



Supreme Court of Bangladesh

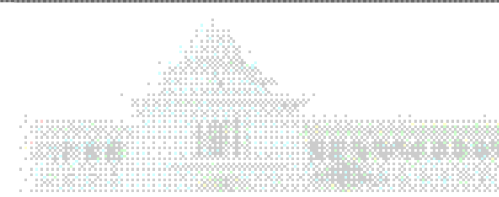
Annual Report 2011

Supreme Court of Bangladesh

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Architectural view of the Supreme Court Main Building (original)



SUPREME COURT OF BANGLADESH



Annual Report 2011



Main Building of the Supreme Court of Bangladesh

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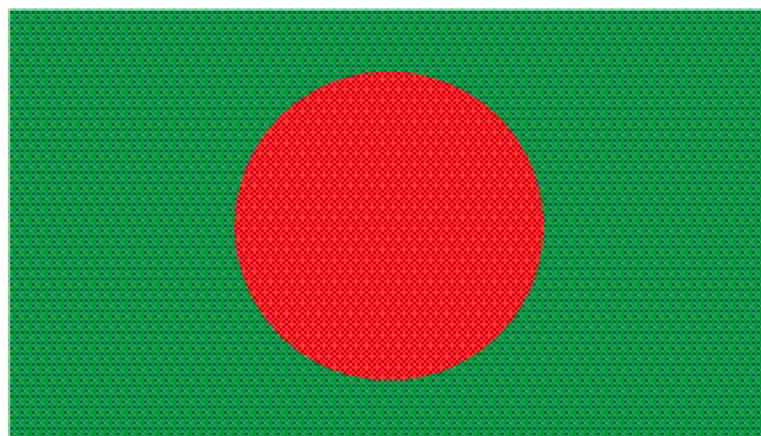
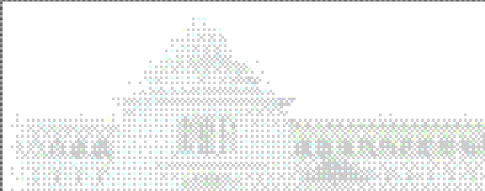
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Annex Building of the Supreme Court of Bangladesh



Old Building of the Supreme Court of Bangladesh



National Flag of Bangladesh



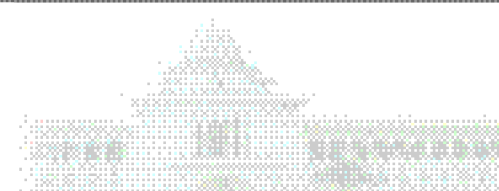
Logo of the Supreme Court of Bangladesh



Flag of the Hon'ble Chief Justice of Bangladesh



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



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Bangladesh Supreme Court at a Glance

Established	: On 16.12.1972 A.D. under article 94 of the Constitution of the People's Republic of Bangladesh.
Authorized by	: Part VI, Chapter I of the Constitution of Bangladesh.
Territorial Jurisdiction	: Whole of Bangladesh.
Location/Permanent Seat	: Dhaka, the capital of the Republic.
Area	: 40.16 Acres of Land. Floor Area: (i) Main Building 1,65,026.54 Sft. (ii) Annex Building 83,684.00 Sft. (iii) Old Building 78,81.83 Sft.
Composition of Court	: As per article 94(2) of the Constitution the Supreme Court, comprising the Appellate Division and the High Court Division, consists of the Chief Justice and such number of other Judges as the President may deem it necessary for each Division.
Appointment of Judges	: (i) The Chief Justice and Judges of both the Divisions of the Supreme Court are appointed as per article 95 of the Constitution; (ii) Additional Judge of both the Divisions and ad hoc Judge of the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court are appointed as per article 98 of the Constitution.
Present Strength of Judges	: (i) Appellate Division: 10 (ten) Judges including the Chief Justice. (ii) High Court Division: 98 (ninety eight) Judges.
Tenure of Office of the Judges	: Until he attains 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 High Court Division shall have such original, appellate and other jurisdictions, powers and functions as are or may be conferred on it by the Constitution or any other law. (article 101 of the Constitution). (B) 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 from a judgment, decree, order or sentence of the High Court Division shall lie; (a) as of right where the High Court Division- (i) certifies that the case involves a substantial question of law as to the interpretation of the Constitution; or (ii) has sentenced a person to death or to imprisonment for life; or (iii) has imposed punishment on a person for contempt of that division; and in such other cases as may be provided for by Act of Parliament. [article 103(1) and (2) of the Constitution]; and (b) by leave of the Appellate Division.
Court Rooms	: The Appellate Division : 02 (in the Main Building) The High Court Division : 17 (in the Main Building) : 34 (in the Annex Building) : 04 (in the Old Building) Total = 57
Contact	: The Registrar Supreme Court of Bangladesh, Shahbagh, Dhaka-1000 Phone : (+88 02) 9562941-5, 9567307 Fax : (+88 02) 9565058 Website : www.supremecourt.gov.bd Email : registrar@supremecourt.gov.bd



Court Room of the Hon'ble Chief Justice of Bangladesh.

The Supreme Court of Bangladesh

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

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

History of Higher Judiciary in the Territory of Bangladesh:

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

Use of Distinctive Flags by Judges:

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

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

Supreme Court under the Constitution of Bangladesh:

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

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

Appointment and Removal of Judges:

Chapter-I contains articles 94 to 113. Article 94 relates to the setting up of the Supreme Court of Bangladesh comprising the Appellate Division and the High Court Division. The Supreme Court consists of the Chief Justice and such number of other judges, as the President may deem it necessary to appoint in each of the Divisions. The Constitution provides for one Chief Justice for both the Divisions. The Chief Justice and the judges of the Appellate Division sit in the Appellate Division, whereas the judges of the High Court Division sit in the High Court Division. The Chief Justice is known as the Chief Justice of Bangladesh. Article 95 of the Constitution provides that the Chief Justice and other judges shall be appointed by the President and a person shall not be qualified for appointment as a judge unless he is a citizen of Bangladesh and has acquired the required qualifications as enumerated in Article 95. As per article 96, a judge shall not be removed from office unless he has ceased to be capable of properly performing his functions of office or has been guilty of gross misconduct, through an inquiry to be conducted by the Supreme Judicial Council, consisting of the Chief Justice and the next two senior judges, and the judges are to observe the prescribed Code of Conduct framed by 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 10 (ten) judges including the Chief Justice and the High Court Division has 98 (ninety eight) judges.



Mr. Justice A.B.M. Khairul Haque
Chief Justice of Bangladesh
(From 30.09.2010 to 17.05.2011)



Mr. Justice Md. Muzammel Hossain
Chief Justice of Bangladesh
Assumed Office on 18.05.2011

From the Desk of the Chief Justice of Bangladesh Justice Md. Muzammel Hossain



Supreme Court
Dhaka-1000.

It gives me immense pleasure to present the Annual Report, 2011 of the Supreme Court of Bangladesh, which, I reckon, is the mirror that succinctly reflects the events and activities that have taken place during past one year. The Constitution of Bangladesh being the supreme law of the land is founded on the spirit of the historic struggle for national liberation pledging "the high ideals of nationalism, socialism, democracy and secularism". It also affirms a determination to secure liberty of thought, speech and expression, faith and worship, equality of status and opportunity. The Executive, the Legislature and the Judiciary, the three organs of the State, have been functioning within the parameters set by the Constitution. The most unique feature of the Judiciary is its power of judicial review. Judicial review is one of the best methods to ensure the rule of law. Through judicial activism, the frontiers of judicial review are being constantly expanded in Bangladesh for the benefit and welfare of the people. When the ship of the State is caught in turbulence and stormy weather, the Supreme Court of Bangladesh invariably plays a healing role. There has been a remarkable development in the field of judicial review as both the Divisions of this Court have demonstrated a significant degree of activism. An independent, capable and proactive judiciary is indispensable for promoting democracy, rule of law and human rights. As such the Constitution of Bangladesh establishes the judiciary as a separate organ of the State. The Supreme Court of Bangladesh is the guardian and final interpreter of the Constitution and protector of rights, freedoms and liberties of the people. Using tools of innovative and creative interpretation of Constitutional provisions, the Supreme Court of Bangladesh has consistently endeavoured to render meaningful justice to women, children, under trial prisoners, and disadvantaged people of the society.

The major aim of the Supreme Court is to provide an independent, accessible and responsive forum for just and equitable resolution of disputes. The historic judgment of this Court in *Secretary, Ministry of Finance Vs. Md. Masdar Hossain and others*, 52 DLR (AD) (2000) 82, paved the way for complete independence of the judiciary. The trend initiated by that decision has continued unabated. As of today, every citizen in the country can rightly claim that the judges at any level are fully independent and competent to administer justice in accordance with law. Professor John Griffith in 1997 argued that Judges make their decision based on what they see as public interest. In this respect our Judiciary had shown no leniency to rise to the occasion to keep afloat the rule of law and liberties of the people.

The Supreme Court of Bangladesh has maintained the age old tradition of keeping insulated the progression of democratic order and keeping the Constitution invincible at all cost. By delivering judgments in the 5th Amendment Case, 62 DLR (AD) (2010) at page 298, Appellate Division of the Supreme Court of Bangladesh has laid down in no uncertain terms that any usurper of power through unconstitutional means shall never be appeased.

The most advanced justice system in the world would be a failure if it did not deliver quality justice to the people it meant to serve. Access to justice is therefore critical. Based on the above, the Supreme Court has undertaken Judicial Strengthening Project (JUST Project) in collaboration with the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) for introduction of Information and Communication Technology (ICT) in Case Management and Court Administration. As the core and basic objective of the judiciary is to provide effective and efficient judicial services, this demands that our justice system be responsive towards ever increasing public needs, fairness, accountability, transparency, and timeliness in the disposition of matters pending before the Courts. The introduction of Information and Communication Technology (ICT) in the justice-delivery system of Bangladesh, I am sure, will improve Case Management and Court Administration and help reduce the backlog of cases significantly in the days to come.

The launching of the websites www.supremecourt.gov.bd and www.bdcourts.gov.bd by the Supreme Court is an important achievement in the way of attaining further judicial efficiency, enhancing access to justice and improving quality of justice. The legal practitioners, litigants and other court users can gain prompt access to information on laws, court procedures, daily cause lists, judgments and other publications. We also want to establish link with websites of the judiciaries of other countries of the world to promote research facilities of our judges to be more efficient and effective in their decision-making.

Further, enhancing access to justice and dispensation of quality justice without delay is the stated goal of the judiciary of Bangladesh.

Litigation through courts and tribunals established by law is only one way of dispute resolution. In the prevailing circumstances, we have to popularise Alternative Dispute Resolution (ADR) methods which will pave the way for amicable settlement of disputes satisfying both the parties and bringing an end to confrontational litigation.

A series of effective measures have been initiated on urgent basis for reducing the case backlogs and further improving Case Management and Court Administration processes. A Committee of learned Judges of the Supreme Court of Bangladesh has completed the review of the Supreme Court of Bangladesh (High Court Division) Rules, 1973 with recommendations for appropriate reforms and on 12 December 2011 those recommendations were approved by the Full Court and the same is now awaiting the approval of the Hon'ble President of the Republic. To cope with the increased number of cases, the number of judges in the High Court Division has been increased. The number of Vacation Benches in the High Court Division has been enhanced which has facilitated the disposal of a good number of old cases.

I take this opportunity to express my sincere gratitude to my learned brother Judges for their relentless endeavours to pursue judicial excellence and to serve the nation with utmost dedication. I also wish to record my appreciation to the officers and staff of the Supreme Court Registry for their commendable performance of duty in improving the services. I am also thankful to the learned members of the Bar for their valuable assistance and cooperation in upholding the dignity and traditions of the Supreme Court of Bangladesh.

I hope that the support, cooperation and contribution of all concerned shall continue in the days to come and our concerted efforts for strengthening rule of law and enhancing access to justice shall succeed.

To conclude, I am tempted to quote Lord Denning, "trust the judges, for they are the true guardians of the law".



(Justice Md. Muzammel Hossain)
Chief Justice of Bangladesh.

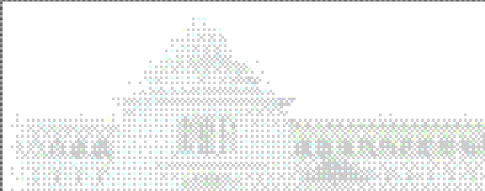


Hon'ble Chief Justice and Judges of the Appellate Division of Supreme Court of Bangladesh.

(Left to right) Mr. Justice Md. Shamsul Huda, Mr. Justice Muhammad Imman Ali, Madam Justice Nazmun Ara Sultana, Mr. Justice Surendra Kumar Sinha, Mr. Justice Md. Muzammel Hossain, Hon'ble Chief Justice, Mr. Justice Md. Abdul Wahhab Miah, Mr. Justice Syed Mahmud Hossain and Mr. Justice Muhammad Mamataz Uddin Ahmed.



Members of the Editorial Committee for Bangladesh Supreme Court Annual Report, 2011
 (Left to Right) Mr. Justice Md. Nuruzzaman, Mr. Justice Tariq ul Haqim, Mr. Justice Syed Mahmud Hossain, Mr. Justice Md. Abdul Wahhab Miah, Mr. Justice Mirza Hussain Haider,
 Mr. Justice Siddiqueur Rahman Miah, Mr. Justice Hasan Foez Siddique and Madam Justice Naïma Haider.





**Profile of
the Hon'ble Chief Justices of Bangladesh and
Hon'ble Judges of the Appellate Division of
the Supreme Court of Bangladesh, 2011**



Mr. Justice A.B.M. Khairul Haque

Chief Justice of Bangladesh
(From 30.09.2010 to 17.03.2011)

Father's name : Late Mr. M.R. Haque
(Retired First Class Magistrate)
Mother's name : Mrs. Khurshid Jahan Haque
Date of birth : 18.05.1944

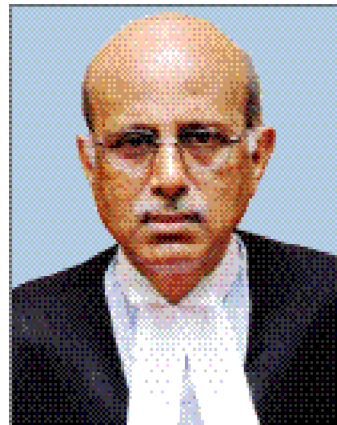
Obtained LL.B. from the University of Dhaka and Barrister-at-Law from Hon'ble Society of Lincoln's Inn, London, UK.

Enrolled as an Advocate of the District Court, the High Court Division and the Appellate Division of Bangladesh Supreme Court in the year 1970, 1976 and 1982 respectively.

Elevated as Judge of the High Court Division in April, 1998 and as Judge of the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court of Bangladesh on 16.07.2009. Became Chairman of the Bangladesh Judicial Service Commission on 24.03.2010.

Assumed the Office of the Chief Justice on 30.09.2010.

Attended the International Law Conference held at Kathmandu, Nepal in 1994 and the "Third Malta Judicial Conference-Cross-Boarder-Family Mediation" held in Malta in 2009. Visited Australia in 2010, to see the use of IT in Case Management and Court Administration.



Mr. Justice Md. Muzammel Hossain

Chief Justice of Bangladesh
(Assumed Office on 18.05.2011)

Father's name : Late Alhaz Ahmed Hossain
Mother's name : Begum Asia Akhter Khatun
Date of birth : 17.01.1948

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

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

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

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

Participated in a seminar on Racial Equality, U.K. in 1976, Conference on "The Courts of the Commonwealth and Judicial Precedent in the Commonwealth", U.K. in 1977, SAARC Law Conference, Karachi, Pakistan in 1997, Judicial Development Programme held in South Korea in 2010, International Conference of Jurists for Judicial Reforms held in London, UK in 2011, Preparatory meeting to World Congress on Justice, Governance and Law for Environmental Sustainability, organized by United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) held in Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia in 2011.

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

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

Visited India, Iran, Malaysia, Nigeria, Pakistan, Qatar, Russia, Saudi Arabia, Singapore, South Korea, UAE and UK.

Mr. Justice Shah Abu Nayeem Mominur Rahman

Father's name : (Late) Alhaj Fakir Abdul Mannan
Mother's name : (Late) Alhaj Wazeda Akhtar Khatoon
Date of birth : 15.11.1944

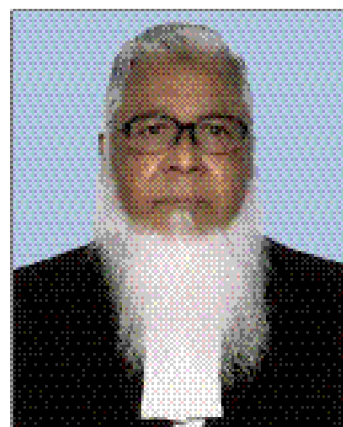
Obtained B.Sc. (Hons), M.Sc. (Physics) and LL.B. degree from Dhaka University in 1965, 1966 and 1970 respectively.

Enrolled as an Advocate of the Dhaka District Court, the High Court Division and the Appellate Division of Bangladesh Supreme Court on 01.01.1972, 16.01.1974 and 10.01.1980 respectively.

Elevated as Judge of the High Court Division on 01.06.1996 and as Judge of the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court of Bangladesh on 08.03.2009 and resigned on 12.05.2011.

Participated in the First South Asian Regional Judicial Colloquium on Access to Justice held in New Delhi, India, 2002.

Visited India, Nepal, Thailand, Singapore, Hong Kong, Malaysia, China, Saudi Arabia, USA and Canada.



Mr. Justice Surendra Kumar Sinha

Father's name : Late Lalit Mohan Sinha
Mother's name : Dhanafati Sinha
Date of birth : 01.02.1951

Obtained LL.B. Enrolled as an Advocate of the District Court, Sylhet in 1974 and practiced in that Court under the guidance of two reputed civil and criminal lawyers. Conducted Sessions trial cases independently till end of 1977. Then enrolled as an Advocate of the High Court Division and the Appellate Division of Bangladesh Supreme Court in the year 1978 and 1990 respectively. During this period worked with eminent lawyer Mr. S.R. Pal as his junior till the date of elevation to the bench in 1999.

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

Participated in the 3rd International Conference of the Chief Justices of the World as representative of Chief Justice of Bangladesh held at Lucknow, India in 2002, in the Judicial Training Programme for the Senior Judges of Bangladesh, held at Seoul, South Korea 2006 and Judicial Development Programme held in Korea in 2010.

