

# **BANGLADESH LEGAL AID AND SERVICES TRUST**

**ANNUAL REPORT 1995**

**141/1 Segunbagicha  
Dhaka - 1000.  
Tel: 837185**

**April, 1996.**

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## Foreword

The Bangladesh Legal Aid and Services Trust is steadily moving forward. As we involve new units more and more Bar Associations and their members are becoming actively involved in what hopefully will be national programme of legal aid and services for all those who need it throughout the country.

I want to avail of this opportunity to place on record a tribute to one of our founder trustees who passed away during the last year. We remember with pride, Mr. Aminul Huq, who was a lawyer totally dedicated to human rights, the rule of law and justice. He was a valiant freedom fighter, a great lawyer and a person of the highest principle, who will ever remain a shining example to the members of the legal profession and those who strive to uphold human rights, the rule of law and justice in our society.

Dr. Kamal Hossain  
Chairperson  
Board of Trustees

## Preface

Since its inception in 1993 and beginning of activities in 1994, Bangladesh Legal Aid and Services Trust has been providing legal aid, assistance and advice to the poor and the marginalised people. The Trust has also been active in advocacy, training, education and research.

The Annual Report details the steps, measures, actions, endeavours and success of the Trust during 1995, as well as its occasional failures.

We take legal aid as an integral part of the social welfare activities of the society. The role of our state in providing legal aid for litigation is, however, extrinsic to the needs. It is in this milieu of unfulfilled demand for essential legal aid that Bangladesh Legal Aid and Services Trust has taken upon itself the task of, as far as possible, making the judicial system accessible to the poor and the marginalised by furnishing legal aid for their essential litigations.

The Report is a product of collaborative efforts of the staff at the Head Office and Units. In particular, Farida Yeasmin has been responsible for collecting and amassing statistical details provided in the appendices to the this Report. Abdul Mannan Khan and Shahnaj Bablee took on the painstaking task of culling these informations from monthly reports of the Unit Offices. Sharmin Mariam and Asok Kumar Sarkar supplied relevant information concerning administrative and financial matters. Computer inputs were mostly provided by Anisur Rahman. Shahdeen Malik compiled the final Report. Sara Hossain and Sumaiya Khair edited earlier drafts of the Report.

The Coordinators of Unit Offices have supervised litigations in their respective areas. The panel lawyers of the Supreme and District Court Bar Associations have been the primary activists of the Trust and without their involvement it would have been impossible to realise our aims and objectives.

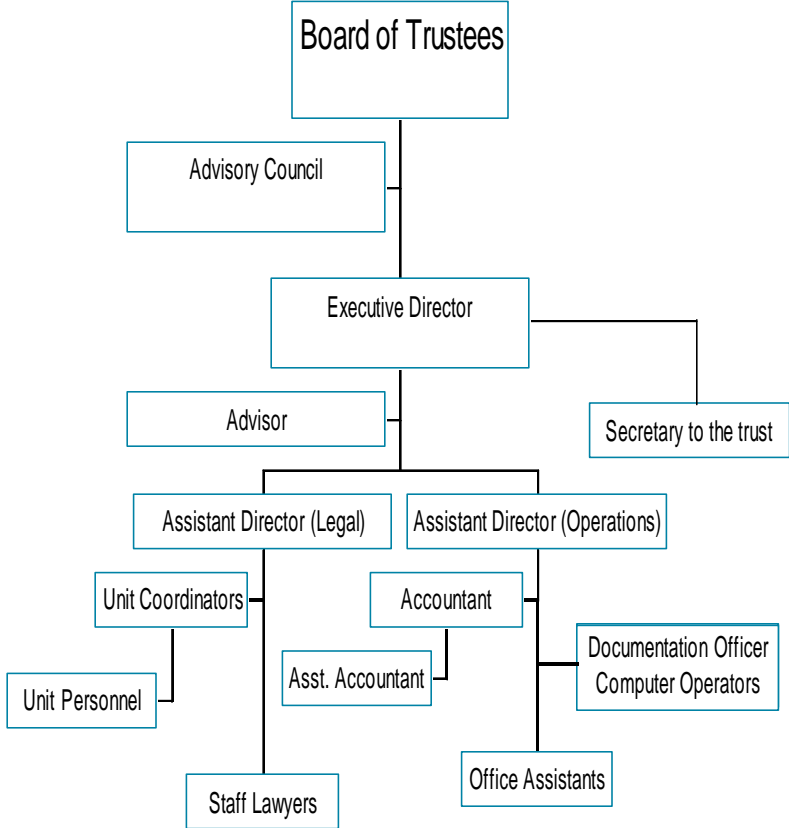
Needless to say, the guidance, supervision, advice and instructions of the Trustees have been one of the most important factors in the successful implementation of the aims and objectives of the Trust. Particularly, we recall the immeasurable contribution of late Mr. Aminul Huq, the former Attorney General of Bangladesh who passed

The Ford Foundation and The Asia Foundation provided financial Support for the activities of the Trust.

Lastly, the Trust welcomes advice, suggestion as well as criticism to help us realise our objectives better and more efficiently, in the future.

