**the judicial power distribution among the courts of Bangladesh**

A tiered and well-organized system that makes it easier to administer justice is ensured by the way judicial power is distributed among the courts in Bangladesh. The Supreme Court and the lower judiciary are the two primary divisions of the judiciary, each with unique duties, authorities, and jurisdictions.

**Supreme Court of Bangladesh:** The Supreme Court is the apex court and is divided into two divisions: the Appellate Division and the High Court Division. The Appellate Division, headed by the Chief Justice, primarily handles appeals against judgments and orders from the High Court Division and has the ultimate authority to interpret the Constitution. It also has the power to review its own judgments and to ensure uniformity in the application of the law across the country. The High Court Division, on the other hand, deals with a wide range of civil and criminal matters, including original jurisdiction in certain cases, writ petitions for the enforcement of fundamental rights, and matters pertaining to the legality of laws and actions of public authorities. This division plays a crucial role in safeguarding individual rights and ensuring administrative accountability.

**Subordinate Judiciary:** Beneath the Supreme Court lies the subordinate judiciary, which encompasses various levels of courts, including District Courts, Magistrate Courts, and other specialized courts. The District Courts, headed by District Judges, have general jurisdiction over civil and criminal cases within their respective districts. They hear appeals from the decisions of lower courts, such as Magistrate Courts, which handle minor criminal cases, preliminary hearings, and certain civil matters. The subordinate judiciary also includes specialized courts, such as family courts, labor courts, and tribunals for specific issues, which are designed to address particular legal matters efficiently.

**Administrative Structure:** The distribution of judicial power is complemented by an administrative structure that includes the Judicial Service Commission, responsible for the recruitment and appointment of judges in the subordinate judiciary. This ensures that the selection process is merit-based and promotes competence within the judicial system.

**Judicial Independence:** The Constitution of Bangladesh guarantees the independence of the judiciary, which is essential for maintaining the rule of law and public confidence in the legal system. This independence is reflected in the separation of powers among the executive, legislative, and judicial branches of government, preventing interference from political entities in judicial matters.

**Access to Justice:** The hierarchical structure of the courts also aims to enhance access to justice for citizens, allowing them to appeal decisions and seek remedies at various levels. The system is designed to accommodate a large volume of cases while providing mechanisms for legal recourse, ensuring that justice is accessible to all.