice Syed Mahmud Hossain, the Honourable Chief Justice of Bangladesh along With H.E. Earl R Miller, the United States Ambassador to Bangladesh and H.E. Robert C Dickson, British High Commissioner to Bangladesh were at the workshop on “Dialogue on the Use of Digital Evidence in Court” on 13th January, 2020.

Justice Syed Mahmud Hossain, the Honourable Chief Justice of Bangladesh attended as the Chief Guest in the Virtual Closing Ceremony of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC), organized by E-Judicial Colloquium to prevent and address Trafficking in Persons (TIP) and the Smuggling of Migrants (SOM) on 14th October 2020. Amongst others, Justice Fiona Mawale, Honourable Judge, High Court of Malawai and Mr. Ilias Chatzis, Chief, Human Trafficking and Migrant Smuggling Section, United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC), attended the event. He contributed as the keynote speaker of the session.



Mr. Justice Syed Mahmud Hossain, the Honourable Chief Justice of Bangladesh attended as the Chief Guest in the Virtual Closing Ceremony of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) on 14th October, 2020.

Mr. Justice Muhammad Imman Ali, Honourable Judge of the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court of Bangladesh, took part in a virtual webinar on “Virtual Courts: Challenges and Prospects” on 9th July, 2020, organized by Academy of Law and Policy (ALAP). He delivered a speech at the webinar demonstrating the role and importance of virtual courts during the COVID-19 Pandemic.



Mr. Justice Muhammad Imman Ali, Honourable Judge of the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court of Bangladesh, attended a virtual webinar on “Virtual Courts: Challenges and Prospects” on 9th July, 2020.

Mr. Justice Mirza Hussain Haider, Honourable Judge of the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court of Bangladesh, appeared at a virtual webinar on “Rights of Workers & Employers during the COVID-19 Pandemic” on 24th June, 2020, organized by Academy of Law and Policy (ALAP). He delivered a speech on the necessity of codification of the rights of informal workers and the importance of amendments according to the need of time.



Mr. Justice Mirza Hussain Haider, Honourable Judge of the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court of Bangladesh, attended a virtual webinar on “Rights of Workers & Employers during the COVID-19 Pandemic” on 24th June, 2020.

Mr. Justice Obaidul Hassan, Honourable Judge of the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court of Bangladesh, on 15th February 2020 launched a book titled "Oborononio Nirmomotar Chitro: Buddhijibi Hotta kando O Onnanya" written by him. The event was organised at Supreme Court Judges

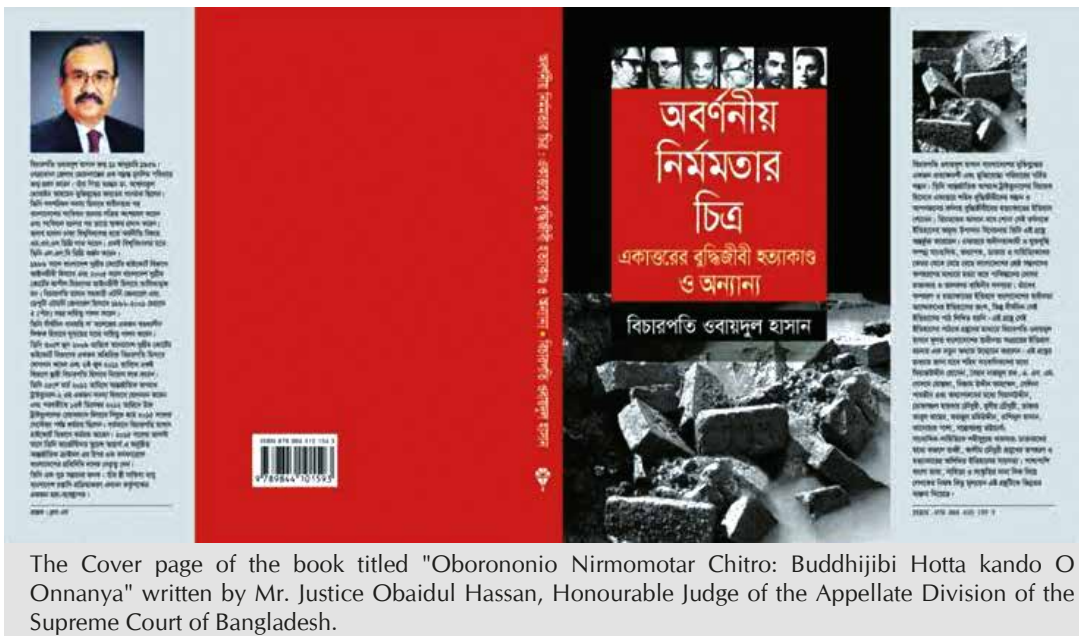


Mr. Justice Syed Mahmud Hossain, the Honourable Chief of Bangladesh launched a book titled "Oborononio Nirmomotar Chitro: Buddhijibi Hotta kando O Onnanya" written by Mr. Justice Obaidul Hassan, Honourable Judge of the Appellate Division at Supreme Court Judges Corner.

Corner. The Honourable Chief Justice of Bangladesh Mr. Justice Syed Mahmud Hossain graced the event as the Chief Guest. Justice Muhammad Imman Ali, Honourable Judge of the Appellate Division, attended the event. Mr. Justice M Enayetur Rahim, Honourable Judge of the High Court Division, conducted the event where Attorney-General for Bangladesh Mr. Mahbubey Alam; Dr Kamal Abdul Naser Chowdhury, Chief Co-ordinator of Bangabandhu Sheikh Mujibur Rahman's Birth Centenary Celebration National Implementation Committee and Mr. Mofidul Haque, a trustee of Liberation War Museum, among others, spoke at the event. Mr. Justice Obaidul Hassan in his speech said that the book will help youths to know about the brutality unleashed by the Pakistani army and their collaborators.



Mr. Justice Obaidul Hassan, Honourable Judge of the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court of Bangladesh, spoke at the event of launching a book titled "Oborononio Nirmomotar Chitro: Buddhijibi Hotta kando O Onnanya" written by him.



The Cover page of the book titled "Oborononio Nirmomotar Chitro: Buddhijibi Hotta kando O Onnanya" written by Mr. Justice Obaidul Hassan, Honourable Judge of the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court of Bangladesh.

Mr. Justice Syed Refaat Ahmed, Honourable Judge of the High Court Division of the Supreme Court of Bangladesh, attended virtual webinar on “Rights of Patients during the COVID-19 Pandemic” on 5th June, 2020, organized by Academy of Law and Policy (ALAP). At the webinar, he delivered a speech on the right to assured and quality medical services.

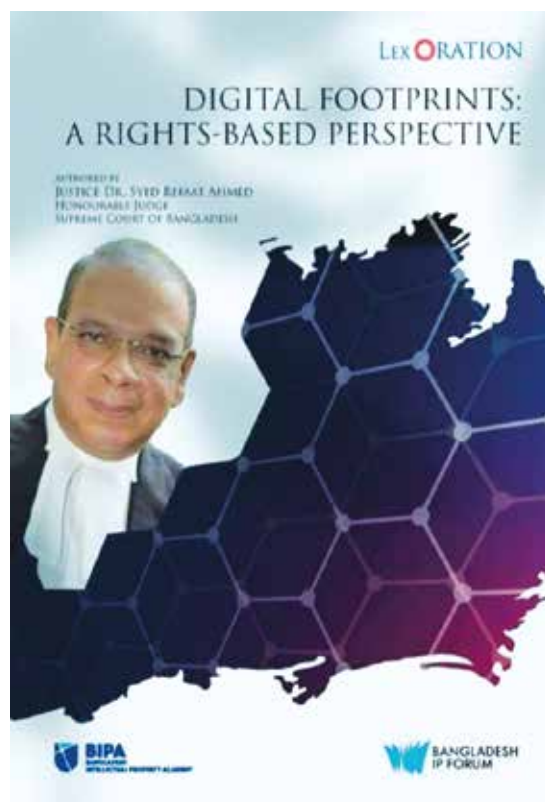


Mr. Justice Syed Refaat Ahmed, Honourable Judge of the High Court Division of the Supreme Court of Bangladesh, delivered a speech at virtual webinar on “Rights of Patients during the COVID-19 Pandemic” on 5th June, 2020.

Mr. Justice Syed Refaat Ahmed's 'Lex Oration Lecture' Booklet entitled "Digital Footprints: A Rights-Based Perspective" was published by the Bangladesh Intellectual Property Forum in 2020. Madam Justice Kashefa Hussain and Madam Justice Kazi Zinat Hoque, Honourable Judges of the High Court Division of the Supreme Court of Bangladesh attended the event.



Mr. Justice Syed Refaat Ahmed, Honourable Judge of the High Court Division delivered a speech at the event of his 'Lex Oration Lecture' Booklet entitled "Digital Footprints: A Rights-Based Perspective".



Mr. Justice Syed Refaat Ahmed’s Lex Oration Lecture Booklet entitled “Digital Footprints: a Rights-Based Perspective” was published by the Bangladesh Intellectual Property Forum in 2020.

Madam Justice Naima Haider, Honourable Judge of the High Court Division of the Supreme Court of Bangladesh, attended virtual webinar on “Domestic violence against women during the COVID-19 pandemic” on 24th July, 2020, organized by Academy of Law and Policy (ALAP). She delivered a speech at the webinar urging the women suffering silently from domestic violence during the pandemic to fuel themselves with self-esteem and self-confidence despite the predicaments they may encounter in their journey.



Mr. Justice Ashraful Kamal, Honourable Judge of the High Court Division, delivered a speech on 11th November, 2020 in the University of Oxford REACH Water Security Programme for a virtual celebration of the bilingual Bangla-English translation launch event of the historic 'Rights of Rivers' verdict from the Bangladesh High Court. Amongst others, H.E. Saida Muna Tasneem, High Commissioner of Bangladesh to the UK, Advocate Manzill Murshid, Ms. Sharmeen Murshid, member of the National River Conservation Commission and Mr. Mahfuz Anam, Editor of the Daily Star attended the event.



Madam Justice Kashefa Hussain, Honourable Judge of the High Court Division of the Supreme Court of Bangladesh, was in attendance at virtual webinar on “The Role of NGOs During COVID-19: Regulatory and Practical Challenges” on 10th July, 2020, organized by Academy of Law and Policy (ALAP). She attended and also delivered speech at launching of Justice Syed Refaat Ahmed’s Lex Oration Lecture Booklet entitled “Digital Footprints: a Rights-Based Perspective” in 2020.



Madam Justice Kashefa Hussain, Honourable Judge of the High Court Division of the Supreme Court of Bangladesh, delivered a speech on 10th July, 2020

Observing Mujib Centenary

The history of Bangladesh is long and eventful and is inextricably linked to a man who was born on 17th March, 1920 in Tungipara, a village in Gopalganj District in the province of Bengal in British India. He is the Father of the Nation Bangabandhu Sheikh Mujibur Rahman. The achievement of freedom for the people of Bangladesh was his lifelong work. The country has been celebrating Father of the Nation Bangabandhu Sheikh Mujibur Rahman's 100th Birth Anniversary from 2020.

The Supreme Court of Bangladesh has been observing the Birth Centenary of Father of the Nation Bangabandhu Sheikh Mujibur Rahman through various programmes.

Father of the Nation Bangabandhu Sheikh Mujibur Rahman Birth Centenary Celebration Bangladesh Supreme Court Judges Committee:

A Committee has been constituted namely "Father of the Nation Bangabandhu Sheikh Mujibur Rahman Birth Centenary Celebration Bangladesh Supreme Court Judges Committee (Jatir Pita Bangabandhu Sheikh Mujibur Rahman er Jonmoshoto Barsiki Udjapon Bisoyok Bangladesh Supreme Court Judges Committee)". The Committee headed by the Honourable Chief Justice of Bangladesh Mr. Justice Syed Mahmud Hossain and other members are Justice Md. Nuruzzaman, Appellate Division; Justice Obaidul Hassan, Appellate Division; Justice M Enayetur Rahim, High Court Division; Justice Krishna Debnath, High Court Division; Justice Jahangir Hossain, High Court Division; Justice J B M Hassan, High Court Division; Justice Md. Khasruzzaman, High Court Division; and Justice Md Shahinur Islam, High Court Division and Chairman, International Crimes Tribunal No.1.



Father of the Nation Bangabandhu Sheikh Mujibur Rahman Birth Centenary Celebration Judges Committee at one of its meetings.

Launching of Countdown:

On 8th January, 2020, the Honourable Chief Justice of Bangladesh and the other distinguished members of the Committee launched a countdown, and also a digital clock was installed in the front side of the Supreme Court Main Building for the countdown of the Birth Centenary celebration.



The Honourable Chief Justice of Bangladesh along with other distinguished members of the Committee launched a digital clock at the Supreme Court premises for the countdown of the Birth Centenary celebration.

Paying homage to Father of the Nation Bangabandhu Sheikh Mujibur Rahman:

The Honourable Chief Justice of Bangladesh Mr. Justice Syed Mahmud Hossain and Honourable Judges of the Appellate Division and the High Court Division of the Supreme Court on 6th March, 2020 paid homage to Father of the Nation Bangabandhu Sheikh Mujibur Rahman, placing wreaths at his grave in Tungipara, Gopalganj, as a part of celebrating the Birth Centenary of Father of the Nation Bangabandhu Sheikh Mujibur Rahman. They also offered prayers at the Mazar seeking eternal peace of the departed souls of Bangabandhu, Bangamata Begum Fazilatunnesa Mujib and other martyrs of 15th August, 1975.



The Honourable Chief Justice of Bangladesh Mr. Justice Syed Mahmud Hossain and Honourable Judges of the Supreme Court paid homage to Father of the Nation Bangabandhu Sheikh Mujibur Rahman by placing wreaths at his grave in Tungipara, as a part of celebrating the Birth Centenary of Father of the Nation Bangabandhu Sheikh Mujibur Rahman.



The Honourable Chief Justice of Bangladesh Mr. Justice Syed Mahmud Hossain and Honourable Judges of the Supreme Court participating in the prayers at the grave of Father of the Nation Bangabandhu Sheikh Mujibur Rahman in Tungipara.



The Honourable Chief Justice of Bangladesh Mr. Justice Syed Mahmud Hossain and Honourable Judges of the Supreme Court paid homage to Father of the Nation Bangabandhu Sheikh Mujibur Rahman.



The Honourable Chief Justice of Bangladesh Mr. Justice Syed Mahmud Hossain shares his thoughts in visitors book along with other Honourable Judges of the Supreme Court in Tungipara.

Tree Plantation:

The Honourable Chief Justice of Bangladesh Mr. Justice Syed Mahmud Hossain along with the Honourable Judges of the Appellate Division and the High Court Division on 18th March, 2020 planted several saplings at the Supreme Court premises. The Chief Justice of Bangladesh also instructed the officials concerned to take practical measures so as to maintain a healthy environment and taking good care of saplings.



The Honourable Chief Justice of Bangladesh Mr. Justice Syed Mahmud Hossain along with the Honourable Judges of the Supreme Court planted several saplings at the Supreme Court premises.



The Honourable Chief Justice of Bangladesh Mr. Justice Syed Mahmud Hossain along with the Honourable Judges of the Supreme Court after planting several saplings at the Supreme Court premises.

Observing the National Mourning Day:

Father of the Nation Bangabandhu Sheikh Mujibur Rahman Birth Centenary Celebration Bangladesh Supreme Court Judges Committee on 15th August, 2020 paid homage to the Father of the Nation by placing wreaths in the morning at the portrait of Bangabandhu in the Supreme Court Judges Lounge marking the National Mourning Day. After placing wreaths, the Committee stood in solemn silence showing respect to the great leader. A Munajat was also offered seeking eternal peace of the departed souls of the 15th August carnage.



The Judges Committee paid homage to the Father of the Nation by placing wreaths at the portrait of Bangabandhu in the Supreme Court Judges Lounge on 15th August, 2020.

Publication:

A research-oriented commemorative book and a souvenir are going to be published marking the Birth Centenary of the Father of the Nation, Bangabandhu Sheikh Mujibur Rahman under the initiative of Father of the Nation Bangabandhu Sheikh Mujibur Rahman Birth Centenary Celebration Commemorative Book and Souvenir Publication Sub-Committee (Jatir Pita Bangabandhu Sheikh Mujibur Rahman er Jonmoshoto Barsiki Udjapon Sonkranto Smarokgrontha Ebong Soronika Bisoyok Judges Upa-Committee) on the Birth Centenary celebration. The Convenor of the Sub-Committee is Mr. Justice Md. Nuruzzaman, Appellate Division, and other members are Justice Obaidul Hassan, Appellate Division, Justice M Enayetur Rahim, High Court Division, Justice Krishna Debnath, High Court Division and Justice Md Shahinur Islam, High Court Division and Chairman, International Crimes Tribunal No.1.



Father of the Nation Bangabandhu Sheikh Mujibur Rahman Birth Centenary Celebration Commemorative Book Ebong Souvenir Publication Sub-Committee at one of its meetings.

Major Activities of the Supreme Court of Bangladesh in 2020

During the year the Supreme Court of Bangladesh launched a number of new initiatives to strengthen the capacity of the judges of the subordinate judiciary to reduce the case backlog and improve the justice delivery system. The support staffs of the court have been provided with the training to increase their capacity. Apart from day-to-day judicial work, the Supreme Court observed and celebrated the national programmes.

1. Sending the Judges of the Subordinate Judiciary to the National Judicial Academy of India for Training:

The Supreme Court of Bangladesh, in collaboration with Government of Bangladesh and India has signed a Memorandum of Understanding with the National Judicial Academy of India (NJA) situated at Bhopal, Madhya Pradesh to train the Judges of the subordinate judiciary of Bangladesh. The training not only pertains to legal skills and principles but also to court administration and managerial skills, the use of IT and case-management tools. In 2020, one batch of Judicial Officers comprising of 40 Judges in each batch were sent to the NJA, Bhopal. Each batch also received training from another State Judicial Academy of Rajasthan, India besides the NJA.

2. Distribution of Computers and Laptops among the Judges of the Subordinate Judiciary:

The government is committed to build a digital Bangladesh where all services to the people will be delivered digitally as much as possible. In 2020, desktop computers and laptops were distributed to the honourable judges of the High Court Division. The Supreme Court of Bangladesh procured and distributed a number of laptops and computers of high configuration among the judges of the subordinate courts.



The Honourable Chief Justice of Bangladesh Mr. Justice Syed Mahmud Hossain was with the newly appointed judges of the subordinate judiciary.

3. A Seminar on “Standing in Public Interest Litigation: An Outline”:

The Supreme Court Online Bulletin (SCOB) Editorial Committee on 4th January, 2020 organised a seminar on “Standing in Public Interest Litigation: An Outline” at the Supreme Court Auditorium. The Honourable Chief Justice of Bangladesh addressed the seminar as the Chief Guest. Justice Muhammad Imman Ali, Appellate Division and Mr. Justice Syed Refaat Ahmed, High Court Division facilitated the seminar as the



Mr. Justice Syed Mahmud Hossain, Honourable Chief Justice of Bangladesh, Mr. Justice Muhammad Imman Ali, Honourable Judge of the Appellate Division and Honourable Judges of the High Court Division, Mr. Justice Syed Refaat Ahmed, Mr. Justice Moeenul Islam Chowdhury and Mr. Justice Sheikh Hassan Arif at the seminar on “Standing in Public Interest Litigation: An Outline.”

discussants. Justice Moeenul Islam Chowdhury, High Court Division and Editor of SCOB, presented the keynote paper at the seminar, on “Standing in Public Interest Litigation: An Outline.” Justice Sheikh Hassan Arif, High Court Division and Editor of SCOB facilitated the seminar as the Moderator. The Honourable Judges of the Appellate Division and the High Court Division participated in the seminar.



Mr. Justice Syed Mahmud Hossain, Honourable Chief Justice of Bangladesh addressing at the seminar on “Standing in Public Interest Litigation: An Outline” on 4th January, 2020.

