**the judiciary of Bangladesh ensures the enforcement of fundamental rights**

The judiciary in Bangladesh plays a pivotal role in ensuring the enforcement of fundamental rights, as guaranteed by the Constitution. Through the power of judicial review, particularly under Article 102, individuals can challenge any actions or laws that infringe upon their fundamental rights by filing writ petitions in the High Court Division. The judiciary has developed a robust mechanism for addressing human rights violations, including the issuance of various types of writs, such as habeas corpus to address unlawful detention, mandamus to compel authorities to fulfill their legal duties, and certiorari to quash arbitrary decisions. The Supreme Court has actively interpreted the Constitution to expand the scope of fundamental rights, often taking a proactive stance in cases involving extrajudicial killings, enforced disappearances, and discrimination. Additionally, the judiciary collaborates with the National Human Rights Commission (NHRC) to investigate complaints and recommend actions, thereby reinforcing accountability. Through public interest litigation (PIL), the courts allow NGOs and civil society organizations to bring systemic human rights issues to light, ensuring that marginalized voices are heard. Judicial activism has emerged as a significant feature of the Bangladeshi judiciary, with judges issuing directives to the government on pressing human rights concerns, thus promoting a culture of accountability and responsiveness. Despite challenges such as political interference and resource limitations, the judiciary remains a crucial guardian of fundamental rights, striving to uphold the rule of law and protect citizens from arbitrary state actions.