Visited India, Nepal, Qatar, South Korea, Thailand, UK & USA.



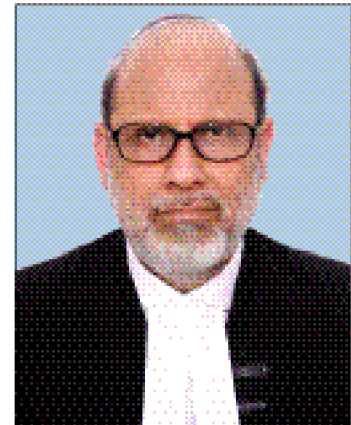
Mr. Justice Md. Abdul Wahhab Miah

Father's name : Late Md. Abdus Satter Miah
Mother's name : Late Syeda Tahera Begum
Date of birth : 11.11.1951

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

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

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



Madam Justice Nazmun Ara Sultana

Father's name : Late Chowdhury Abul Kashem Moinuddin
Mother's name : Late Begum Rashida Sultana Deen
Date of birth : 08.07.1950

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

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

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

Elevated as Judge of the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court of Bangladesh on 23.02.2011.

Founding president of Bangladesh Women Judges Association (BWJA).

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

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



Mr. Justice Tariq ul Hakim

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

Mother's name : Nessima Hakim

Date of birth : 20.09.1953

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

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

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

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



Madam Justice Salma Masud Chowdhury

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

Mother's name : Mrs. Aminun Nesa Khatun

Date of birth : 13.12.1957

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

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

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

Participated in the "Trial Advocacy Program" held in Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia and completed training in 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.

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



Mr. Justice Afzal Hossain Ahmed

Father's name : Late Mvi. Mozammel Hossain Ahmed

Mother's name : Late Mosammat Amena Khatun

Date of birth : 10.05.1945

Obtained B.A. and LL.B. Joined the Judicial Service as Munsif in the year 1970 and promoted as District and Sessions Judge on 18.09.1987.

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

Participated in the International Seminars held in Singapore and Colombo.

Visited UK, France, Sweden, Denmark, Thailand, Indonesia, Australia, Singapore, India, Turkey and Sri Lanka for study on curriculum of the establishment of Ombudsman and Legal and Judicial Capacity Building Project and other purposes.



Mr. Justice A.F.M. Ali Asgar

Father's name : Late Maulana Ali Ahammad

Mother's name : Late Rafiqua Khatun

Date of birth : 01.01.1948

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

Enrolled as an Advocate of the District Court and the High Court Division of Bangladesh Supreme Court on 01.02.1971 and 22.05.1974 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 Law Asia Conference at New Delhi, India (1992).

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



Mr. Justice Farid Ahmed

Father's name : Late Sultan Ahmed

Mother's name : Late Sabera Begum

Date of birth : 03.01.1950

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

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



Mr. Justice Shamim Hasnain

Father's name : M. A. Basir

Mother's name : Zeenat Ara

Date of birth : 24.04.1950

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

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

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



Mr. Justice A.F.M Abdur Rahman

Father's name : Late Dr. Abdul Gaffar Khan
Mother's name : Late Mosammat Mohsena Begum
Date of birth : 05.07.1951

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

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

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

Participated in the International Seminars and Workshops held in UK, Malaysia, Singapore, India, Saudi Arabia, and Nepal.



Mr. Justice Md. Abu Tariq

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

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

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

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

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

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



Madam Justice Zinat Ara

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

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

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

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

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



Mr. Justice Muhammad Abdul Hafiz

Father's name : Al-haj Muhammad Abdul Jabbar
Mother's name : Rabeya Khanam
Date of birth : 01.06.1957

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

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

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

Participated in a Judicial Training Program in South Korea.



Mr. Justice Syed Refaat Ahmed

Father's name : Late Barrister Syed Ishtiaq Ahmed

Mother's name : Dr. Sufia Ahmed

Date of birth : 28.12.1958

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

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

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

Has a number of publications to his credit.

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

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



Mr. Justice A.T.M. Fazle Kabir

Father's name : Late Md. Mozharul Huque

Mother's name : Late Mst. Talbatoun Nesa

Date of birth : 01.01.1947

Obtained B.A., LL.B.

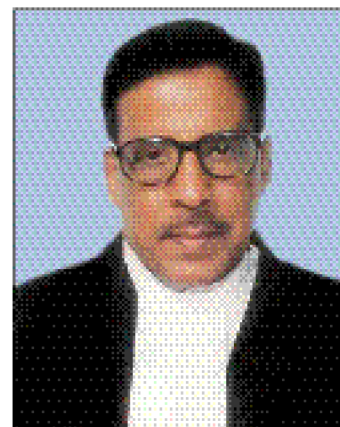
Enrolled as an Advocate in the District Court in the year 1973.

Joined the Judicial Service as Munsif on 26.12.1975 and promoted as District and Sessions Judge on 22.10.1992.

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 Study Tour in UK and USA (2002) and also visited International Court of Cambodia and the International Criminal Court (ICC) and other Tribunals for Yugoslavia, Lebanon situated at Hague, Netherlands in 2011.

Visited India, UAE, Thailand, Belgium, Sweden and Finland.



Mr. Justice Md. Miftah Uddin Choudhury

Father's name : Md. Abdul Ahad Choudhury

Mother's name : Rigla Begum Choudhury

Date of birth : 26.07.1955

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

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

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

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

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



Mr. Justice A.K.M. Asaduzzaman

Father's name : Late M. A. Samad

Mother's name : Majeda Khatun

Date of birth : 01.03.1959

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

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

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

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

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



Mr. Justice Md. Ashfaquul Islam

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

Mother's name : Jahanara Arjoo

Date of birth : 15.07.1959

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

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

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

Participated international seminars held in USA, Canada, UK, China, India, Indonesia, Malaysia, Thailand, Singapore, Pakistan, Nepal, Bhutan, UAE and Turkey.



Mr. Justice Zubayer Rahman Chowdhury

Father's name : Late Justice A.F.M. Abdur Rahman Chowdhury

Mother's name : Begum Sitara Chowdhury

Date of birth : 18.05.1961

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

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

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

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



Mr. Justice Syed Abu Kowser Md. Dabirush-Shan

Father's name : Late Syed Akramuddin Ahmed

Mother's name : Late Badarunnessa Khatun

Date of birth : 01.01.1945

Obtained M.A. in 1968 and LL.B. in 1969 from University of Dhaka.

Enrolled as an Advocate of the District Court and the High Court Division of Bangladesh Supreme Court on 22.12.1969 and 12.12.1977 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 Shahidul Islam

Father's name : Late Alhaj Abul Hossain

Mother's name : Hamida Begum

Date of birth : 01.09.1948

Obtained B.Sc., LL.B.

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

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

Visited UK, Saudi Arabia, Bahrain and India.



Mr. Justice Md. Abdul Hye

Father's name : Omar Ali Khan

Mother's name : Hazera Khatun

Date of birth : 01.02.1949

Obtained B.A., LL.B.

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

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



Mr. Justice Quamrul Islam Siddique

Father's name : Late Moulvi Abdul Wahhab Siddiqui

Mother's name : Late Mrs. Badrunessa Siddiqui

Date of birth : 30.05.1950.

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

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

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

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

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



Mr. Justice Md. Fazlur Rahman

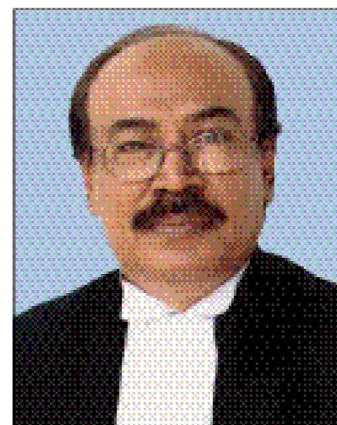
Father's name : Late Mr. Rahim Baksha
Mother's name : Late Most. Fatema Begam
Date of birth : 01.02.1951

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

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

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

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



Mr. Justice Moyeenul Islam Chowdhury

Father's name : Late Mr. Abdul Fattah Chowdhury
Mother's name : Mrs. Rownak-Ara-Begum
Date of birth : 09.01.1953

Obtained B.A. (Hons), MA., LL.B. Joined the Judicial Service as Munsif on 17.03.1982 and promoted as District and Sessions 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 the International Seminars, Symposia, Workshops in Australia and Thailand.



Mr. Justice Md. Emdadul Huq

Father's name : Late Sajjad Ahmed
Mother's name : Late Mst. Monwara Begum
Date of birth : 01.10.1953

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

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

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

Visited India, Malaysia and the Philippines.



Mr. Justice Md. Rais Uddin

Father's name : Late Md. Afsar Uddin
Mother's name: Mrs. Jobeda Khatun
Date of birth : 30.06.1956

Obtained B.Sc. and LL.B.

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

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



Mr. Justice Md. Emdadul Haque Azad

Father's name : Late Advocate Abul Kalam Azad

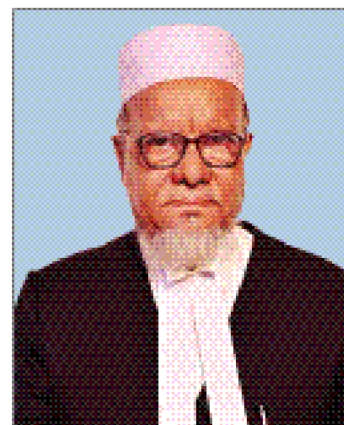
Mother's name : Late Jainab Azad

Date of birth : 16.10.1956

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

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

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



Mr. Justice Md. Ataur Rahman Khan

Father's name : Late Mr. Abdul Gaffar Khan

Mother's name : Mrs. Amena Khanam

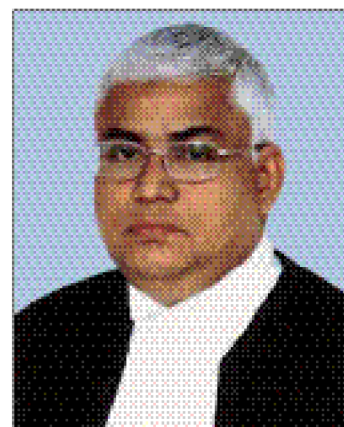
Date of birth : 01.12.1957

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

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

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

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



Mr. Justice Syed Md. Ziaul Karim

Father's name : Late Syed Abdul Malek

Mother's name : 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 Bangladesh Supreme Court on 18.03.1986, 18.04.1988 and 28.11.1996 respectively.

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

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

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

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



Mr. Justice Md. Rezaul Haque

Father's name : Late Md. Tazimul Hossain

Mother's name : Mrs. Umme Kulsum Hossain

Date of birth : 24.04.1960

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

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

Visited India, Nepal and Thailand.



Mr. Justice Sheikh Abdul Awal

Father's name : Late Sheikh Yousuff Ali

Mother's name : Late Saleha Begum

Date of birth : 04.06.1960

Obtained M.A., M.S.S., LL.B.

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

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



Mr. Justice S.M. Emdadul Hoque

Father's name : Late Alhaj Mohammad Moslem Uddin Sarder

Mother's name : Late Zobayda Akter

Date of birth : 07.11.1963

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

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

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

Visited India.



Mr. Justice Mamnoon Rahman

Father's name : Late Advocate Rezaur Rahman

Mother's name : Late Afsari Rahman

Date of birth : 09.12.1965

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

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

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

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

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



Madam Justice Farah Mahbub

Father's name : Mahbubur Rahman

Mother's name : Mrs. Feroja Mahbub

Date of birth : 27.05.1966.

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

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

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

Participated in an International Conference held in South Korea, 2010.

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



Mr. Justice Md. Abdul Hye (M. A. Hye)

Father's name : Late Abdus Sattar

Mother's name : Late Alhaj Musammat Jahur Chand Bibi

Date of birth : 14.12.1944

Obtained B.Sc. and LL.B.

Enrolled as an Advocate of the Habiganj Subdivisional Court, the High Court Division and the Appellate Division of Bangladesh Supreme Court in the year 1969, 2003 and 2009 respectively.

Joined in the Judicial Service as Munsif in the year 1970 and promoted as District and Sessions Judge in the year 1987.

Elevated as an Additional Judge of the High Court Division on 22.02.2001 and appointed Judge of the same Division on 25.03.2009.

Attended the WIPO Conference, 2000.

Visited Washington D.C, USA, under Bangladesh Legal and Judicial Capacity Building Project in the year 2000.



Mr. Justice Faruque Ahmed

Father's name : Late Abdul Aziz Bhuyan

Mother's name : Late Luthfunnessa Begum

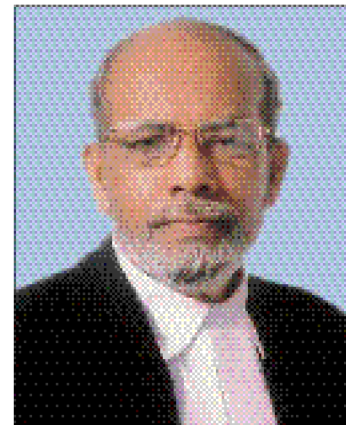
Date of birth : 31.12.1944

Obtained M.A. and LL.B.

Enrolled as an Advocate of the District Court, the High Court Division and the Appellate Division of Bangladesh Supreme Court on 04.08.1968, 20.11.1972 and 12.12.1994 respectively. Also enrolled as a Senior Advocate in the Appellate Division on 21.07.2004.

Elevated as an Additional Judge of the High Court Division on 22.02.2001 and appointed Judge of the same Division on 25.03.2009.

Visited USA, India, Malaysia, Hong Kong, China, Singapore, Saudi Arabia etc.



Mr. Justice Mohammad Marzi-ul-Huq

Father's name : Late Justice Abdul Moudud

Mother's name : Late Hedayetunnessa

Date of birth : 24.09.1945

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

Joined the Judicial Service as Munsif on 17.04.1972 and promoted as District and Sessions Judge on 27.09. 1987.

Elevated as an Additional Judge of the High Court Division on 22.02.2001 and appointed Judge of the same Division on 25.03.2009.

Participated in the International Seminars, Training Courses and Fellowship Programmes held at the Hague Academy of International Law, Netherlands, UNHCR and UNCTAD, Geneva, Switzerland (1980), in Colombo Sri Lanka (1988), UK (1999), USA (2000).

Visited UK, USA, France, Netherlands, Switzerland, Belgium, Sri Lanka, Saudi Arabia, UAE, Pakistan.



Mr. Justice Md. Abdur Razzaque

Father's name : Late Meah Ahmed Ali Shah

Mother's name : Late Amena Khatun

Date of birth : 01.09.1947

Obtained B.A. (Hons) and M.A. in Political Science from Dhaka University, LL.B. from Central Law College.

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

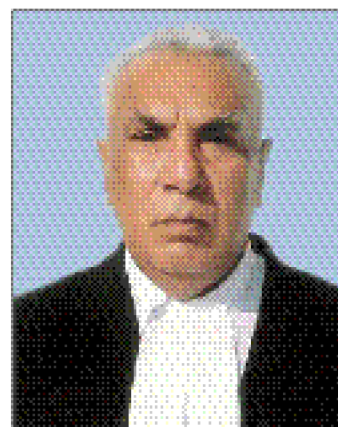
Joined the Judicial Service as Munsif on 08.11.1971 and promoted as District and Sessions Judge on 24.09.1988.

Worked as Joint Secretary and Solicitor in the Ministry of Law as Judicial Member in the Income Tax Tribunal Dhaka. Also worked as Chairman 2nd Labor Court, Dhaka.

Elevated as Additional Judge of the High Court Division on 22.02.2001 and appointed Judge of the same Division on 25.03.2009.

Participated in the International Training Programmes and Conferences held in Bangkok, Thailand and Kathmandu, Nepal.

Visited Thailand, Pakistan.



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 Bangladesh Supreme Court on 21.08.1981, 04.09.1983 and 27.05.1999 respectively.

Elevated as Additional Judge of the High Court Division on 22.02.2001 and appointed Judge of the same Division on 25.03.2009.



Mr. Justice AHM Shamsuddin Choudhury

Father's name : Late Md. Abdul Hakim Chowdhury

Mother's name : Late Asia Khatun Chowdhury

Date of birth : 02.10.1948

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

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

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

Acted as external Supervisor for Post Graduate Research Students on Immigration and Refugee Laws of the University of York (UK), as a lecturer on Constitutional, Criminal and Contract laws for London University LL.B. students. Independently practiced in the UK, intermittently during 2003-2008 period, simultaneously with practice in Bangladesh. Acted as a Deputy Attorney General until 3rd June, 2001.

Was an ex-officio Lecturer on human rights and refugee laws at the training sessions, for British Police, Prison and Immigration Officers and Diplomats, and for students at various educational institutes in the UK during employment with the UKIAS. Was an occasional contributor to New Law Journal (of Butterworth), Solicitors Gazette and other periodicals in the UK and the Daily Star, Dhaka.



Mr. Justice Md. Nizamul Huq

Father's name : Nurul Huq
Mother's name : Asia Khatun
Date of birth : 15.03.1950

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

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

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

Appointed Chairman of the International Crimes Tribunal, Bangladesh, Dhaka on 25.03.2010.

Participated in the training programmes held in IALS London University on preventive detention law in 1993, The Hague, Netherlands on higher studies of International Laws in 1994.

Attended Malaysia trial court as an International observer 8 (eight) times. Attended seminars and workshops in India, Sri Lanka, Thailand, Nepal in different forums on refugee law, minority rights, preventive detention law, human rights including family, child and labour rights.

Visited Singapore, France, Belgium, Luxemburg, Germany. Visited Cambodia to meet Judges, Prosecutors of Extra Ordinary Criminal Court of Cambodia (ECCC) in 2011. Visited the Hague, Netherlands to met Judges and Prosecutors of International Criminal Tribunal of Yugoslavia (ICTY), International Criminal Court (ICC) and Lebanon Tribunal in 2011. Was elected General Secretary of Salimullah Muslim Hall Chatra Sangshad of University of Dhaka in 1971-72 session.



Mr. Justice Mohammad Baziur Rahman

Father's name : Late Md. Younus Biswas
Mother's name : Late Badenur Nesa
Date of birth : 12.04.1955

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

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

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



Mr. Justice A.K.M. Abdul Hakim

Father's name : Late Al-Haj Abdul Hamid

Mother's name : Late Roushan-Ara-Begum

Date of birth : 19.12.1954

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

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

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



Mr. Justice Borhanuddin

Father's name : Late Abdus Sabur

Mother's name : Momtaz Sabur

Date of birth : 28.02.1957

Obtained LL.B. from University of Chittagong.