The Honourable Chief Justice of Bangladesh in his speech said that Public Interest Litigation (PIL) is now playing a crucial role in advancing human rights and equality for the underprivileged and disenfranchised. He said that PIL has changed the way people regard the judiciary and that it empowers the court to tackle grievances that would otherwise not be addressed. PILs, the Honourable Chief Justice said, have greater potential than private rights litigation in addressing the systemic nature of many human rights violations. Justice Moyeenul Islam Chowdhury emphasised the role of the Supreme Court in establishing social justice through PIL.



Mr. Justice Muhammad Imman Ali, Honourable Judge of the Appellate Division addressing at the seminar as discussant on "Standing in Public Interest Litigation: An Outline." at the Supreme Court Auditorium.



Mr. Justice Moyeenul Islam Chowdhury, Honourable Judge of the High Court Division presenting the keynote paper at the seminar on "Standing in Public Interest Litigation: An Outline."

4. Sharing of Experience Meeting:

On 26th February, 2020, the Strengthening Rule of Law Program of the U.S. Department of State, organised a Sharing of Experience Meeting on the challenges of Money Laundering Adjudication with



The Strengthening Rule of Law Program of the U.S. Department of State, organised a Sharing of Experience Meeting on the challenges of Money Laundering Adjudication with the Honourable Judges of the Supreme Court of Bangladesh in the Supreme Court Conference Room.

the Honourable Judges of the High Court Division of the Supreme Court of Bangladesh in the Supreme Court Conference Room. The objective of the sharing meeting was to discuss ideas to combat money laundering offenses using local law and international best practices while exchanging views on the challenges related to adjudicating these offenses.



The Honourable Judges of the Supreme Court of Bangladesh at the Sharing of Experience Meeting on the Challenges of Money Laundering Adjudication in the Supreme Court Conference Room.

Ms. Sharmeen Farouk, Chief of Party, NCSC-Bangladesh addressed the Honourable Judges and highlighted the objectives and topics of the sharing meeting. Mr. Dan Suter, an international expert on anti- money laundering and cybercrime cases, facilitated the meeting and led the participants in a discussion on the Money Laundering Prevention Act of 2012 and different case studies from around the world. The participants explored the important link between predicate offenses and money laundering, how to identify the proceeds of crime, and the remaining gaps in existing laws.



The Honourable Judges of the Supreme Court of Bangladesh with the other participants of the event of the Strengthening Rule of Law Program of the U.S. Department of State, at the Supreme Court Judges' Lounge.

Throughout the meeting, the Justices engaged in frequent discussions and shared their views on a variety of topics including the use of modern technology and digital devices in money laundering offenses around the world. Justice Syed Refaat Ahmed, the lead Judge of the High Court Division at the Meeting, stated that, “Undoubtedly, money laundering is a sensitive issue as there is always a possibility of international involvement. [As a result,] the existing lacunas in the [Money Laundering Prevention Act] and Rules are needed to be revised considering evolving technological advancements.”

The Sharing Meeting ended with the closing remarks of Madam Justice Farah Mahbub. During this time, she thanked NCSC for the opportunity to discuss these relevant and contemporary issues and expressed her desire for additional initiatives to be attended by the highest levels of the judiciary. She hoped that discussions as this generate support for additional sections and revisions to relevant pieces of domestic legislation to address critical legal gaps related to the adjudication of money laundering offenses.

5. Dialogue on “Enforcement of Commercial Contracts: Addressing the Legal Challenges”:

The Supreme Court Special Committee for Judicial Reforms and UNDP Bangladesh on 9th March, 2020 jointly organised a dialogue on “Enforcement of Commercial Contracts: Addressing the Legal Challenges”. Justice Zinat Ara, Appellate Division graced the occasion as the Special Guest. Mr. Justice Syed Refaat Ahmed, High Court Division presided over the event. The pannel speakers were Mr. Justice Sheikh Hassan Arif, High Court Division and Barrister Akhtar Imam, Senior Advocate, Supreme Court of Bangladesh. The Honourable Judges of the High Court Division of the Supreme Court of Bangladesh and learned Advocates of the Supreme Court attended the dialogue.



Madam Justice Zinat Ara, Honourable Judge of the Appellate Division, Mr. Justice Syed Refaat Ahmed, Honourable Judge of the High Court Division, Mr. Justice Sheikh Hassan Arif, Honourable Judge of the High Court Division and Barrister Akhtar Imam, Senior Advocate, Supreme Court of Bangladesh at the Dialogue on “Enforcement of Commercial Contracts: Addressing the Legal Challenges” on 9th March, 2020.



Madam Justice Zinat Ara, Honourable Judge of the Appellate Division addressing at the event on “Enforcement of Commercial Contracts: Addressing the Legal Challenges” held on 9th March, 2020.



Mr. Justice Syed Refaat Ahmed, Honourable Judge of the High Court Division addressing at the event on “Enforcement of Commercial Contracts: Addressing the Legal Challenges” held on 9th March, 2020.



Mr. Justice Sheikh Hassan Arif, Honourable Judge of the High Court Division addressing at the event on “Enforcement of Commercial Contracts: Addressing the Legal Challenges” held on 9th March, 2020.

6. Divisional Consultation Meeting on Children Act, 2013 and Its Effective Implementation:

The Supreme Court Special Committee for Child Rights organized 6 Divisional Consultation Meetings on Children Act, 2013 and its effective implementation. The aim of these consultation meetings was to find out the ways of effective implementation of the Children Act, 2013. UNICEF Bangladesh supported the Committee to organize these consultation meetings. The Meetings were highly successful as various issues regarding implementation of the Children Act, 2013 at the field level were discussed by several stakeholders including the judges of the Children Courts, Child Affairs Police Officers and Probation Officers.

The Supreme Court Special Committee for Child Rights organized 6 Divisional Consultation Meetings on Children Act, 2013 and its effective implementation. The aims of these consultations meetings were to find out the ways of effective implementation of the Children Act, 2013. UNICEF Bangladesh supported the Committee to organize these consultation meetings. Those events were highly successful as various issues regarding implementation of the Children Act, 2013 at the field level were discussed by several stakeholders including the Judges of the Children Court, Child Affairs Police Officers and Probation Officers. On 7th February, 2020 Mr. Justice Muhammad Imman Ali, Appellate Division and Chairman of the Committee, and distinguished Members of the Committee Mr. Justice Sheikh Hassan Arif, Mr. Justice Md. Nazrul Islam Talukder and Mr. Justice Khizir Ahmed Choudhury; High Court Division along with the representatives of UNICEF Bangladesh visited Rohingya Camp, Kutupalong, Cox's Bazar.



Mr. Justice Muhammad Imman Ali, Honourable Judge of the Appellate Division, and Chairman of the Special Committee for Child Rights visited Rohingya Camp, Kutupalong, Cox's Bazar on 7th February, 2020.



Mr. Justice Muhammad Imman Ali, Honourable Judge of the Appellate Division, Mr. Justice Sheikh Hassan Arif, Mr. Justice Md. Nazrul Islam Talukder and Mr. Justice Khizir Ahmed Choudhury at the Divisional Consultation Meeting on the Children Act, 2013 with the learned Judges of the Children Courts.

7. Training on Computer, Information and Communication Technology:

A number of training programmes on Computer, Information and Communication Technology were organised by the Supreme Court Administration throughout the year. The target groups for the training were the staffs of the Supreme Court at various levels. The training aimed to improve the computer skills of the employees of the Supreme Court who work in the Benches and the Sections of the Supreme Court. The successful completion of the training resulted in enhanced performance of the staffs of the Supreme Court.

8. Activities and Initiatives of the Supreme Court Special Committee for Judicial Reforms in Legal and Judicial Reform

The Supreme Court Special Committee for Judicial Reforms (“Committee”) was formed in 2010. Initially the Committee operated in an advisory capacity to the Judicial Strengthening Project (“the Just Project”). The Just Project ended in 2015 and thereafter the Special Committee for Judicial Reforms continued to engage in various activities evident in programmes undertaken and designed for positive interventions at strategic points of the justice delivery system. Over the past ten years the Committee has accordingly aimed at capacity building and enhancing the overall efficiency of the justice delivery system.



The sub-committee in one of its meetings.

In 2020, the Committee undertook a broad range of activities aimed at legal and judicial reform best suited to meet the demands and needs of the day. The Committee by a decision at its Sixty-First Meeting formed a sub-committee on preparing Sentencing Guidelines. The sub-committee has been given the responsibility to draw up an action plan in this regard with the assistance of GiZ. Work in this regard is progressing as per the terms of reference of the sub-committee.

The Committee also jointly organised meetings, dialogues, conferences and seminars with UNDP Bangladesh, GIZ Bangladesh and USAID funded the Promoting Peace and Justice (PPJ) programme.

9. Observing National Mourning Day:

The Supreme Court of Bangladesh observed National Mourning Day on 15th August, 2020, marking the 45th anniversary of the assassination of the Father of the Nation, Bangabandhu Sheikh Mujibur Rahman. The Honourable Chief Justice of Bangladesh, Mr. Justice Syed Mahmud Hossain paid homage to the Father of the Nation by placing wreaths in the morning at the portrait of Bangabandhu in the Supreme Court Judges Lounge. A Munajat was offered seeking eternal peace for the departed souls



The Honourable Chief Justice of Bangladesh Mr. Justice Syed Mahmud Hossain placing floral wreaths at the portrait of the Father of the Nation, Bangabandhu Sheikh Mujibur Rahman at Judges' Lounge on National Mourning Day, 15th August, 2020.

of the 15th August carnage. A virtual discussion programme was organised by the Supreme Court of Bangladesh as a part of observing the National Mourning Day.

10. Observing the 'Supreme Court Day 2020':

The Supreme Court of Bangladesh on 18th December, 2020 observed the Supreme Court Day for the fourth time. The Honourable President of the Republic Mr. Md. Abdul Hamid graced the occasion as the Chief Guest by his virtual presence. His recorded speech was played at the Supreme Court Auditorium on the occasion of the 'Supreme Court Day 2020'. The Honourable Chief Justice of Bangladesh Mr. Justice Syed Mahmud Hossain presided over the session. The Honourable Minister of the Ministry of Law, Justice and Parliamentary Affairs, Mr. Anisul Huq MP delivered speech as the Special Guest.



A special documentary film produced for the occasion was shown and watched by the audience at the Supreme Court Day Programme on 18th December, 2020.

11. Observing the International Mother Language Day 2020:

The Supreme Court of Bangladesh observed the international Mother language Day in 2020. The Honourable Chief Justice of Bangladesh along with the Honourable Judges of the Supreme Court of Bangladesh on 21st February, 2020 took part in the 'Probhat Ferry' and walked on the city streets bare feet to get to the Central Shaheed Minar in Dhaka. They paid glowing tributes to the martyrs of the historic Language Movement on the occasion of Amar Ekushey and the International Mother Language Day by placing floral wreaths at the Central Shaheed Minar.



The Honourable Chief Justice of Bangladesh Mr. Justice Syed Mahmud Hossain along with other Honourable Judges of the Supreme Court heading towards Shaheed Minar on 21st February, 2020.



Honourable Judges of the Supreme Court led by the Honourable Chief Justice of Bangladesh Mr. Justice Syed Mahmud Hossain placing wreaths at the Shaheed Minar on 21st February, 2020.

11. Judges' Welfare Foundation:

The Supreme Court Judges' Welfare Foundation organized and undertook a number of events including cultural programme, Family day programme, sports events for the Judges of the Supreme Court of Bangladesh in 2020. There were cover engineering works done and adornments made to the Judges' Corner alongside the Supreme Court Sports Complex to make it a complete recreational centre for the Judges to use in their leisure time.



The Honourable Chief Justice of Bangladesh Mr. Justice Syed Mahmud Hossain at the spring festival at Supreme Court Judges' Corner.



The Honourable Chief Justice of Bangladesh Mr. Justice Syed Mahmud Hossain at the International Women's Day Celebration Program.



The Honourable Chief Justice of Bangladesh Mr. Justice Syed Mahmud Hossain along with other Honourable Judges of the Supreme Court Celebrating the Family Day Picnic of the Supreme Court Judges' Corner.



The Honourable Chief Justice of Bangladesh Mr. Justice Syed Mahmud Hossain along with other Honourable Judges of the Supreme Court Addressing the 2nd Annual General Meeting of the Supreme Court Judges' Welfare Foundation.

Landmark Decisions of the Supreme Court of Bangladesh in the Year of 2020.

1. **The Director General, represented by Bangladesh Rural Development Board (BRDB), Dhaka-Versus- Md. Rabeul Karim and others, [2020] 28 BLT¹ 52 (AD)², [Article 102 of the Constitution of Bangladesh]**

All the statutory bodies/Corporations/autonomous organizations must strictly follow their respective service Rules while making any recruitment in any permanent post.

Government has no authority to issue any orders granting regularization/absorption or appointment in violation of the Constitutional scheme and recruitment rules in force. All recruitment in matters of Public employment must be made in accordance with prevailing rules.

It is the duty of the Government/employers to provide some benefits to them, on the basis of the period of service they rendered, so that they may not fall in extreme hardship otherwise the families of the those employees would face economic ruination. However, sympathy, empathy or sentiment by itself, cannot be a ground for passing an order where the litigants miserably fail to establish legal right. It is true that the respondents had been working for a long time, the same by itself would not be a ground for directing regularization of the service. In view of the discussion made above, This Court is of the view that the writ petitioners are not entitled for any relief as sought for.

2. **Fazlul Haque (Md) Sarder and others-Versus-Grameen Phone Limited and others, [2020] 72 DLR³ 204 (AD) [Article 104 of the Constitution of Bangladesh, 1972]**

In exercise of power and the authority vested by the Constitution under Article 104, it is ordered that any period of limitation in filing petitions/applications/suits/appeals/revisions/all other proceedings, civil, criminal or administrative, under general or special laws, which expired on or after 26 March, 2020 stands extended till 31st August, 2020.

3. **Anti Corruption Commission-Versus-Md Ahsan Ali and others, [2020] 72 DLR 206 (AD) [Article 102(2), 103(1),(2),(3) of the Constitution of Bangladesh, 1972]**

Since the Act is not applicable in the case of the writ petitioner and since he had no other equally efficacious alternative remedy available in any other forum provide by any law, the writ petition is maintainable.

Under Article 103(3) of the Constitution, the Appellate Division has been vested with the jurisdiction to hear and determine any appeal from judgment, decree, order or sentence of the High Court Division in a case to which clause (2) does not apply, only if leave to appeal is granted by this Division except in three cases as spelt out it Articles 103(1), (2) and (3) of the Constitution where appeal to this Division is a matter of right.

1. BLT = Bangladesh Law Times

2. AD = Appellate Division

3. DLR = Dhaka Law Reports

4. Government of Bangladesh, represented by the Secretary, Ministry of Defence and others-Versus-Aminul Haq, represented by its constituted Attorney Mujtaba Quli Khan, [2020] 72 DLR 246 (AD) [Section 330 Arbitration Act, 2001]

While passing an award the arbitrator must consider the evidence produced before him otherwise it will not be an award at all.

The action of the arbitrator amounts to misconduct when arbitrator ignores material documents produced and no award can be given without any basis and an arbitrator must look into all the papers and documents produced before it prior to making an award.

The respondent has not prayed for interest but the High court Division has given 16% interest to the contractor till realisation of award passed by the Arbitrator. Giving such interest to the respondent without any claim by it is nothing but a gratuitous relief which is not permitted by law and even no reason was assigned therefor. We do not approve of giving such interest without any prayer made by the respondent.

5. Government of Bangladesh-Versus-Syed Mamun Mahbub, [2020] 28 BLT 260 (AD) [Article 108 of the Constitution of Bangladesh, 1972]

The sum and substance of the submissions placed before us by the learned Advocates from the Bar is that the contemnor does not deny or seek to justify the words which he has used and published in the social media. It is also not denied that the words are contemptuous and lower the dignity of the Honourable Chief Justice, the Supreme Court of Bangladesh and the administration of justice.

The contemnor stood in the Courtroom with folded hands and apologized. Briefly, what he said is quoted below verbatim: "... with folding hands, my lord I beg unconditional apology my lord and serious, I don't say a error, a serious offence by me. Seriously my lord I am repented." The learned Advocates made reference to the respectable family background of the contemnor, including the fact that his wife is a practicing Advocate and that his father was a Freedom Fighter. We have sympathy for the family of the contemnor and understand that they must be distressed by his present circumstances. The contemnor's wife as well as the learned Advocates who appeared on his behalf all gave assurances that he would not commit such an offence ever again in the future. We find that the contemnor has admitted his guilt. However, in view of his apology and assurance that he will never commit such offence again, and the fact that he has refrained from appearing before any Bench of the Supreme Court as ordered by this Court, we are not inclined to take the matter any further.

6. Md. Mitul Mollah-Versus-Abul Khayer Mollah and others, [2020] 28 BLT 278 (AD) [Article 104 of the Constitution of Bangladesh, 1972]

Since admittedly the mortgagor respondent, is still in possession of the auction sold property and since for more than 14 years the petitioner is deprived of enjoying the property after depositing the entire bid money in Court immediately after the auction sale and got the registered sale deed in his favour and since the mortgagor respondents are in possession of their ancestral property and they want to retain the same we feel it reasonable to direct the mortgagor respondent to deposit TK.40,00,000/- (TAKA forty lacs) as solatium to the auction purchaser petitioner within 45 days and file compliance thereof and thereby settle the matter once for all. However, on payment of the said solatium amount of Tk.40,00,000/- by the mortgagor respondent to the auction purchaser petitioner the bank will release the property

from mortgage and handover the title documents to the mortgagor and as such the auction purchaser shall have no right, title and interest on the suit property pursuant to auction sale. In case any deed of transfer is registered in favour of the auction purchaser the same will stand redundant. The bank as well as the auction purchaser are directed to handover the title deed of the mortgaged property to the mortgagor-respondent on payment of the aforesaid amount of TK.40,00,000/- (Taka forty lacs).

7. Palash Chandra Saha-Versus-Shimul Rani Saha and others, [2020] 14 SCOB⁴ (AD) [Suit for declaration, Adoption;]

The adoptive father of the child to be adopted must belong to the same caste and that adoption would be valid if they belong to different sub-division of the same caste.

According to Hindu Law any act done in contravention of the Hindu texts which are in their nature mandatory cannot be said to be lawful by applying the principle of *factum valet*. Hence, the principle of *factum valet* is ineffectual in the case of adoption in contravention of the provision of legal texts.

Even if he was accepted as a family member, the legality of the adoption must be considered. The provision of Hindu Law is clear that there cannot be adoption across castes. In other words, a child from one caste cannot be legally adopted by a member of another caste.

8. Md. Abul Kaher Shahin-Versus-Emran Rashid and another. [2020] 14 SCOB AD [Dishonour of cheque, Section 118, 138 of the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881;]

Once there is admission of the execution of the cheque or the same is proved to have been executed, the presumption under section 118(a) of the Act is raised that it is supported by consideration. The category of “stop payment cheque” would be subject to rebuttal and hence it would be an offence only if the drawer of the cheque fails to discharge the burden of rebuttal. The accused person can prove the non-existence of a consideration by raising a probable defence. If the accused discharges the initial onus of proof showing that the existence of consideration was improbable or doubtful or the same was illegal, the onus would shift to the complainant. He will be obliged to prove it as a matter of fact and upon its failure to prove would disentitle him to grant of relief on the basis of negotiable instrument.

Where the amount promised shall depend on some other complementary facts or fulfillment of another promise and if any cheque is issued on that basis, but that promise is not fulfilled it will not create any obligation on the part of the drawer of the cheque or any right which can be claimed by the holder of the cheque.