Fazlul Huq  
Executive Director

**ORGANISATIONAL CHART**  
**OF**  
**BANGLADESH LEGAL AID AND SERVICES TRUST**



**BANGLADESH LEGAL AID AND SERVICES TRUST**  
**AT A GLANCE (1995)**

**A. ORGANISATION**

Registration as a non-profit Trust:	6 May, 1993
Registration under the Foreign Donation Act with the NGO Bureau:	1 December, 1993; Reg No. 786
Head Office:	41/1 Segunbagicha, Dhaka 1000 el: 837185.
Divisional Unit Offices: (six)	Barishal Chittagong Dhaka Khulna Rajshahi and Sylhet
District Unit Offices: (two)	Mymensingh, and Noakahali (Maijdee Court)
Law Clinics: (two)	Gopibagh, Dhaka, and Mohammadpur, Dhaka.
Personnel:	
Full Time	43
Part Time & Short Projects	22
Lawyers engaged for litigations	313

**B. ACTIVITIES**

Complaints Received and Assessed:	1202
Cases Filed:	
In the Supreme Court	83
In District and Subordinate Courts	644
Training Programmes Conducted (for lawyers)	
Number of Courses	7
Number of Participant-lawyers	160
Workshop	
Number of Workshops	3
Number of Participants (approx)	900

Mediations	
Mediations Initiated/Attempted	99
Disputes Settled	43
Mediations Pending	56

**D. WORKING RELATIONS WITH OTHER ORGANISATIONS**

*Ain O Shalish Kendra*  
 Bangladesh Environmental Lawyers Association  
 Bangladesh Human Rights Commission  
*Bangladesh Jatiyo Mohila Ainjibi Samity*  
*Bangladesh Mohila Porishad*  
*Bangladesh Nari Progoti Shongho*  
 Bangladesh Society for Enforcement of Human Rights  
 Coordinating Council for Human Rights in Bangladesh  
 Department of Women's Affairs, GOB  
 Madaripur Legal Aid Association  
*Odhikar*  
*Sommilito Nari Samaj*

**E. DONOR AGENCIES**

The Ford Foundation  
 The Asia Foundation

**F. ACCOUNTS: (in Taka)**

**Funds Received**

Opening balance	2,266,052.66
The Ford Foundation	5,992,775.00
<u>The Asia Foundation</u>	<u>900,000.00</u>
Sub Total	9,158,827.66

**Expenditures**

Programme	4,129,546.68
Capital Cost	694,082.00
<u>Administration</u>	<u>1,029,528.60</u>
Sub Total	5,853,157.28

**Balance at the end of 1995** **2,760,854.18**

## SUMMARY OF ANNUAL REPORT

**1. Bangladesh Legal Aid and Services Trust (BLAST)** provides legal aid for establishing valid claims of the marginalised and the poor through the judicial system. BLAST has now established Unit Offices in 8 districts and 2 Law Clinics in Dhaka.

**2.** From the beginning of its activities in 1994 till the end of 1995, BLAST has filed a total of **1,186 cases** in the Supreme Court of Bangladesh and various District and Subordinate Courts of the country, of which **294 cases have already been decided** and the rest are pending at various stages of the judicial process. Of these 1,186 cases, 638 were filed by different Units during 1995 while the Head Office filed another 83 cases in the Supreme Court of Bangladesh. Besides, the Head Office also filed 6 cases in districts in which BLAST does not yet have an Unit Office.

**3.** In 1995 BLAST engaged a total of **313 lawyers** from different parts of the country to litigate on behalf of its clients/beneficiaries.

**4.** The 2 Law Clinics in Gopibag and Mohammadpur areas of Dhaka have undertaken substantial legal literacy and awareness campaigns and arranged mediations for local disputants.

**5.** The Trust has arranged **7 training courses** for its panel lawyers, lawyers of 45 District Bar Associations of the country, and lawyers of other NGOs. Another 3 Workshops were arranged in Mymensingh, Barisal and Rajshahi

**6.** During the reporting year BLAST began to provide legal aid and assistance to beneficiaries and customers of other NGOs. BLAST had already filed cases on behalf of referred to it by Bangladesh Human Rights Enforcement Committee (BHERC), Bangladesh Human Rights Commission, Ain O Shalish Kendra (ASK), Coordinating Council of Human Rights of Bangladesh (CCHRB), Madaripur Legal Aid Association (MLAA) and others.

**7.** Lastly, some of the District Units of BLAST, particularly Barisal, Khulna and Rajshahi, are now undertaking **mediations**. The Coordinators and some of the staffs of 6 Units have recently undergone 'mediation training' at the Training and Resource Centre of MLAA and they are deploying mediation skills acquired through the training for arranging mediations and resolving disputes.



# 1. INTRODUCTION

Realisation of the constitutional ideal of rule of law and implementation of the constitutional guarantees of equality before law and equal protection of law to all citizens and persons are premised upon easy and quick access to the legal system. This access to the legal system, however, is in a disarray, owing to a number of factors and constraints. On the one hand, low levels of legal literacy and awareness about rights and obligations and, on the other the lack of necessary financial resources coupled with the absence of any effective scheme for legal aid make it well nigh impossible for the vast majority of the poor and the marginalised of the country to avail themselves of the legal remedies through the judicial system.

Legal aid and assistance to the poor and the disadvantaged is at present provided sporadically by a few private organisations, some NGOs, and some public spirited lawyers. Such assistance, on the whole, is very limited due to paucity of resources and lack of an overall scheme or coordinated programme.

The state's provision of legal aid is marked more by absence than any meaningful intervention. The state exempts pauper litigants from paying initial court fees in civil cases but qualifying for that exemption itself involves a complicated judicial process. In criminal cases involving capital punishment, legal assistance to the accused may be provided by the state.

A number of non governmental organisations have recently taken up programmes and activities to provide legal aid and assistance and have undertaken legal literacy and right-awareness campaigns in different parts of the country. These organisations have also intervened in well publicised instances of violations of rights, particularly those of women. The focus of their activities (to generalise perhaps at the cost of oversimplification) has been to raise consciousness and create awareness of rights and mobilise public opinion against violations of rights. As far as we are aware, support and aid for accessing the judicial system for seeking relief and redress for violations of rights have not been taken up by any NGO as its **primary function**.