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



Mr. Justice M. Moazzam Husain

Father's name : Late Mohammad Afzal Husain

Mother's name : Late Begum Assia Afzal Shelley

Date of birth : 01.02.1951

Obtained M.A. and LL.B.

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

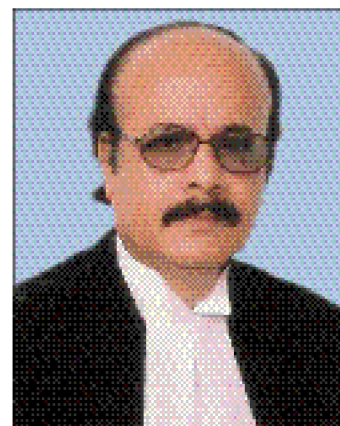
Elevated as Additional Judge of the High Court Division on 30.06.2009 and appointed Judge of the same Division on 06.06.2011.

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

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

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

Visited India, UK, France, Netherlands and Belgium.



Mr. Justice Soumendra Sarker

Father's name : Late Mr. Sitanath Sarker

Mother's name : Late Mrs. Parimal Sarker

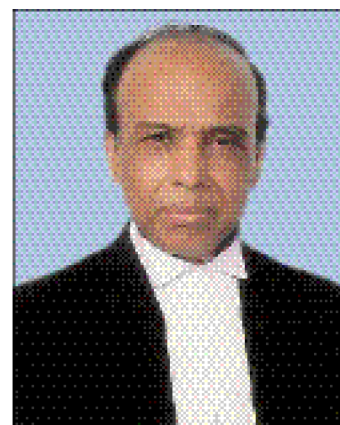
Date of birth : 31.10.1953

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

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

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

Visited Supreme Court of India.



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.

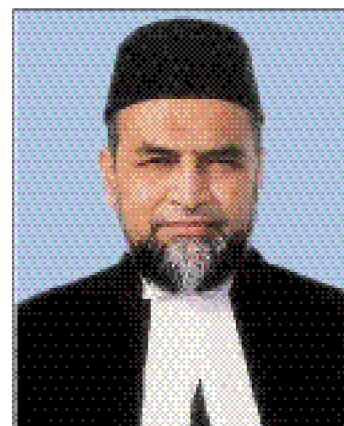
Enrolled as an Advocate of the Kushtia Bar Association in the year 1979.

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

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

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

Visited Macca and Madina for performing Hajj.



Mr. Justice Md. Nuruzzaman

Father's name : Late Hazi Md. Baziur Rahman

Mother's name : Late Alhaj Amena Begum

Date of birth : 01.07.1956

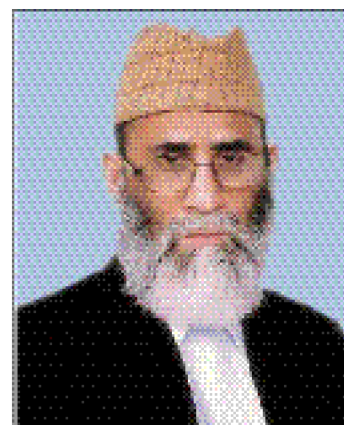
Obtained M.S.S. and LL.B. Enrolled as an Advocate of the District Court and the High Court Division of Bangladesh Supreme Court on 04.09.1983 and 07.01.1987 respectively.

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

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

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

Visited India, Saudi Arabia, Hong Kong and Malaysia.



Mr. Justice Md. Moinul Islam Chowdhury

Father's name : Late Alhaj Nurul Islam Chowdhury

Mother's name : Late Alhaj Jahanara Chowdhury

Date of birth : 07.04.1957

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

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

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

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



Mr. Justice Obaidul Hassan

Father's name : Dr. Akhlaqui Hossain Ahmed

Mother's name : Begum Hosneara Hossain

Date of birth : 11.01.1959

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

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

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

Participated in an International Conference held in Hong Kong (1991).

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



Mr. Justice M. Enayetur Rahim

Father's name : M. Abdur Rahim

Mother's name : Mrs. Nazma Rahim

Date of birth : 11.08.1960

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

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

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

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

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



Madam Justice Naima Haider

Father's name : Late Justice Badrul Haider Chowdhury

Former Chief Justice of Bangladesh

Mother's name : Mrs. Anwara Haider

Date of birth : 19.03.1962

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

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

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

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

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

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



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

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

Mother's name : Hosneara 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.

Published a book titled "Index of Bangladesh Laws"; 1st edition 1992 and 2nd edition in 2004, with a foreword written by Hon'ble Mr. Justice Mustafa Kamal, the then Chairman, Law Commission of Bangladesh and the former Chief Justice of Bangladesh.

Contributed many articles (on legal matters) in journal sections of the law Reports (DLR/BCR) since 1990 till 1999. Also contributed several articles in the weeklies, dailies, and other journals, before taking oath.



Mr. Justice Md. Faruque (M. Faruque)

Father's name : Late Mafiz Uddin

Mother's name : Late Urchander Nessa

Date of birth : 01.01.1953

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

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

Elevated as Additional Judge of the High Court Division on 18.04.2010.

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

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

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



Mr. Justice Md. Shawkat Hossain

Father's name : Late Abdus Subhan

Mother's name : Late Sahida Begum

Date of birth : 10.01.1953

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

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

Elevated as Additional Judge of the High Court Division on 18.04.2010.

Visited London, Scotland, Indonesia and Australia.



Mr. Justice F.R.M. Nazmul Ahasan

Father's name : Late Md. Anwar Hossain

Mother's name : Mrs. Jahanara Begum

Date of birth : 15.02.1955

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

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

Elevated as Additional Judge of the High Court Division on 18.04.2010.

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

Visited Russia, Vietnam and India.



Madam Justice Krishna Debnath

Father's name : Late Sree Dinesh Chandra Debnath

Mother's name : Sreemoti Benu Debnath

Date of birth : 10.10.1955

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

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

Elevated as Additional Judge of the High Court Division on 18.04.2010.

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



Mr. Justice A.N.M. Bashir Ullah

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

Mother's name : Most. Jamila Khatun

Date of birth : 31.03.1956

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

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

Elevated as Additional Judge of the High Court Division on 18.04.2010.



Mr. Justice Abdur Rob

Father's name : Late Din Mohammad Mia

Mother's name : Mst. Safia Khatun

Date of birth : 10.09.1958

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

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

Elevated as Additional Judge of the High Court Division on 18.04.2010.



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 the Essex University, UK, MBA from the American International University, USA and Ph.D. from Nottingham Trent University.

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

Elevated as Additional Judge of the High Court Division on 18.04.2010.

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. Mojida Khatun

Date of birth : 02.01.1959

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

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

Elevated as Additional Judge of the High Court Division on 18.04.2010.

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

Visited India, South Korea, Malaysia and Thailand.



Mr. Justice A.K.M. Zahirul Hoque

Father's name : Late Alhaj Abdur Rashid Howlader

Mother's name : Mrs. Safura Khatun

Date of birth : 31.01.1959

Obtained B.Sc. and LL.B.

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

Elevated as an Additional Judge of the High Court Division on 18.04.2010.

Participated in the International Criminal Justice Conference in Sydney on 7-9 September, 2011, organized by Australian Institute of Judicial Administration (AIJA).

Visited India.



Mr. Justice Jahangir Hossain

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

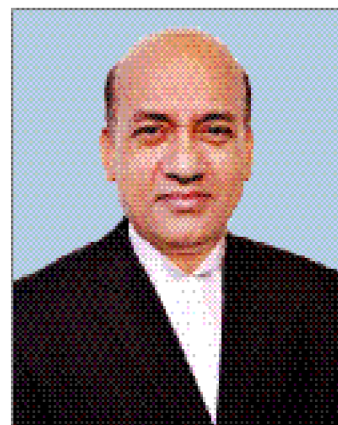
Obtained M. Com. and LL.B.

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

Elevated as Additional Judge of the High Court Division on 18.04.2010.

Participated in SAARC Law Conference in Delhi (1995).

Visited Australia, UK, Singapore, Nepal, Thailand, Sri Lanka, India and Malaysia.



Mr. Justice Sheikh Md. Zakir Hossain

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

Obtained LL.B. from University of Dhaka.

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

Elevated as Additional Judge of the High Court Division on 18.04.2010.

Visited India.



Mr. Justice Md. Habibul Gani

Father's name : Alhaj Jahurul Huq Chowdhury

Mother's name : Late Julekha Begum

Date of birth : 31.05.1962

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

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

Elevated as Additional Judge of the High Court Division on 18.04.2010.

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

Visited Canada, Japan, South Korea, China, Hong Kong and India.



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 Bangladesh Supreme Court on 30.04.1994, 29.09.1996 and 13.12.2009 respectively.

Elevated as Additional Judge of the High Court Division on 18.04.2010.

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



Mr. Justice Sheikh Hassan Arif

Father's name : Advocate Faizur Rahman

Mother's name : Hosne Ara Begum

Date of birth : 20.04.1967

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

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

Elevated as Additional Judge of the High Court Division on 18.04.2010.

Participated in the 'Bangladesh Human Rights Convention' (2005) held in London, UK and in AIJA 'Child Protection Conference' (5-7 May, 2011), Brisbane, Australia.

Visited Switzerland, UAE and India.



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 Bangladesh Supreme Court on 10.05.1992, 22.01.1994 and 21.07.2004 respectively.

Elevated as Additional Judge of the High Court Division on 18.04.2010.

Participated in an International Workshop held in Bangkok, Thailand.



Mr. Justice Md. Ruhul Quddus

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

Mother's name : Late Rahela Khatun

Date of birth : 07.12.1962

Obtained M.S.S. and LL.B.

Enrolled as an Advocate of the District Court, the High Court Division and the Appellate Division of Bangladesh Supreme Court on 19.04.1993, 20.09.1994 and 25.01.2009 respectively.

Elevated as Additional Judge of the High Court Division on 04.11.2010.

Participated in the International Conferences held in India, Nepal and USA.

Visited India, Nepal, Ukraine and USA.



Mr. Justice Md. Khasruzzaman

Father's name : Md. Shamsul Haque

Mother's name : Saria Begum

Date of birth : 28.10.1968

Obtained LL.B. (Hons) and LL.M. Enrolled as an Advocate of the District Court and the High Court Division of Bangladesh Supreme Court on 16.08.1994 and 29.09.1996 respectively.

Elevated as Additional Judge of the High Court Division on 04.11.2010.

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

Visited India and Malaysia.



Mr. Justice Farid Ahmed

Father's name : Late Md. Mahar Ali

Mother's name : Late Bana Bibi

Date of birth : 01.01.1960

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

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

Elevated as Additional Judge of the High Court Division on 04.11.2010.

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

Elevated as Additional Judge of the High Court Division on 04.11.2010.

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



Mr. Justice Bhabani Prasad Singha

Father's name : Late Sudhir Chandra Singha

Mother's name: Late Brishabhenu Rajkumari

Date of birth : 08.08.1953

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

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

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

Elevated as Additional Judge of the High Court Division on 12.12.2010.

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

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

Visited India.



Mr. Justice Anwarul Haque

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

Mother's name : Late Razia Khatoon

Date of birth : 01.08.1956

Obtained LL.B. (Hons) and LL.M. Enrolled as an Advocate of the District Court on 15.11.1980.

Joined the Judicial Service as Munsif on 01.12.1981 and promoted as District and Sessions Judge on 13.07.1997.

Elevated as Additional Judge of the High Court Division on 12.12.2010.

Participated in the International Seminars, Trainings, Symposiums and Study Tours held in West Indies, Sri Lanka, Morocco, USA, UK, Australia, Kenya, Nepal, India, South Korea, Hong Kong and Malaysia.



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 B.A. and LL.B from Dhaka University.

Enrolled as an Advocate of the District Court and the High Court Division of Bangladesh Supreme Court on 26.10.1987 and 30.10.1989 respectively.

Elevated as Additional Judge of the High Court Division on 12.12.2010.

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

Visited: India and Bhutan.



Mr. Justice Md. Ashraful Kamal

Father's name : Abdul Gofran

Mother's name : Ashraf Jahan Begum

Date of birth : 03.11.1964

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 Bangladesh Supreme Court on 30.04.1994, 26.09.1996 and 24.08.2010 respectively.

Elevated as Additional Judge of the High Court Division on 12.12.2010.

Participated in the International Conference held in France (2005).

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



Mr. Justice Md. Mozibur Rahman Miah

Father's name : Late Md. Yusuf Ali Miah

Mother's name : Late Most. Sharifa Khatun

Date of birth : 04.07.1965

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

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

Elevated as Additional Judge of the High Court Division on 20.10.2011.

Participated in the Mutual Legal Assistance Training conducted by U.S. Department of Justice.



Mr. Justice Mustafa Zaman Islam

Father's name : Late Muzaharul Islam

Mother's name : Rokeya Khatun

Date of birth : 10.02.1968

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

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

Elevated as Additional Judge of the High Court Division on 20.10.2011.

Participated in SARRC law conference, 1996, held in Bangladesh.



Mr. Justice Mohammad Ullah

Father's name : Mr. Shakhawat Ullah

Mother's name : Mst. Afrazunnessa

Date of birth : 18.03.1970

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

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

Elevated as Additional Judge of the High Court Division on 20.10.2011.



Mr. Justice Muhammad Khurshid Alam Sarkar

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

Mother's name : Mrs. Asma Sattari

Date of birth : 01.03.1972

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

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

Elevated as Additional Judge of the High Court Division on 20.10.2011. Visited England, Switzerland, France, Germany, Italy, 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 Alhaj Jahan Ara Begum
Date of birth : 29.12.1955

Obtained LL.B. (Hons) and LL.M. (DU). Joined as Munsif in Dhaka Judgeship on 22.02.1984 and resigned from the post of Munsif on 08.03.1984.

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

Elevated as Additional Judge of the High Court Division on 20.10.2011.

Visited India and UK.



Mr. Justice Shahidul Karim

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

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

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

Elevated as Additional Judge of the High Court Division on 20.10.2011.

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



Mr. Justice Md. Jahangir Hossain

Father's name : Dr. Md. Helal Uddin Hossain

Mother's name : Sakhina Begum

Date of birth : 01.02.1959

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

Joined the Judicial Service as Munsif on 22.02.1984 and promoted as District and Sessions Judge on 28.04.2009.

Worked as Registrar of Taxes Appellate Tribunal and Director General (Legal) of Anti Corruption Commission.

Worked as an Administrator and as the Legal and Judicial Affairs Officers in East Timor under United Nations. 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, law and order and dispensation of justice. Maintained liaison between relevant GO'S (Police, Army, Civil Administration) of United Nations Transitional Administration in East Timor (UNTAET) and UN on the one hand, the International Agencies (WFP, UNIO, FAO, UNICEF) and National NGO'S on the other.

Elevated as Additional Judge of the High Court Division on 20.10.2011.

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



Mr. Justice Abu Taher Md. Saifur Rahman

Father's name : Md. Abdul Jabber Sarker

Mother's name : Mrs. Umme Salma Khatun

Date of birth : 31.12.1966

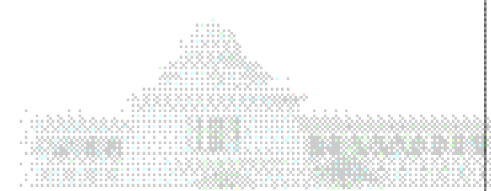
Obtained LL.B. (Hons), LL.M. from University of Dhaka and LL.B. (Hons) from University of Wolverhampton, UK & Barrister-at-law (Hon'ble Society of Lincoln's Inn, London, UK)

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

Elevated as Additional Judge of the High Court Division on 20.10.2011.

Visited UK and India.







Hon'ble Chief Justice and Hon'ble Judges of the High Court Division of the Supreme Court of Bangladesh, 2011





Jurisdiction of the Supreme Court

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

Jurisdiction of the Appellate Division

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

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

Jurisdiction of the High Court Division

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

- a. **Original Jurisdiction:** Original jurisdiction of the High Court Division means that jurisdiction whereby it can hear a case or suit as Court of first instance. The Constitution has conferred on the High Court Division special Original Jurisdiction under Article 102 of the Constitution, under which the High Court Division can enforce fundamental rights guaranteed in Part III of the Constitution and can also exercise its power of judicial review.

There are some other ordinary laws (Acts of Parliament) namely, The Companies Act, 1994; The Admiralty Court Act, 2000; The Bank Companies Act, 1991; Will and Probate under Succession Act, 1925; The Divorce Act, 1869; The Representation of the People Order, 1972; Bangladesh Merchant Shipping Ordinance, 1983; The Contempt of Courts Act, 1926 etc.) which fall under the ordinary/original jurisdiction of the High Court Division. Further jurisdiction of the High Court Division is guided by the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908 and The Supreme Court (High Court Division) Rules, 1973.

- b. **Appellate Jurisdiction:** Any law may confer on the High Court Division appellate jurisdiction on any matter. The Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898; The Code of Civil Procedure, 1908; Section 42 of Value Added Tax Act, 1991; Section 196D of the Customs Act, 1969 etc and the High Court Division Rules, 1973 have conferred on the High Court Division appellate jurisdiction.
- c. **Revisional Jurisdiction:** (a) Section 115 of The Code of Civil Procedure, 1908 has conferred on the High Court Division the revisional jurisdiction. The High Court Division may examine the decisions of the courts subordinate to it.

(b) Section 439 of The Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898 has conferred on the High Court Division the revisional jurisdiction as to criminal matters of the courts subordinate to it. Furthermore, the High Court Division has inherent power under section 561A of the Code of Criminal Procedure, to make such orders as may be necessary to give effect to any order under this Code or to prevent abuse of the process of any court or otherwise to secure the ends of justice.
- d. **Review Jurisdiction:** Section 114 of The Code of Civil Procedure, 1908 has conferred on the High Court Division the review jurisdiction. The High Court Division Rules, 1973 Part II, Chapter X and Order XLVII of the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908 deal with the procedural matters of review.
- e. **Jurisdiction as to Superintendence and Control over Courts Subordinate to it:** Article 109 of the Constitution provides that the High Court Division shall have superintendence and control over all Courts and Tribunals subordinate to it. As part of its supervisory power over the subordinate judiciary, the Hon'ble Chief Justice Mr. Justice Md. Muzammel Hossain visited several courts of subordinate judiciary in the year 2011. Nine Hon'ble Judges, appointed by the Hon'ble Chief Justice Mr. Justice Md. Muzammel Hossain inspected all the Courts and Tribunals of subordinate judiciary in 12 Districts in 2011.