9. Abul Kasem Md. Kaiser-Versus-Md. Ramjan Ali and others, [2020] 14 SCOB AD [Pre-emption, Extinguishment of Co-sharership;]

The 62 DLR case has not overruled the contention that ‘only by a partition suit or partition deed the co-sharership is extinguished’. So in this case by separating the Jama the pre-emptor and/or his predecessor having already lost her/his character of co-sharership in the case jote so the pre-emptor is no more a co-sharer and as such his right to pre-empt as a co-sharer does not exist anymore Not only separation of Jama/Khatian by a party will cause him to cease to be a co-sharer in the jama but co-sharership will also be ceased by a final decree in a partition suit

4. SCOB = Supreme Court Online Bulletin

or by a registered deed of partition. That means either of the two will cause a person to cease his co-sharership in the case jote.

The appellant cannot take the plea of non service of notice upon the other party once he has taken benefit of such mutation or separation of “Jama”. Such plea, if any, can be taken only by the party affected by it or to whose disadvantage the same has been obtained and upon whom the notice was required to be served. But not the person at whose prayer separation has been made and who takes the benefit of such separation.

10. Md. Shahjahan Khondakar-Versus-Managing Director, Grameen Bank, Head Office, Mirpur, Dhaka and others, [2020] XVII ADC⁵ 311 [Contempt petition for not complying with the Judgment and order]

Then the contemnor-respondents paid some lump sum amount of due salaries and allowances to the petitioner, but intentionally still did not pay the entire legitimate due salaries, time-scales and increments of the petitioner, since due till date, which is amounting to TK.58,80,870/- (Fifty eight lac eighty thousand and eight hundred seventy taka) including 25% compensation from the date of the order of the Administrative Tribunal. The petitioner then filed application for payment of all his arrear dues in accordance with the decision of this Division which, ultimately was refused by the bank

Accordingly, the respondents are hereby directed to pay all salaries and other benefits and dues of the present petitioner from 26.02.1998, the date of his demotion to a lower rank, till the completion of his service in the bank, subject to adjustment of any money received by the petitioner, within 3(three) months from date.

11. Amena Chowdhury Kheya-Versus-Bangladesh, represented by the Secretary, Ministry of Home Affairs, Bangladesh Secretariat, Ramna, Dhaka and others, [2020] XVII ADC 344 [Guardian and Wards Act, 1890]

When disposing the family suit, the Family Court is at liberty to pass any order with regard to custody that it may consider appropriate at the relevant time, keeping in view the principles regarding custody and the best interests of the child.

12. Nishat Jute Mills Limited represented by Abul Kalam Azad-Versus-Human Rights and Peace for Bangladesh (HRPB) and others, [2020] XVII ADC 401 [Article 102 of the Constitution of Bangladesh, 1972]

The Government/concerned authorities must bear in mind that at the time of survey, it shall always start the survey from C.S map and then go to R.S map and not the other way round.

Since, We have heard both the parties at length, we do not think it necessary to grant any leave in this matter which would unnecessarily delay the matter further and thereby allow the unauthorized land/river grabbers to continue with their unlawful possession, further encroachment of the river and thus, destroy the environment of our beloved country, Bangladesh.

5. ADC = Appellate Division Cases

13. Government of Bangladesh and others-Versus-Arifur Rahman and others, [2020] XVII ADC 419 [বেসরকারী শিক্ষক নিবন্ধন ও প্রত্যয়ন কর্তৃপক্ষ আইন, ২০০৫]

Shortly, the Procedure is that the NTRCA shall prepare list of qualified candidates with due regard to the number of vacancies of the teachers which fall vacant in course of the year and that the list of candidates so prepared shall be published by notification. The recommendations of the NTRCA for selecting suitable candidates as teachers ought to get the respect it deserved. Preparation of long list ignoring statutory provision and reasonableness has created the present situation which the authority is facing and, consequently, the writ petitioners have been suffering. In such view of the matter, the High Court Division did not commit any substantial wrong in its direction.

14. National Housing Authority-Versus-Alauddin and others, [2020] XVII ADC 442 [Requisition of Property Act, 1948]

Since the writ petitioners claimed that they had title to and possession in respect of a portion of the landed property within the area of City corporation and became destitute due to acquisition of their properties, they should be provided with small segment of plots in the acquired land for their rehabilitation. When private land is acquired for public use, fair rehabilitation of the land owners, who are directly affected for loss of their livelihoods, should be taken into consideration by the Government first.

15. Government of the People`s Republic of Bangladesh, represented by the Divisional forest Officer, Mymensingh-Versus-Mr. Abdur Sobhan and others, [2020] XVII ADC 678 [Condonation of delay]

The individual would always be quick in taking the decision whether he would pursue the remedy by way of an application since he is a person legally injured while the State is impersonal machinery working through its officers or servants.

Considering the legal principles, the inevitable conclusion is that the delay of 1477 days deserves condonation. Therefore, the judgment and order of the High Court Division refusing to condone the delay is set aside. The High Court Division is directed to hear the revisional application as a motion.

16. Government of Bangladesh and others-Versus-Jannatul Ferdous and others, [2020] XVII ADC 681 [Creation of new Post in Government office]

The candidates from the Union or Ward, where the post is vacant would be given preference. When the fact was revealed that the respondent No.1 is an inhabitant of Kishoregonj not of Itna Upazila, the appellant-writ respondents restrained themselves from giving her appointment in the post and filled the said post with the writ-respondent No.4, who already had joined his office before filing the writ petition. Considering this aspect, the High Court Division did not interfere with the appointment of the writ-respondent No.4. However, the High Court Division directed the appellant-respondents No.1-3 to appoint the respondent No.1-writ petitioner in an equivalent or similar post within the District which could not be carried out by the appellant writ-respondent, because no vacant post was available at the relevant time. Hence, the order passed by the High Court Division was not executable, as there was no equivalent post or similar post in the office of the writ-respondent No.3 vacant at that time. Furthermore, the writ respondent had/has no authority to create any new post in his office. Creation of any new post in any government office is absolutely under the domain of the Government, more particularly, under the domain of the Ministry of Public Administration and the Ministry of Finance.

17. Anowarul Hoque being dead his heirs 1(a) Md. Ruhul Amin and others-Versus-Mohammad Tafazzal Mondal and others, [2020] XVII ADC 495 [The Code of Civil Procedure, 1908 Order XXXII, rule 4 (4)]

The Rule insofar as the appointment of the acting Nazir/Nazir as guardian in contravention of the provision of Rule 843 (1) (2) of the Civil Rules and Orders and Order XXXII, rule 4 (4) of the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908 was illegal and without jurisdiction.

In view of the above facts and circumstances, we are satisfied that a substantive legal point has been raised in respect of the appointment of guardian for the minor defendants. Since they were not properly represented in the suit, the ex-parte decree cannot be sustained, and is thus liable to be set aside.

18. Mozammel Hossain @ Fakir-Versus-The State, [2020] XVII ADC 638 [The Penal Code, 1860, Section 304A]

The learned Additional Sessions Judge, Feni (the trial Court) in Sessions Case No. 117 of 2003 convicting the convict-appellant-petitioner Mozammel Hossain @ Fakir (shortly, Fakir) under section 302 of the Penal Code, 1860 (shortly, the Penal Code) and sentencing him thereunder to suffer rigorous imprisonment for life and also to pay a fine of TK. 2000/- (two thousand), in default, to suffer rigorous imprisonment for 3(three) months more.

In the above circumstances, the order of conviction and sentence under section 302 of the Penal Code is converted/ modified to conviction under section 304A of the Penal Code and the convict petitioner is sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for five years under section 304A of the Penal Code.

19. Most. Nazmun Nahar Mukta-Versus-Md. Lutfur Rahman, [2020] XVII ADC 884 [The Dowry Prohibition Act, Section 4]

When the matter came before us, we felt inclined to modify the order of access in favour of the mother to the effect that both children would go to the house of the mother on every alternate Thursday evening at about 7:00 PM and the responsibility of collection of the children from the house of the father would fall upon the mother. The children would leave the house of the mother on the following Saturday morning at 9:00 AM and the responsibility of collecting of the children would fall on the father. We may add here that since the children are now almost 12 years of age, they need not be personally accompanied by the father or the mother on the journey to and from the house of the mother or the father. We would also add that since the children are now quite capable to understanding their circumstances, if at any time either of them wishes to visit his mother or to stay with her for some days, he shall not be prevented or hindered in any way by the father or any of his relatives.

20. M/S. Motazzerul Islam (Mithu) and another-Versus-ICB Islami Bank Limited and others, [2020] XVII ADC 889 [Artha Rin Adalat Ain, 2003]

Thus clearly the establishment of the Artha Rin Adalat was exclusively for the purpose of hearing suits instituted by financial institutions for the recovery of their loans and the rules of procedure were provided in the Ain itself. Therefore, it is the prerogative of the financial institutions and a mandate of the law that all financial institutions shall file suits for recovery of their loans in the Artha Rin Adalat. Such a prerogative cannot be thwarted nor the mandate avoided. Moreover, the exclusivity of the jurisdiction can not in any way be infiltrated or obfuscated by any counterclaim, set off or separate suit of the loanee.

Ordinance Promulgated for Virtual Court in 2020

রেজিস্টার্ড নং ডি এ-১ “জাতির পিতা বঙ্গবন্ধু শেখ মুজিবুর রহমানের
জন্মশতবার্ষিকী উদ্‌যাপন সফল হোক”

বাংলাদেশ



গেজেট



অতিরিক্ত সংখ্যা
কর্তৃপক্ষ কর্তৃক প্রকাশিত

শনিবার, মে ৯, ২০২০

গণপ্রজাতন্ত্রী বাংলাদেশ সরকার
আইন, বিচার ও সংসদ বিষয়ক মন্ত্রণালয়
লেজিসলেটিভ ও সংসদ বিষয়ক বিভাগ
মুদ্রণ ও প্রকাশনা শাখা

বিজ্ঞপ্তি

তারিখ : ২৬ বৈশাখ, ১৪২৭ বঙ্গাব্দ/০৯ মে, ২০২০ খ্রিষ্টাব্দ

নং ০১ (মুঃপ্রঃ)।—গণপ্রজাতন্ত্রী বাংলাদেশের রাষ্ট্রপতি কর্তৃক ২৬ বৈশাখ, ১৪২৭ বঙ্গাব্দ/ ০৯ মে, ২০২০ খ্রিষ্টাব্দ তারিখে প্রণীত নিম্নে উল্লিখিত অধ্যাদেশটি এতদ্বারা জনসাধারণের জ্ঞাতার্থে প্রকাশ করা হইল।

অধ্যাদেশ নং ০১, ২০২০

মামলার বিচার (trial), বিচারিক অনুসন্ধান (inquiry), বা দরখাস্ত বা আপীল শুনানি, বা সাক্ষ্য (evidence) গ্রহণ, বা যুক্তিতর্ক (argument) গ্রহণ, বা আদেশ (order) বা রায় (judgment) প্রদানকালে পক্ষগণের ভার্চুয়াল উপস্থিতি নিশ্চিত করিবার উদ্দেশ্যে আদালতকে তথ্য-প্রযুক্তি ব্যবহারের ক্ষমতা প্রদানের নিমিত্ত বিধান প্রণয়নের লক্ষ্যে প্রণীত

অধ্যাদেশ

যেহেতু মামলার বিচার (trial), বিচারিক অনুসন্ধান (inquiry), বা দরখাস্ত বা আপীল শুনানি, বা সাক্ষ্য (evidence) গ্রহণ, বা যুক্তিতর্ক (argument) গ্রহণ, বা আদেশ (order) বা রায় (judgment) প্রদানকালে পক্ষগণের ভার্চুয়াল উপস্থিতি নিশ্চিত করিবার উদ্দেশ্যে আদালতকে তথ্য-প্রযুক্তি ব্যবহারের ক্ষমতা প্রদানের নিমিত্ত বিধান প্রণয়ন করা সমীচীন ও প্রয়োজনীয়;

যেহেতু সংসদ অধিবেশনে নাই এবং রাষ্ট্রপতির নিকট ইহা সন্তোষজনকভাবে প্রতীয়মান হইয়াছে যে, আশু ব্যবস্থা গ্রহণের জন্য প্রয়োজনীয় পরিস্থিতি বিদ্যমান রহিয়াছে;

সেহেতু গণপ্রজাতন্ত্রী বাংলাদেশের সংবিধানের অনুচ্ছেদ ৯৩(১) এ প্রদত্ত ক্ষমতাবলে রাষ্ট্রপতি নিম্নরূপ অধ্যাদেশ প্রণয়ন ও জারি করিলেন:—

(৩৭৬৯)

মূল্য ৪ টাকা ৪.০০

৩৭৭০

বাংলাদেশ গেজেট, অতিরিক্ত, মে ৯, ২০২০

১। সংক্ষিপ্ত শিরোনাম ও প্রবর্তন।—(১) এই অধ্যাদেশ আদালত কর্তৃক তথ্য-প্রযুক্তি ব্যবহার অধ্যাদেশ, ২০২০ নামে অভিহিত হইবে।

(২) ইহা অবিলম্বে কার্যকর হইবে।

২। সংজ্ঞা।—(১) বিষয় বা প্রসঙ্গের পরিপন্থি কোনো কিছু না থাকিলে, এই অধ্যাদেশে,—

- (ক) “আইন” অর্থ গণপ্রজাতন্ত্রী বাংলাদেশের সংবিধানের অনুচ্ছেদ ১৫২ তে সংজ্ঞায়িত অর্থে আইন;
- (খ) “আদালত” অর্থ সুপ্রীম কোর্টের আপীল বিভাগ বা হাইকোর্ট বিভাগসহ সকল অধস্তন আদালত বা ট্রাইব্যুনাল;
- (গ) “দেওয়ানি কার্যবিধি” অর্থ Code of Civil Procedure, 1908 (Act No. V of 1908);
- (ঘ) “ফৌজদারি কার্যবিধি” অর্থ Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898 (Act. No. V of 1898);
- (ঙ) “ভার্চুয়াল উপস্থিতি” অর্থ অডিও-ভিডিও বা অনুরূপ অন্য কোনো ইলেক্ট্রনিক পদ্ধতির মাধ্যমে কোনো ব্যক্তির আদালতের বিচার বিভাগীয় কার্যধারায় উপস্থিত থাকা বা অংশগ্রহণ।

(২) এই অধ্যাদেশে ব্যবহৃত যে সকল শব্দ বা অভিব্যক্তির সংজ্ঞা এই অধ্যাদেশে প্রদান করা হয় নাই, সেই সকল শব্দ বা অভিব্যক্তি ফৌজদারি কার্যবিধি বা দেওয়ানি কার্যবিধিতে যে অর্থে ব্যবহৃত হইয়াছে সেই অর্থে প্রযোজ্য হইবে।

৩। আদালত কর্তৃক তথ্য-প্রযুক্তি ব্যবহারের মাধ্যমে বিচারিক কার্যক্রম পরিচালনার ক্ষমতা।—

(১) ফৌজদারি কার্যবিধি বা দেওয়ানি কার্যবিধি বা আপাতত বলবৎ অন্য কোনো আইনে ভিন্নতর যাহা কিছুই থাকুক না কেন, যে কোনো আদালত, এই অধ্যাদেশের ধারা ৫ এর অধীন জারিকৃত প্রাকটিস নির্দেশনা (বিশেষ বা সাধারণ) সাপেক্ষে, অডিও-ভিডিও বা অন্য কোনো ইলেক্ট্রনিক পদ্ধতিতে বিচারপ্রার্থী পক্ষগণ বা তাহাদের আইনজীবী বা সংশ্লিষ্ট অন্য ব্যক্তি বা সাক্ষীগণের ভার্চুয়াল উপস্থিতি নিশ্চিতক্রমে যে কোনো মামলার বিচার (trial) বা বিচারিক অনুসন্ধান (inquiry), বা দরখাস্ত বা আপীল শুনানি, বা সাক্ষ্য (evidence) গ্রহণ, বা যুক্তিতর্ক (argument) গ্রহণ, বা আদেশ (order) বা রায় (judgment) প্রদান করিতে পারিবে।

(২) উপ-ধারা (১) এর অধীন অডিও-ভিডিও বা অন্য কোনো ইলেক্ট্রনিক পদ্ধতিতে বিচারপ্রার্থী পক্ষগণ বা তাহাদের আইনজীবী বা সংশ্লিষ্ট অন্য ব্যক্তি বা সাক্ষীগণের ভার্চুয়াল উপস্থিতি নিশ্চিত করা ব্যতীত অন্যান্য বিষয়ের ক্ষেত্রে ফৌজদারি কার্যবিধি বা ক্ষেত্রমত, দেওয়ানি কার্যবিধি অনুসরণ করিতে হইবে।

৪। ভার্চুয়াল উপস্থিতি স্বশরীরে আদালতে উপস্থিতি গণ্য।—ধারা ৩ অনুযায়ী কোনো ব্যক্তির ভার্চুয়াল উপস্থিতি নিশ্চিত করা হইলে ফৌজদারি কার্যবিধি বা দেওয়ানি কার্যবিধি বা অন্য কোনো আইনের অধীন আদালতে তাহার স্বশরীরে উপস্থিতির বাধ্যবাধকতার শর্ত পূরণ হইয়াছে বলিয়া গণ্য হইবে।

৫। প্রাকটিস নির্দেশনা জারির ক্ষমতা।—ধারা ৩ ও ৪ এর উদ্দেশ্য পূরণকল্পে, সুপ্রীম কোর্টের আপীল বিভাগ বা, ক্ষেত্রমত, হাইকোর্ট বিভাগ, সময় সময়, প্রাকটিস নির্দেশনা (বিশেষ বা সাধারণ) জারি করিতে পারিবে।

তারিখঃ ২৬ বৈশাখ, ১৪২৭ বঙ্গাব্দ
০৯ মে, ২০২০ খ্রিষ্টাব্দ

মো: আব্দুল হামিদ
রাষ্ট্রপতি
গণপ্রজাতন্ত্রী বাংলাদেশ

নরেন দাস
সচিব।

মোঃ তারিকুল ইসলাম খান, উপপরিচালক, বাংলাদেশ সরকারী মুদ্রণালয়, তেজগাঁও, ঢাকা কর্তৃক মুদ্রিত।
মোঃ আসাদুজ্জামান, উপপরিচালক (অতিঃ দায়িত্ব), বাংলাদেশ ফরম ও প্রকাশনা অফিস, তেজগাঁও,
ঢাকা কর্তৃক প্রকাশিত। website: www.bgpress.gov.bd

Selected Circulars in relation to Virtual hearing issued by the Supreme Court of Bangladesh in 2020

বাংলাদেশ সুপ্রীম কোর্ট
আপীল বিভাগ, ঢাকা।
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বিজ্ঞপ্তি

বিজ্ঞপ্তি নং- ৪০৬/২০২০ এসসি (এডি)

তারিখ ১০/০৫/২০২০ খ্রিঃ।

সংশ্লিষ্ট সকলের অবগতির জন্য জানানো যাচ্ছে যে, দেশব্যাপী করোনা ভাইরাস রোগ (কোভিড-১৯) এর সংক্রমণ রোধকল্পে এবং শারীরিক উপস্থিতি ব্যতিরেকে সাধারণ ছুটিকালীন ও আপীল বিভাগের অবকাশকালীন এবং পরবর্তী নির্দেশ না দেওয়া পর্যন্ত “আদালত কর্তৃক তথ্য-প্রযুক্তি ব্যবহার অধ্যাদেশ, ২০২০”(অধ্যাদেশ নং- ০১, ২০২০) এবং অত্র কোর্ট কর্তৃক জারীকৃত প্রাকটিস ডাইরেকশন অনুসরণ করতঃ তথ্য প্রযুক্তি ব্যবহার করে শুধু ভার্চুয়াল উপস্থিতির মাধ্যমে আপীল বিভাগের বিচারকার্য পরিচালনার জন্য মাননীয় চেম্বার জজ হিসেবে মাননীয় বিচারপতি জনাব মোঃ নূরুজ্জামান মহোদয়-কে বাংলাদেশের মাননীয় প্রধান বিচারপতি মহোদয় সদয় মনোনয়ন প্রদান করেছেন।