There is, thus, an evident need for legal aid not only to redress individual wrongs but also to generate confidence in citizens in the actuality of the rule of law, validity of the democratic process and reality of the commitment of the society to norms of human rights and dignity. The present improvised, *ad hoc* and, in the national perspective, quite inadequate, private efforts in this field inescapably point to the need for a national institution for providing legal aid and assistance.

**Case No MP 525/94 and later 14C/95, Khulna;**  
**BLAST Complaint No 118/94**

Md Ali Akbar and Shahanara Khatun got married on 1.5.90. Ali Akbar, the husband, demanded Tk 10,000/- dowry and drove his wife Shahanara away from the marital home on 23.4.94. After sometime Ali Akbar took his wife back but later demanded even more money as dowry. Local efforts at mediation failed and Shahanara sought legal aid from the Khulna Unit of BLAST on 26.12.94. The Trust processed a complaint case against Ali Akbar and after proper trial Ali Akbar was sentenced to suffer imprisonment for a term of a year and a half.

It needs to be emphasised that right-awareness and right-consciousness campaigns and activities may turn out to be frustrating exercises for the clients and customers if timely access to the judicial system can not be ensured in deserving instances. This risk is enhanced in cases of, for example, prohibition free speech or illegal detention of political opponents, where recourse to the judiciary may well be the only means of effective relief. At a more mundane level, when a small plot of land of a marginal farmer is forcibly occupied by his powerful rich neighbour, the judiciary is the only organ which can provide redress but it is often impossible for the poor farmer to seek relief through the judicial system without legal aid. Similarly, a deserted wife can seek maintenance for herself and her children from her husband, when mediation and other conciliatory attempts fail, only through a court order which she may not be able to afford without legal aid.

Legal aid, it must be emphasised, has become an essential social welfare function of states in developed countries. In tandem with the right to education, health and unemployment benefits, the right to legal aid in deserving circumstances is considered one of the most essential pre-conditions of a democratic society whose fundamental operating principle is the rule of law. Rule of law and its indispensable contributes of equality before law and non-discrimination can hardly be made meaningful, real and actual without provisions for appropriate interventions in deserving instances. This crucial state-welfare function is, as already indicated, almost non-existent in Bangladesh it is in this context of that the Bangladesh Legal Aid and Trust Services BLAST has been formed.

**Case No 460C/95, Khulna; BLAST Complaint No 109/95**

Md Shahjahan Hawlader and Dalia Begum got married on 15.4.95. Sometime after the marriage Shahjahan Hawlader begun to demand dowry. As the parents of Dalia were not in a position to meet this demand for dowry of Taka 15,000/-, Dalia was driven out of her marital home. Dalia contacted the Khulna Unit and a complaint case was filed against Shahjahan Hawlader. Along with filing of the complaint case the Unit also initiated attempts to mediate in the dispute and a report on this was published in the local daily *Pathoker Kagoj*. Meanwhile, a daughter was born and following a mediation Dalia moved into Shahjahan Hawlader's house to live with him as wife and husband. On the advise of the Unit Dalia did not withdraw the dowry case against her husband to ensure that he does not renew his illegal demands for dowry.

Legal aid, is a multi-dimensional engagement. BLAST however, primarily provides aid in litigation. This focus of the Trust's activities is partially dictated by the fact that a large number of other organisations including NGOs are currently engaged in providing other types of aid and assistance in legal matters such as advocacy, legal awareness, campaign and literacy programmes and mediation. Similarly, the training programme of the Trust is designed primarily for lawyers and aims to enhance their skill and expertise. Mediations undertaken by the Trust are seen as interventions in dispute settlements, i.e., as a corollary to primary legal aid activities of the Trust. It is in the context of arranging mediation that legal awareness and literacy campaigns have recently been initiated by the Trust. The research activities of the Trust are also geared towards strengthening of the legal aid programme, providing lawyers with materials as law and human rights and facilitating establishment and maintenance of the rule of law in the country.

Thus, BLAST has become the only institution in the country whose activities primarily focus on providing legal aid as a means to access the judicial system for the poor, marginalised and disadvantaged as the primary focus of its activities. The Trust had, by the end of 1995, set up eight Unit Offices in eight districts to provide such services and as such it has turned itself into a national institution.

Secondly, the Trust is the only non-governmental organisation of the country which has not only forged close links with the legal community but, in fact, has relied most heavily on lawyers for its activities. Trustees of the organisation are among the most eminent lawyers of the country, as well as its Executive Director. The management committees of all the Unit Offices are composed of senior members of the local legal community including the Presidents and Secretaries of the local Bar Associations. The Coordinators of all the Units of the Trust are also lawyers of repute.

Vindication of fundamental rights through the legal system, ultimately, rests with lawyers and only lawyers can provide necessary aid and assistance to those whose legal, constitutional and human rights have been violated. It is recognised that rights can be redressed through other forums and activities; campaigns and legal literacy are important for building of humane and just society. However, these efforts need to be supported by a mechanism for redressing wrongs through the legal system. The Bangladesh Legal Aid and Services Trust, thus, has been ensuring that both its own clients and the clients of other non governmental organisations are provided with appropriate aid and assistance for establishing their rights, when necessary through the judicial process.

The Trust was established in 1993 and started providing legal aid from the second quarter of 1994. Consequently, 1995 is the first full year of operation of the Trust (January-December is operational and financial year of the Trust, i.e., it coincides with the calendar year) and as such this is the first Annual Report of the Trust covering activities during a full calendar year. The report begins by describing the Formation of the Trust [section 2] and its Objectives [section 3]. The Institutional Structure of the Trust are detailed in section 4 while the next section [5] provides the particulars of activities during the year 1995. A statement of balance

sheet is reproduced in section 6 while Appendices (... through ....) provided detailed quantitative and other information concerning the Trust's activities during the reporting year.