The table below shows the names of the Districts in which District and Sessions Judge Court and Courts subordinate to it (including Chief Judicial Magistrate Court), and various Tribunals were inspected by the Hon'ble Judges of the High Court Division in 2011:

Sl.	Name of the Hon'ble Judges	Name of the Districts
1.	Mr. Justice Abdul Awal	Rangpur & Thakurgaon
2.	Mr. Justice Sharif Uddin Chaklader	Jhenaidah & Magura
3.	Mr. Justice Shamim Hasnain	Shatkchira
4.	Mr. Justice A.F.M. Abdur Rahman	Chandpur
5.	Mr. Justice Md. Abu Tariq	Chapai Nawabganj
6.	Mr. Justice Md. Emdadul Huq	Sherpur
7.	Mr. Justice Syed Md. Ziaul Karim	Kushtia
8.	Mr. Justice Sheikh Abdul Awal	Barisal & Barguna
9.	Mr. Justice Abu Bakar Siddiquee	Naogaon

- 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. This court deals with the procedural matters for making the cases ready for hearing.



Interior View of the Supreme Court of Bangladesh

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

Full Court Meeting:

12 (twelve) Full Court Meetings of the Supreme Court were held in the year 2011 wherein decisions were taken in various issues including consideration of recommendations of the General Administration Committee (G.A. Committee) in respect of promotion, degradation and suspension of the Judges of the subordinate Judiciary. Draft of the amended Supreme Court (High Court Division) Rules was approved by the Full Court Meeting held on 12/12/2011 which is under process of publication.

- **The Supreme Court of Bangladesh (Appellate Division) Rules 1988 Amendment Committee:** The Committee is entrusted with the responsibility of revising the existing Appellate Division Rules and framing the same in Bengali. The members of the Committee are:

- (1) Mr. Justice Md. Muzammel Hossain, HC] (up to 06.06.2011)
- (2) Mr. Justice Surendra Kumar Sinha
- (3) Mr. Justice Md. Abdul Wahhab Miah
- (4) Madam Justice Nazmun Ara Sultana
- (5) Mr. Justice Muhammad Imman Ali

- **General Administration Committee (G.A. Committee):** The G.A Committee consists of the Chief Justice and not more than three Judges as the Chief Justice may appoint from time to time. The Committee for 2011 is as follows:

- (1) Mr. Justice A. B. M. Khairul Haque, HC] (up to 17.05.2011)
- (2) Mr. Justice Md. Muzammel Hossain, HC] (since 18.05.2011)
- (3) Mr. Justice Mohammad Anwarul Haque (up to 04.06.2011)
- (4) Mr. Justice A.K.M. Fazlur Rahman (up to 04.06.2011)
- (5) Mr. Justice Hasan Foez Siddique (up to 04.06.2011)
- (6) Mr. Justice Siddiqueur Rahman Miah (since 05.06.2011)
- (7) Mr. Justice A.T.M. Fazle Kabir (since 05.06.2011)
- (8) Mr. Justice AHM Shamsuddin Choudhury (since 05.06.2011)

The committee looks after the administration of Subordinate Judiciary as provided in the Supreme Court (High Court Division) Rules. As per Part I, Chapter I, rule 3 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 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.

- **Supreme Court Judges' Library Committee (High Court Division):** The Committee in its meeting discusses improvement of the Libraries and procurement of books. The members of the Committee are:

- (1) Mr. Justice Syed Mahmud Hossain (up to 22.02.2011)
- (2) Mr. Justice Khondker Musa Khaled
- (3) Mr. Justice Md. Fazlur Rahman
- (4) Mr. Justice AHM Shamsuddin Chowdhury
- (5) Madam Justice Naima Haider

- **Bangladesh Supreme Court High Court Division (Employee) Recruitment Rules, 1987 Amendment Committee:** The Committee prepared a report for recommending revision and re-fixation of Gradation of the Officers and Staff of the Supreme Court. The members of the Committee are:
 - (1) Mr. Justice Mohammad Anwarul Haque
 - (2) Mr. Justice Nozrul Islam Chowdhury
 - (3) Mr. Justice Md. Nizamul Huq
 - (4) Madam Justice Naima Haider
- **Vehicles Purchase Consultative Committee:** The Committee supervises the purchase of all vehicles for the Supreme Court of Bangladesh. The members of the Committee are:
 - (1) Mr. Justice Syed Mahmud Hossain
 - (2) Mr. Justice Md. Shamsul Huda
 - (3) Mr. Justice Khondker Musa Khaled
 - (4) Madam Justice Salma Masud Chowdhury
 - (5) Mr. Justice Md. Nuruzzaman
- **Supreme Court (High Court Division) Rules Amendment Committee:** The Committee has prepared the draft of the Supreme Court (High Court Division) Rules. The members of the Committee are:
 - (1) Mr. Justice Md. Abdul Wahhab Miah (up to 22.02.2011)
 - (2) Mr. Justice Syed Mahmud Hossain (up to 22.02.2011)
 - (3) Mr. Justice Mohammad Anwarul Haque
 - (4) Mr. Justice Nozrul Islam Chowdhury
 - (5) Mr. Justice Khondker Musa Khaled
 - (6) Mr. Justice A.F.M. Abdur Rahman
 - (7) Mr. Justice Md. Emdadul Huq
- **Advisory Board on Preventive Detention:** The Advisory Board consisting of the members including the following Judges gives opinion as to the extension of the period of detention more than six months of the person detained under section 9 of the Special Powers Act, 1947.
 - (1) Mr. Justice Md. Abdul Wahhab Miah (up to 22.02.2011)
 - (2) Mr. Justice Siddiqur Rahman Miah
 - (3) Mr. Justice A.T.M. Fazle Kabir
- **Civil Rules and Orders (Volume I and II) necessary Amendment Committee:** The Committee is revising the provisions of the Civil Rules and Orders (Volume I and II) for its necessary amendments. The members of the Committee are:
 - (1) Mr. Justice Mohammad Anwarul Haque
 - (2) Mr. Justice Khondker Musa Khaled
 - (3) Mr. Justice A.K.M. Fazlur Rahman
 - (4) Mr. Justice Md. Emdadul Huq
- **Judicial Service (Discipline and Appeal) Rules framing Committee:** The Committee is working for drafting of the Judicial Service (Discipline and Appeal) Rules. The members of the Committee are:
 - (1) Mr. Justice Mohammad Anwarul Haque
 - (2) Mr. Justice Khondker Musa Khaled
 - (3) Mr. Justice A.K.M. Fazlur Rahman
 - (4) Mr. Justice Md. Emdadul Huq

- **Criminal Rules and Orders 2009 translation of Bangla Committee:** The Committee is working for an authentic Bangla translation of the Criminal Rules and Orders 2009. The members of the Committee are:

- (1) Mr. Justice Shahidul Islam
- (2) Mr. Justice Moyeenul Islam Chowdhury
- (3) Mr. Justice Md. Emdadul Huq

- **Bangladesh Supreme Court Annual Report, 2011 Editorial Committee:** The Committee prepared the Annual Report 2011 which is published by the Supreme Court. The members of the Committee are:

- | | |
|---------------------------------------|------------|
| (1) Mr. Justice Md. Abdul Wahhab Miah | - Chairman |
| (2) Mr. Justice Syed Mahmud Hossain | - Member |
| (3) Mr. Justice Mirza Hussain Haider | - Member |
| (4) Mr. Justice Siddiquir Rahman Miah | - Member |
| (5) Mr. Justice Tariq ul Hakim | - Member |
| (6) Mr. Justice Hasan Foez Siddique | - Member |
| (7) Mr. Justice Md. Nuruzzaman | - Member |
| (8) Madam Justice Naima Haider | - Member |

Vigilance Authority by the Hon'ble Judges:

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

SL. No.	Name of the Hon'ble Judges	Sections & Departments
1.	Mr. Justice Sheikh Rezowan Ali	Criminal Section: Appeal/Revision/Jail Appeal/Misc./Govt. Appeal
2.	Mr. Justice Shahidul Islam	
3.	Mr. Justice Md. Ashraful Kamal	
1.	Mr. Justice Mohammad Anwarul Haque	Death Reference Section
2.	Mr. Justice Md. Abdul Hye	
3.	Mr. Justice Md. Akram Hossain Chowdhury	
1.	Mr. Justice Nozrul Islam Chowdhury	Writ Section
2.	Mr. Justice Quamrul Islam Siddiqui	
3.	Mr. Justice Md. Abu Zafor Siddique	
1.	Mr. Justice Syed Muhammad Dastagir Husain	Correspondence Section
2.	Mr. Justice Md. Fazlur Rahman	
3.	Mr. Justice Md. Shawkat Hossain	
1.	Mr. Justice Mirza Hussain Haider	Rule Section: Khulna and Barisal
2.	Mr. Justice Moyeenul Islam Chowdhury	
3.	Mr. Justice Md. Nazrul Islam Talukder	
1.	Mr. Justice Khondker Musa Khaled	Rule Section: Dhaka
2.	Mr. Justice Md. Emdadul Huq	
3.	Mr. Justice Farid Ahmed	

Sl. No.	Name of the Hon'ble Judges	Sections & Departments
1.	Mr. Justice Mir Hashmat Ali	Rule Section: Chittagong
2.	Mr. Justice Md. Rais Uddin	
3.	Mr. Justice Md. Khasruzzaman	
1.	Mr. Justice Mashuque Hosain Ahmed	Rule Section: Rajshahi
2.	Mr. Justice Md. Emdadul Haque Azad	
3.	Madame Justice Naima Haider	
1.	Mr. Justice A.K.M. Fazlur Rahman	Paper Book Department
2.	Mr. Justice Abu Bakar Siddiquee	
3.	Mr. Justice J.B.M. Hassan	
1.	Mr. Justice Siddique Rahman Miah	Appointment Section
2.	Mr. Justice Md. Nuruzzaman	
3.	Mr. Justice Sheikh Hassan Arif	
1.	Mr. Justice Abdul Awal	Accounts Section
2.	Mr. Justice Md. Rezaul Haque	
3.	Mr. Justice Md. Moinul Islam Chowdhury	
1.	Mr. Justice Sharif Uddin Chaklader	Dispatch Section
2.	Mr. Justice Sheikh Abdul Awal	
3.	Mr. Justice Md. Habibul Gani	
1.	Mr. Justice A.H.M. Shamsuddin Choudhury	Judges Library and Court Keeper Department
2.	Mr. Justice Jahangir Hossain	
3.	Mr. Justice Sheikh Md. Zakir Hossain	
1.	Mr. Justice Syed A.B. Mahmudul Huq	Appeal Section: Chittagong & Shylet/Khulna & Barisal
2.	Mr. Justice S.M. Emdadul Hoque	
3.	Mr. Justice Mamnoon Rahman	
1.	Mr. Justice Tariq ul Hakim	Appeal Section: Dhaka/Rajshahi
2.	Madame Justice Farah Mahbub	
3.	Mr. Justice A.K.M. Zahirul Hoque	
1.	Madame Justice Salma Masud Chowdhury	Bench and Decree Section
2.	Mr. Justice Muhammad Abdul Hafiz	
3.	Mr. Justice Md. Abu Zafor Siddique	
1.	Mr. Justice Afzal Hossain Ahmed	Original Civil Section
2.	Mr. Justice M. A. Hye	
3.	Mr. Justice Quazi Reza-ul Hoque	
1.	Mr. Justice A.F.M. Ali Asgar	Filing Section
2.	Mr. Justice Faruque Ahmed	
3.	Mr. Justice Abdur Rob	

SL No.	Name of the Hon'ble Judges	Sections & Departments
1.	Mr. Justice Farid Ahmed	Forms and Stationary Section
2.	Mr. Justice Mohammad Marzi-ul-Huq	
3.	Mr. Justice A.N.M. Bashir Ullah	
1.	Mr. Justice Shamim Hasnain	Central Copying Section
2.	Madam Justice Farah Mahbub	
3.	Madam Justice Krishna Debnath	
1.	Mr. Justice A.F.M. Abdur Rahman	Commissioner of Affidavit Section
2.	Mr. Justice Md. Abdur Razzaque	
3.	Mr. Justice F.R.M. Nazmul Ahasan	
1.	Mr. Justice Md. Abu Tariq	Transport Section
2.	Mr. Justice Hasan Foez Siddique	
3.	Mr. Justice Bhabani Prasad Singha	
1.	Madam Justice Zinat Ara	Purchase Section
2.	Mr. Justice Md. Faruque (M. Faruque)	
3.	Mr. Justice Anwarul Haque	
1.	Mr. Justice Muhammad Abdul Hafiz	Nazir Section
2.	Mr. Justice Md. Rezaul Hasan	
3.	Mr. Justice Md. Ruhul Quddus	
1.	Mr. Justice Syed Refaat Ahmed	General and Establishment Section
2.	Mr. Justice A.K.M. Abdul Hakim	
3.	Mr. Justice Gobinda Chandra Tagore	
1.	Mr. Justice Md. Miftah Uddin Choudhury	Civil Record Department
2.	Mr. Justice Borhanuddin	
3.	Mr. Justice M. Enayetur Rahim	
1.	Mr. Justice A.K.M. Asaduzzaman	Criminal Record Department
2.	Mr. Justice M. Moazzam Husain	
3.	Mr. Justice Obaidul Hassan	
1.	Mr. Justice Md. Ashfaqul Islam	SCA Section and Bangla Translation Section
2.	Mr. Justice Soumendra Sarker	
3.	Mr. Justice Md. Moinul Islam Chowdhury	
1.	Mr. Justice Zubayer Rahman Chowdhury	Statement Section
2.	Mr. Justice Syed Md. Ziaul Karim	
1.	Mr. Justice Mohammad Baziur Rahman	Stamp Reporter
2.	Mr. Justice M. Moazzam Husain	

● **Special Committee for Judicial Reforms:** The Committee looks after the proposed judicial Reforms in the Judiciary, development of information technology (IT) and other related matters. The committee for 2011 is as follows:

- (1) Mr. Justice A. B. M. Khairul Haque, HCJ (up to 17.05.2011)
- (2) Mr. Justice Md. Muzammel Hossain, HCJ (since 10.08.2011)
- (3) Madam Justice Nazmun Ara Sultana, (since 10.08.2011)
- (3) Mr. Justice Syed Mahmud Hossain, (since 10.08.2011)
- (5) Mr. Justice Muhammad Imman Ali, (up to 09.08.2011)
- (6) Mr. Justice Mohammad Anwarul Haque
- (7) Mr. Justice Khondker Musa Khaled, (up to 09.08.2011)
- (8) Mr. Justice Moyeenul Islam Chowdhury, (since 10.08.2011)
- (9) Madam Justice Farah Mahbub, (up to 09.08.2011)
- (10) Mr. Justice AHM Shamsuddin Choudhury, (since 10.08.2011)
- (11) Madam Justice Naima Haider, (since 10.08.2011)

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

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

ICT Work done in 2011:

In January, 2011 Case Management Software made under SICT Project was introduced in the Supreme Court. Every Court and section enter data relating to cases and update cause list. To make Bench Officers and Personal Officers of the Honorable Judges acquainted with the system several extensive training programs were organized. In February the ICT officers of the Supreme Court started developing the website and cause list entry software for the subordinate Courts of Bangladesh. For increasing the number of servers, modernization of server room, website and database of subordinate courts a data center has been established under a budget allocation of taka 5 Crore. The data center procured 13 new servers of IBM, Tap Drive System, Storage System and 2 online UPS of 20KV and 40KV. Three and a half crore taka was spent to introduce the system. The internet bandwidth of Supreme Court was increased to 3Mbps from 512kbps in February, 2011. In March, 4 Honorable Justices of Supreme Court and 2 Officers visited Canada and the UK by a tour arranged by UNDP. The objective of that tour was to see how the developed courtiers utilize ICT in their judicial systems. In April, by the order of Honorable Chief Justice, IT section of the Supreme Court developed a Library automation system for the two libraries. In May, receiving case results by SMS was introduced. At the end of the year, under the direction of Hon'ble Chief Justice Mr. Justice Md. Muzammel Hossain, and with UNDP assistance Local Area Network (LAN) has been established in the Dhaka District Judges Court, Dhaka Metropolitan Sessions Judges Courts, Dhaka Chief Metropolitan Magistrate Courts and Dhaka Judicial Magistrate Courts. Those Courts of Dhaka have been connected with the Supreme Court Data Centre and cause list, orders and judgments of those Courts are being published on internet.

The Court Management and Speedy Disposal of Old Cases:

Court Management evolved through the formulation of various general and special techniques, approaches, strategies, statistical data analysis identifying the causes of delay and the flaws in the case management, has been adopted to improve the Court efficiency resulting in the reduction of pending cases.

For speedy disposal of cases in the High Court Division, the Hon'ble Chief Justice Mr. Justice Md. Muzammel Hossain constituted a large number of Benches in 2011. His Lordship also constituted several Vacation Benches for hearing urgent matters. A large number of cases were heard and disposed of by the Vacation Benches. Necessary steps were taken for the disposal of old cases and cases of public importance within the shortest possible time. As a result, a significant number of old and complicated cases has been disposed of and the rate of disposal of old cases has increased considerably.