০২। মাননীয় বিচারপতি জনাব মোঃ নূরুজ্জামান মহোদয় আগামী ১৪/০৫/২০২০ খ্রি. তারিখ ও ২০/০৫/২০২০ খ্রি. তারিখে সকাল ১১:৩০ ঘটিকা হতে তথ্য প্রযুক্তি ব্যবহার করে শুধু ভার্চুয়াল উপস্থিতির মাধ্যমে চেম্বার কোর্টের শুনানী গ্রহণ করবেন।

০৩। যথাযথ কর্তৃপক্ষের সানুগ্রহ অনুমোদনক্রমে অত্র বিজ্ঞপ্তি জারী করা হলো।

আদেশক্রমে,
স্বাক্ষরিত/-
(মোঃ বদরুল আলম ভূঞা)
রেজিস্ট্রার

বাংলাদেশ সুপ্রীম কোর্ট
হাইকোর্ট বিভাগ, ঢাকা।
(প্রশাসন শাখা)

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বিজ্ঞপ্তি

বিজ্ঞপ্তি নং- ২১২ - এ,

তারিখঃ ১০/০৫/২০২০ খ্রিঃ।

সংশ্লিষ্ট সকলের অবগতির জন্য জানানো যাচ্ছে যে, দেশব্যাপী করোনা ভাইরাস রোগ কোভিড-১৯) এর সংক্রমণ রোধকল্পে এবং শারীরিক উপস্থিতি ব্যতিরেকে সাধারণ ছুটিকালীন ও হাইকোর্ট বিভাগের অবকাশকালীন এবং পরবর্তী নির্দেশ না দেওয়া পর্যন্ত “আদালত কর্তৃক তথ্য-প্রযুক্তি ব্যবহার অধ্যাদেশ, ২০২০” (অধ্যাদেশ নং- ০১, ২০২০) এবং অত্র কোর্ট কর্তৃক জারীকৃত প্রাকটিস ডাইরেকশন অনুসরণ করতঃ তথ্য প্রযুক্তি ব্যবহার করে শুধু ভার্চুয়াল উপস্থিতির মাধ্যমে হাইকোর্ট বিভাগের বিচারকার্য পরিচালনার জন্য বাংলাদেশের মাননীয় প্রধান বিচারপতি মহোদয় নিম্নরূপ বেঞ্চসমূহ গঠন করেছেনঃ

মাননীয় বিচারপতি জনাব ওবায়দুল হাসান মহোদয় অতীব জরুরী সকল প্রকার রীট ও দেওয়ানী মোশন এবং তৎসংক্রান্ত আবেদনপত্র গ্রহণ করবেন।

এবং

মাননীয় বিচারপতি জনাব জাহাঙ্গীর হোসেন অতীব জরুরী সকল প্রকার ফৌজদারী মোশন ও তৎসংক্রান্ত জামিনের আবেদনপত্র গ্রহণ করবেন।

এবং

মাননীয় বিচারপতি জনাব মুহাম্মদ খুরশীদ আলম সরকার আদিম অধিক্ষেত্রাধীন অতীব জরুরী বিষয়; সাকসেশন আইন, ১৯২৫ অনুযায়ী ইচ্ছাপত্র ও ইচ্ছাপত্র ব্যতিরেকে মৃত ব্যক্তির বিষয়বস্তুর অধিক্ষেত্র; বিবাহ বিচ্ছেদ আইন, ১৮৬৯ অনুযায়ী মোকদ্দমা; প্রাইজ কোর্ট বিষয়সহ এ্যাডমিরালটি কোর্ট আইন, ২০০০ অধিক্ষেত্রাধীন মোকদ্দমা; মার্চেন্ট শিপিং অর্ডিন্যান্স, ১৯৮৩ এর অধীনে আবেদনপত্র; ২০০৯ইং সনের ট্রেডমার্ক আইনের অধীন আবেদনপত্র; ১৯১৩ ও ১৯৯৪ ইং সনের কোম্পানী আইন অনুযায়ী আবেদনপত্র; ব্যাংক কোম্পানী আইন, ১৯৯১ইং (১৯৯১ইং সনের ১৪ নং আইন) অনুযায়ী আবেদনপত্র; সালিশি আইন ২০০১ (২০০১ইং সনের ১নং আইন) অনুযায়ী আপীল ও আবেদনপত্র গ্রহণ ও শুনানী করবেন।

আদেশক্রমে

স্বা/-

মোহাম্মদ আজহারুজ্জামান ভূঁইয়া

ডেপুটি রেজিস্ট্রার (প্রশাসন ও বিচার)

ফোনঃ ৯৫৬৬৮২৬ (অফিস)

ই-মেইলঃ aktar.dr@supremecourt.gov.bd

**Supreme Court of Bangladesh
Dhaka**

www.supremecourt.gov.bd

Notification no- 213

A

Date 27 Baishakh 2020
10 May 2020

Subject: Practice Directions for Virtual Court(s) for the High Court Division of the Supreme Court of Bangladesh

In exercise of power as provided by section 5 of Ordinance No. 01 of 2020 the Hon'ble Chief Justice of Bangladesh with the approval of the High Court Division of the Supreme Court of Bangladesh hereby issues the following Practice Directions to be followed by the High Court Division while conducting court proceedings remotely through video conferencing.

1. Any lawyer wishing to file an application/petition is to file such application/petition via email address of the Bench officer of the concerned Court along with an application requesting virtual hearing giving reason for urgency within 1 (one) page; the email address of the concerned Bench Officer shall be published in the Supreme Court Website.
2. The application/petition in soft copy is to be typed on Legal size paper giving double spacing, 2 inch margin and using size 14 Times New Roman font. Alternatively, any application/Petition typed on blue paper may be scanned and uploaded electronically and sent via email to the concerned Bench Officer.
3. Scanned copy of any documentary evidence produced in support of the application/petition must be in PDF format and authenticated and certified by the filing lawyer.
4. Wakalatnama containing the name, mobile phone number, email address and Bar Association membership number of the filing lawyer is to be uploaded by the concerned lawyer by scanning the same and sending it via email in PDF format.
5. Court fees and costs to be assessed by the relevant Section shall be paid by the party concerned within 72 hours of opening of regular court.
6. The filing lawyer will give undertaking as to the truth of the statements made in the application/petition and the genuineness of any document annexed, If, later on, it is found that any false statement was made or false or forged document was produced, then the person responsible shall be dealt with in accordance with law.
7. On receipt of the application, a case number consisting of the concerned court number followed by the serial number, prefixed with the letters 'VC' will be given by the concerned Bench Officer, which shall be communicated to the filing lawyer by SMS and email and used until opening of the regular court when the appropriate Section will allocate a regular case number.
8. On receipt of the application/petition the concerned Bench officer will print out the soft copy and create a hard copy record;
9. Soft copy of the application/petition with supported documents, if any, shall be forwarded to the concerned Judge through email;
10. On receipt thereof the concerned Judge shall, upon considering the urgency of the matter, fix a date and time of hearing and accordingly inform the Bench Officer concerned.
11. The Bench Officer upon receipt of the date of hearing of the matter shall post the matter in the online cause list and at the same time send an email/SMS to the filing lawyer, the opponent's lawyer, if any and the office of the Attorney General informing them of the date and time of hearing, upon supplying them with a soft copy of the application/petition and supporting documents, if any, and also intimating that the hearing will be held by virtual

means using Microsoft Teams Application or any other video conferencing application to be notified, any may advise the Advocates concerned, if necessary, to download the application and be ready to join the virtual hearing 15 minutes before the time fixed for hearing.

12. The concerned Judge and the concerned Advocates shall be properly dressed in court dress without gown and maintain decorum in the virtual hearing.
13. After conclusion of hearing, order of the court shall be pronounced and the written order signed by the Judge shall be scanned, uploaded and communicated by the concerned Bench Officer via email to the Advocate of the concerned party/parties, the office of the Attorney General and the concerned court below, as the case may be.
14. If during the hearing the video connectivity is lost then hearing will continue upon reconnection, if it is not possible to conclude the hearing for any reason then the Judge shall fix another date and time for virtual hearing.
15. In the course of virtual hearing if any difficulty arises, then the concerned Judge may resort to such measures as maybe necessary for the smooth virtual hearing of the case.



(Md. Ali Akbar)

Registrar General

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বাংলাদেশ সুপ্রীম কোর্ট

হাইকোর্ট বিভাগ, ঢাকা।

(প্রশাসন শাখা)

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বিজ্ঞপ্তি নং- ২১১

এ,

২৭ বৈশাখ ১৪২৭ বঙ্গাব্দ
তারিখঃ ১০ মে ২০২০ খ্রিস্টাব্দ

বিষয়ঃ তথ্য-প্রযুক্তি ব্যবহার করে ভার্চুয়াল উপস্থিতির মাধ্যমে জরুরী জামিন সংক্রান্ত বিষয়সমূহ নিষ্পত্তি করার উদ্দেশ্যে ছুটিকালীন আদালতের কার্যক্রম পরিচালনাকরণ প্রসঙ্গে।

উপর্যুক্ত বিষয়ে নির্দেশিত হয়ে জানানো যাচ্ছে যে, দেশব্যাপী করোনা ভাইরাস রোগ (কোভিড-১৯) এর সংক্রমণ মোকাবেলা এবং এর ব্যাপক বিস্তার রোধকল্পে সতর্কতামূলক ব্যবস্থা হিসেবে আগামী ১৬ মে, ২০২০ তারিখ পর্যন্ত সকল আদালতে ছুটি ঘোষণা করা হয়েছে।

২। উদ্ধৃত পরিস্থিতিতে ছুটির সময়ে (সাপ্তাহিক ছুটি ও বাংলাদেশ সরকার কর্তৃক ২০২০ খ্রিস্টাব্দের বর্ষপঞ্জিতে ঘোষিত ছুটি ব্যতিত) বাংলাদেশের প্রত্যেক জেলার জেলা ও দায়রা জজ, মহানগর এলাকার মহানগর দায়রা জজ, নারী ও শিশু নির্যাতন দমন ট্রাইব্যুনালের বিচারক, বিশেষ জজ, শিশু আদালতের বিচারক, সন্ত্রাস দমন ট্রাইব্যুনালের বিচারক, দ্রুত বিচার ট্রাইব্যুনালের বিচারক ও জননিরাপত্তা বিঘ্নকারী অপরাধ দমন ট্রাইব্যুনালের বিচারক-কে -কে এবং চীফ জুডিসিয়াল ম্যাজিস্ট্রেট/চীফ মেট্রোপলিটন ম্যাজিস্ট্রেট নিজে অথবা তাঁর নিয়ন্ত্রনাধীন এক বা একাধিক ম্যাজিস্ট্রেট দ্বারা- “আদালত কর্তৃক তথ্য-প্রযুক্তি ব্যবহার অধ্যাদেশ, ২০২০” (অধ্যাদেশ নং-০১, ২০২০) এবং অত্র কোর্ট কর্তৃক জারীকৃত “বিশেষ প্রাকটিস নির্দেশনা” অনুসরণ করতঃ শুধু জামিন সংক্রান্ত বিষয়সমূহ তথ্য-প্রযুক্তি ব্যবহার করে ভার্চুয়াল উপস্থিতির মাধ্যমে নিষ্পত্তি করার উদ্দেশ্যে আদালতের কার্যক্রম পরিচালনার জন্য নির্দেশ প্রদান করা হলো।

৩। এই আদেশ অবিলম্বে কার্যকর হবে এবং পরবর্তী নির্দেশ না দেওয়া পর্যন্ত বলবৎ থাকবে।

বাংলাদেশের প্রধান বিচারপতির আদেশক্রমে

স্বাঃ/-

(মোঃ আলী আকবর)

রেজিস্ট্রার জেনারেল

ফোনঃ ৯৫৬২৭৮৫

ই-মেইল: rg@supremecourt.gov.bd

বাংলাদেশ সুপ্রীম কোর্ট

ঢাকা।

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বিজ্ঞপ্তি নং- ২১৪

এ,

তারিখঃ

২৭ বৈশাখ ১৪২৭ বঙ্গাব্দ

১০ মে ২০২০ খ্রিস্টাব্দ

বিষয়ঃ অধস্তন আদালত এবং ট্রাইব্যুনালে শুধুমাত্র জামিন সংক্রান্ত বিষয়সমূহ তথ্য-প্রযুক্তি ব্যবহার করে ভার্চুয়াল শুনানীর মাধ্যমে নিষ্পত্তি করণ বিষয়ে অনুসরণীয় “বিশেষ প্রাকটিস নির্দেশনা” প্রসঙ্গে।

আদালত কর্তৃক তথ্য-প্রযুক্তি ব্যবহার অধ্যাদেশ, ২০২০ (অধ্যাদেশ নং-০১, ২০২০) এর ৫ ধারার ক্ষমতা বলে এবং প্রাদুর্ভূত মহামারী কোভিড-১৯ রোধকল্পে সামাজিক দূরত্ব বজায় রাখা নিশ্চিতকরণ ও শারীরিক উপস্থিতি ব্যতিরেকে বিচারকার্য পরিচালনার লক্ষ্যে বাংলাদেশের প্রধান বিচারপতি হাইকোর্ট বিভাগের সম্মতিক্রমে শুধুমাত্র জামিন সংক্রান্ত বিষয়সমূহ তথ্য-প্রযুক্তি ব্যবহার করে ভার্চুয়াল শুনানীর মাধ্যমে নিষ্পত্তিকরণের জন্য নিম্নরূপ “বিশেষ প্রাকটিস নির্দেশনা” জারি করলেনঃ-

১. শুধুমাত্র জামিন সংক্রান্ত বিষয় সমূহ ভার্চুয়াল আদালতে শুনানীর জন্য গ্রহণ করা হবে।
২. প্রত্যেক আদালতের একটি ই-মেইল আইডি ও মোবাইল ফোন নম্বর চিহ্নিত করতে হবে। যার মাধ্যমে ভার্চুয়াল যোগাযোগের লক্ষ্যে প্রয়োজনীয় অ্যাপ ব্যবহারের মাধ্যমে কাজিত যোগাযোগ স্থাপন করা সম্ভব হবে। আদালত ভিত্তিক ই-মেইল আইডি নম্বর স্ব স্ব আইনজীবী সমিতিতে আবশ্যিকভাবে সরবরাহ করতে হবে।
৩. জামিনের আবেদন শুনানীর লক্ষ্যে আবেদন, সংশ্লিষ্ট দালিলিক কাগজাদি এবং ওকালতনামা (বিজ্ঞ আইনজীবীর বারের সদস্য নম্বর, ই-মেইল আইডি এবং মোবাইল ফোন নম্বর সম্বলিত) স্ক্যান করে সফটকপি আদালতের নির্ধারিত ইমেইল আইডিতে প্রেরণ করতে হবে অথবা প্রাপ্যতা সাপেক্ষে এতদ সংযুক্ত ব্যবহার নির্দেশিকায় অধ্যায়-৩ বর্ণিত ‘জামিনের আবেদন’ সংশ্লিষ্ট ধাপসমূহ অনুসরণপূর্বক ই-ফাইলিং এর মাধ্যমে জামিনের আবেদন দাখিল করতে পারবেন।
৪. ভিডিও কনফারেন্সের মাধ্যমে শুনানী আদালত চলাকালীন সময়ে অনুষ্ঠিত হবে।
৫. শুনানী গ্রহণ ও সময় নির্ধারণের জন্য আদালতের দৈনন্দিন কার্যতালিকা ব্যবহার করা যেতে পারে। শুনানীর সময়, তারিখ এবং যে অনলাইন প্ল্যাটফর্ম ব্যবহৃত হবে আদালতের মোবাইল ফোন থেকে স্কুদে বার্তা (SMS) এবং ই-মেইলের মাধ্যমে উভয়পক্ষের বিজ্ঞ কৌশলীকে অবহিত করতে হবে। এছাড়াও শুনানীর নির্ধারিত তারিখ ও সময় অনলাইন কজলিষ্টের পোর্টালে থাকবে।
৬. গৃহিত আবেদনের উপর একটি Video conferencing Case no.(VC Case No.) প্রদান করা হবে এবং পরবর্তী সকল প্রয়োজনে উক্ত নম্বরটি ব্যবহৃত হবে। পক্ষ বা সংশ্লিষ্ট সকলের অবগতির জন্য ভিডিও কনফারেন্সিংয়ের মাধ্যমে শুনানীর জন্য প্রাপ্ত আবেদনের অবস্থা এতদুদ্দেশ্যে বিশেষভাবে তৈরীকৃত আদালতের দাপ্তরিক Web Page এ প্রদর্শিত হবে।

৭. আবেদনটি শুনানীর জন্য গৃহিত হওয়ার পর আবেদনকারী অথবা তদীয় আইনজীবী সম্পূর্ণ আবেদনটি ই-মেইল এর মাধ্যমে (আকারে ১০ এমবি এর বেশী নয়) আদালতে ও প্রতিপক্ষের নিকট শুনানীর নির্ধারিত তারিখের অন্ততঃ ২৪ ঘন্টা পূর্বে প্রেরণ করবে।
৮. শুনানীর জন্য নির্ধারিত তারিখে আইনজীবী অনলাইনে আদালত কর্তৃক নির্ধারিত ভিডিও কনফারেন্সিং প্ল্যাটফর্ম জুম, গুগল মিট বা মাইক্রোসফট টিম ব্যবহার করে নির্ধারিত সময়ে আদালতের কার্যক্রমে অংশগ্রহণ করবেন। নির্ধারিত তারিখে শুনানী গ্রহণে মামলার অপরপক্ষ বা তাঁর আইনজীবীকে আদালতের কার্যক্রমে যুক্ত করতে হবে।
৯. বিজ্ঞ আইনজীবী শুনানী শুরুর ১৫ মিনিট পূর্বে তথ্য-প্রযুক্তির ব্যবহারের মাধ্যমে ভার্সুয়াল শুনানীতে যোগ দিবেন। বিজ্ঞ আইনজীবী যদি শুনানীতে অপর কোন বিজ্ঞ আইনজীবীকে নিয়োজিত করতে বা তাঁর সহায়তা গ্রহণ করতে ইচ্ছুক হন, সেক্ষেত্রে তিনি নিজ দায়িত্বে অপর বিজ্ঞ আইনজীবীকে ঐ লিঙ্কটি ক্ষুদ্রে বার্তা (SMS)/ই-মেইল এর মাধ্যমে প্রেরণ করবেন এবং শুনানীর শুরুতে তিনি এ বিষয়টি আদালতকে অবহিত করবেন।
১০. আদালতের ভিডিও কনফারেন্সিং নিয়ন্ত্রণকক্ষ হতে শুনানী শুরুর ১৫ মিনিট পূর্বে ভিডিও কনফারেন্সিং ব্যবস্থার কার্যকারিতা পরীক্ষা করতে হবে।
১১. আদালতে শুনানী চলাকালে স্ক্রীন শেয়ার অপশন ব্যবহার করে মামলার সংশ্লিষ্ট আইনজীবী আদালতে গুরুত্বপূর্ণ কাগজপত্র প্রদর্শন করতে পারবেন। তাছাড়া মামলা সংশ্লিষ্ট জরুরী কাগজপত্র ই-মেইলে সংযুক্তি আকারে আদালতের ই-মেইলে এবং অপরপক্ষের কৌশলীকে ই-মেইল সিসি তে প্রদান করতে হবে।
১২. শুনানীর ফলাফল তাৎক্ষণিকভাবে অনলাইনে জানানো সম্ভব না হলে, পক্ষগণের বিজ্ঞ কৌশলীর ই-মেইলে ও ক্ষুদ্রে বার্তায় জানাতে হবে। পাশাপাশি জামিন প্রদত্ত হলে, সংশ্লিষ্ট আইনজীবী আদালত নির্ধারিত সময়সীমার মধ্যে বেইলবন্ড সম্পাদন ও রিলিজ অর্ডার ফরম পূরণ করে স্ক্যান করে স্ক্যানকৃত কপি আদালতের ই-মেইল প্রেরণ করবেন অথবা প্রাপ্যতা সাপেক্ষে এতদসংযুক্ত ব্যবহার নির্দেশিকায় বর্ণিত 'বেইল বন্ড দাখিল সংশ্লিষ্ট ধাপসমূহ অনুসরণ করে বেইলবন্ড সম্পাদন ও রিলিজ অর্ডার প্রেরণ করবেন। বিচারক ই-মেইলে প্রাপ্ত বন্ড ও রিলিজ অর্ডার ফরম প্রিন্ট আউট নিয়ে সিল মোহর ও স্বাক্ষর করে বন্ডটি ফাইলে সংরক্ষণ করবেন এবং রিলিজ অর্ডারটি জেল সুপারের অফিসিয়াল ই-মেইল আইডিতে প্রেরণ করবেন। আদালতের উক্ত আদেশ দ্বারা কোন পক্ষ সংক্ষুব্ধ হলে তিনি ফটো-সার্টিফায়েড কপি সংগ্রহ করে উচ্চতর আদালতে যেতে পারেন।
১৩. যেহেতু বর্তমান উদ্ভূত পরিস্থিতির কারণে জনগণের ন্যায়বিচার প্রাপ্তি নিশ্চিত করার লক্ষ্যে ভার্সুয়াল পদ্ধতি চালু করা হচ্ছে, সেহেতু আদালতের উক্ত কার্যক্রমের সাথে সংশ্লিষ্ট প্রত্যেককে যথাযথ দায়িত্বশীল আচরণ করতে হবে। আদালতের ভাবমূর্তির প্রতি লক্ষ্য রেখে ভার্সুয়াল পদ্ধতির কোন অংশ রেকর্ড বা প্রচার করা হলে তা সংশ্লিষ্ট ব্যক্তির দায়িত্বপালনে অবহেলা বলে গণ্য হবে এবং তার বিরুদ্ধে প্রয়োজনীয় আইনানুগ ব্যবস্থা গ্রহণ করা যাবে।
১৪. শুনানীকালে বিচারক ও আইনজীবী প্রচলিত আইন নির্দেশিত 'ড্রেস কোড' অনুসরণ করবেন তবে গাউন পরিধান না করলেও চলবে।