Lastly and importantly, the Trust presumes that legal aid for the poor and the marginalised is not an income generating activity to be redeemed by a large quantitative indices of 'profit' demonstrated by an excess of income over expenditure. Legal aid, as already underscored, is essentially a social welfare function. As such, its primary justification does not lie in churning out numbers of persons directly assisted but in creating an enabling environment for a cohesive and stable society based on the rule of law and demonstrating that the legal system is fair and accessible to all, including the poor and the marginalised and other disempowered groups and sections of the society.

**Writ Petition 1778/94; Aftabuddin Ahmed, Divisional Special Judge Chittagong v Bangladesh; date of judgement: 20.2.95.**

A Writ Petition on behalf of Aftabuddin Ahmed was filed by a member of BLAST panel lawyer, Subrata Chowdhury. In the reporting year the BLAST has filed a total of 42 Writ Cases against violations of fundamental rights enshrined in the Constitution.

In this case the petitioners alleged that their right to equal treatment and protection of law and, inter alia, Art 116 of the Constitution were violated. Dr Kamal Hossain, Chairperson of the Board of Trustee, appeared for the petitioners in this case.

The Rule issued by the High Court Division was made absolute on 20.2.95, after hearings on 13th, 15th, 16th and 19th February, 1995.

## 2. FORMATION OF THE TRUST

### 2.1. Background

The need for establishing an organisation for providing legal aid and its proposed structure was first tabled at the National Conference of Lawyers held in 1992 under the auspices of Bangladesh Bar Council. Later, in pursuance of the deliberation of the national conference, steps were taken to establish a national legal aid organisation as a non-profit Trust, to be styled as the Bangladesh Legal Aid and Services Trust.

The Bangladesh Legal Aid and Services Trust (BLAST) was subsequently incorporated as a non-profit corporation, after obtaining a certificate of incorporation with the Registrar of Joint Stock Company of the Government of Bangladesh. The certificate of incorporation of the Trust was issued on 29 May, 1993. Later, on 11 December 1993, the Trust was registered under the Foreign Donation Ordinance, 1978 with the NGO Affairs Bureau with Registration Number: 786.

The primary objective of the Trust is to make the legal system accessible to the poor and the marginalised by aiding them in establishing their rights through the judicial system and assisting them in resolving their disputes within the legal framework of the country.

It should, however, be stressed that this national institution does not and would not compete in any way with existing legal services programmes. Rather, it aims to complement and support such programmes while developing and implementing its own programmes and activities.

### 2.2. Organisational Structure of the Trust

#### 2.2.i. Board of Trustees

The Trust was incorporated with the following founder members of the Board of Trustees:

1. Mr Sheikh Razzak Ali  
Speaker, Bangladesh Jatiya Sangsad
2. (late) Mr Aminul Huq  
Former Attorney General of Bangladesh
3. Mr Syed Ishtiaq Ahmed, Bar-at-Law  
Former Attorney General of Bangladesh  
Senior Advocate, Supreme Court of Bangladesh
4. Dr Kamal Hossain, Bar-at-Law,  
Former Minister of Law and Foreign Affairs  
Senior Advocate, Supreme Court of Bangladesh
5. Mr M Amir-ul Islam, Bar-at-Law  
Former Minister of State  
Senior Advocate, Supreme Court of Bangladesh
6. Ms Salma Sobhan, Bar-at-Law  
Executive Director, *Ain O Shalish Kendra*
7. Mr Abdul Muntaquim Chaudhury, Bar-at-Law  
Former Ambassador and Member of Parliament  
Advocate, Supreme Court of Bangladesh.

According to the Article of Association of the Trust, the Chief Justice of Bangladesh nominated two more Trustees:

8. Mr Justice Naimuddin Ahmed  
Supreme Court of Bangladesh
9. Mr Justice Anwarul Huq Chowdhury  
Supreme Court of Bangladesh<sup>1</sup>

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<sup>1</sup> Mr Justice Abdul Matin Chowdhury was nominated as a Trustee for a two year period. His term expired in 1995.

The Board of Trustees in its first meeting, according to the Article of Association, co-opted two more Trustees:

10. Mr Fazlul Huq  
Secretary, Madaripur Legal Aid Association  
Advocate, Supreme Court of Bangladesh
11. Ms Sigma Huda  
Secretary, Bangladesh Society for Enforcement of Human Rights  
Advocate, Supreme Court of Bangladesh.

The Trustees at the first meeting of the Board of Trustees unanimously elected Dr Kamal Hossain and Mr Justice Naimuddin Ahmed as the Chairman and Vice Chairman, respectively, of the Trust.

### **2.2.ii. Advisory Council**

There is a provision for review of the activities of the Trust by an Advisory Council, at least once a year. The current members of the Advisory Council are:

01. Mr Ataus Samad, Journalist
02. Ms Ayesha Khanum, Secretary, *Mohila Parishad*
03. Mr Fakhruddin Ahmed, Executive Director, Bangladesh Institute of Law and International Affairs (ex officio)
04. Dr. Qazi Farooque Ahmed, Chairman, ADAB (ex officio)
05. Mahfuz Anam, Editor, The Daily Star
06. Dr M A Majed, Chairman, Bangladesh Medical Association (ex officio)
07. Dr M Enamul Huq, Retired Inspector General of Police
08. Dr M Ershadul Bari, Dean, Faculty of Law, Dhaka University (ex officio)
09. Mr Shawkat Ali Khan, President, Bangladesh Supreme Court Bar Association (ex officio)
10. Dr M Yunus, Managing Director, *Grameen Bank*
11. Professor R Ahmed, Neurologist, Institute of Post Graduate Medicine
12. Dr. Engr. M Anwarul Azim, President, The Institute of Engineers (ex officio).