**Disposal of Old Cases in 2011
(Appellate Division)**

Year of filing =>	2011	2010	2009	2008	2007	2006	2005	2004	2003	2002	2001	2000	Total
Civil Misc. Petition, Petition, Review and Appeal	166	228	423	53	10	1	19	21	12	19	5	0	957
Criminal Misc. Petition, Petition, Review and Appeal	62	163	195	7	0	2	4	5	5	5	0	0	448
Jail Petition and Jail Appeal	0	0	0	0	1	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	5
Contempt petition	5	11	3	7	8	7	5	3	0	0	0	0	49
Total =	233	402	621	67	19	13	29	29	17	24	5	0	1459

**Disposal of Old Cases in 2011
(High Court Division)**

Year of filing =>	2011	2010	2009	2008	2007	2006	2005	2004	2003	2002	2001	2000	Total
Civil	444	564	520	332	353	248	243	160	197	191	162	1217	4631
Criminal	4332	9277	6333	3353	4114	7957	6181	2781	4216	1921	198	1486	52149
Writ	2588	1493	1385	1308	1666	777	499	364	221	198	149	276	10924
Original Civil Cases	431	103	71	42	11	08	21	04	11	00	01	18	721
Total =	7795	11437	8309	5035	6144	8990	6944	3309	4645	2310	510	2997	68425

Statistics on the Filing of New Cases, Disposal and Pendency of Cases in the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court of Bangladesh

1. Statement showing filing of new cases, disposal and pendency of cases (from 01.01.2011 to 31.12.2011).

1.1. Petitions

Cases	Opening Balance	Institution	Total	Disposed of	Pending on 31.12.2011
Civil	3214	2419	5633	605	5028
Criminal	994	565	1559	186	1373
Civil Review	168	67	235	23	212
Criminal Review	13	8	21	2	19
Jail Petition	41	13	54	4	50
Grand Total	4430	3072	7502	820	6682

1.2. Miscellaneous Petitions

Cases	Opening Balance	Institution	Total	Disposed of	Pending on 31.12.2011
Civil Misc. Petition	1847	940	2787	283	2504
Criminal Misc. Petition	804	481	1285	145	1140
Contempt Petition	50	19	69	54	15
Grand Total	2701	1440	4141	482	3659

1.3. Appeals

Cases	Opening Balance	Institution	Total	Disposed of	Pending on 31.12.2011
Civil	1693	203	1896	119	1777
Criminal	309	33	342	28	314
Jail	8	1	9	0	9
Grand Total	2010	237	2247	147	2100

1.4. Consolidated statement for all cases from 01.01.2011 to 31.12.2011 in the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court of Bangladesh.

Cases	Opening Balance	Institution	Total	Disposed of	Current Pendency
Petition	4430	3072	7502	820	6682
Misc. Petition	2701	1440	4141	482	3659
Appeals	2010	237	2247	147	2100
Grand Total	9141	4749	13890	1449	12441

Consolidated statement for all cases from 01.01.2011 to 31.12.2011

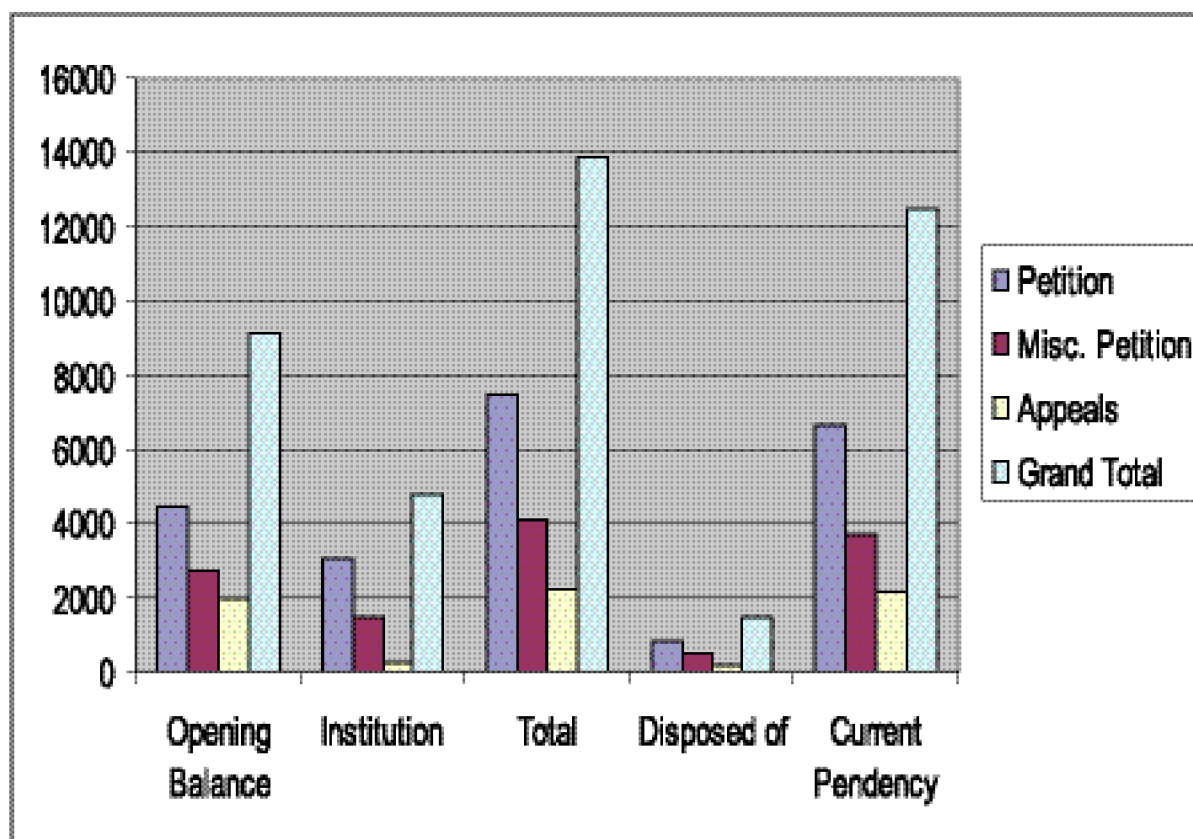


Figure 1: Vertical Bar Chart of Pendency, Institution and disposal of all cases in the year 2011 in the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court of Bangladesh.

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

2. Year wise filing of new cases, disposal and pendency of all cases from the year 1972 to 2011.

Years	Institution	Disposed of	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

3.1. Trend of filing of new cases, disposal and pendency from the year 1972 to 2011.

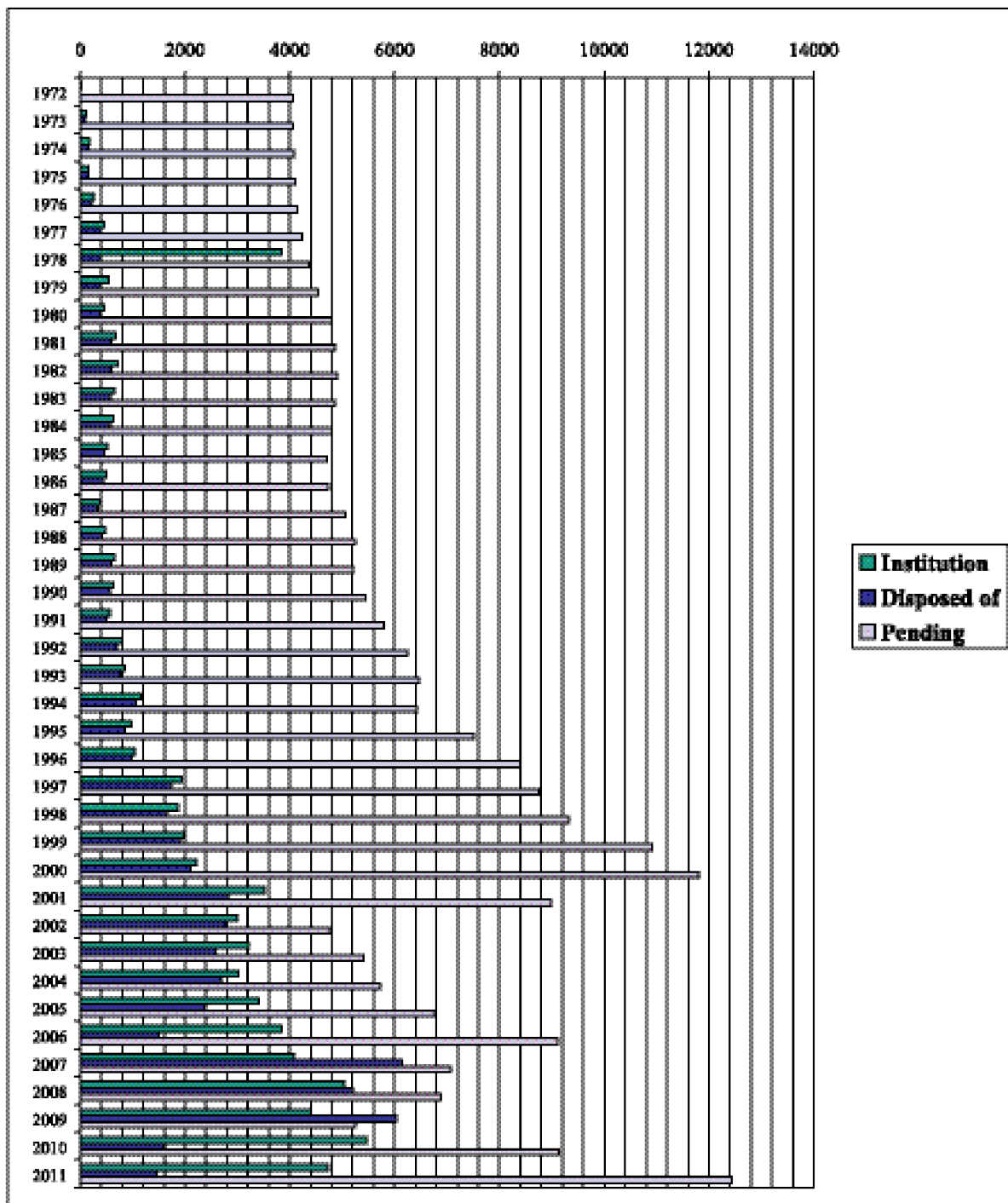


Figure 2: Horizontal Bar Chart of filing of new cases, disposal and pending cases in the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court of Bangladesh from 1972 to 2011.

3.2. Trend of institution of cases from the year 1972 to 2011.

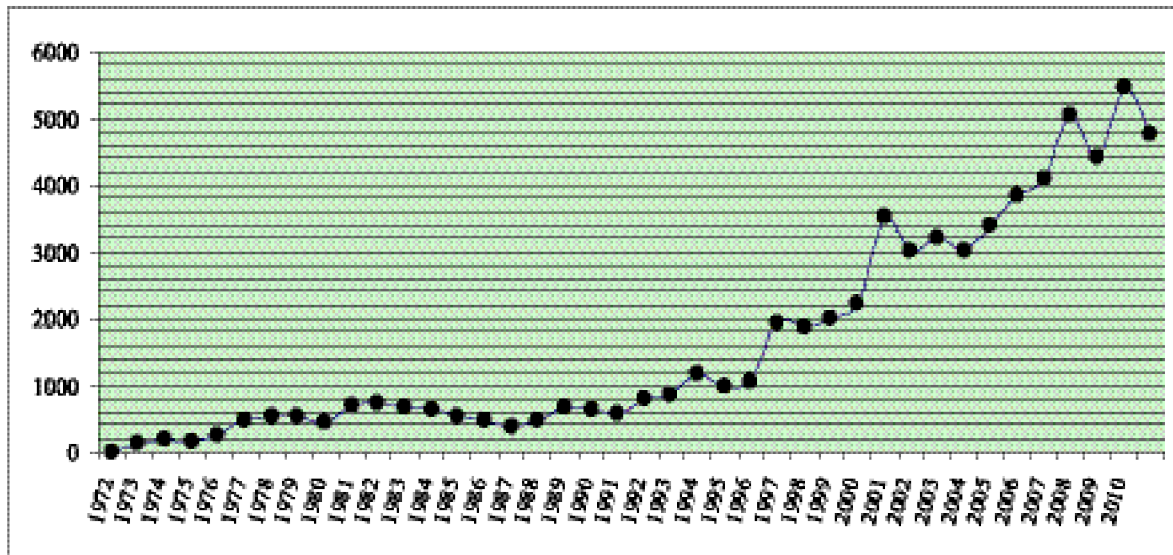


Figure 3: Line graph of filing of new cases from the year 1972 to 2011.

3.3. Trend of disposal of cases from the year 1972 to 2011.

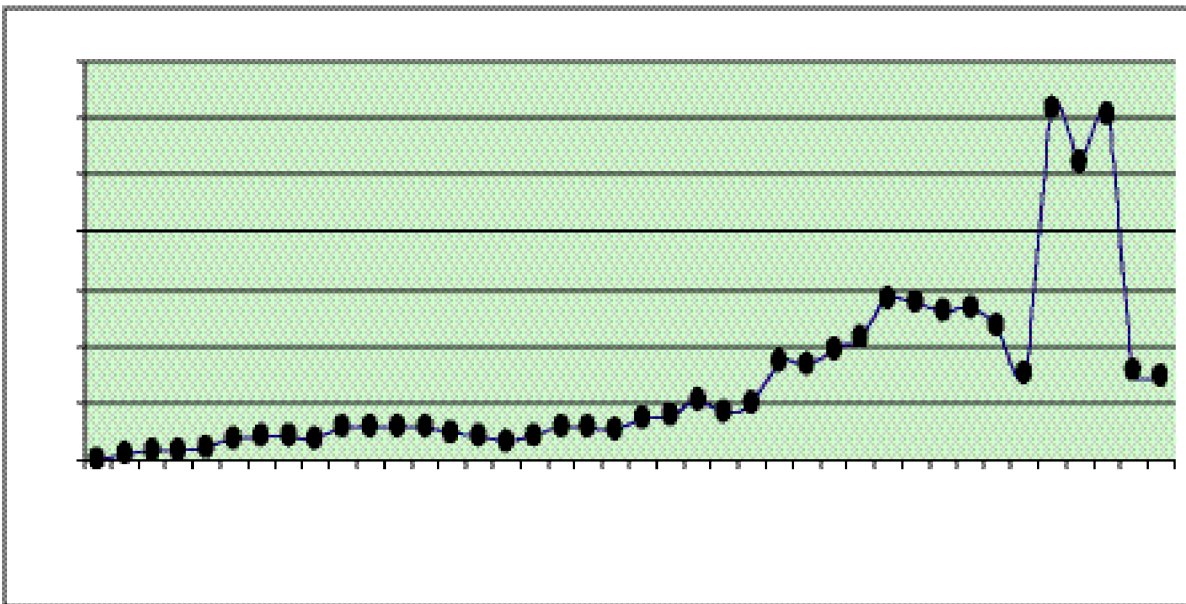


Figure 4: Line graph of disposal of cases from the year 1972 to 2011.

3.4. Trend of pending cases from the year 1972 to 2011.

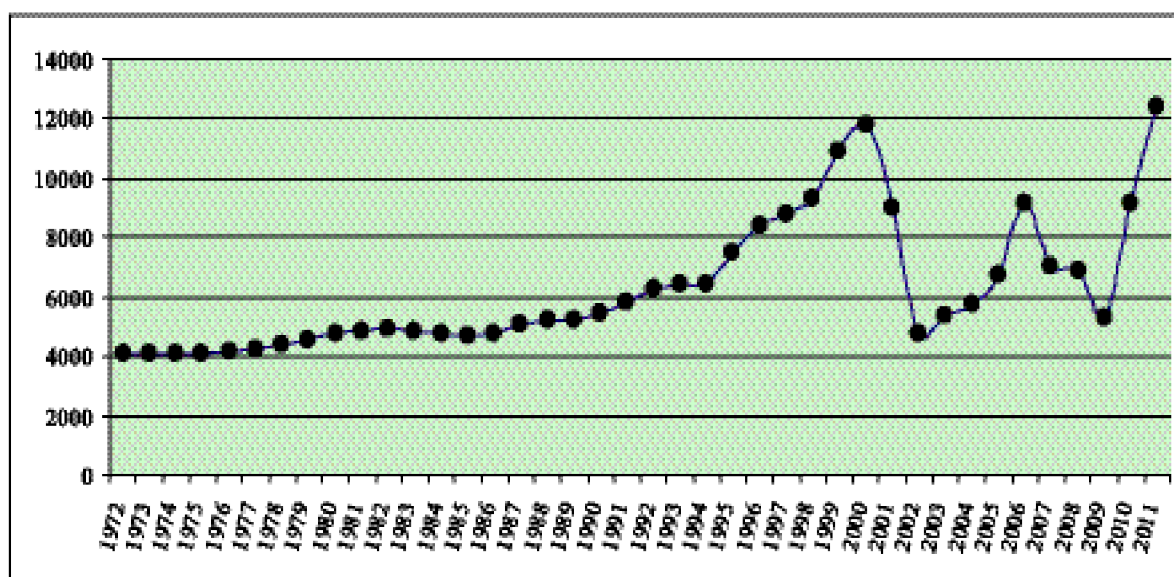


Figure 5: Line graph of pending cases from the year 1972 to 2011.

3.5. Comparative Chart of filing of new cases, disposal and pending cases from the year 1972 to 2011.

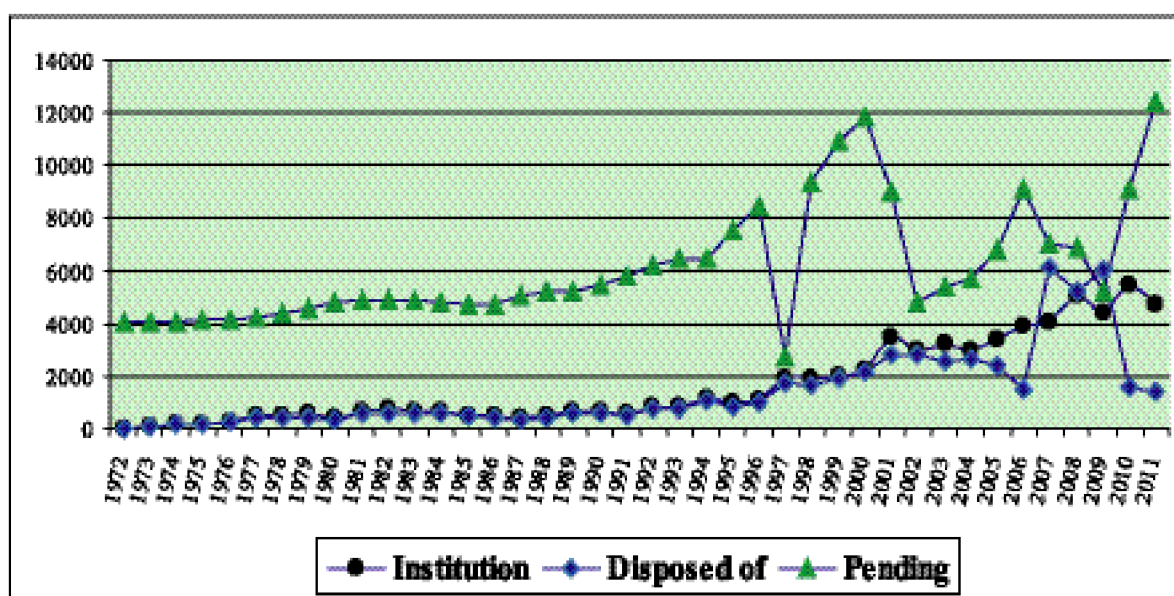


Figure 6: Line graph of pending, disposed off & instituted cases from the year 1972 to 2011.