১৫. ভার্চুয়াল শুনানীর সময়কালে নিরবিচ্ছিন্ন বিদ্যুৎ ও ইন্টারনেট সেবা যেন বিঘ্নিত না হয় সেদিকে লক্ষ্য রাখতে হবে।
১৬. শুনানী চলাকালে সংযোগ বিচ্ছিন্ন হলে সংশ্লিষ্ট পক্ষ বা তদীয় কৌশলীকে অবিলম্বে পুনঃসংযুক্ত করতে হবে এবং শুনানী পুনরায় শুরু করতে হবে। শুনানী চলাকালে অন্যান্য সংশ্লিষ্ট সকল ব্যক্তির মোবাইল ফোন নির্বাক (Mute) থাকবে এবং শুনানী বাধাগ্রস্ত বা বিলম্বিত হয় এইরূপ কোন কিছু করা হতে তারা বিরত থাকবে। ভিডিও কনফারেন্সিং এর বহিঃধারণ স্থানে পর্যাপ্ত আলোর ব্যবস্থা ও নিরবিচ্ছিন্ন বিদ্যুৎ সরবরাহ নিশ্চিত করতে হবে এবং কক্ষটি কোলাহলমুক্ত রাখতে হবে।
১৭. কারিগরী সমস্যার কারণে বা কোন পক্ষ বা তদীয় আইনজীবীর অনুপস্থিতির কারণে ধার্য তারিখে ভিডিও কনফারেন্স সম্পন্ন করা সম্ভব না হলে আদালত ভিডিও কনফারেন্সের এর জন্য নতুন তারিখ ও সময় নির্ধারণ করবে।
১৮. শুনানীর কোন পর্যায়ে কিংবা পরবর্তীতে কোন ধরনের প্রতারণা, মিথ্যা বর্ণনা, জাল সাক্ষ্য-প্রমাণ উপস্থাপনা কিংবা The Penal Code, ১৮৬০ বা ডিজিটাল নিরাপত্তা আইন, ২০১৮ বর্ণিত কোনো অপরাধ সনাক্ত হলে আদালত সংশ্লিষ্ট যে-কোন ব্যক্তির বিরুদ্ধে প্রয়োজনীয় কার্যধারা রুজু করতে বা করার নির্দেশ দিতে পারবেন।
১৯. এই নির্দেশনায় প্রদত্ত হয়নি এমন কোন বিষয় উদ্ভূত হলে আদালত প্রচলিত আইন অনুসারে আদালত পরিচালনা বিষয়ে পদ্ধতি নির্ধারণ করতে পারবেন।
২০. বিজ্ঞ আইনজীবীবৃন্দ তথ্য-প্রযুক্তির ব্যবহারের মাধ্যমে ভার্চুয়াল শুনানীর ক্ষেত্রে এতদসংযুক্ত ব্যবহার নির্দেশিকা অনুসরণপূর্বক ধাপে ধাপে সকল পদক্ষেপ গ্রহণ করবেন। এতদসংক্রান্তে বিজ্ঞ আইনজীবী বাংলাদেশের সুপ্রীম কোর্ট এর ওয়েবসাইটে এবং mycourt.judiciary.org.bd এ রক্ষিত এবং প্রচারিত ভিডিও টিউটরিয়ালটি অনুসরণ করতে পারেন।
২১. বাংলাদেশের প্রধান বিচারপতি কর্তৃক পরবর্তী নির্দেশ না দেয়া পর্যন্ত এই নির্দেশনা কার্যকর থাকবে।

স্বাঃ/-

(মোঃ আলী আকবর)

রেজিস্ট্রার জেনারেল

ফোন : ৯৫৬২৭৮৫

ই-মেইল: rg@supremecourt.gov.bd

Law Enacted by the Parliament for Virtual Court in 2020

রেজিস্টার্ড নং ডি এ-১ “জাতির পিতা বঙ্গবন্ধু শেখ মুজিবুর রহমানের
জন্মশতবার্ষিকী উদ্‌যাপন সফল হোক”

বাংলাদেশ



গেজেট



অতিরিক্ত সংখ্যা
কর্তৃপক্ষ কর্তৃক প্রকাশিত

বৃহস্পতিবার, জুলাই ৯, ২০২০

বাংলাদেশ জাতীয় সংসদ

ঢাকা, ২৫ আষাঢ়, ১৪২৭/ ০৯ জুলাই, ২০২০

সংসদ কর্তৃক গৃহীত নিম্নলিখিত আইনটি ২৫ আষাঢ়, ১৪২৭ মোতাবেক ০৯ জুলাই ২০২০ তারিখে রাষ্ট্রপতির সম্মতিলাভ করিয়াছে এবং এতদ্বারা এই আইনটি সর্বসাধারণের অবগতির জন্য প্রকাশ করা যাইতেছে :—

২০২০ সনের ১১ নং আইন

মামলার বিচার (trial), বিচারিক অনুসন্ধান (inquiry), বা দরখাস্ত বা আপিল শুনানি, বা সাক্ষ্য (evidence) গ্রহণ, বা যুক্তিতর্ক (argument) গ্রহণ, বা আদেশ (order) বা রায় (judgment) প্রদানকালে পক্ষগণের ভার্চুয়াল উপস্থিতি নিশ্চিত করিবার উদ্দেশ্যে আদালতকে তথ্য-প্রযুক্তি ব্যবহারের ক্ষমতা প্রদানের নিমিত্ত বিধান প্রণয়নকল্পে প্রণীত আইন

যেহেতু মামলার বিচার (trial), বিচারিক অনুসন্ধান (inquiry), বা দরখাস্ত বা আপিল শুনানি, বা সাক্ষ্য (evidence) গ্রহণ, বা যুক্তিতর্ক (argument) গ্রহণ, বা আদেশ (order) বা রায় (judgment) প্রদানকালে পক্ষগণের ভার্চুয়াল উপস্থিতি নিশ্চিত করিবার উদ্দেশ্যে আদালতকে তথ্য-প্রযুক্তি ব্যবহারের ক্ষমতা প্রদানের নিমিত্ত বিধান প্রণয়ন করা সমীচীন ও প্রয়োজনীয়;

সেহেতু এতদ্বারা নিম্নরূপ আইন করা হইল :—

১। সংক্ষিপ্ত শিরোনাম ও প্রবর্তন।—(১) এই আইন আদালত কর্তৃক তথ্য-প্রযুক্তি ব্যবহার আইন, ২০২০ নামে অভিহিত হইবে।

(২) ইহা অবিলম্বে কার্যকর হইবে।

(৬৮৫৯)

মূল্য : টাকা ৪.০০

৬৮৬০

বাংলাদেশ গেজেট, অতিরিক্ত, জুলাই ৯, ২০২০

২। সংজ্ঞা।—(১) বিষয় বা প্রসঙ্গের পরিপন্থি কোনো কিছু না থাকিলে, এই আইনে—

- (ক) “আইন” অর্থ গণপ্রজাতন্ত্রী বাংলাদেশের সংবিধানের অনুচ্ছেদ ১৫২ তে সংজ্ঞায়িত অর্থে আইন;
- (খ) “আদালত” অর্থ সুপ্রীমকোর্টের আপিল বিভাগ বা হাইকোর্ট বিভাগসহ সকল অধস্তন আদালত বা ট্রাইব্যুনাল;
- (গ) “দেওয়ানি কার্যবিধি” অর্থ Code of Civil Procedure, 1908 (Act No. V of 1908);
- (ঘ) “ফৌজদারি কার্যবিধি” অর্থ Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898 (Act. No. V of 1898);
- (ঙ) “ভার্চুয়াল উপস্থিতি” অর্থ অডিও-ভিডিও বা অনুরূপ অন্য কোনো ইলেক্ট্রনিক পদ্ধতির মাধ্যমে কোনো ব্যক্তির আদালতের বিচার বিভাগীয় কার্যধারায় উপস্থিত থাকা বা অংশগ্রহণ।

(২) এই আইনে ব্যবহৃত যে সকল শব্দ বা অভিব্যক্তির সংজ্ঞা এই আইনে প্রদান করা হয় নাই, সেই সকল শব্দ বা অভিব্যক্তি ফৌজদারি কার্যবিধি বা দেওয়ানি কার্যবিধিতে যে অর্থে ব্যবহৃত হইয়াছে সেই অর্থে প্রযোজ্য হইবে।

৩। আদালত কর্তৃক তথ্য-প্রযুক্তি ব্যবহারের মাধ্যমে বিচারিক কার্যক্রম পরিচালনার ক্ষমতা।—(১) ফৌজদারি কার্যবিধি বা দেওয়ানি কার্যবিধি বা আপাতত বলবৎ অন্য কোনো আইনে ভিন্নতর যাহা কিছুই থাকুক না কেন, যে কোনো আদালত, এই আইনের ধারা ৫ এর অধীন জারীকৃত প্রাকটিস নির্দেশনা (বিশেষ বা সাধারণ) সাপেক্ষে, অডিও-ভিডিও বা অন্য কোনো ইলেক্ট্রনিক পদ্ধতিতে বিচারপ্রার্থী পক্ষগণ বা তাহাদের আইনজীবী বা সংশ্লিষ্ট অন্য ব্যক্তি বা সাক্ষীগণের ভার্চুয়াল উপস্থিতি নিশ্চিতক্রমে যে কোনো মামলার বিচার (trial), বিচারিক অনুসন্ধান (inquiry), বা দরখাস্ত বা আপিল শুনানি, বা সাক্ষ্য (evidence) গ্রহণ, বা যুক্তিতর্ক (argument) গ্রহণ, বা আদেশ (order) বা রায় (judgment) প্রদান করিতে পারিবে।

(২) উপ-ধারা (১) এর অধীন অডিও-ভিডিও বা অন্য কোনো ইলেক্ট্রনিক পদ্ধতিতে বিচারপ্রার্থী পক্ষগণ বা তাহাদের আইনজীবী বা সংশ্লিষ্ট অন্য ব্যক্তি বা সাক্ষীগণের ভার্চুয়াল উপস্থিতি নিশ্চিত করা ব্যতীত অন্যান্য বিষয়ের ক্ষেত্রে ফৌজদারি কার্যবিধি বা ক্ষেত্রমত, দেওয়ানি কার্যবিধি অনুসরণ করিতে হইবে।

বাংলাদেশ গেজেট, অতিরিক্ত, জুলাই ৯, ২০২০

৬৮৬১

৪। ভার্যুয়াল উপস্থিতি স্বশরীরে আদালতে উপস্থিতি গণ্য।—ধারা ৩ অনুযায়ী কোনো ব্যক্তির ভার্যুয়াল উপস্থিতি নিশ্চিত করা হইলে ফৌজদারি কার্যবিধি বা দেওয়ানি কার্যবিধি বা অন্য কোনো আইনের অধীন আদালতে তাহার স্বশরীরে উপস্থিতির বাধ্যবাধকতার শর্ত পূরণ হইয়াছে বলিয়া গণ্য হইবে।

৫। প্রাকটিস নির্দেশনা জারির ক্ষমতা।—ধারা ৩ ও ৪ এর উদ্দেশ্য পূরণকল্পে, সুপ্রীমকোর্টের আপিল বিভাগ বা, ক্ষেত্রমত, হাইকোর্ট বিভাগ, প্রয়োজন অনুসারে, সময় সময়, প্রাকটিস নির্দেশনা (বিশেষ বা সাধারণ) জারি করিতে পারিবে।

৬। রহিতকরণ ও হেফাজত।—(১) আদালত কর্তৃক তথ্য-প্রযুক্তি ব্যবহার অধ্যাদেশ, ২০২০ (২০২০ সনের ১নং অধ্যাদেশ) এতদ্বারা রহিত করা হইল।

(২) উপ-ধারা (১) এর অধীন রহিতকরণ সত্ত্বেও, রহিত অধ্যাদেশের অধীন কৃত কাজকর্ম বা গৃহীত ব্যবস্থা এই আইনের অধীন কৃত বা গৃহীত হইয়াছে বলিয়া গণ্য হইবে।

ড. জাফর আহমেদ খান
সিনিয়র সচিব।

Selected other Circulars issued by the Supreme Court of Bangladesh in 2020

একই তারিখ ও স্মারকে স্থলাভিষিক্ত

বাংলাদেশ সুপ্রীম কোর্ট

আপীল বিভাগ, ঢাকা।

www.supremecourt.gov.bd

নং- ৬৬৩/২০২০ এসসি (এডি)

তারিখঃ ১২/০৭/২০২০ খ্রি.

বিজ্ঞপ্তি

সংশ্লিষ্ট সকলের অবগতির জন্য জানানো যাচ্ছে যে, বাংলাদেশের মাননীয় প্রধান বিচারপতি মহোদয় দেশব্যাপী করোনা ভাইরাস (কোভিড-১৯) এর সংক্রমণ রোধকল্পে এবং শারীরিক উপস্থিতি ব্যতিরেকে আদালত কর্তৃক তথ্য-প্রযুক্তি ব্যবহার আইন, ২০২০ (২০২০ সনের ১১ নং আইন) এবং অত্র কোর্ট কর্তৃক প্রণীত প্রাকটিস ডাইরেকশন অনুসরণকরতঃ তথ্য-প্রযুক্তি ব্যবহার করে শুধু ভার্সুয়াল উপস্থিতির মাধ্যমে বাংলাদেশ সুপ্রীম কোর্টের, আপীল বিভাগের ভার্সুয়াল কোর্টের মাধ্যমে বিচারকার্য পরিচালিত হবে মর্মে সদয় অনুমোদন প্রদান করেছেন।

০২। বাংলাদেশ সুপ্রীম কোর্ট, আপীল বিভাগের ভার্সুয়াল কোর্টে আগামী ১৩/০৭/২০২০ খ্রি. তারিখ হতে পরবর্তী নির্দেশ না দেওয়া পর্যন্ত প্রত্যেক সপ্তাহের সোমবার ও বৃহস্পতিবার সকাল ১০.০০ ঘটিকা হতে বেলা ১:১৫ ঘটিকা পর্যন্ত শুনানী গ্রহণ করা হবে।

০৩। বাংলাদেশ সুপ্রীম কোর্ট, আপীল বিভাগের ভার্সুয়াল কোর্টে জরুরী বিষয়ে শুনানী সংক্রান্ত মামলার দৈনন্দিন কার্যতালিকা (কাজলিস্ট) যথারীতি সুপ্রীম কোর্টের (www.supremecourt.gov.bd) ওয়েবসাইটে প্রকাশ করা হবে এবং ভার্সুয়াল (মিটিং) শুনানী সংক্রান্ত যোগাযোগ ad.court.01@gmail.com ই-মেইল থেকে জানা যাবে।

০৪। যথাযথ কর্তৃপক্ষের অনুমোদনক্রমে অত্র বিজ্ঞপ্তি জারী করা হলো।

আদেশক্রমে,

স্বাক্ষরিত/-

(মোঃ বদরুল আলম ভূঞা)

রেজিস্ট্রার।

বাংলাদেশ সুপ্রীম কোর্ট

হাইকোর্ট বিভাগ, ঢাকা।

(বিচার শাখা)

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সার্কুলার নং-০২

জে,

তারিখঃ ২৪ আষাঢ় ১৪২৭ বঙ্গাব্দ
০৮ জুলাই ২০২০ খ্রিস্টাব্দ

বিষয়ঃ ফৌজদারী রুলস্ এন্ড অর্ডার ২০০৯, (ভলিয়ম-১) এর রুল-২০৯ প্রতিপালন প্রসঙ্গে।

সূত্রঃ ফৌজদারী আপীল নং ২৪৮/২০১১ সংগে ৩২৮/২০১১ সংগে ৩৯৪/২০১১ সংগে ৫৩৩/২০১১ সংগে ৭১২৭/২০১১ সংগে ১৪৯/২০১১ এবং সংগে ফৌজদারী মিস ৫০১/২০১৯ নং মামলায় মাননীয় কোর্টের ০১/০৮/২০১৯ তারিখের রায়।

সূত্রোল্লিখিত মামলার রায়ের প্রেক্ষিতে সংশ্লিষ্ট সকলের অবগতির জন্য জানানো যাচ্ছে যে, বিচারিক আদালতসমূহে ফৌজদারী রুলস্ এন্ড অর্ডার-২০১৯, (ভলিয়ম-১) এর রুল ২০৯ যথাযথভাবে প্রতিপালন করা হচ্ছে না মর্মে সূত্রে বর্ণিত রায়ে উল্লেখ করা হয়েছে।

এমতাবস্থায় ফৌজদারী রুলস্ এন্ড অর্ডার-২০০৯, (ভলিয়ম-১) এর রুল ২০৯ যথাযথভাবে প্রতিপালনের জন্য সংশ্লিষ্ট সকলকে নির্দেশ প্রদান করা হলো।

উল্লেখ্য, বর্ণিত মামলার রায়ের কপি এই কোর্টের ওয়েবসাইটে রয়েছে।

স্বাক্ষরিত

০৮/০৭/২০২০

(মোঃ আলী আকবর)

রেজিস্ট্রার জেনারেল

৯৫৬১৯৫২ (অফিস)

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বাংলাদেশ সুপ্রীম কোর্ট
হাইকোর্ট বিভাগ, ঢাকা।
(বিচার শাখা)

www.supremecourt.gov.bd

বিজ্ঞপ্তি নং-০৮ জে,

তারিখঃ

২৭ আষাঢ় ১৪২৭ বঙ্গাব্দ

১১ জুলাই ২০২০ খ্রিস্টাব্দ

বিষয়ঃ নারী ও শিশু নির্যাতন দমন ট্রাইব্যুনাল/চীফ জুডিসিয়াল ম্যাজিস্ট্রেট আদালত/চীফ মেট্রোপলিটন ম্যাজিস্ট্রেট আদালতে নালিশি দরখাস্ত গ্রহণ ও শুনানী বিষয়ে বিশেষ প্রাকটিস নির্দেশনা সংক্রান্ত।