### **2.2.iii. Executive Director**

At the first meeting of the Board of Trustees, Mr Abdul Muntaquim Chaudhury was appointed as the first Executive Director of the Trust under Article 31 of the Articles of Association. However, after Mr Abdul Muntaquim Chaudhury left Bangladesh, Mr Fazlul Huq was appointed as the Executive Director, with effect from 1 April 1995.

### 3. OBJECTIVES

(1) The objects of the Trust are to secure that the operation of the legal system will promote access to justice and, in particular, to provide free legal aid by suitable schemes or in any other way to ensure that opportunities for securing justice are not denied to any citizen or person by reason of economic or other disabilities.

(2) Without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing and in pursuance thereof, the Trust has the following specific objectives:

- (i) to administer a Trust fund to establish and maintain legal aid services units, to be supported by grants from the Trust;
- (ii) to establish legal aid or assistance and human rights protection units in the Bar Associations and in different localities of the country, including rural areas;
- (iii) to develop different types of legal aid and assistance which will be provided through these units in addition to conventional legal assistance in court proceedings including respect for human rights, in particular those guaranteed by the Constitution, and promoting and implementing programmes through which realisation of rights of the poor and the disadvantaged can be achieved through innovative methods including human rights advocacy, campaigns, counselling and public interest litigations;
- (iv) to establish special training programmes through which training can be imparted to dose lawyers who will form part of such units;
- (v) to arrange programmes under which lawyers who work in the units will have opportunities to be involved in similar programmes in other countries so that they can acquire practical training and carry back their experience to help them in their work in such units;
- (vi) to coordinate the work of such units with other bodies, including NGOs, working in related fields;
- (vii) to publish law journals which may contain, amongst other, articles on various legal subjects, and/or bulletins which may contain reports about activities of the Bar Council and Bar Associations and other matters which are useful to lawyers;
- (viii) to publish books on various legal subjects;
- (ix) to procure legal services for the programme of the Trust in consideration of contribution by the Trust to the Benevolent Fund of the Bangladesh Bar Council; and
- (x) to promote and improve legal education.

## 4. INSTITUTIONAL STRUCTURES

The Bangladesh Legal Aid and Services Trust, since its inception in 1993 and the beginning of its activities in April 1994, has striven to become a national institution for providing legal aid and assistance to the poor, the disadvantaged and the marginalised.

### 4.1. Head Office (Dhaka)

The Head Office of the Trust is located at 141/1 Segunbagicha, Dhaka 1000.

The Executive Director is the executive head of the Trust and he is based in the Head Office. He is assisted by:

Secretary to the Trust	1	
Assistant Director (Legal and Operation)	2	
Accounts Officer		2
Staff lawyer	2	
Office Assistant		1
Messenger	2	
Advisor	1	

The overall management and supervision of all activities of the Trust, including the Unit Offices and Law Clinics, rests with the Head Office.

### 4.2. Unit Offices

#### 4.2.i. Divisional Unit Offices

During the last year and a half, i.e. from mid-1994 to end of 1995, BALAST has, in addition to its headquarters in Dhaka, established a total of 6 (six) Unit offices in all the divisional headquarters of the country:

Barisal  
Chittagong  
Dhaka  
Khulna  
Rajshahi, and  
Sylhet.

#### 4.2.ii. District Unit Offices

In its second phase of expansion, BLAST is now in the process of establishing one unit in the former district headquarters of each of the above six divisions. During the reporting year 2 (two) such Units have been established in:

Mymensingh (Dhaka division), and  
Noakhali (Chittagong division)

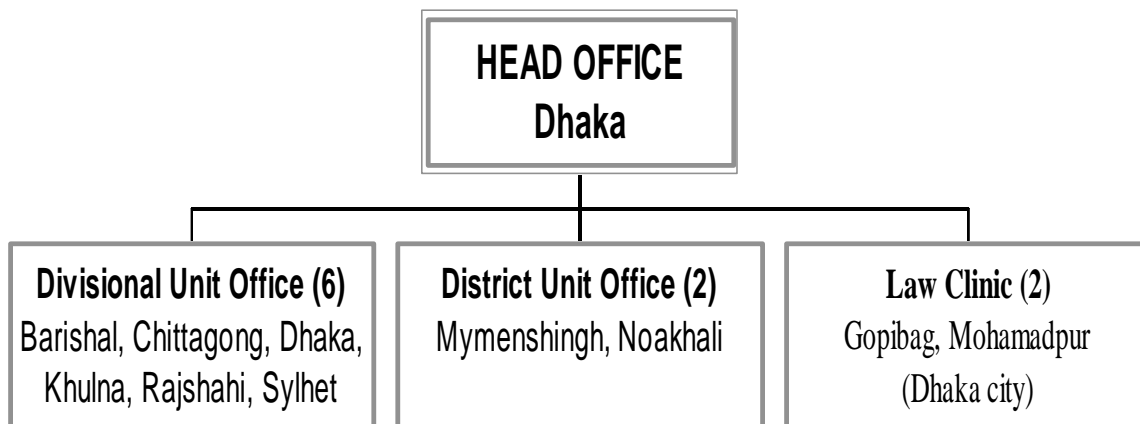
Two more Units are shortly to be established in two district towns of Rajshahi and Khulna divisions.