4. Analysis of the pending balance for the Appellate Division in 2011.

To understand the balance of pending cases, the following tables may be examined. The pending balance for all cases for the year 2011 is 12441, while the pending balance for Petition is 6682, that for Misc. Petition is 3659 and Appeals is 2100.

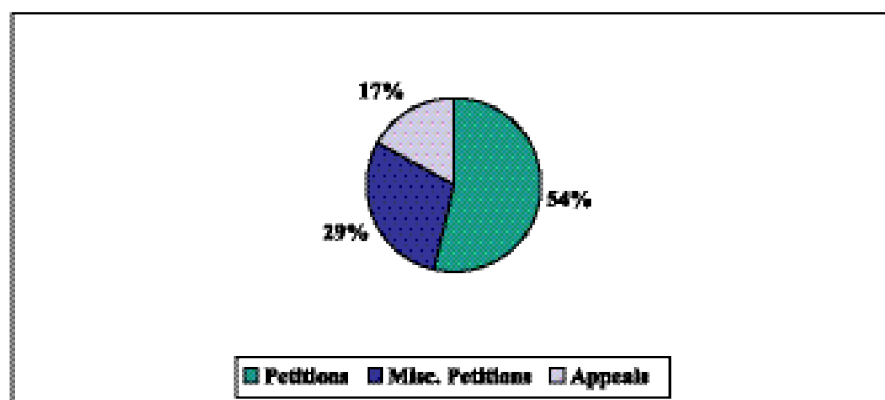


Figure 7: Pie Chart of all pending cases in the Appellate Division of Supreme Court of Bangladesh in the year 2011.

There are 54% Petition, 29% Misc. petition and 17% Appeals of all the pending cases.

4.1. Pending Petitions.

Opening Balance	Institution	Total	Disposed of	Pending for Disposal
4430	3072	7502	820	6682

4.2. Pending Miscellaneous Petitions.

Opening Balance	Institution	Total	Disposed of	Pending for Disposal
2701	1440	4141	482	3659

4.3. Pending Appeals.

Opening Balance	Institution	Total	Disposed of	Pending for Disposal
2010	237	2247	147	2100

5. Filing of new cases, disposal and pendency of cases in the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court of Bangladesh from 1972 to 2011.

5.1. Petitions

Year	Pending at the beginning of the year	Filing of new cases	Total	Disposed of	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	6628

5.2. Misc. Petitions

Year	Pending at the beginning of the year	Filing of new cases	Total	Disposed of	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

5.3. Appeals

Year	Pending at the beginning of the year	Filing of new cases	Total	Disposed of	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

6. Maximum number of judges at a time during the year in the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court of Bangladesh from 1972 to 2011.

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

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

1. Statement showing institution, disposal & pendency of cases (from 01.01.2011 to 31.12.2011).

1.1. Statement for all cases from 01.01.2011 to 31.12.2011 in the High Court Division of Supreme Court of Bangladesh.

Cases	Opening Balance	Institution	Total	Disposed of	Current Pendency	Remarks
Civil	77859	6662	84521	5118	79403	Increased by 1544
Criminal	179698	25573	205271	52149	153122	Decreased by 26576
Writ	40916	11587	52503	10924	41579	Increased by 663
Original	4791	1262	6053	721	5332	Increased by 541
Grand Total	313735	45084	348348	68912	279436	Decreased by 34299

*Opening balance has been adjusted with the real number of cases from 01/01/2011 to 31/12/2011

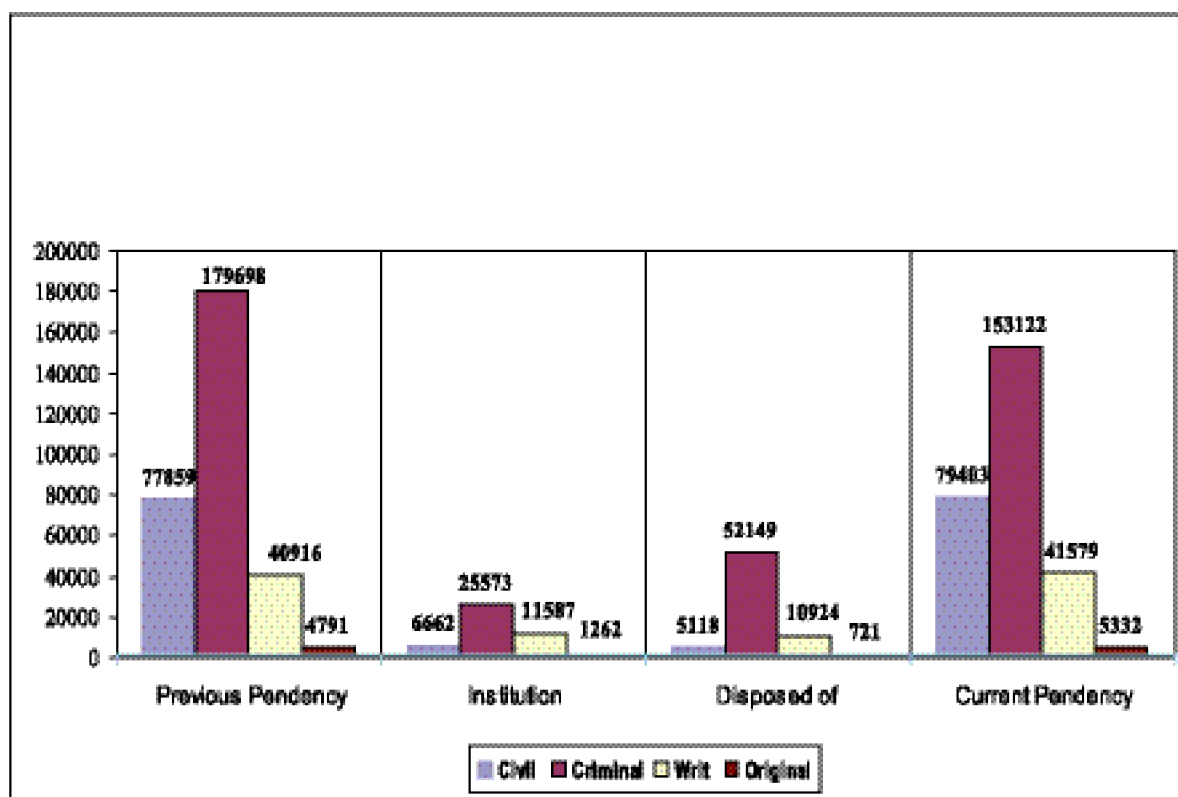


Figure 1: Vertical Bar Chart of Pendency, Institution and disposal of all cases in the year 2011 in the High Court Division of the Supreme Court of Bangladesh.

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

2. 1. Yearwise Institution, Disposal and Pendency of all cases from 1972 to 2011

Years	Institution	Disposed of	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	220 48	154168
2003	37734	20331	168447
2004	34217	15581	184811
2005	42900	16894	208389
2006	48056	13839	240483
2007	47555	16578	262345
2008	53220	21664	293901
2009	53155	21485	325571
2010	57470	69306	313735
2011	45084	68912	279436

2.2. Some visible Trends.

2.2.1. Trend of institution, disposal and pendency (1972 to 2011).

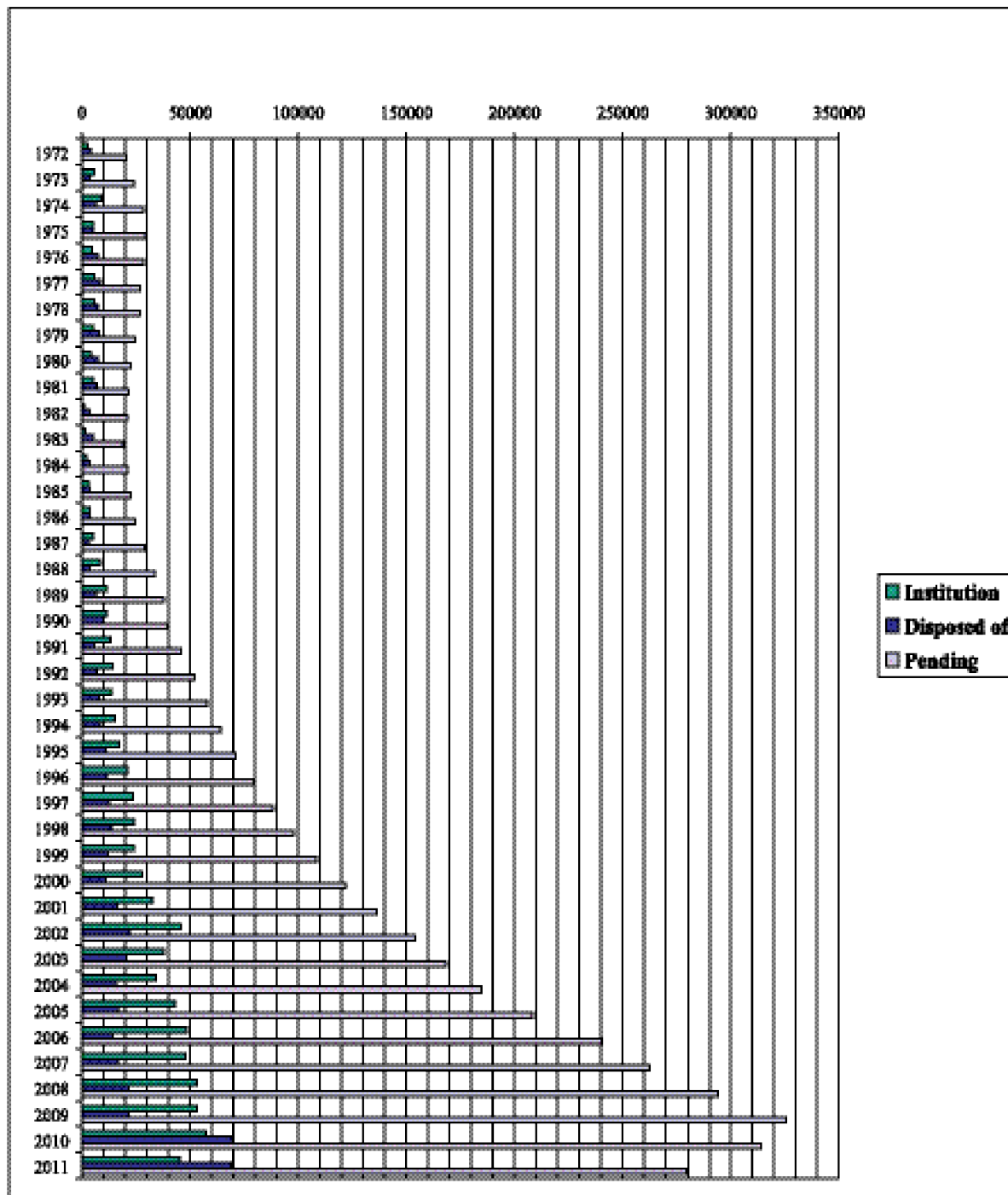


Figure 2: Horizontal Bar Chart of institution, disposal and pending cases in the High Court Division of the Supreme Court of Bangladesh from the year 1972 to 2011.

2.2.2. Trend of institution of cases from the year 1972 to 2011

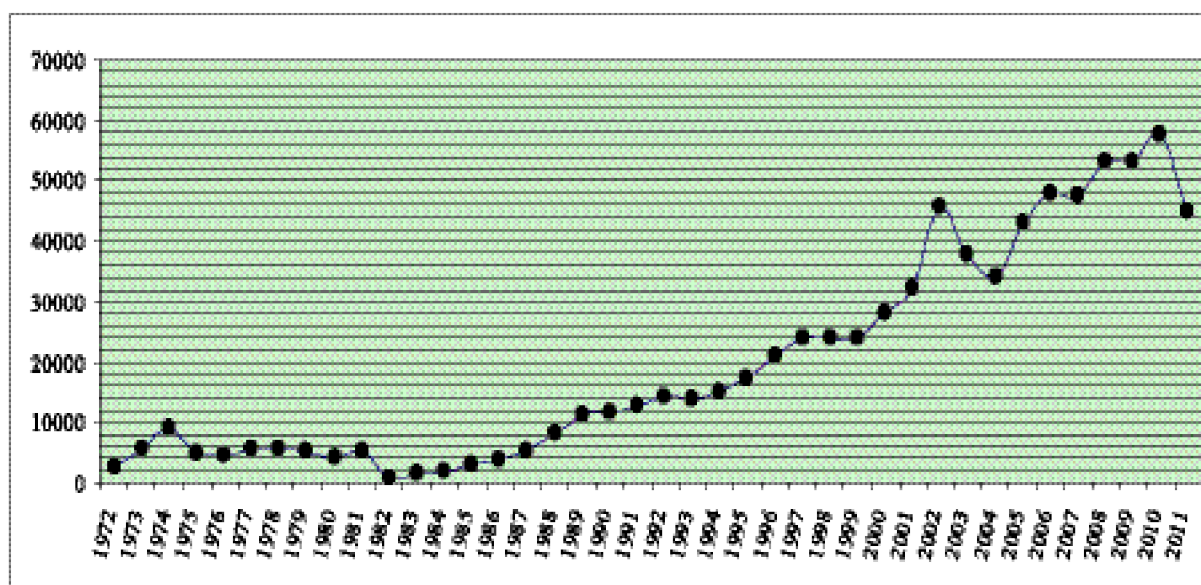


Figure 3: Line graph of institution of cases from the year 1972 to 2011.

2.2.3. Trend of disposal of cases from the year 1972 to 2011.

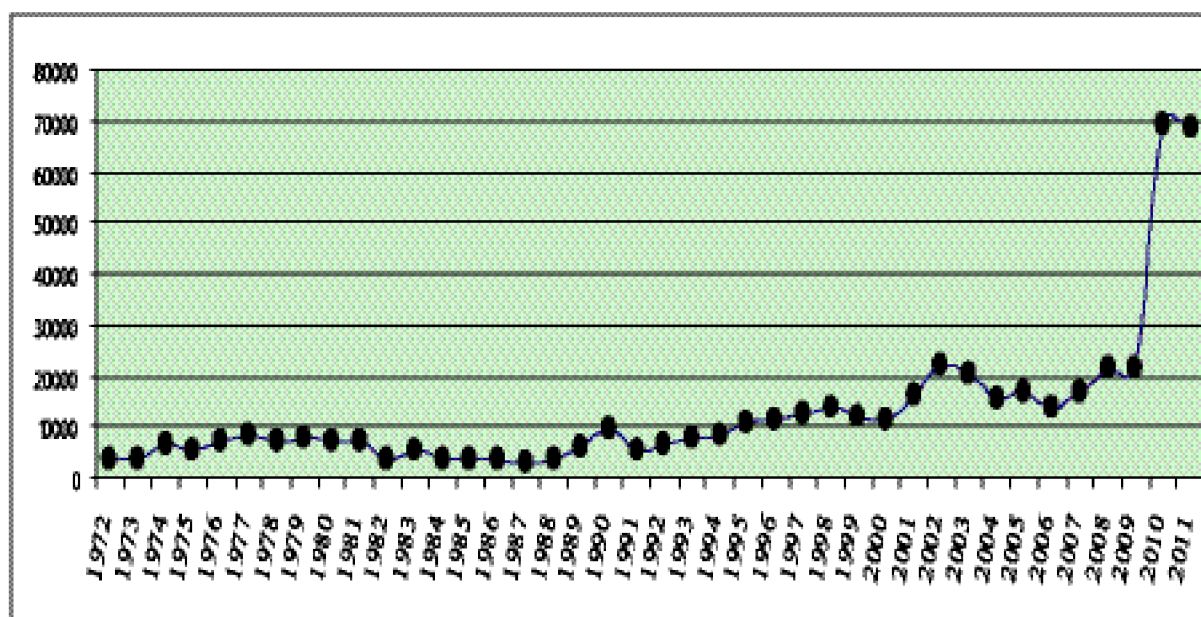


Figure 4: Line graph of disposal of cases from the year 1972 to 2011.

2.2.4. Trend of pending cases from the year 1972 to 2011

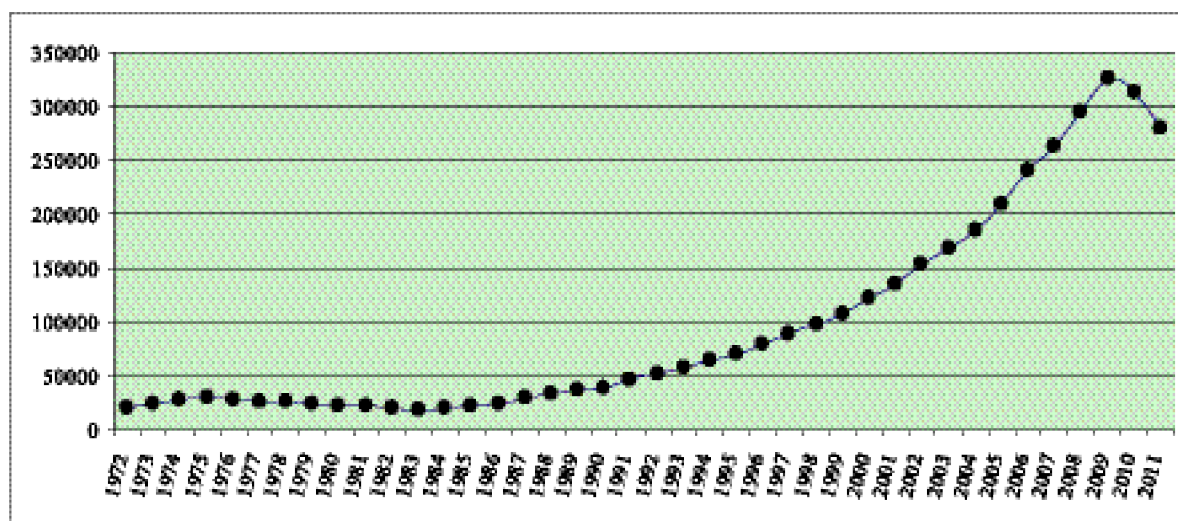


Figure 5: Line graph of pending cases from the year 1972 to 2011.