উপর্যুক্ত বিষয়ে নির্দেশিত হয়ে জানানো যাচ্ছে যে, বাংলাদেশের মাননীয় প্রধান বিচারপতি বাংলাদেশ সুপ্রীম কোর্টের জ্যেষ্ঠ বিচারপতিগণের সাথে আলোচনাক্রমে এই মর্মে সিদ্ধান্ত গ্রহণ করেন যে, স্বাস্থ্য অধিদপ্তর কর্তৃক জারিকৃত স্বাস্থ্যবিধি এবং শারীরিক ও সামাজিক দূরত্ব কঠোরভাবে অনুসরণ করে নারী ও শিশু নির্যাতন দমন ট্রাইব্যুনাল/চীফ জুডিসিয়াল ম্যাজিস্ট্রেট আদালত/চীফ মেট্রোপলিটন ম্যাজিস্ট্রেট আদালতে নালিশি দরখাস্ত দাখিল করা যাবে। এতদ্বিষয়ে বিজ্ঞ বিচারক, নারী ও শিশু নির্যাতন দমন ট্রাইব্যুনাল/চীফ জুডিসিয়াল ম্যাজিস্ট্রেট/চীফ মেট্রোপলিটন ম্যাজিস্ট্রেট এজলাস কক্ষে স্বাস্থ্যবিধি প্রতিপালনসহ সামাজিক দূরত্ব বজায় নিশ্চিতকরণে প্রয়োজনীয় পদ্ধতি নির্ধারণ করবেন এবং সংশ্লিষ্ট আদালত নালিশি দরখাস্ত দাখিল পরবর্তী আইনানুগ কার্যক্রম সম্পন্ন করবেন।

১। নারী ও শিশু নির্যাতন দমন ট্রাইব্যুনাল/চীফ জুডিসিয়াল ম্যাজিস্ট্রেট আদালত/চীফ মেট্রোপলিটন ম্যাজিস্ট্রেট আদালতে নালিশি দরখাস্ত দাখিল এবং অভিযোগকারীপক্ষকে পরীক্ষান্তে জবানবন্দি গ্রহণের পদ্ধতি ও সময়সূচী এমনভাবে নির্ধারণ ও সমন্বয় করবেন যাতে আদালত প্রাপ্তনে ও ভবনে ঝুঁকিপূর্ণ জনসমাগম না ঘটে। আদালত প্রাপ্তনে ও এজলাস কক্ষে প্রত্যেককে কমপক্ষে ৬ (ছয়) ফুট শারীরিক দূরত্ব নিশ্চিত করতে হবে এবং সকল প্রকার জনমাগম পরিহার করতে হবে।

২। বিজ্ঞ বিচারক, নারী ও শিশু নির্যাতন দমন ট্রাইব্যুনাল/চীফ জুডিসিয়াল ম্যাজিস্ট্রেট/চীফ মেট্রোপলিটন ম্যাজিস্ট্রেট আদালত প্রাপ্তনে এবং ভবনে জনসমাগম এড়াতে প্রতিদিন নির্দিষ্ট সংখ্যক নালিশি দরখাস্ত শুনানীর জন্য গ্রহণ করবেন। এতদ্বিষয়ে বিজ্ঞ চীফ জুডিসিয়াল ম্যাজিস্ট্রেট/চীফ মেট্রোপলিটন ম্যাজিস্ট্রেট তাঁর অধীনস্থ ম্যাজিস্ট্রেটগণের আঞ্চলিক এখতিয়ার নির্ধারণ করতঃ নালিশি দরখাস্ত গ্রহণ ও শুনানির ব্যবস্থা করবেন।

৩। নালিশি দরখাস্ত শুনানীকালে শুধুমাত্র উক্ত দরখাস্ত সংশ্লিষ্ট বিজ্ঞ আইনজীবী ও অভিযোগকারীপক্ষ এজলাস কক্ষে উপস্থিত থাকবেন। অভিযোগকারীকে আইনানুযায়ী পরীক্ষা করতঃ জবানবন্দি গ্রহণ শেষে অভিযোগকারীর স্বাক্ষর গ্রহণ ও আদেশ দানের পরে উক্ত বিজ্ঞ আইনজীবী ও অভিযোগকারীপক্ষ এজলাস কক্ষ ত্যাগ করলে দুই মিনিট বিরতির পর পরবর্তী দরখাস্তের অভিযোগকারীপক্ষ ও বিজ্ঞ আইনজীবী এজলাস কক্ষে প্রবেশ করবেন। এজলাস কক্ষে একত্রে ৬ (ছয়) জনের অধিক লোকের সমাগম করা যাবে না।

৪। এজলাস কক্ষে প্রত্যেককে আবশ্যিকভাবে মুখাবরণ (Face Mask) পরিহিত অবস্থায় থাকতে হবে। আদালতে প্রবেশের সময় পত্যেক ব্যক্তির শারীরিক তাপমাত্রা পরীক্ষা করার ব্যবস্থা গ্রহণ করা আবশ্যিক। এজলাস কক্ষে স্বাস্থ্যবিধি প্রতিপালনসহ শারীরিক দূরত্ব কঠোরভাবে বজায় নিশ্চিত করণার্থে তাৎক্ষণিক উদ্ভূত যে কোন পরিস্থিতি বিবেচনায় বিজ্ঞ বিচারক/ম্যাজিস্ট্রেট প্রয়োজনবোধে নালিশি দরখাস্ত গ্রহণ ও শুনানী করা থেকে বিরত থাকাসহ প্রয়োজনীয় আনুসঙ্গিক ব্যবস্থা গ্রহণ করতে পারবেন।

৫। এই নির্দেশনা অবিলম্বে কার্যকর হবে এবং পরবর্তী নির্দেশ প্রদান না করা পর্যন্ত বলবৎ থাকবে।

বাংলাদেশের প্রধান বিচারপতির আদেশক্রমে

স্বাঃ/-

(মোঃ আলী আকবর)

রেজিস্ট্রার জেনারেল।

ফোনঃ ৯৫৬২৭৮৫

ই-মেইলঃ rg@supremecourt.gov.bd

বাংলাদেশ সুপ্রীম কোর্ট

হাইকোর্ট বিভাগ, ঢাকা।

(প্রশাসন শাখা)

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বিজ্ঞপ্তি

বিজ্ঞপ্তি নং- ২৮৭ এ,

তারিখ : ০৮ শ্রাবণ ১৪২৭ বঙ্গাব্দ
২৩ জুলাই ২০২০ খ্রিস্টাব্দ

বিষয়: বাংলাদেশ সুপ্রীম কোর্ট প্রাপ্তগণে মাস্ক ব্যবহার সংক্রান্ত নির্দেশনা প্রসঙ্গে।

উপর্যুক্ত বিষয়ে নির্দেশিত হয়ে জানানো যাচ্ছে যে, প্রাদুর্ভূত মহামারি কোভিড-১৯ বিস্তার রোধকল্পে বাংলাদেশ সুপ্রীম কোর্টে কর্মরত সকল কর্মকর্তা-কর্মচারী ও সুপ্রীম কোর্ট প্রাপ্তগণে আগত বিজ্ঞ আইনজীবী, আইনজীবী সহকারী, আগত সেবা গ্রহীতাগণসহ সংশ্লিষ্ট সকলে বাধ্যতামূলকভাবে মাস্ক ব্যবহার করবেন।

০২। বাংলাদেশ সুপ্রীম কোর্ট প্রাপ্তগণে কোভিড-১৯ নমুনা সংগ্রহের নিমিত্ত স্থাপিত বুথ-এ আগত সেবা গ্রহীতাগণ আবশ্যিকভাবে মাস্ক ব্যবহার করবেন।

০৩। বাংলাদেশ সুপ্রীম কোর্ট প্রাপ্তগণের কেন্টিন-১ ও ২ এবং দোকান/বেকারীতে কর্মরত ব্যক্তিগণ আবশ্যিকভাবে মাস্ক পরিধান করবেন।

০৪। এই নির্দেশনা অবিলম্বে কার্যকর হবে।

বাংলাদেশের প্রধান বিচারপতির আদেশক্রমে

স্বাঃ/-

(মোঃ আলী আকবর)

রেজিস্টার জেনারেল

ফোন: ৯৫৬২৭৮৫

ই-মেইল rg@supremecourt.gov.bd

বাংলাদেশ সুপ্রীম কোর্ট

হাইকোর্ট বিভাগ, ঢাকা।

(বিচার শাখা)

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বিজ্ঞপ্তি নং- ১৩ জে,

বিজ্ঞপ্তি

১৫ শ্রাবণ ১৪২৭ বঙ্গাব্দ

তারিখঃ ৩০ জুলাই ২০২০ খ্রিস্টাব্দ

বিষয়ঃ করোনা ভাইরাস (কোভিড-১৯) এর সংক্রমণ রোধকল্পে আদালত প্রাঙ্গণ এবং এজলাস কক্ষে সুরক্ষামূলক ব্যবস্থা গ্রহণ সংক্রান্ত নির্দেশনা।

উপর্যুক্ত বিষয়ে নির্দেশিত হয়ে জানানো যাচ্ছে যে, প্রাদুর্ভূত মহামারী করোনা ভাইরাস (কোভিড-১৯) এর সংক্রমণ রোধকল্পে এবং বিচারক, আইনজীবী, আদালতের কর্মকর্তা-কর্মচারী ও বিচারপ্রার্থীসহ সংশ্লিষ্ট সকলের স্বাস্থ্য সুরক্ষা নিশ্চিত করার লক্ষ্যে আদালত প্রাঙ্গণ ও এজলাস কক্ষে প্রয়োজনীয় প্রতিরোধমূলক ব্যবস্থা গ্রহণ করা একান্ত আবশ্যিক। কোভিড-১৯ এর বিস্তার রোধকল্পে বিশ্ব স্বাস্থ্য সংস্থা ও স্বাস্থ্য অধিদপ্তরের সুরক্ষামূলক নির্দেশনাসমূহ সকলের অবশ্যপালনীয়। আদালত প্রাঙ্গণে সকলের সুরক্ষার নিমিত্ত উক্ত নির্দেশনার পাশাপাশি নিম্নলিখিত নির্দেশনাসমূহ সকলকে অবশ্যই যথাযথভাবে প্রতিপালন করতে হবেঃ

১। কোভিড-১৯ এর সংক্রমণ রোধকল্পে আদালত প্রাঙ্গণ এবং এজলাস কক্ষে প্রত্যেকে আবশ্যিকভাবে শারীরিক ও সামাজিক দূরত্ব বজায় রাখাসহ স্বাস্থ্যবিধি প্রতিপালন করবেন। এজলাস, সাক্ষীর ডক (Witness box) এবং কাঠগড়ার প্রয়োজনীয় অংশে গ্লাস দিয়ে পৃথক পৃথক প্রতিরোধক প্রকোষ্ঠ প্রস্তুতের ব্যবস্থা গ্রহণ করতে হবে। উদ্ভূত পরিস্থিতিতে সাময়িকভাবে বিচারকবৃন্দ ও আইনজীবীবৃন্দ ক্ষেত্রমত সাদা শার্ট বা সাদা শাড়ি/ সালোয়ার কামিজ ও সাদা নেক ব্যান্ড/কালো টাই পরিধান করবেন।

২। জেলা জজ/মহানগর দায়রা জজ/চীফ মেট্রোপলিটন ম্যাজিস্ট্রেট/চীফ জুডিসিয়াল ম্যাজিস্ট্রেট আদালত ভবনের প্রবেশপথে এবং প্রকাশ্য স্থানে হাত ধোয়ার ব্যবস্থা হিসেবে প্রয়োজনীয় সংখ্যক বেসিন স্থাপনসহ সাবান-পানির ব্যবস্থা করবেন। আদালতে উপস্থিত প্রত্যেকে যথাসম্ভব নিজ নিজ নাক, মুখ এবং চোখ স্পর্শ করা থেকে বিরত থাকবেন।

৩। আদালত প্রাঙ্গণে ও এজলাস কক্ষে প্রত্যেককে আবশ্যিকভাবে সার্বক্ষণিক মুখাবরণ (Face Mask) এবং হাতমোজা (Gloves) পরিহিত অবস্থায় থাকতে হবে।

৪। অত্যন্ত জরুরি কারণ ছাড়া সকলকে আদালত প্রাঙ্গণে আসা থেকে বিরত থাকতে হবে। আদালত প্রাঙ্গণ ও আদালত ভবনে প্রবেশ করার সময় প্রত্যেকের শরীরের তাপমাত্রা পরীক্ষার ব্যবস্থা গ্রহণ করতে হবে। আদালতে প্রবেশের মুহূর্তে কেউ শরীরে জ্বর জ্বর বোধ করলে বা কারো শরীরের তাপমাত্রা ১০০ ডিগ্রি ফারেনহাইট বা তার চেয়ে বেশি, বা কোভিড-১৯ এর লক্ষণ সমূহ যেমন কাশি, শ্বাসকষ্ট, সর্দি, ঠাণ্ডাজনিত ঘন ঘন কাঁপুনি, পেশী ব্যথা, মাথা ব্যথা, গলা ব্যথা, স্বাদ বা গন্ধের অনুভূতি নষ্ট হওয়া, ডায়রিয়া ইত্যাদিতে আক্রান্ত বা কোভিড-১৯ আক্রান্ত কারো সংস্পর্শে এসেছেন এমন কাউকে অবশ্যই আদালতভবনে প্রবেশ করতে দেওয়া যাবে না। এজলাস কক্ষে প্রবেশের সময় আদালতের কর্মচারী দ্বারা প্রত্যেক ব্যক্তির শারীরিক তাপমাত্রা থার্মাল স্ক্যানার দ্বারা পরীক্ষার ব্যবস্থা করতে হবে।

৫। আদালতের সংশ্লিষ্ট বিচারক শুনানি কার্যক্রমের সময়সূচি এবং পদ্ধতি এমনভাবে নির্ধারণ করবেন যাতে আদালত ভবনে ও এজলাস কক্ষে কোনোরূপ ঝুঁকিপূর্ণ জনসমাগম না ঘটে। একটি মোকদ্দমা/মামলায় সংশ্লিষ্ট ব্যক্তি/ব্যক্তিগণ এজলাস কক্ষ ত্যাগ করার পর বিচারক পরবর্তী মোকদ্দমা/মামলা শুনানির জন্য গ্রহণ করবেন।

৬। একটি মোকদ্দমা/মামলার শুনানিতে প্রত্যেক পক্ষে সর্বোচ্চ ২ (দুই) জন আইনজীবী অংশগ্রহণ করতে পারবেন। এজলাসকক্ষে ৬(ছয়) জনের অধিক লোকের সমাগম সম্পূর্ণ নিষিদ্ধ। প্রত্যেকে পরস্পরের মধ্যে কমপক্ষে ৬ (ছয়) ফুট শারীরিক দূরত্ব বজায় রাখবেন। কোনো মোকদ্দমার/মামলার শুনানিতে পক্ষগণের উপস্থিতি আইনগতভাবে আবশ্যিক না হলে এজলাসকক্ষে শুধুমাত্র সংশ্লিষ্ট মোকদ্দমা/মামলায় নিযুক্ত আইনজীবী উপস্থিত থাকবেন। আদালতের বিভিন্ন শাখা এবং অফিসকক্ষে কমপক্ষে ৬ (ছয়) ফুট দূরত্ব বজায় রেখে কর্মকর্তা-কর্মচারীদের বসার আসন বিন্যাস করতে হবে।

৭। জামিন শুনানি এবং আমলী আদালতে ধার্য তারিখের হাজিরার জন্য কারাগারে থাকা অভিযুক্ত ব্যক্তিকে কারাগার হতে প্রিজন্ড্যান বা অন্য কোনভাবে আদালত প্রাপ্তি বা এজলাস কক্ষে হাজির করার আবশ্যিকতা নেই।

৮। কোভিড-১৯ হতে সুরক্ষার লক্ষ্যে স্বাস্থ্যবিধি প্রতিপালনসহ শারীরিক এবং সামাজিক দূরত্ব কঠোরভাবে বজায় নিশ্চিত করণার্থে তাৎক্ষণিক উদ্ভূত যে কোন পরিস্থিতি বিবেচনায় বিচারক প্রয়োজনবোধে আনুষঙ্গিক যে কোন সুরক্ষামূলক ব্যবস্থা গ্রহণ করবেন।

৯। সংশ্লিষ্ট পুলিশ সুপার/উপ পুলিশ কমিশনার কোর্ট পুলিশ পদায়ন/বদলি করার ক্ষেত্রে জেলা জজ/মহানগর দায়রা জজ/চীফ মেট্রোপলিটন ম্যাজিস্ট্রেট/চীফ জুডিসিয়াল ম্যাজিস্ট্রেট এর সাথে আলোচনাক্রমে সিদ্ধান্ত গ্রহণ করবেন এবং স্বাস্থ্যবিধিসহ অন্যান্য সুরক্ষা কার্যক্রম বাস্তবায়নে সহযোগিতা করবেন।

১০। আদালত প্রাপ্তি জনসাধারণের ব্যবহার্য স্থানসমূহ, সরঞ্জামাদি, এজলাস কক্ষ এবং আসবাবপত্র যথাযথভাবে জীবাণুনাশক দিয়ে স্প্রে করতঃ সবসময় পরিষ্কার-পরিচ্ছন্ন রাখতে হবে। এক্ষেত্রে, প্রয়োজনে এ্যালকোহল এন্ড ক্লোরহেক্সিডিন (*Alcohol and Chlorhexidine*) ডিসপোজেবল এন্টিসেপ্টিক ওয়াইপ ব্যবহার করতে হবে। আদালতের নথিপত্র যথাযথভাবে জীবাণুমুক্ত করতে হবে। আদালতে জনসমাগমের সাধারণ স্থানসমূহ যেমনঃ এজলাস কক্ষ, করিডোর, বারান্দা, হলওয়ে, সিঁড়ি, লিফট, বিশ্রামাগার বা জনসাধারণ সমবেত হতে পারে এমন অন্যান্য জায়গায় সামাজিক দূরত্ব যথাযথভাবে নিশ্চিত করতে হবে।

১১। আদালত প্রাপ্তি এবং এজলাস কক্ষে করোনা ভাইরাস (কোভিড-১৯) এর সংক্রমণ রোধকল্পে এবং সুরক্ষামূলক ব্যবস্থা গ্রহণের বিষয়ে বিচারকবৃন্দ আইনজীবী সমিতির সভাপতি ও সাধারণ সম্পাদকের সাথে আলোচনাক্রমে প্রয়োজনীয় নির্দেশনা প্রদান করবেন। আইনজীবীসহ সংশ্লিষ্ট সকলকে তাঁদের কাজ শেষ হওয়ার সাথে সাথে আদালত প্রাপ্তি ত্যাগ করতে অনুপ্রাণিত করতে হবে।

১২। আদালতে আগত এবং অবস্থানরত প্রত্যেককে এই সুরক্ষামূলক নির্দেশনা আবশ্যিকভাবে প্রতিপালনে সহযোগিতা করার জন্য সংশ্লিষ্ট বিচারক আদালতের এক বা একাধিক কর্মচারীকে সাহায্যকারী হিসেবে দায়িত্বে নিয়োজিত করবেন এবং মনিটরিং এর ব্যবস্থা গ্রহণ করবেন। আদালত প্রাপ্তি সকল প্রকার দোকানপাট বন্ধ রাখতে হবে এবং কোনো ভ্রাম্যমাণ দোকানও বসতে দেয়া যাবে না।

১৩। আদালত প্রাক্গণে সহজেই চোখে পড়ে এমনস্থানে সুরক্ষামূলক নির্দেশনাসমূহ এবং স্বাস্থ্যবিধি প্রচারের ব্যবস্থা করতে হবে।

১৪। নিজেকে কোভিড-১৯ থেকে রক্ষা করতে হবে এবং অন্যকে সুরক্ষিত থাকতে সহায়তা করতে হবে -এই লক্ষ্যে সবাইকে কাজ করতে হবে।

বাংলাদেশের প্রধান বিচারপতির আদেশক্রমে

স্বাঃ/-

৩০/০৭/২০২০

(মোঃ আলী আকবর)

রেজিস্ট্রার জেনারেল

ফোনঃ ৯৫৬২৭৮৫

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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*	08.11.1975 — 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
20.	Mr. Justice Md. Muzammel Hossain	18.05.2011 — 16.01.2015
21.	Mr. Justice Surendra Kumar Sinha	17.01.2015—11.11.2017

* Deceased.

