**the fundamental differences between common law and statutory law**

In Bangladesh, the fundamental differences between common law and statutory law reflect distinct sources, applications, and legal principles that shape the country's legal framework. Common law, which is derived from judicial decisions and precedents established by the courts, plays a significant role in Bangladesh's legal system, especially in areas where statutes may be silent or ambiguous. This body of law evolves through case law, meaning that judicial interpretations and rulings contribute to the development of legal principles over time. The reliance on precedents allows for consistency and predictability in legal outcomes, as courts are generally bound to follow the established decisions of higher courts on similar issues, embodying the doctrine of stare decisis.

In contrast, statutory law consists of laws enacted by the legislative bodies, primarily the Parliament of Bangladesh. These laws are codified and written, providing a clear and accessible framework for governance and legal obligations. Statutory law addresses specific issues and is intended to provide comprehensive regulation in various areas, such as criminal law, family law, and business law. Unlike common law, which can be more flexible and adaptive through judicial interpretation, statutory law is static unless amended or repealed by the legislature. This can lead to situations where statutory provisions may not always reflect current societal values or judicial interpretations, necessitating periodic legislative review and reform. Moreover, the application of common law and statutory law in Bangladesh also highlights differences in their scope and authority. While common law may fill gaps in statutory law and provide interpretative guidance, statutory law holds primacy in the hierarchy of legal authority. Courts in Bangladesh are obligated to apply statutory law when it exists, and any conflict between statutory provisions and common law principles typically resolves in favor of statutory law. Additionally, the interaction between these two legal sources can lead to complexities within the judiciary, particularly when courts must interpret legislation in light of established common law principles. Ultimately, the coexistence of common law and statutory law in Bangladesh reflects a dual legal system that draws from both historical traditions and contemporary legislative processes, shaping the delivery of justice and the rule of law in the country.