2.2.5. Comparative Chart of institution, disposal and pending cases from the year 1972 to 2011.

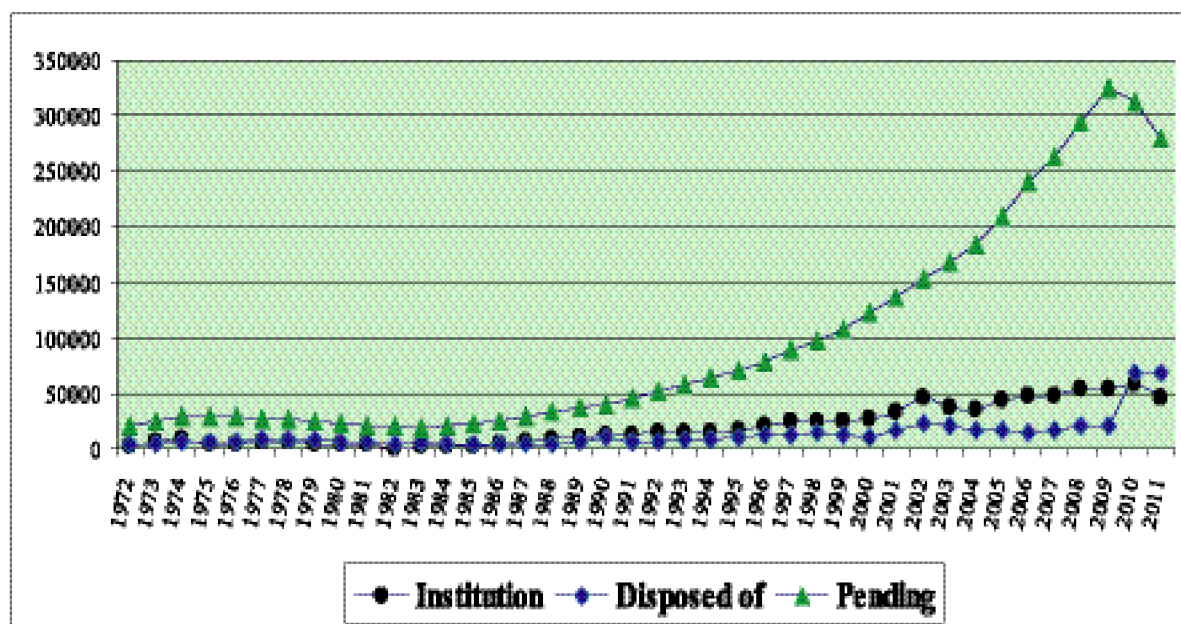


Figure 6: Line graph of pending, disposal & institution of cases from the year 1972 to 2011.

3. Analysis of the pending balance for the High Court Division in 2011

To understand the balance of pending case, the following tables may be examined. The pending balance for all cases for the year 2011 is 279436, while the pending balance for Civil Cases is 79403, that for Criminal Cases is 153122, Writ is 41579 and Original Cases is 5332.

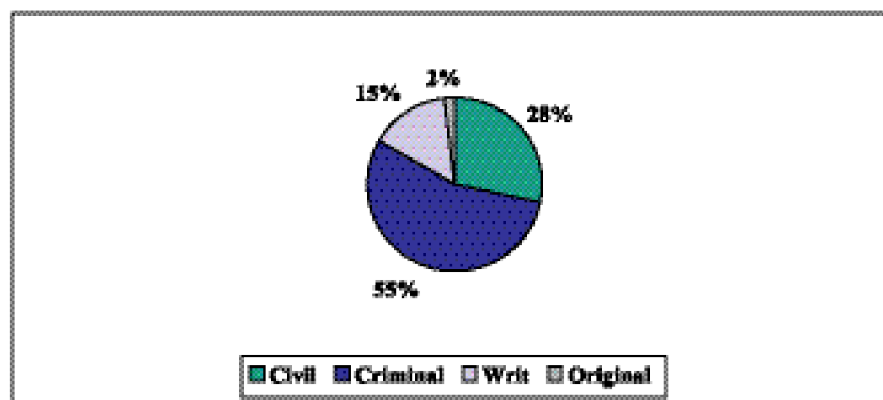


Figure 7: Pie Chart of all pending cases in the High Court Division in the year 2011.

There are 55% Criminal cases, 28% Civil cases, 15% Writ and 2% Original cases of all the pending cases.

3.1. Pending Civil Cases

Opening Balance	Institution	Total	Disposed of	Pending for Disposal
77859	6662	84521	5118	79403

3.2. Pending Criminal Cases

Opening Balance	Institution	Total	Disposed of	Pending for Disposal
179698	25573	205271	52149	153122

3.3. Writ

Opening Balance	Institution	Total	Disposed of	Pending for Disposal
40916	11587	52503	10924	41579

3.4. Original

Opening Balance	Institution	Total	Disposed of	Pending for Disposal
4791	1262	6053	721	5332

4. Institution, disposal and pendency of cases in the High Court Division from 1972 to 2011.

4.1. Civil Cases

Year	Opening balance	Fresh institution	Total	Disposed of	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

4.2.Criminal Cases

Year	Opening balance	Fresh institution	Total	Disposed of	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

4.3.Writ

Year	Opening balance	Fresh institution	Total	Disposed of	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

4.4. Original Cases

Year	Opening balance	Fresh institution	Total	Disposed of	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

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 2011.

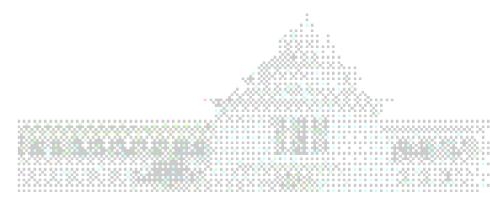
Period	Number of Judges
1972	10
1973	8
1974	12
1975	12
1976	13
1977	18
1978	17
1979	16
1980	19
1981	18
1982	18
1983	18
1984	24
1985	24
1986	21
1987	25
1988	29
1989	29
1990	29
1991	28
1992	25
1993	31
1994	38
1995	35
1996	30
1997	36
1998	36
1999	39
2000	43
2001	48
2002	55
2003	48
2004	54
2005	72
2006	71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

Leading Decisions of the Supreme Court of Bangladesh in the year 2011

In view of Article 111 of the Constitution of People's Republic of Bangladesh, the law declared by the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court of Bangladesh is binding on all courts within the territory of Bangladesh including the High Court Division of the Supreme Court. Every judgment delivered by the Appellate Division has its own significance. Brief note of some judgments, delivered during the year 2011, is given below:

1. **Superintendent Engineer, RHD Vs. Md. Eunus and Brothers (Pvt.) Ltd, 31 BLD (AD) 1:** The contract was an ordinary commercial contract or contract of general nature or a pure and simple contract. So, the relief sought and granted by the High Court Division is not legally available to the respondent in respect of the alleged confidential inter-departmental communication in the process of eligibility or evaluating or considering any bid or for failure to fulfill any obligation under a pure and simple consequential or ordinary contract entered into between the appellant and the respondents.
2. **Government of Bangladesh represented by Secretary, Ministry of Jute, Secretariat Building, Dhaka Vs. Helal Jute Press Ltd. and others, 8 LG (2011) AD 70:** A court will decline to exercise its writ jurisdiction when the disputed question of fact cannot be reasonably resolved on the facts pleaded and documents produced before the Court.
3. **Dhaka Leather Complex Ltd. Vs. Sikder Construction Ltd. and another, 8 LG (2011) AD 75:** An omission to file the depositions, documents and order sheets of the arbitration proceedings in the trial Court by the umpire is a mere irregularity which will not affect the merit of the case in making the award Rule of the Court.
4. **Md. Lokman @ Lokman Vs. The State, 8 LG (2011) AD 81:** The trial Court should apply its judicial mind in considering the materials on record to come to a decision as to whether charge should be framed against a particular accused person or not. When the Court after hearing the prosecution and the accused and on perusal of the materials on record is of the view that the accused presumably appears to have committed the offence as alleged, it shall frame charge against the accused under the relevant provisions of law without assigning any elaborate reasoning. But if the court finds insufficient materials on record to proceed against the accused it shall discharge him with elaborate reasonings.
5. **The Chairman, Rural Electrification Board (REB) Vs. Md Awlad Hossain and others, 8 LG (2011) AD 85:** When a departmental proceeding is initiated against an employee and a second show cause notice has been issued with a view to inflicting lower major penalty he should not be awarded comparatively higher major penalty without giving him any opportunity to show cause for infliction of such higher major penalty following the principle of natural justice.
6. **Shah Sekander Molla Vs. New Saguranal Tea Co. and others, 8 LG (2011) AD 103:** Transfer of a case from one Court to another should not be lightly dealt with because it is a serious matter which indirectly casts a doubt on the integrity or competency of the learned Judge from whom the matter is transferred.——(Para 8)

In order to transfer a suit the convenience which is to be taken into consideration by the Court is the convenience of both the parties not any one of them. ——(Para 12)



7. **State Vs. Babul Mia, 63 DLR (AD) 10:** It is a mandatory requirement that after recording a confessional statement the recording Magistrate is required to make a memorandum to the confession containing a clause to the effect that he had warned the accused that he was not bound to make a confession, that if he makes a confession, it might be used against him; that the statement was true and voluntary; that it was recorded as per version of the maker and that it was read over to the maker after his statement and that it was the true and correct version and it contained a full and true account of statement made by the maker.
8. **Amena Khatun Vs. Chairman, Court of Settlement and others, 63 DLR (AD) 1:** The enlistment of a property under section 5(1) of the Abandoned Buildings (Supplementary Provisions) Ordinance raises a presumption of law that the property is abandoned under section 5(2) and that presumption will continue until the claimant proves otherwise.
9. **Govt. of Bangladesh Vs. Tauhid Uddin Ahmed & Ors., 31 BLD (AD) 128:** যখনই কোন কর্মকর্তা ২০০২ সনের বিবিআলা অনুসারে উপ-সচিব পদে পদোন্নতি প্রাপ্ত হইলেন, তখন যে কোন ক্যাডার হইতেই হউক না কেন, তিনি তখন একজন পরিপূর্ণ উপ-সচিব। তাহার পূর্বের ক্যাডার পরিচয় তখন বিলুপ্ত হইবে। তিনি সচিবালয়ের উচ্চতর উপ-সচিব পদে তখন অবস্থান। সেই অবস্থা (status) লইয়াই অন্য সকল উপ-সচিবের সহিত এক শ্রেণীভুক্ত হইয়া সম-অধিকার লইয়া তিনি পরবর্তী উচ্চতর হুণ্ড-সচিব পদে বা পরবর্তীতে অতিরিক্ত সচিব পদে পদোন্নতি প্রাপ্ত হইবার জন্য বিবেচিত হইবেন।
10. **Lt. Col. M.A. Mannan (Retd.) Vs. Social Investment Bank Ltd. & Ors., 31 BLD (AD) 124:** The judges have to honour the judicial office which they hold as a public trust. Their every action and their every word-must show and reflect correctly that they hold the office as a public trust. The greatest strength of the judiciary is the faith of the people in it. Faith, confidence and acceptability can not be commanded; they have to be earned.
11. **Fariduddin Mahmud Vs. Md. Saidur Rahman, 63 DLR (AD) 93:** A writ of certiorari may be issued in exceptional cases, where the proceedings of the Tribunal are absolutely void or where the Tribunal has purported to act in a judicial capacity which is not properly constituted or where there is error apparent on the face of the record or where the Tribunal's conclusion is based on no evidence on record whatsoever, or where the decision of the Tribunal is vitiated by malafide, or the Tribunal has acted without jurisdiction or acted in excess of jurisdiction or acted contrary to the fundamental principles or acted malice in law.
12. **Malik Mehdi Kabir and another Vs. Rabitat-Al-Alam-Al-Islami and others, 63 DLR (AD) 109:** The acquisition of the immovable property has to be made for public purpose and not otherwise. In this particular case, it is seen that the acquisition has been made not for any public purpose rather for private purpose i.e. for office complex of a Non-Government Organization and the acquisition is not needed for public purpose.
13. **Dr. Muhiuddin Khan Alamgir Vs. Bangladesh and Ors., 19 BLT (AD) 191:** It is well settled that writ petition under Article 102 of the Constitution of the People's Republic of Bangladesh is not maintainable against any step in the process of action like acceptance or rejection of nomination paper of a candidate.
14. **Riaz Uddin Khan (Md), Advocate Vs. Mahmudur Rahman, 63 DLR (AD) 29:** The expression 'law' is to be understood from the definition given in Article 152 read with Article 111 of the Constitution. One should know that the law of the land has also been regarded to be that which is declared by the Appellate Division. Thus, where a provision in the law, relating to contempt imposes reasonable restrictions, no person can take the liberty of scandalizing the authority of the Court.

A fair criticism of the conduct of a judge may not amount to contempt if it is made in good faith and in public interest. While publishing any article over sensitive organ of the State, such as, the judiciary, the media should guard that the correct informative news is published without scandalizing the judiciary as a whole or attacking a judge because the judges by the nature of their work cannot express their views or defend any allegation by making statement to the media which is enjoyed by others.

15. **State Vs. Md. Monirul Islam alias Nirab, 16 BLC (AD) 53:** In proper cases anticipatory bail may be granted but for a very short period, such as between 2 to 4 weeks and not for a long period of time. It must be remembered that sooner he appears before the Magistrate the better.
16. **The State Vs. Mukta Khan and another, 31 BLD (AD) 110:** Any decision passed by the Appellate Division is binding upon all Courts in Bangladesh and no Judge can ignore it. If he does it may not only be contemptuous but also tantamount to violation of the Constitution.
17. **Tarique Rahman Vs. Government of Bangladesh, 63 DLR (AD) 18:** Article 35(1) of the Constitution envisages the prohibition on conviction or sentence under an "ex post facto law".
18. **Tarique Rahman Vs. Government of Bangladesh, 8 LG (2011) AD 90:** Ain of 2002 being inserted in the schedule to the Anti Corruption Commission Act 2004 (the ACC Act, 2004), the procedure in respect of inquiry, investigation, conducting prosecution and holding trial shall be governed under the provisions of the ACC Act, 2004.
19. **The Privatization Commission Vs. Golam Mostafa & Ors., 31 BLD (AD) 173:** A party cannot both approbate and reprobate; he cannot say at one time that a transaction is valid and thereby obtain some advantage to which he could only be entitled on the footing that it is valid, and at another say that it is void for the purpose of securing some further advantage.
20. **Sonali Bank Limited Vs. Prime Global Limited, 63 DLR (AD) 99:** The decree was passed without any service of summons or even without any attempt to do so. As such, it is a nullity in the eye of law and it is imperative upon any Court of law, which is in seisin of the matter, to hold so, even without invoking the provisions of section 19 of the Artha Rin Adalat Ain or rule 13 of Order IX of the Code of Civil Procedure which envisages at least a service, and sub-section (1) of section 19 of Artha Rin Adalat Ain also envisages a service of summons upon the defendant.

Since on the admitted facts the ex-parte decree against the defendant No. 2 is a nullity, the judgment and decree passed by the High Court Division cannot sustain.

21. **Tarique Rahman Vs. Government of Bangladesh, 63 DLR (AD) 162:** The grounds taken for review of the impugned judgment are nothing but a device of rehearing of the whole civil petition for leave to appeal which is not permissible under Article 105 of the Constitution read with Order XXVI of the Supreme Court of Bangladesh (Appellate Division) Rules, 1988.

In order to review a judgment there must be an error apparent on the face of the record and that this error is so apparent and manifest and clear that no court of law would permit such an error to remain on the record. The error must not only be apparent but must also have a material bearing on the face of the case.

Publications

a. The Official Publications of the Supreme Court of Bangladesh

Name of the Books	
The Bangladesh Supreme Court Digest-	
Volume – I (1972 – 1977)	Volume – II (1978 – 1979)
Volume – III (1980 – 1981)	Volume – IV (1982 – 1983)
Volume – V (1984 – 1985)	Volume – VI (1986 – 1987)
Volume – VII (1988 – 1989)	Volume – VIII (1990 – 1991)
Volume – IX (1992 – 2006)	Volume – X (2007)
Volume – XI (2008)	Volume – XII (2009)
Volume – XIII (2010)	
The Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898 (Revised and printed with amendment up to October, 2007)	
The Supreme Court of Bangladesh (Appellate Division) Rules, 1988 (Revised and printed with amendment up to 22/04/08)	
Annual Report of the Supreme Court of Bangladesh, 2008.	
Annual Report of the Supreme Court of Bangladesh, 2009.	
Annual Report of the Supreme Court of Bangladesh, 2010	
Criminal Rules and Orders (Practice and Procedure of Subordinate Courts), 2009	
Companies Rules, 2009	

The publications are available at the Libraries of Supreme Court and distributed to the Government Departments, Subordinate Courts, Bar Libraries and Government Libraries, but not for sale.

