**the process of judicial review in Bangladesh**

The process of judicial review in Bangladesh is rooted in the Constitution, specifically Article 102, which empowers the Supreme Court to assess the legality of laws and executive actions. This process encompasses two main types of review: constitutional review, where the Supreme Court can declare laws or provisions unconstitutional if they violate the Constitution, and administrative review, which allows the Court to evaluate the legality of actions taken by executive or administrative bodies. Individuals or entities seeking judicial review can file writ petitions, such as a writ of certiorari to quash unlawful decisions, a writ of mandamus to compel a public authority to perform a duty, or a writ of habeas corpus to challenge unlawful detention.The filing process involves submitting a petition to the High Court Division of the Supreme Court, accompanied by relevant facts, legal grounds, and necessary documents. Following the submission, the court schedules a hearing where both the petitioner and the respondent present their arguments. The court may request additional evidence or documentation as needed. After deliberation, the court delivers its judgment, which can include striking down unconstitutional laws or actions and providing appropriate remedies. Decisions made by the High Court Division can be appealed to the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court, which serves as the final authority on judicial review matters. Through this comprehensive process, the judiciary in Bangladesh plays a critical role in upholding the rule of law and safeguarding citizens' rights against arbitrary government actions.