Former Chief Justices 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 Mahabub 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●
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 Moksudur 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 Ahmed *	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

* Deceased. ** Date of resignation. □ Date of termination. □□ Date of Death while in office. ● Performed as Additional Judge.

SL.No	Name	Date of elevation to the HCD	Date of elevation to the AD	Date of retirement
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
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 Surendra Kumar Sinha	24.10.1999	16.07.2009	10.11.2017 **
103.	Mr. Justice Md. Abdur Rashid	24.10.1999		26.01.2009
104.	Mr. Justice Khademul Islam Chowdhury	24.10.1999		17.04.2009
105.	Mr. Justice Sikder Maqbul Huq	24.10.1999		18.01.2010
106.	Mr. Justice Md. Abdus Salam *	24.10.1999		11.01.2010
107.	Mr. Justice Md. Arayes Uddin	24.10.1999		31.01.2010
108.	Mr. Justice Muhammed Mamataz Uddin Ahmed	24.10.1999	16.05.2011	31.12.2011
109.	Mr. Justice Md. Muzammel Hossain	27.04.1998	16.07.2009	16.01.2015
110.	Mr. Justice Md. Abdul Wahhab Miah	24.10.1999	23.02.2011	02.02.2018
111.	Mr. Justice N. K. Chakravarty *	28.05.2000		27.05.2002 •
112.	Mr. Justice A. K. M. Shafiuddin	28.05.2000		27.05.2002 •

* Deceased. ** Date of resignation. □ Date of termination. □□ Date of Death while in office. ● Performed as Additional Judge.

SL.No	Name	Date of elevation to the HCD	Date of elevation to the AD	Date of retirement
113.	Mr. Justice A. F. M. Mesbahuddin	28.05.2000		27.05.2002 •
114.	Madam Justice Nazmun Ara Sultana	28.05.2000	23.02.2011	07.07.2017
115.	Mr. Justice Munsurul Haque Chowdhury	28.05.2000		27.05.2002 •
116.	Mr. Justice Md. Abdul Hye (M.A. Hye)	22.02.2001		13.12.2011
117.	Mr. Justice Faruque Ahmed *	22.02.2001		30.12.2011
118.	Mr. Justice Mohammad Marzi -ul-Huq*	22.02.2001		23.09.2012
119.	Mr. Justice Md. Shamsul Huda	22.02.2001	16.05.2011	02.11.2012
120.	Mr. Justice Altaf Hossain Khan*	22.02.2001		10.07.2002 □□
121.	Mr. Justice Md. Abdur Razzaque *	22.02.2001		01.09.2014
122.	Mr. Justice Sheikh Rezowan Ali	03.07.2001		31.01.2013
123.	Mr. Justice Khondker Musa Khaled	03.07.2001		02.03.2013
124.	Mr. Justice Mohammad Anwarul Haque	03.07.2001	31.03.2013	09.04.2014
125.	Mr. Justice AHM Shamsuddin Choudhury	03.07.2001	31.03.2013	02.10.2015
126.	Mr. Justice Nozrul Islam Chowdhury	03.07.2001		13.12.2015
127.	Mr. Justice Md. Nizamul Huq	03.07.2001	08.02.2016	15.03.2017
128.	Mr. Justice Syed Muhammad Dastagir Husain	03.07.2001		17.09.2018
129.	Mr. Justice Bazlur Rahman*	03.07.2001	08.02.2016	01.01.2017 □□
130.	Mr. Justice Mir Hashmat Ali	29.07.2002		01.10.2012
131.	Mr. Justice Mashuque Hosain Ahmed *	29.07.2002		30.11.2012
132.	Mr. Justice A.K.M. Fazlur Rahman	29.07.2002		14.01.2013
133.	Mr. Justice Siddiqur Rahman Miah	29.07.2002	31.03.2013	02.06.2013
134.	Mr. Justice Abdul Awal	29.07.2002		19.08.2013
135.	Mr. Justice Sharif Uddin Chakladar	29.07.2002		19.01.2016
136.	Mr. Justice Md. Mizanur Rahman Bhuiyan *	29.07.2002		07.09.2017
137.	Mr. Justice Syed A.B. Mahmudul Huq	29.07.2002		31.12.2017
138.	Mr. Justice Abdus Salam Mamun	29.07.2002		13.02.2005 •
139.	Mr. Justice Afzal Hossain Ahmed	27.04.2003		09.05.2012
140.	Mr. Justice A.F.M. Ali Asgar	27.04.2003		01.01.2015
141.	Mr. Justice Farid Ahmed	27.04.2003		03.01.2017
142.	Mr. Justice Shamim Hasnain	27.04.2003		24.04.2017
143.	Mr. Justice A. F. M. Abdur Rahman	27.04.2003		04.07.2018
144.	Mr. Justice Syed Shahid -ur-Rahman	27.04.2003		20.04.2004 □
145.	Mr. Justice A.T.M. Fazle Kabir	27.08.2003		01.01.2014
146.	Mr. Justice Syed Abu Kowser Md. Dabirush -Shan	23.08.2004		31.12.2011
147.	Mr. Justice Shahidul Islam	23.08.2004		01.09.2015
148.	Mr. Justice Md. Abdul Hye	23.08.2004		31.01.2016
149.	Mr. Justice Quamrul Islam Siddique*	23.08.2004		30.05.2017
150.	Mr. Justice Md. Fazlur Rahman	23.08.2004		31.01.2018
151.	Mr. Justice Nirmolendu Dhar*	23.08.2004		22.08.2006 •
152.	Mr. Justice A. B. M. Hatem Ali *	23.08.2004		22.08.2006 •
153.	Mr. Justice Faisal Mahmud Faizee	23.08.2004		12.07.2007**
154.	Mr. Justice Md. Delwar Hossain	16.11.2008		15.11.2010 •
155.	Mr. Justice Md. Azizul Haque	16.11.2008		15.11.2010 •
156.	Mr. Justice Md. Abdus Samad	16.11.2008		15.11.2010 •
157.	Madam Justice Syeda Afsar Jahan	16.11.2008		15.11.2010 •
158.	Mr. Justice M. Moazzam Husain	30.06.2009		31.01.2018
159.	Mr. Justice Anwarul Haque *	12.12.2010		13.07.2017 □□
160.	Mr. Justice S. H. Md. Nurul Huda Jaigirdar	20.10.2011		29.11.2018
161.	Mr. Justice A.B.M. Altaf Hossain	14.06.2012		13.06.2014 •
162.	Mr. Justice Farid Ahmed Shibli	12.02.2015		11.02.2017 •
163.	Mr. Justice J.N. Deb Choudhury*	12.02.2015		15.12.2016 □□•

* Deceased. ** Date of resignation. □ Date of termination. □□ Date of Death while in office. ● Performed as Additional Judge.

The Registrar General of the Supreme Court of Bangladesh and the 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, the Supreme Court of Bangladesh (Appellate Division) Officer and Staff Appointment Rules, 2000 and the Supreme Court of Bangladesh (High Court Division) 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 function 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 regulated under direct and overall supervision of the Registrar General who renders such duty under the direction of the Chief Justice of Bangladesh.

Organizational set-up:

In the area of organizational set-up, the Registry consists of the following position:

Names of the post	Number of post		Remarks
	Appellate Division	High Court Division	
Registrar General	1		For both Divisions appointed from Judicial Service (on deputation).
Registrar	1	2	For both Divisions appointed from Judicial Service (on deputation).
Additional Registrar	1	3	For both Divisions appointed from Judicial Service (on deputation).
Special Officer		1	Appointed from Judicial Service (on deputation).
Deputy Registrar	1	9	For Appellate Division appointed from employees of Supreme Court through promotion; For the High Court Division appointed 4 from Judicial Service (on deputation) 5 from employees of Supreme Court through promotion.
Assistant Registrar	3	14	For Appellate Division appointed from employees of Supreme Court through promotion; For the High Court Division appointed 8 from Judicial Service (on deputation) 6 from employees of Supreme Court through promotion.
Research & Reference Officer	1		Appointed from Judicial Service (on deputation).
Secretary to the Chief Justice	1	1	Appointed from employees of Supreme Court through promotion.
PS to Registrar General	1		Appointed from Judicial Service (on deputation).
Other employees of different level	140	2099	Employees appointed by the Supreme Court.

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. to prepare 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. to provide the necessary assistance and information to the court processing for cases pending before the Court;
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. to fix the dates of hearing of appeals, petitions or other matters and issue notices thereof;
5. to settle the index in cases where the record is to be prepared under the supervision of the Registry;
6. to ensure that necessary documents are included and all legal and procedural formalities have been complied with before a case made ready for hearing;
7. to direct any formal amendment of record;
8. to make an order for change of Advocate-on-Record with the consent of the Advocate-on-Record;
9. to grant leave to inspect and search the records of the Court and order to grant of copies of documents to parties to proceedings;
10. to allow from time to time on a 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. to implement Court judgments and orders ;
12. to maintain the records;
13. to maintain the record of senior Advocates of the Supreme Court, Advocates and Advocate-on-record; and
14. to perform any other functions subject to any general or special order, issued by the Honourable Chief Justice of Bangladesh.

Names of the Registrar Generals

SL. No.	Name	Duration
1.	Mr. Syed Aminul Islam	14.06.2015-22.10.2017
2.	Mr. Dr. Md. Zakir Hossain	04.03.2018-20.10.2019
3.	Mr. Md. Ali Akbar	30.10.2019-(Onwards)

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	04.12.2014-02.02.2015
24.	Mr. Farid Ahmed Shibli	02.02.2015-12.02.2015
25.	Mr. Syed Aminul Islam	15.02.2015-14.06.2015
26.	Mr. Abu Syed Diljar Hussain (High Court Division)	16.06.2015-22.10.2017
27.	Mr. Dr. Md. Zakir Hossain (Appellate Division)	16.06.2015-04.03.2018
28.	Mr. Md. Golam Rabbani (High Court Division)	In office since 31.10.2017
29.	Mr. Badrul Alam Bhuiyan (Appellate Division)	In office since 11.04.2018

Supreme Court Legal Aid Office

It is one of the principles of Natural Justice that “Nobody should be condemned unheard”. That is, before condemning a person, the judge must hear the person, if he has anything to say to prevent the miscarriage of justice. Again, article 27 of the Bangladesh Constitution, 1972 provides that all citizens are equal before law and are entitled to have equal protection of law.

Legal aid means the assistance in the legal matters both inside and outside the courts to the poor and indigent litigants. Legal aid is a system of government funding for those who cannot afford to pay for advice, assistance and representation. Legal professionals use the phrase ‘legal aid’ to mean- counseling on any legal issue, giving honorarium to any pleader/ conciliator/ arbitrator, providing monetary aid to bear expenditure of the case, defending a person in a court of law.

Legal aid is the provision of assistance to people otherwise unable to afford legal representation and access to the court system. Legal aid is regarded as central in providing access to justice by ensuring equality before the law, the right to counsel and the right to a fair trial.

Even after passing the Legal Aid Act, 2000, it was not possible to provide service to the justice seekers due to the absence of required rules on providing legal aid at the highest court of the land. In 2010, National Legal Aid Service Organization provided only Jail Appeal to the people who are socially and financially vulnerable through 37 lawyers who were included into the panel. After that, National Legal Aid Service Organization (NLASO) and Manusher Jonno Foundation (MJF) jointly took the initiative to conduct a survey on how legal aid can be provided by the govt. and accordingly assigned Barrister Tanjib-ul-Alam to conduct the survey and later he submitted the study paper on it. An advisory committee was also established and the Director of National Legal Aid Services Organization (NLASO) was the head of the Committee.

After intense observation on the report prepared on the basis of the findings, the advisory committee recommended enacting and publishing the Legal Aid Regulation, 2015. The publication of the regulation as gazette notification created the scope of a new beginning on the way of providing legal aid at the highest court of the land. The recently published gazette includes the issues regarding increasing fees of lawyers, jurisdiction of filing cases and some other related issues as well.

However, on 8th September, 2015, the Supreme Court Legal Aid Office was officially inaugurated. USAID’s Justice for All Program and the National Legal Aid Services Organization (NLASO) organized this launching ceremony of the Supreme Court Legal Aid Office.

This official inception of the Supreme Court Legal Aid Office ensures that legal aid is accessible to the poor and distressed. Any eligible applicant can now access free legal aid by submitting an application to the Supreme Court Legal Aid Office. After reviewing the application, a lawyer is appointed to represent the applicant free of cost. The government will pay the honorarium directly to the advocate. The Supreme Court Legal Aid Office is now available for Civil and Criminal appeals as well as Writ Petitions and others.

The Supreme Court Committee was comprised of 13 members and Honourable Justice M. Enayetur Rahim is the Chairman of the Committee.

The committee provides Legal Aid to the poor and disadvantaged people in the following cases :

1. F.A (First Appeal) & Civil Revision
2. Criminal Appeal & Criminal Revision
3. Jail Appeal
4. Writ Petition
5. Leave to Appeal and CP filing of the cases

Supreme Court Legal Aid office is also providing the following Services:

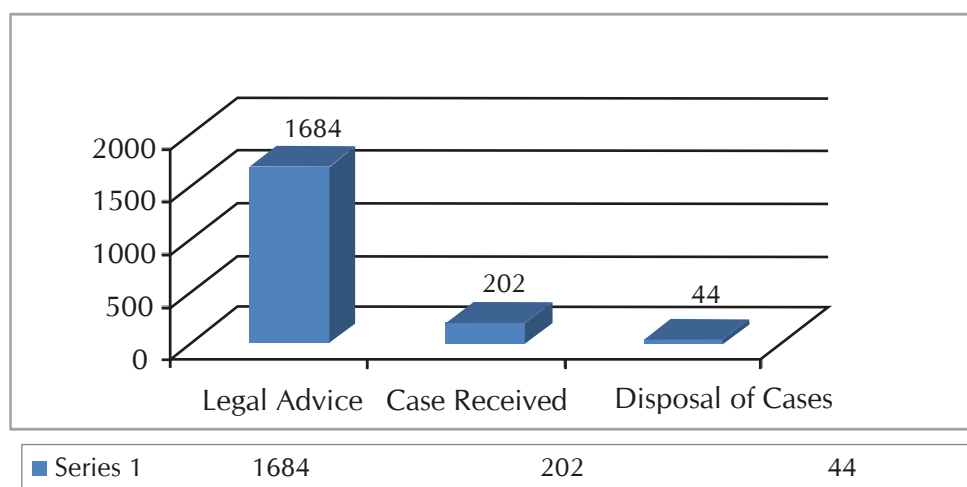
- Legal advice
- Filing and dealing cases
- Expert opinion on the merit of the case
- Bearing the actual cost

Panel Advocates : High Court Division - 49

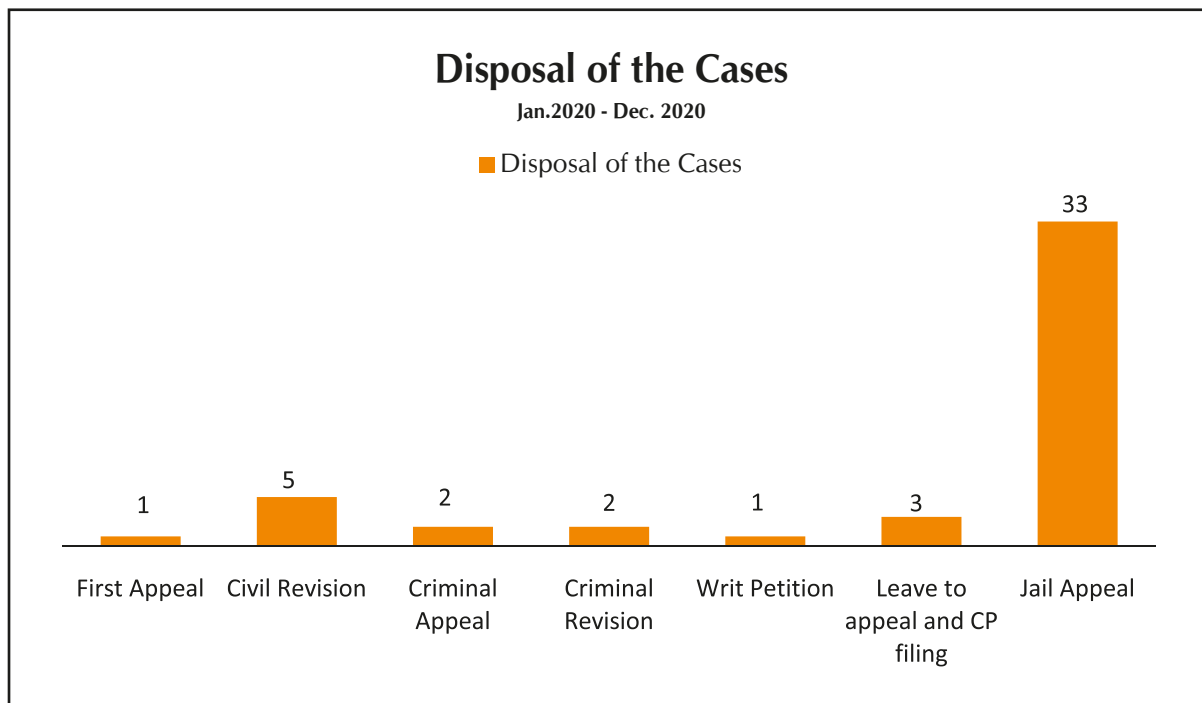
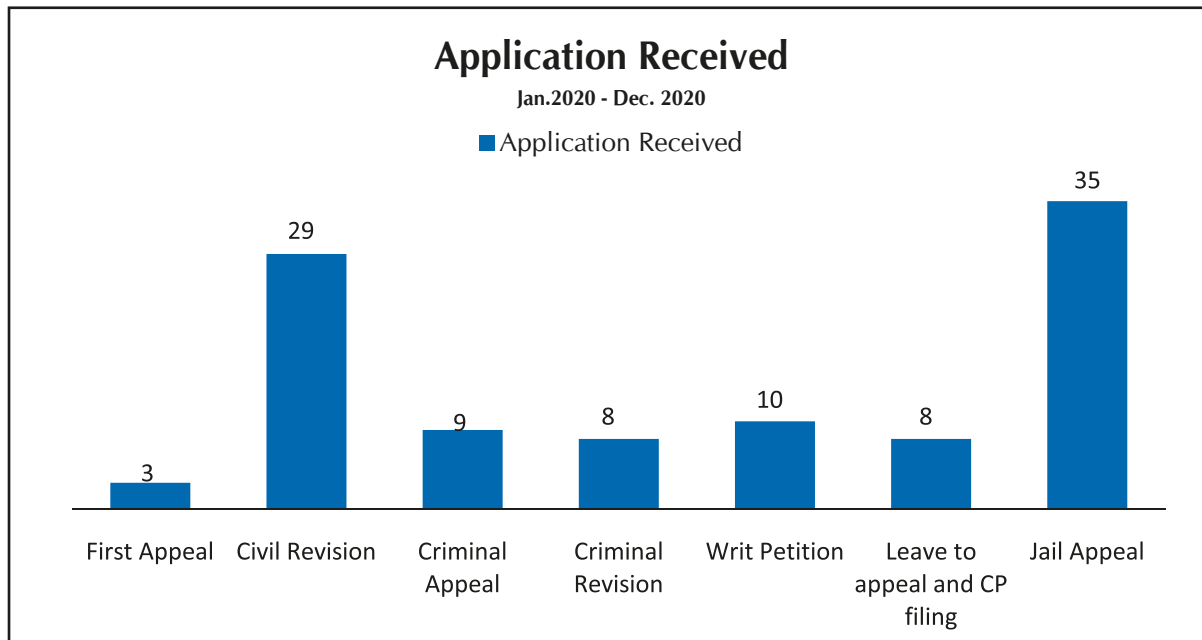
Appellate Division - 10

Case Nature	Application Received	Disposal of cases
F.A (First Appeal)	3	01
Civil Revision	29	05
Criminal Appeal	9	02
Criminal Revision	8	02
Writ Petition	10	01
Leave to Appeal and CP filing	8	03
Jail Appeal	35	33
Total :	202	47

Cases Statistics of Supreme Court Legal Aid Office-2020



Statistics of Legal Aid Recipients and Cases



Budget/Finance of the Supreme Court of Bangladesh

Parliament allocates funds for the Judiciary including the Supreme Court of Bangladesh within the National Budget. A preliminary draft budget is prepared by the Office of the Registrar General 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 the People's Republic of Bangladesh, provides for the remuneration of the Judges of the Supreme Court of Bangladesh and Article 88(c) of the Constitution provides that for the administrative expenses of the Supreme Court, including salary, payable to officers and staff of the Supreme Court, shall be charged upon the Consolidated Fund.