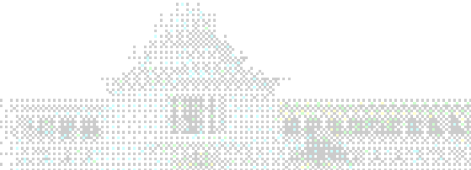
b. Publications by the Hon'ble Judges of the Supreme Court of Bangladesh

Mr. Justice Muhammad Imman Ali
Towards a Justice Delivery System for the Children in Bangladesh

Mr. Justice Siddiqur Rahman Miah	
Manual of Practical Instructions for the conduct of civil suits	The Penal Code
Civil Rules & Orders (Volume-1)	Law On Bail
Civil Rules & Orders (Volume No. 2)	The Law on Writ in Bangladesh
Commentary on Criminal Rules and Orders	Special Power Act
FIR Arrest Search Seizure Recovery & Investigation	Fifty five years section-wise up to date Civil Rulings in Civil Procedure Code
The Law on Condonation of Delay	Six Points of Tabligh
Law of Arms and Explosive Act.	A Guide Book of Tabligh
Code of Criminal Procedure	The Law on Injunction
Law on Revision	The Law on Civil and Criminal Revision
সেওয়ানী কার্যবিধি আইন	সুনির্দিষ্ট প্রতিকার আইন
কোর্ট কি ও সুট জারুলেশন বিবয়ক আইন	হুকুমি আইন
টর্চ আইন	সার্বিক আইন
শ্রম ও শিল্প আইন	অসামান্য আইন

Mr. Justice Siddiquir Rahman Miah

দেওয়ানী কার্যবিধি	জিম্মা আইন
অস্ত্র ও বিস্ফোরক বিষয়ক আইন	আইন বিষয়ক অস্ত্রাধীন
জমিন আইন	জন চরত্বপূর্ণ জরুরী আইন
এজাহার, তদন্ত, তদ্রাশী ও প্রেক্ষতার	দেওয়ানী আদালতে মামলা পরিচালনা
কৌজদারী আদালতে মামলা পরিচালনা	জবানবন্দী ও জেরার নিয়মকানুন
বুকের মামলা পরিচালনার নিয়মকানুন	অপরাধ আইন ও কার্যপ্রণালী
বুকের মামলার উচ্চতর আদালতের সর্বশেষ সিদ্ধান্তসমূহ	ইউনিয়ন পরিষদ ম্যানুয়াল
কৌজদারী কার্যবিধি	সরকারী পাওনা আদায় আইন
কৌজদারী মামলা ও কৌজদারী মিস মামলা পরিচালনার নিয়মকানুন ও মুসাবিদা	আরজী জবাব আপীল রীতি রিভিশন ও দরখাস্তের নিয়মকানুন ও মুসাবিদা
রেজিস্ট্রেশন সারগ্রন্থ	বিদ্যুৎ আইন
এসিড অপরাধ দমন আইন	অর্থকর আইন
গরাকক বিষয়ক আইন, ২০০০	ইমারত নির্মাণ নির্মাণ আইন ও বিধি, ২০০০
মাইনর এ্যাক্টস	বেসরকারী শিক্ষা প্রতিষ্ঠান গাইড
নিষেধাজ্ঞা আইন	ছানি মামলা
সমবায় সমিতি আইন ও বিধিমালা	দেওয়ানী ও কৌজদারী আপীল বিষয়ক আইন
দেওয়ানী ও কৌজদারী রিভিশন বিষয়ক আইন	মুসলিম পরিবারিক আইন ও বিধিমালা
মুসলিম, হিন্দু, বৃটান বিবাহ ও ডালাক সম্পর্কিত আইন	দূনীতি দমন আইন
সিভিল ড্রাকটিং এন্ড প্রেকটিস	ক্রিমিনাল ড্রাকটিং এন্ড প্রেকটিস
ছুটি বিধি	পুলিশ রেকর্ডেশন ও গাইড
নিয়োগ, জেষ্ঠ্যতা ও পদোন্নতির বিধিমালা, ১৯৯৯	প্রশাসনিক ট্রাইবুনাল আইন
অর্পিত ও পরিত্যক্ত সম্পত্তি আইন	শৃংখলা আপীল বিধিমালা ও আচরণ বিধি
দেওয়ানী বিষয়ক আইন ও বিধিমালা	আইন শৃংখলা বিদ্যকারী অপরাধ (দ্রুত বিচার) আইন, ২০০০
বন আইন, ১৯২৭	রেজিস্ট্রেশন আইন ও মঙ্গিলের মডেল
সালিশ আইন, ১৯৪০	সাক্ষ্য আইন, ২০০০
পাওয়ার অব অ্যাটর্নী আইন	অর্থ কণ বিষয়ক আইন ও বিধিমালা
ইউনিয়ন পরিষদ ম্যানুয়াল ও বিধি	বিশেষ ক্ষমতা আইন
মহানগরী পুলিশ অধ্যাদেশ	অস্ত্র আইন
জননিরাপত্তা আইন	নদী ও শিল্প নির্মাণ দমন আইন, ১৯৯০ এবং জৌতুক নিরোধ আইন
মাদকদ্রব্য নিয়ন্ত্রণ আইন	সালিশ আইন, ২০০২
চাকুরীর বিধিমালা	অর্পিত সম্পত্তি প্রত্যাবর্তন আইন
কৌজদারী আইন ভিত্তিক মামলা ও সিদ্ধান্ত	The Administrative Tribunals Act & Administrative Rules
চাকুরী সংক্রান্ত আইন, কলস, সার্কুলার ও সিদ্ধান্ত	মোবাইল কোর্ট আইন ও বিধিমালা



Mr. Justice Siddiqur Rahman Miah	
কৌজদারী কার্যবিধি সারসংহ	জমি জরিপ আইন ও বিধি
কুরআনে থাকের ছয়টি সূরার তাকসীর	পেনশন বিধিমালা
তারলীন্দী ছয় নম্বর	বেসামরিক কর্মচারীদের পেনশন বিধিমালা
কবর মিসারতের নিয়মাবলী ও ফজিলত	নামজারী বিষয়ক নিয়মাবলী
আদালতের ব্যবহারিক কার্যবিধি ও পদ্ধতি (সেওয়াদী ও কৌজদারী)	নারী ও শিশু নির্যাতন আইন, ২০০০ এবং যৌতুক নির্যাতন আইন, ১৯৮০
নামাজ	পুলিশ পরীক্ষার ১০০০ প্রশ্ন ও উত্তর
ইসলামী দিক নির্দেশনা	দণ্ডবিধি
হযরত শাহ মাখদুম কপোষ (রঃ) ও হযরত শাহ নূর (রঃ) এর জীবনী	স্ট্যাম্প আইন ও বিধিমালা
জিন্দাপীর শাহ মাখদুম (রহঃ)ঃ একটি আন্দোলন	রেজিস্ট্রেশন আইন ও কার্যপ্রণালী
তাকসীর আয়াত ও হাদিস	ইমান
ইসলামী জীবন ব্যবস্থা	হযরত শাহ মাখদুম (রহঃ) এর জীবনী কবর মিসারত ও দোআ

Mr. Justice Syed Refaat Ahmed	
Forlorn Migrants: An International Legal Regime for Undocumented Migrants Workers	The Ishtiaq Papers

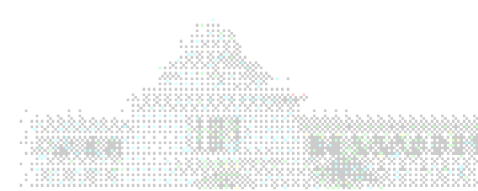
Mr. Justice Md. Rezaul Hasan	
Index of Bangladesh Laws	

Mr. Justice Quazi Reza-ul Hoque	
Preventive Detention: Legislation and Judicial Intervention in Bangladesh	Lesson Note on Company Law

c. Publications by the Hon`ble Former Chief Justices & Former Judges of the Supreme Court of Bangladesh

Mr. Justice Syed A. B. Mahmud Husain Former Chief Justice of Bangladesh	
English and Bangla Translation of Dewan-E-Gawsia	

Mr. Justice Kemaluddin Hossain Former Chief Justice of Bangladesh	
Justice Ibrahim Memorial Lecture :Independent Judiciary in Developing Countries	



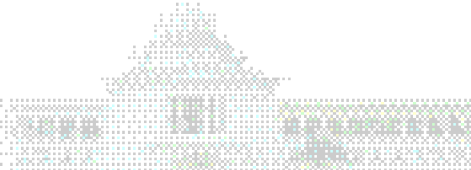
Mr. Justice Badrul Haider Chowdhury Former Chief Justice of Bangladesh	
Evolution of the Supreme Court of Bangladesh	Those were the Days
The Long Echoes	

Mr. Justice Shahabuddin Ahmed Former Chief Justice of Bangladesh
গণতন্ত্রের উদ্ভব, গণতন্ত্র বিনির্মাণ

Mr. Justice M.H. Rahman Former Chief Justice of Bangladesh	
আইনের শাসন ও বিচারবিভাগের স্বাধীনতা	কোনআন শরীফ : সরল বঙ্গানুবাদ
বাংলাদেশের তারিখ	বিদ্যুৎ বিষয় ও বাংলাদেশ
কবি, ভূমি নহ গুলুদেব	কোরান সূত্র
রবীন্দ্রনাথ প্রবন্ধ সংগ্রহ ও পার্শ্বক বিচার	রবীন্দ্র রচনার রবীন্দ্র ব্যাখ্যা
সাক্ষ দেলের মহড়া	মধ্য শব্দ
প্রথমে মাতৃভাষা পরভাষা পরে	রবীন্দ্র রচনার আইনি অবস্থা
আমরা কি হাবনা তাদের কাছে যারা শুধু বাংলার কথা বলে	মৌসুমী ভাবনা
জাশো ওঠো দাঁড়াও	মনের আগাছা পুড়িয়ে
সরকার, সর্বেস্বত্ব ও অধিকার	বচন ও প্রবচন
একুশে কেন্দ্রকারী : সকল জাতির কথা কয়	কলম এখন নাগালের বাইরে
বাংলা জাতির সমগ্রায় এখনো অসমাপ্ত	ভেরই ভদ্র শীতের জল
নির্বাচিত প্রবন্ধ	

Mr. Justice Mustafa Kamal Former Chief Justice of Bangladesh	
আমায় কিছু বলা	Bangladesh Constitution: Trends and Issues

Mr. Justice Latifur Rahman Former Chief Justice of Bangladesh	
The Caretaker Days and My Story	The Constitution of the People's Republic of Bangladesh
ভাবাব্যবহক সরকারের দিন তুলি ও আমার কথা	আলোকিত প্রত্যাশা



Mr. Justice Abdur Rahman Chowdhury	
Democracy, Rule of Law and Human Rights	
Mr. Justice A. M. Mahmudur Rahman	
Law on Income Tax	
Mr. Justice Naimuddin Ahmed	
Code of Civil Procedure	
Mr. Justice Kazi Ebadul Hoque	
Administration of Justice in Bangladesh	ভূমি আইন ও ভূমি ব্যবস্থার ক্রম বিকাশ
বিচার ব্যবস্থার বিবর্তন	
Mr. Justice Mohammad Gholam Rabbani	
Code of Civil Procedure	হুজি মুক্তিযুদ্ধলাভ
বাংলাদেশের দুঃখের বিচার	
Mr. Justice Mohammad Hamidul Haque	
Trial of Civil Suits and Criminal Cases	



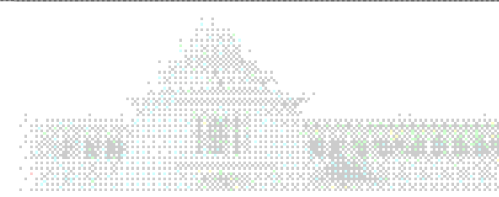
Part of Judges' Libraries of the Supreme Court of Bangladesh



Judges' Lounge of the Supreme Court of Bangladesh



Conference Room of the Supreme Court of Bangladesh



Former Chief Justices of Bangladesh

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

* Deceased.

Former Chief Justice of High Court of Bangladesh

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

* Deceased.

Former Judges of the Supreme Court of Bangladesh

SL. No	Name	Date of elevation to the HCD	Date of elevation to the AD	Date of retirement
1.	Mr. Justice Abu Sadat Mohammad Sayem*		16.12.1972	05.11.1975
2.	Mr. Justice Syed A. B. Mahmud Husain*	18.01.1972	18.12.1972	31.01.1978
3.	Mr. Justice Mohammad Abdullah Jabir*	18.01.1972	17.08.1972	30.06.1975
4.	Mr. Justice A. F. M. Ahasanuddin Chowdhury*	18.01.1972	30.01.1974	01.12.1977
5.	Mr. Justice Kemaluddin Hussain	18.01.1972	13.08.1976	11.04.1982
6.	Mr. Justice F. K. M. Abdul Munim*	18.01.1972	13.08.1976	30.11.1989
7.	Mr. Justice Dabesh Chandra Bhattacharya*	21.01.1972	13.08.1976	30.09.1979
8.	Mr. Justice Ruhul Islam*	21.01.1972	23.01.1978	01.01.1983
9.	Mr. Justice Kazi 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. Aminul 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

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

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

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

SL. No.	Name	Date of elevation to the HCD	Date of elevation to the AD	Date of retirement
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. Awiad Ali	24.02.1997		26.01.2008
96.	Mr. Justice Zakir Ahmad*	24.02.1997		17.07.1998 ♦
97.	Mr. Justice Md. Latifur Rahman	27.04.1998		01.07.2006**
98.	Mr. Justice Md. Abdul Quddus	27.04.1998		15.01.2009
99.	Mr. Justice (Alhaj) Md. Abdul Aziz	27.04.1998	08.03.2009	31.12.2009
100.	Mr. Justice B.K Das	27.04.1998	16.07.2009	10.04.2010
101.	Mr. Justice A.B.M. Khairul Haque	27.04.1998	16.07.2009	17.05.2011
102.	Mr. Justice Md. Abdur Rashid	24.10.1999		26.01.2009
103.	Mr. Justice Khademul Islam Chowdhury	24.10.1999		17.04.2009
104.	Mr. Justice Sikder Maqbul Huq	24.10.1999		18.01.2010
105.	Mr. Justice Md. Arayes Uddin	24.10.1999		31.01.2010
106.	Mr. Justice Muhammed Mamataz Uddin Ahmed	24.10.1999	16.05.2011	31.12.2011
107.	Mr. Justice N. K. Chakravarty *	28.05.2000		27.05.2002●
108.	Mr. Justice A. K. M. Shafiuddin	28.05.2000		27.05.2002●
109.	Mr. Justice A. F. M. Mesbahuddin	28.05.2000		27.05.2002●
110.	Mr. Justice Munsurul Haque Chowdhury	28.05.2000		27.05.2002●
111.	Mr. Justice Altaf Hossain Khan*	22.02.2001		10.07.2002▲
112.	Mr. Justice Md. Abdul Hye (M.A. Hye)	22.02.2001		13.12.2011
113.	Mr. Justice Faruque Ahmed	22.02.2001		30.12.2011
114.	Mr. Justice Abdus Salam Mamun	29.07.2002		13.02.2005●
115.	Mr. Justice Syed Shahid-ur-Rahman	27.04.2003		20.04.2004▲
116.	Mr. Justice Nirmolendu Dhar	23.08.2004		22.08.2006●
117.	Mr. Justice A. B. M. Hatem Ali	23.08.2004		22.08.2006●
118.	Mr. Justice Faisal Mahmud Faizee	23.08.2004		12.07.2007**
119.	Mr. Justice Md. Abdus Salam	25.03.2009		11.01.2010
120.	Mr. Justice Md. Delwar Hossain	16.11.2008		15.11.2010●
121.	Mr. Justice Md. Azizul Haque	16.11.2008		15.11.2010●
122.	Mr. Justice Md. Abdus Samad	16.11.2008		15.11.2010●
123.	Madame Justice Syeda Afsar Jahan	16.11.2008		15.11.2010●

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

The Supreme Court Registrar and Registry

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

Composition:

The Registry of the Supreme Court provides administrative services to the Court to facilitate its day to day judicial function smoothly in accordance with the Supreme Court of Bangladesh (Appellate Division) Rules, 1988¹ and Supreme Court (High Court Division) Rules, 1973. The total work of the Registry has been divided into various categories and the work assigned to one of these categories is known as "Section". Transaction of all administrative works relating to the conditions of service and conduct of Court's employees is made under direct and over all supervision of the Registrar who renders such duty under the direction of the Chief Justice of Bangladesh.

Organisational set-up:

In the area of organisational set-up the Registry consists of the following position:

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

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

Functions:

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

1. 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 necessary assistance and information to the Court for processing 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;
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 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 Chief Justice of Bangladesh.

Activities in the year 2011

The Registry provided its various services to the Court, lawyer and litigants over the year in accordance with the practice and procedure of the Supreme Court of Bangladesh. Planning was made and strategies were adopted to quicken the process of case flow by the staff as well as the Court. Various administrative steps were taken to ensure the expected service of the Registry to the litigants and the Court. The officers and staff were fully committed and had rendered their hard work for the cause of case management and Court administration. The learned members of the Bar were also generous to afford their support in running the administration smoothly. The Court users and litigant public were in good understanding which helped the Registry to render best service to them. This endeavour will continue to strengthen justice delivery system with vigour and passion.

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	in office since 07.06.2011



Budget/Finance of the Supreme Court of Bangladesh

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

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

The Budget allocation in the financial years 2010-2011 and 2011-2012 were Tk. 75,85,58,000.00/- and 89,83,58,000.00/- respectively. It is to be noted that the Judiciary including the Supreme Court of Bangladesh is the only head in the National Budget whose revenue collection exceeds its budgetary allocation manifold other than the National Board of Revenue (NBR).

The Registrar, being ex-officio Chief Accounting Officer, is responsible for expenditure of the amount sanctioned in the budget of the Supreme Court under the guidance of the Chief Justice. The Registrar has to ensure the proper use of the funds allocated. He is also authorised to approbate 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 from 1972

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



Attorney General Building

The Supreme Court Bar Association

All the practicing Advocates of both the Divisions including the Advocates-on-record are the members of the Supreme Court Bar Association. The Supreme Court Bar Association always plays active and vital role in protecting the supremacy, dignity and the integrity of the Supreme Court. The Association is housed in two buildings one is known as the main building which is three storied and the other known as the annex building which is also three storied. The present Association has a legacy of the then Dhaka High Court Bar Association, housed in the old building of the then High Court of Judicature of East Pakistan at Dhaka, established after the creation of Pakistan in 1947. In 1967, the then High Court of Judicature of East Pakistan at Dhaka was shifted to the present main building. The present main building of the Association was inaugurated in November, 1975 by the then Hon'ble President Mr. Justice Abu Sadat Muhammad Sayem, the first Chief Justice of Bangladesh. In both the buildings, rooms are allotted to the members of the Association to have their Law Chambers against monthly payments to the Association. Presently, there are 489 such Law Chambers, apart from three big Hall Rooms. The learned members of the Association, who can not be provided with Law Chambers, 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 working days and provides medical treatment to its members.

The library of the Association is in the main building and has a rich collection of books, law journals and law reports of the USA, UK, Australia, India, Pakistan, Bangladesh and other Commonwealth countries.

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

Advocate of the Appellate Division:

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

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

- (a) an Advocate in the High Court Division for not less than 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 Bangladesh Supreme Court; and
- (v) six recent passport size photographs of the applicant.

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

Qualification for enrolment as an Advocate-on-Record has been laid down in rule 17 of Order IV of the Supreme Court of Bangladesh (Appellate Division) Rules, 1988 which are as under:

No person shall be qualified for being enrolled as an Advocate-on-Record unless, he-

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

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

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

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

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

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

Advocates of the High Court Division:

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

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

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

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

- (i) Advocates who were called to the Bar in U.K. or who have obtained higher 2nd class in LL.M. (at least 50% marks in aggregate) from any recognised University and further worked with a Senior Advocate of the Supreme Court in his Chamber for at least one year since his enrolment as an 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 five persons:

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

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



Building of the Supreme Court Bar Association

Names of the President and the Secretary of the Supreme Court Bar Association from 1972 to 2011.

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

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



Main Building



Annex Building



Old Building