*At the end of 1994, the Trust had established five Divisional Unit Offices and another five Unit Offices (one at the newest Divisional headquarters, Sylhet and four new District Unit Offices) were planned to be established in 1995. However, only three of these five planned Units could be established in 1995. The long negotiation process with local Bars caused the delay in establishing Unit Offices. Negotiations for establishing the other two planned Unit Offices are now almost complete and these Units are expect to become operational in the second half of 1996.*

#### 4.2.iii. Law Clinics

In addition, another 2 (two) Law Clinics in Dhaka (Gopibagh and Mohammadpur) have also been functioning since 1994.

## UNIT STRUCTURE OF THE TRUST



Addresses of all the Offices are detailed in **Appendix A**

### **4.3. Organisational Structure of Unit Offices**

#### **4.3.i. Management Committee:**

Unit Offices are managed by local management committees.

The Management Committee for each Unit was selected by learned advocates of respective Bars present in an open meeting, with the President and Secretary of each Bar Association being President and member of the management committees respectively. Usually the Trust sends a letter to the President/Secretary of the Bar Association outlining the objectives and activities of the Trust and requesting them to arrange an open meeting of the members of the Bar Association to select the management committee of the local Trust Unit to be set up. So far all the meetings to select the management committees in divisional and district headquarters have involved the participation of a member of the Board of Trustees (e.g. Dr Kamal Hossain) or the Executive Director

#### **Writ Petition No 1573 of 1994**

70 years old Ator Ali Biswas was arrested by Faridpur police from near Rajbari Bus Station. Ator Ali was on his way back to his village-home, after visiting his son in Dhaka. Initially he was arrested under section 54 of the Cr.P.C. and taken into police remand for 4 days. An order for his detention for one month under the Special Powers Act, 1974 was issued on 9.8.95 and the detention order was extended for another three months on 8.9.95.

For BLAST, advocate Adilur Rahman Khan filed a writ of *habeus corpus* on behalf of Ator Ali Biswas and his detention was declared illegal by the High Court Division and he was released from detention.

of the Trust (initially Mr A Muntaquim Chaudhury and later Mr Fazlul Huq).

The meetings of learned members of Bar have selected the management committees for their Trust Units. The number of members of management committee range from 5 to 11, most of whom are senior members of the Bar Associations, often including a number of ex-Presidents and ex-Secretaries of the Bar Associations.

After their formation of the management committees are entrusted with the task of recruiting staff for their respective unit offices, renting suitable premises, initiating liaison with relevant authorities, bodies and local NGOs and, generally, publicising the aims, objectives and activities of the Unit.



#### **4.3.ii. Personnel at Unit Offices**

Each Divisional Unit comprises of four employees (Coordinator, Office Assistant, Accountant and Messenger) while District Units have engaged three employees each (Coordinator, Office Assistant cum Accountant and Messenger).

Selection of personnel was usually preceded by advertisements in local newspapers and a selection committee from amongst the members of the management committee short-listed, interviewed and finalised the proposed lists of employees which were subsequently approved by the Head Office. All Unit offices of the Trust have a total of 30 personnel.

Coordinators of each unit are experienced practising lawyers of the local Bar.

Most of the Unit offices are located at the local Bar Association buildings to enable easy access of the clients and close interaction and liaison with the lawyers' community.

#### **4.3.iii. Panel Lawyers**

The Coordinators of each Unit, in consultation with the respective Management Committees, have drawn up a list of panel lawyers for each Unit.

As detailed below, after a decision has been taken to process the claims of a client, the client (alongwith relevant papers, document and other supporting materials for litigation) is referred to a member of panel lawyers who, on behalf of the client and the Trust, undertakes to provide legal representation to vindicate the rights of the client through the judicial system.

A list of panel lawyers for various units, along with the number of court litigations undertaken by them on behalf of the clients of the Trust, is provided in **Appendix D (i-viii)**

#### **4.4. Law Clinics**

As already mentioned (section 4.2.iii. above), the Trust has established two Law Clinics in the Gopibagh and Mohammadpur areas of Dhaka city.

The **Gopibagh Law Clinic** is run in cooperation with Mahila Parishad. A lawyer of Mohila Parishad is deputed to the clinic and she, along with three trainees are the personnel at this clinic.

A lecturer of the Department of Law of Dhaka University has been entrusted with the responsibility for running of the **Mohammadpur Law Clinic**. He, along with 3 senior students of the Law Department is currently engaged in the activities of this clinic.

## 5. ACTIVITIES OF THE TRUST DURING 1995

### 5.1. Legal Aid for Litigation

#### 5.1.i. Head Office

The Head Office often receives complaints and requests for legal aid from different parts of the country and re-directs these to relevant Unit Offices for appropriate action. More importantly, the Head Office is responsible for conducting litigation in the Supreme Court of Bangladesh. Conducting training courses for staff of Unit Offices, panel lawyers and employees of other NGOs is another important activity of the Head Office (see section 5.4. below).

The table below details the litigation conducted by the Head Office in the Supreme Court in 1995.

**Table 1:** Litigation undertaken by the Head Office in the Supreme Court

Nature of cases filed in the Supreme Court of Bangladesh	Cases carried over from 1994	Cases filed in 1995	Total cases	Total cases disposed in 1995	Total pending cases
Detention cases <sup>2</sup>	2	32	34	17	17
Criminal Revision	2	7	9	2	7
Criminal Appeals	6	8	14	2	12
Writ cases	3	12	15	10	5
Civil Revision	13	20	33	3	30
Civil Appeals	0	1	1	0	1
Administrative Tribunal	0	3	3	0	3
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>83</b>	<b>109</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>75</b>

Writs of *habeus corpus* in the High Court Division of the Supreme Court have been one of the most frequent interventions of the Head Office. In fact **the Trust is the only organisation in the country** which has routinely taken up cases of preventive detention under the Special Powers Act, 1974 as it considers internment under this law as one of the most flagrant violations of human rights and personal liberty. During 1995 the Trust, as the above table indicates, has filed a total of 34 writs against preventive detention. We are proud to report that in all the 17 writs of habeus corpus in which a final order was issued by the High Court Division, the concerned detainees were released. The other detention cases are pending before the Court, most of which are expected to be decided within the first few months of 1996.

