Three branches of a state



Three branches of a state

(2) Executive Branch



Three branches of a state

(3) Judiciary



President is the Head of State



Three branches of a state

- (1) Members of Legislature
 - i) Speaker
 - ii) Members of parliament (300 direct election and 50 reserved seat for women)

Member of Executive

- i) Prime Minister
- ii) Minister
- iii) Deputy Minister
- iv) State Minister
- v) Secretary.....
- vi) Deputy Commissioner,.....
- vii) Police administration

Judiciary

- i) Chief Justice of Bangladesh
- ii) Other judges of Supreme Court
- iii) Judges of District Courts

Two types of Laws

Constitution is the supreme Law

Made in 1972

Describes powers, functions and relations among them.

Also right of the citizens in the name of fundamental rights.

Other subordinate laws are:

- i) Civil Laws
- ii) Criminal laws

Such as Penal Code

Information Communication and Technology Act (ICT) 2006

Digital Security Act, 2009

Copy Right Act

Trade Mark Act

Civil Suits

Declaratory Suit

Cancellation of Deed

Rectification of Instrument

Perpetual Injunction

Partition Suit

Rescission of Contract

Specific Performance of Contract

Recovery of Khas Possession

Eviction of Tennant

Suit for Easement

Money Suit

Pre-emption case

Pre-Emption under Mohammedan Law

Vested Property Release case

Land Survey Tribunals Case

Mandatory Injunction

Misc. Case

Arbitration Suit

Succession Cases

Family Suit:

Dissolution of Marriage

Dower

Maintenance

Guardinship

Restitution of Conjugal Right

Criminal cases

Murder

Culpable homicide

Attempt to commit suicide

Hurt

Kidnapping

Rape

Dacoity

Rioting

Create hatred among classes

Counterfeiting coin

Theft

Extortion

Criminal conspiracy

Criminal tresspass

Defamation (Online publication)

Sedition

Cheating

Forgery

Using false trademark

Judicial System in Bangladesh

The Supreme Court of Bangladesh

(Art.94- the establishment of supreme court, Art. 107- Rule making power, Art. 108- Court of record, Art. 111- Binding effect of Judgement)

Additional Metropolitan

Sesions Judge Court

[Death Penalty, life

Joint Metropolitan

Sessions Judge

[Upto 10 years imprisonment]

imprisonment and others]

Appellate Devision

Jurisdiction: Apellate (Art. 103), Issue and Execution of Process (Art. 104), Review (Art. 105), Advisory (Art. 106)]

High Court Devision

[Jurisdiction: Original, appellate & other jurisdictions (Art. 101), Powers to issue certain orders & directives etc. (Art. 102) Superintendence & Control Lower Courts (Art. 109 (2)), Transfer of Cases (Art. 110), Appeal, Revision, Riview etc.]

> District and Metropolictan Judicials Courts in Bangladesh (Art.114- establishment of subordinate courts)

> > Mertopolitan Sessions

Judge Court

(Death Penalty , life imprijonment and others)

Chief Metropolitan

Magistrates Court

[upto 10 years improsonment,

exception: 33A CrPC- without

death may try any]

Additional Chief

Metropolitan Magistrates

Court

[upto 10 yeas imprisonment,33A

CrPC- except a sentence of death or

of transportation or imprisonment

for a term exceeding seven years]

Metropolitan

Megistrates Court fupto 5 years; sec. 32 of

CrPC 1898]

Criminal Courts in Bangladesh [Sec. 6, CrPC 1898. Last amendment:

CrPC (Amendment) Act 2009- no 2nd & 3rd class magistrate court in practive)

Sessions Judge Court [Death Penalty , life

imprijonment and others

Additional Sessions Judge Court

[Death Penalty , life imprijonment and others]

Joint Sessions Judge Court

[Upto 10 years imprisonmentl

Chief Judicial Magistarates Court

[upto 10 years improsonment, exception: 33A CrPC- without death may try anvl

Additional Chief Judicial **Magistrates Court**

[upto 10 yeas imprisonment,33A CrPC- except a sentence of death or of transportation or imprisonment for a term exceeding seven years]

Senior Judicial **Magistrates Court**

[upto 5 years; sec. 32 of CrPC]

Judicial Magistrates

[upto 3 years; sec. 32 of CrPC 1898, as this courts deal with the power of 2nd class magistrate: 3rd class magistrate: 2 years.] (2nd calss and 3rd class magistrates no more exist and the court is known as the Court of Judicail magistrate]

Civil Courts in Bangladesh

[Sec. 3 &6, the Civil Court Act 1887; Last amendment: Civil Courts (Amendment) Act 2001; most recent the Civil Courts (Amendment) Act 2016 (CCAA 2016))will change the pecuniary jurisdiction of the Civil Courts but not came into force yet]

District Judge Court

[(Appeal, Revision, Application etc); appellate pecunary jurisdiction will be upto 5,00,00,000 BDT form 5,00,000 under CCAA2016]

Additional District Judge Court

[Hear litigation transfered from District Judge Court

Joint District Judge court

[Unilimited pecuniary jurisdiction]

Senior Assistant Judge Court

[Pecuniary Jurisdiction- 2.00.001 to 4,00,00 0; (pecunary jurisdiction will be upto 25,00,000 BDT under CCAA2016)]

Assistant Judge Court

[Pecuniary Jurisdiction- upto 2,00,00 0; (pecunary jurisdiction will be upto 15,00,000 BDT under CCAA2016)]

Small Casuse Court

[Pecuniary jurisdiction- upto 25.000 BDT1

Different Stages of a criminal case

Criminal courts in Bangladesh

The Supreme Court of Bangladesh

Appellate Division

High Court Division

District Court

For District **Sessions Judge Court** Additional Sessions Judge Court Joint Sessions Judge Court Chief Judicial Magistrates Court Additional Chief Judicial

For Metropolitan Area

Metropolitan Sessions Judge Court

Additional Metropolitan Sessions Judge Court

Joint Metropolitan Sessions
Judge Court

Chief Metropolitan Magistrates

Apart from the regular courts there are some special court and Tribunal

Nari-O-Shisu Nirjaton Tribunal

Speedy Trial Tribunal

International Crimes Tribunal

Cyber Tribunal