The budget allocation (Non-development and Development) For FY 2016-17 to FY 2019-2020 and the allocation (Non-Development and Development) for FY 2019-2020 of the Supreme Court are shown below:

Financial year		Operating	Development	Total
2017-18	Revised budget	169,59,54,000/-	0	169,59,54,000/-
2018-19	Revised budget	213,94,57,000/-	0	213,94,57,000/-
2019-20	Revised budget	198,71,00,000/-	0	198,71,00,000/-
2020-21	Revised budget	187,22,00,000/-	0	187,22,00,000/-

It is to be noted that the Judiciary, including the Supreme Court of Bangladesh is one of the important sources of the National Budget whose revenue collection marks a notable contribution in the National Budget in each fiscal year.

The Registrar General, being the 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 Honourable Chief Justice. The Registrar General has to ensure the proper use of the allocated funds. 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.

Names of the Attorney-Generals for Bangladesh form 1972 to 2020

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 Md. Kamal	05-02-2007 to 16-07-2008
14.	Mr. Salahuddin Ahmed	20-07-2008 to 12-01-2009
15.	Mr. Mahbubey Alam	31-01-2009 to 27-09-2020
16.	A.M Amin Uddin	08.10.2020-(Onwords)



Office of the Attorney-General for Bangladesh.

The Supreme Court Bar Association

All practicing Advocates of both the Divisions of the Supreme Court of Bangladesh 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 to protect the supremacy, dignity and integrity of the Supreme Court of Bangladesh. The Association is housed in two buildings, one is known as the main building which is 2 (two) storied and the other one is known as the annex building which is 3 (three) storied. The present Association has the 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 Honourable President Mr. Justice Abu Sadat Muhammad Sayem, the first Chief Justice of Bangladesh. In both buildings, rooms are allotted to the members of the Association to have their private sitting arrangements in carrying out their 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 and versatile collection of books, law journals and law reports of USA, UK, Australia, Common Wealth, India, Pakistan and Supreme Court of Bangladesh.

The Supreme Court of Bangladesh is consisted of 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 has to become a member of the Supreme Court Bar Association. Both the Divisions have separate enrolment procedures.

Advocates 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, 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, and who are judged as person, by their knowledge, ability and experience, to be worthy as Senior Advocates. If any Advocate is granted with the status of a Senior Advocate, he or she shall assume the said status on signing the Roll of Senior Advocates. 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 be entitled to get the status of Senior Advocate. Rule 12 of Order IV of the Rules, 1988 has provided that a fee of taka ten thousands 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 of 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 has 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 the Supreme Court of Bangladesh; 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 applicants 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/she-

- (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 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 further provides that an application for enrolment as an 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 applicants 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.

Rule 7 of Order IV of the Rules, 1988 clearly provides 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 provides that the Attorney General for Bangladesh shall have precedence over all the 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 65A of the Rules, 1972 has empowered 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 recognized 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, namely:

- (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 65A (1) of the Rules, 1972 provides 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 mentioned in sub-article (3) of Rule 65 A. The qualifying mark 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 Presidents and the Secretaries of the Supreme Court Bar Association from 1972 to 2020

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
1991-92:	President	Dr. Rafiqur Rahman
	Secretary	Mr. A.F.M. Mesbahuddin

Period	Names of the Presidents and the Secretaries	
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 Sujon
2009-2010	President	Mr. A.F.M. Mesbahuddin
	Secretary	Mr. S.M. Rezaul Karim (শ. ম. রেজাউল করিম)
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. Khondker Mahbub Hossain
	Secretary	A.M Mahbub Uddin Khokon
2015-2016	President	Mr. Khondker Mahbub Hossain
	Secretary	A.M Mahbub Uddin Khokon
2016-2017	President	Mr. Mohammad Yusuf Hussain Humayun
	Secretary	A.M Mahbub Uddin Khokon
2017-2018	President	Zainul Abedin
	Secretary	A.M Mahbub Uddin Khokon
2018-2019	President	Zainul Abedin
	Secretary	A.M Mahbub Uddin Khokon
2019-2020	President	A.M. Amin Uddin
	Secretary	A.M Mahbub Uddin Khokon
2020-2021	President	A.M. Amin Uddin
	Secretary	Md. Ruhul Quddus Kazal

Bangladesh Supreme Court Museum

On 27th October, 2014, the then Honourable Chief Justice of Bangladesh, Mr. Mozammel Hossain inaugurated Bangladesh Supreme Court Museum. The formation of the Supreme Court of Bangladesh has a historical foreground. The history of this sub-continent testified that in the year of 1726 the legal system of this Sub-Continent got its new form, 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.

The first ever Supreme Court in the Indian Sub-Continent was established under the East India Company Act, 1773. Thereafter, Calcutta High Court was established replacing the Calcutta Supreme Court under the East India (High Courts of Judicature) Act, 1861. It is worth mentioning that in 1833, a law was passed to the effect that against any judgment of Higher Courts of India, an appeal could be preferred before the Privy Council in England. In 1950 another law was passed to abolish the provision of appeal before the Privy Council.

Two independent dominions, India and Pakistan, were established under the Indian Independence Act, 1947. In exercise of the powers conferred by section 9 of the Indian Independence Act, 1947, the Governor General promulgated the High Courts (Bengal) Order, 1947 on 11th August, 1947. This act established first ever higher court in the soil of Bangladesh, which was better known as Dhaka High Court. The first two constitutions of Pakistan had a provision that the Supreme Court of Pakistan would hold at least two of its sessions in Dhaka every year.

After the historic independence, the High of Bangladesh was established under Article 9 of the Provisional Constitution of Bangladesh Order, 1972. Dated 11th January 1972. The present Supreme Court of Bangladesh was established under Article 94 of the Constitution of Bangladesh, 1972. Father of the Nation Bangabandhu Sheikh Mujibur Rahman inaugurated the Supreme Court of Bangladesh on 18th December, 1972. Supreme Court of Bangladesh officially started functioning on 18th December, 1972 which is now observed as “Bangladesh Supreme Court Day”. Bangladesh Supreme Court Museum was established in order to materialize the thrilling history of evolution of legal system in independent Bangladesh from 1600 to 1972. Its exposition demonstrates the history of the Bangalee judicial system from the eighteenth century to the present day. Hundreds of exhibits accordingly reflect the Bangalee judicial experience as a whole and the history of the Supreme Court of Bangladesh in particular. These include carefully selected judgments including the historic Bhawal Sanyasi Case, documents including several volumes of the landmark Agartala Conspiracy Case proceedings, used furniture, portrait of the Father of the Nation, portraits of the former Chief Justices, awards, ceremonial apparel and various other artifacts. The museum portrays and projects the evolution of the nation’s judicial system enabling posterity to appreciate the important stages of such process over the centuries.

The Portrait of Father of the Nation
Bangabandhu Sheikh Mujibur Rahman
Preserved in the Supreme Court Museum



Historical Items Preserved in the Supreme Court Museum



Photographs of hanging Punkha and a Punkha puller. This Punkha is collected from Patiya Chowki, Court of Chattogram District.



Brief history of hanging Punkha.



The wall clock used in the Calcutta High Court and the then Dhaka High Court.



Dressing table used by the honourable Justices of the Calcutta High Court and the then Dhaka High Court.



1



2



3

1. The Chair used in the *ejlas* of Honourable Justices of the Calcutta High Court and the then Dhaka High Court.
2. The Chair used in the chamber of Honourable Justices of the High Court and the then Dhaka High Court.
3. The Chair used in the *ejlas* of Honourable Chief Justice of the then Dhaka High Court.



The old manual Bangla Typewriter used in the then Dhaka High Court.



A memento featuring the facade of the Main Building of the Supreme Court of Bangladesh.



Scale Model of the High Court Building, Dhaka (Present Main Building of the Supreme Court of Bangladesh).



Judgments of the Case of Bhawal Sanyasi which was sent by learned District & Sessions Judge Mr. Md. Abdul Mojib from the Record Room of District Judges' Court, Dhaka.



The original handwritten Constitution of the People's Republic of Bangladesh.



Trunk used by the Honourable Chief Justice of Dhaka High Court.



The gown, wig and band used by the Honourable Chief Justice of Dhaka High Court.



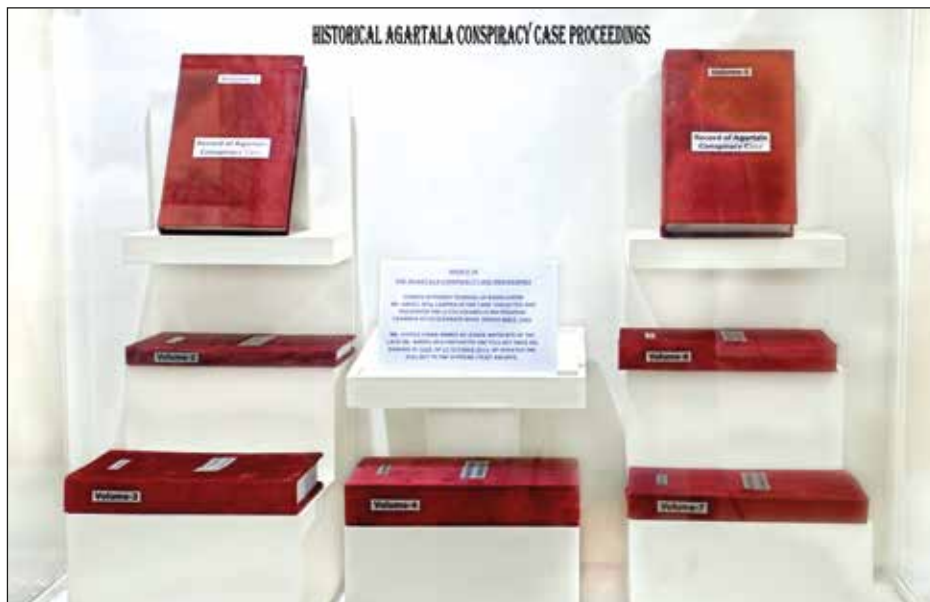
This is a judgment of a partition suit written on palm leaves in Sanskrit in the year 1710. This judgment was sent from the Record Room of District & Sessions Judges' Court, Barishal to District & Sessions Judges' Court, Patuakhali. After that it was collected from the Record Room of the District & Sessions Judges' Court, Patuakhali.



The inkpot, pens and nibs used by the Honourable Justices.



The wig used by the Honourable Chief Justice of the then Dhaka High Court.



Record of historical Agartala Conspiracy Case Proceedings (Volume 1-7). Preserved by the late Attorney-General for Bangladesh Mr. Aminul Huq. It was collected and sent by Mr. Justice Farid Ahmed.

Photo Album



Front view of the Main Building of the Supreme Court.



Conference Room of the Supreme Court.



Supreme Court Judges' Lounge.



Inner courtyard of the Main Building of the Supreme Court.



Staircase and landing of the Supreme Court Main Building.



Staircase and landing of the Old High Court Building.



Old High Court Building.



Old High Court Building.



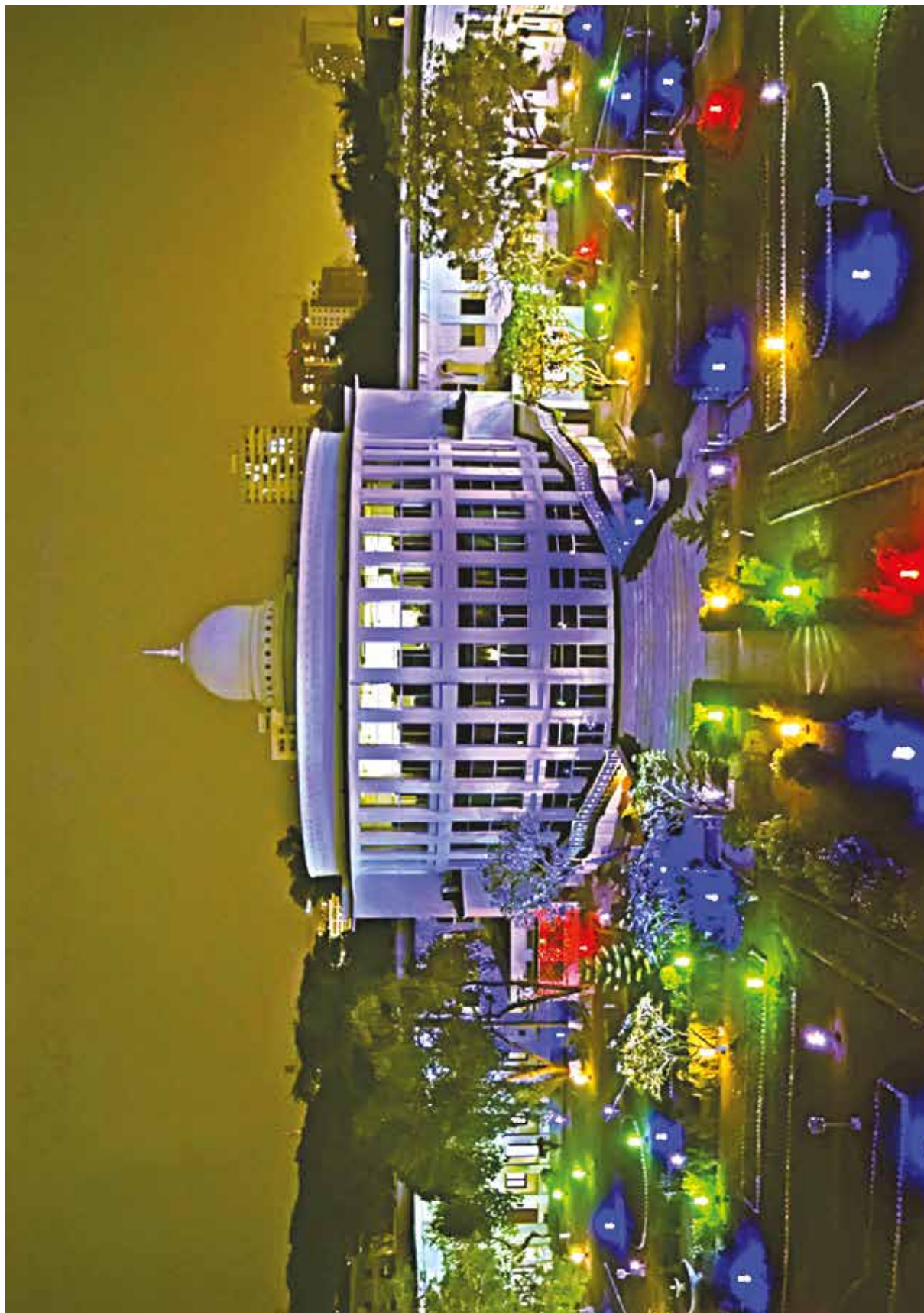
Annexe Building of the Supreme Court.



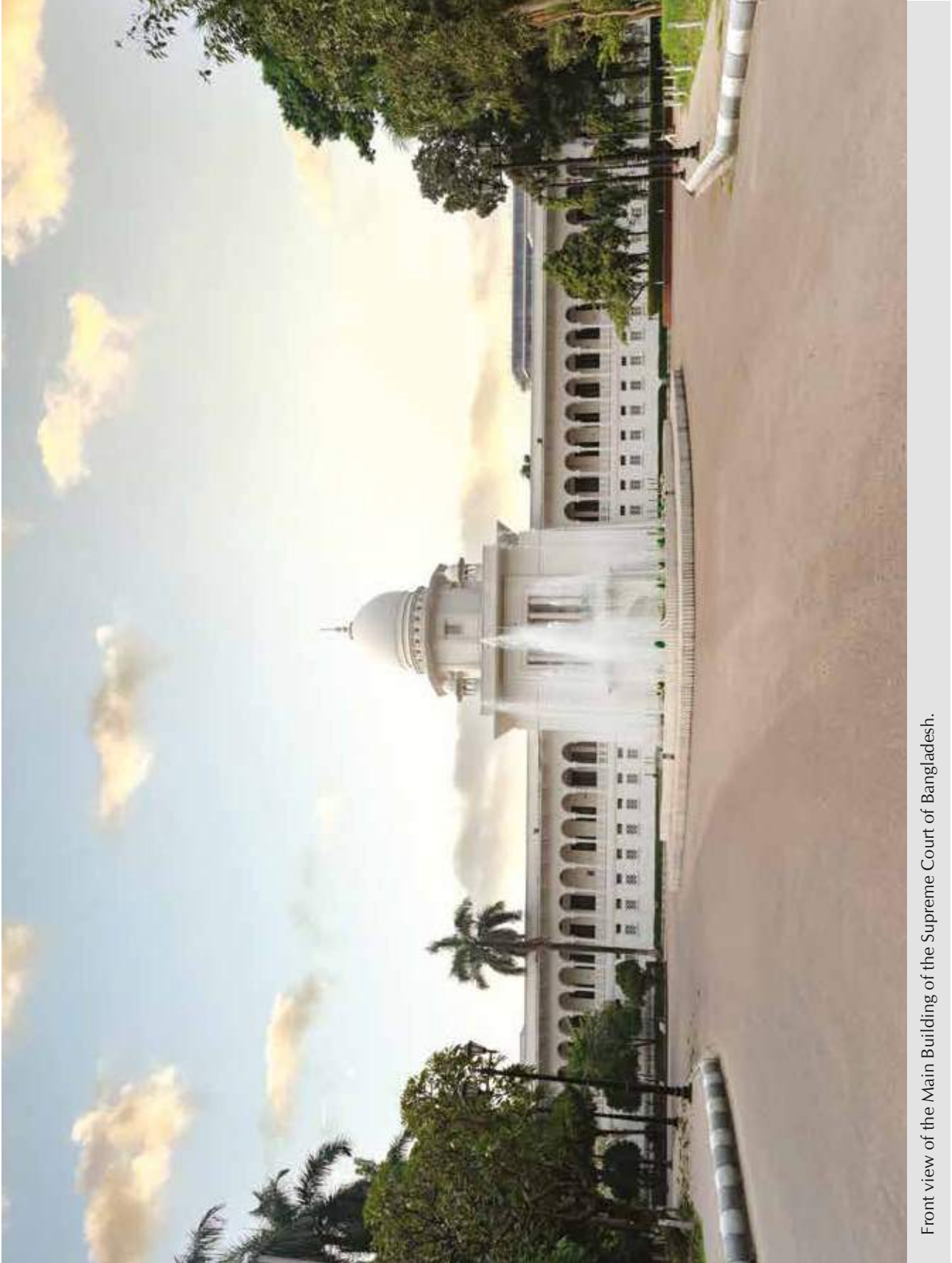
Annexe Building (Inner Side) of the Supreme Court.



The Main Building of the Supreme Court was illuminated in commemoration of the Supreme Court Day, 2020.



The inner courtyard of the Supreme Court was illuminated in commemoration of the Supreme Court Day, 2020.



Front view of the Main Building of the Supreme Court of Bangladesh.