Other cases handled by the Head Office include, as the table indicates, criminal appeals and revision, civil appeals and revision, other writ petition and appeals against decisions of administrative tribunals.

For 1995, the Head Office planned to undertake 175 cases in the Supreme Court. Although the Head Office received 217 complaints, all were not processed for litigation. 33 of these complaints were sent to various Unit Offices as those required litigation in the District and Subordinate Courts. As Table 1 above indicates, 83 cases were filed and the actual number of cases filed met 47% of the target. Though we received a sufficient number of complaints, the target was not met due to various reasons; firstly, many of the complainants did not meet the criteria for legal aid and assistance by the Trust; secondly, preliminary legal opinions suggested that many of the complaints could not be successfully litigated in the Supreme Court; and thirdly, concerned complainants did not pursue the matter. At the end of the year 75 cases remain pending at the Supreme Court. The Head Office, however, also filed, as indicated below, another 6 cases in various non-unit districts.

**GR NO:274, 1995; Charughat Thana No - 6,  
section 302/201 BPC.**

After the death of Rozina, a young woman, there developed a strong local pressure against any investigation into foul play. Following newspaper reports, the Rajshahi Unit of BLAST helped the police to undertake investigation into the death, despite strong opposition from locally powerful groups. A GR was filed and the Unit is now assisting the family of the victim to ensure that a charge sheet is filed and proper action is taken against those responsible.

**For 1996**, the target for the Head Office is to file **110 cases** in the Supreme Court.

<sup>2</sup> Some of the detention cases were filed as writs of habeus corpus while some others were filed under section 491 of the Criminal Procedure Code.

During the year the Trust received a number complaints from districts in which the Trust does not have an Unit Office. Some of these complaints were accepted and legal aid was provided through respective Bar Associations of the concerned districts. A total of 12 such cases are now pending before various courts.

**Table 2:** Cases Filed in District and Subordinate Courts by the Head Office

<b>Nature of cases filed in district courts where BLAST does not have Unit Office</b>	<b>Cases carried over from 1994</b>	<b>Cases filed in 1995</b>	<b>Total cases</b>	<b>Total cases disposed in 1995</b>	<b>Total pending cases</b>
Family Court Cases	4	2	6	1	5
Criminal Cases	1	4	5	0	5
Land Cases	1	0	1	0	1
Miscellaneous Cases	1	0	1	0	1
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>12</b>

**Appendix D** lists the name of lawyers and number and types of cases litigated by them for the clients of BLAST in the Supreme Court of Bangladesh.

### **5.1.ii. Unit Offices**

The primary function of the Unit Office is to provide legal aid to the poor and the marginalised for litigation in local courts. Tables 3 and 3A on the next page quantitatively detail litigation undertaken by various Unit Offices of the Trust.

Much more detail information concerning litigations filed by each Unit is provided in **Appendix C (i-ix)**

**Table 3:****Cases Filed by Unit Offices**

Nature of cases	Dhaka		Khulna		Chittagong		Rajshahi		Barisal		Total
	Pending from 1994	Filed in 1995	Pending from 1994	Filed in 1995	Pending from 1994	Filed in 1995	Pending from 1994	Filed in 1995	Pending from 1994	Filed in 1995	
Family Court cases	7	36	3	36	7	26	31	57	11	18	<b>235</b>
Family Appeals	0	0	0	1	0	3	2	1	0	1	<b>8</b>
Criminal Cases	43	53	50	63	41	60	39	39	66	69	<b>523</b>
Criminal Appeals	0	3	0	4	0	2	0	2	0	2	<b>13</b>
Bail cases	0	1	0	4	0	4	0	0	0	2	<b>11</b>
Cr. Motion & Revision	0	1	0	3	0	7	1	1	0	1	<b>14</b>
Session Trial cases	0	0	0	7	0	4	0	3	0	8	<b>22</b>
Land cases	4	8	14	17	7	7	4	5	12	10	<b>88</b>
Decree Execution	0	1	0	3	0	2	0	5	0	0	<b>11</b>
Miscellaneous	12	7	17	8	12	5	11	21	11	2	<b>106</b>
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>66</b>	<b>110</b>	<b>84</b>	<b>146</b>	<b>67</b>	<b>120</b>	<b>88</b>	<b>134</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>113</b>	<b>1028</b>

**Table 3 (continued):** Cases Filed by Unit Offices

Nature of cases	Sylhet	Mymensingh	Noakhali	Total
	Filed in 1995	Filed in 1995	Filed in 1995	
Family Court cases	0	2	1	3
Family Appeals	0	0	0	0
Criminal cases	1	10	0	11
Criminal Appeals	0	0	0	0
Bail cases	0	0	0	0
Criminal Motion and Revision	0	0	0	0
Session Trial cases	0	0	0	0
Land cases	0	0	0	0
Decree Execution	0	0	1	1
Miscellaneous	0	0	0	0
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>15</b>

As detailed below, the Coordinators of each Unit Office make the preliminary assessment of complaints received and, after a favourable assessment, direct a panel lawyer to undertake litigation on behalf of the client. The following table (Table 4) depicts the number of complaints received, cases filed and total number of lawyers engaged by different Units during 1995.

