**What are the different types of jurisdiction of civil courts in Bangladesh?**

The authority of Bangladeshi civil courts to hear and consider matters is determined by their various forms of jurisdiction. Original and appellate jurisdiction, subject-matter jurisdiction, pecuniary jurisdiction, and territorial jurisdiction are the main categories. The geographic area in which a court can exercise its authority is known as territorial jurisdiction, and it is usually established by the parties' residence or the location of the cause of action. The monetary worth of the claims is related to pecuniary jurisdiction; the value of the disputes that various courts can hear is limited. For instance, higher courts address disputes involving bigger sums of money, whereas lower courts handle smaller claims.

Subject-matter jurisdiction relates to the type of case or conflict, including family law issues, property disputes, and contract violations. The civil courts also have appellate jurisdiction when they review lower court rulings and original jurisdiction when they hear cases in the first instance. By ensuring that cases are allocated to the right court according to their location, importance, and nature, these jurisdiction categories guarantee a well-organized and effective legal system.