**Table 4:** Complaints Received, Cases Filed, and Lawyer Engaged by Unit Offices

Unit Office	Complaints received	Cases filed	Lawyers engaged
Dhaka	157	110	49
Khulna	221	113	39
Chittagong	194	146	61
Rajshahi	191	120	69
Barisal	171	134	63
Sylhet	3	1	1
Mymensingh	43	12	9
Noakhali	5	2	2
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>985</b>	<b>638</b>	<b>293</b>

The three units at Sylhet, Mymensingh and Noakhali were set up towards the end of 1995 and became fully functional in October 1995. As a pre-condition for proper functioning, the personnel of these units were

In the case of Moriam of Barisal, the Barisal Unit first filed GD 27 of 1.11.95 and later ensured that the 'dying declaration' of Moriam was properly recorded in the presence of a Magistrate in the hospital. Moriam died in the hospital on 3.11.95. Subsequently, six persons were charge sheeted under section 4 of the Repression of Women and Children (Special Provision) Act, 1995 for their involvement in the death of Mariam.

engaged in trainings at the Head Office, familiarising themselves with procedures, including accounts, and establishing liaison with members of the local Bar, local NGOs and other social welfare organisations and associations and, generally, making the aims and objectives of BLAST known to potential beneficiaries. As

has been the experience with other Units, clients and beneficiaries seeking legal relief start contacting Unit Offices after about 3 months of establishment of such offices and these new Units are now receiving requests for aid and assistance.

*However, as the Units became functional only towards the end of the year, instead of the beginning, these new Units could not meet their targets for litigations. In November, 1995 parts of the unused resources of these three new Units were redirected to the other five Units and target cases for these older Units were increased. Thus, while the new Units were not in a position to fulfil their targets, some of the older Units over achieved their targets.*

For 1996, the total targets for litigation by the 10 Units (eight existing plus two planned) is **1080 cases**.

### **5.1.iii. Procedure for rendering legal aid and assistance by Unit Offices:**

**Preliminary assessment** A preliminary assessment of a complaint of a client and his/her need for legal aid and assistance is usually made by the Coordinator of the unit offices. Details of the client and nature of complaint are then recorded in a form supplied for this purpose. After a positive assessment of the merit of the complaint, according to the guidelines of the Trust, the client is directed to a panel lawyer of the Unit.

**Engaging a lawyer:** A panel lawyer, on receipt of the complaint and after necessary discussion with the client, takes appropriate steps for processing the claim through the judicial system, i.e., filing an appropriate case in the proper forum.

**Remuneration of the engaged lawyer:** Half of the fixed remuneration of the lawyer, along with necessary costs, is disbursed by an account payee cheque after filing of the case and the other half is similarly paid after the judgement or settlement of the case.

Farida, a woman of Gazipur, was beaten mercilessly by a group of villagers, following a by a *fatwa* for her alleged 'crime'. She was threatened with further punishment in 7 days. Farida contacted the Dhaka Unit and a lawyer was directed to investigate her complaint. Subsequently, the Coordinator of Dhaka Unit filed FIR no. 41 of 27.7.95 at Gazipur thana. Following the mediation and intervention of the Unit and other NGOs Farida is now living a quite and peaceful life.

**Legal opinion:** For appeal and revision cases in the Supreme Court against judgement of subordinate or district courts, the papers of the complainants are sometimes sent to senior lawyers for initial legal opinion before engaging a lawyer for filing the appeal or revision.

## **5.2. Legal Advocacy, Advice and Assistance**

### **5.2.i. Law Clinics**

The two Law Clinics at Gopibag and Mohammadpur areas of Dhaka city are primarily engaged in providing general legal advice and undertaking legal literacy campaigns.

The **Gopibag** clinic, with the co-operation of the *Mohila Parishad*, has initiated and conducted a number discussion meetings with local women on their legal rights, advised clients on legal matters and channelled a number of complaints to the Dhaka Unit Office for seeking redress through the judicial system. This clinic has also organised a public meeting of local residents to familiarise them with the functions of the clinic and, in response, an increasingly large number of local residents are now seeking advice and assistance from the clinic.

The **Mohammadpur** clinic, as already indicated, is managed by a lecturer of law of Dhaka University and this clinic, in addition to its normal activities, is also providing senior law students with experience of dealing with law related problems of the urban poor. This clinic arranges mediations for the poor and the marginalised residents of the locality (slums), mostly in family matters. These mediation sessions are now held on every Friday at the clinic premises.

While the Gopibag Clinic is primarily engaged in legal literacy and awareness campaign, the Clinic at Mohammadpur has undertaken substantial mediation exercises from the last quarter of the reporting year. These mediation exercises are in addition to the Clinic's ongoing literacy and awareness campaign.

It is mostly the poor and deserted (by husbands) women who seek the help of the Clinic to mediate resolutions of their conflicts and disputes with their husbands on, primarily, issues of maintenance, dower money in cases of divorce and custody & maintenance for their children.

### **5.3. Mediation**

The Unit offices at Khulna, Barisal and Chittagong have recently undertaken mediations, mostly in family disputes. Mediations were initiated on an experimental basis in the second half of the reporting year. Based on the experience of these Units, the Trust has now chalked out a substantial mediation project for rural areas adjoining three of the Units (Barisal, Khulna and Sylhet) for 1996.

The Unit Offices have settled a total of 43 disputes through mediation and another 56 mediations are now pending at various stages of settlement. Similarly, the Clinics have settled 24 disputes through mediation during the year. A large number of applications for mediations were received by the Clinics and a number of sittings were required to settle each dispute.

*It needs to be mentioned that the impact of mediation endeavours in family disputes among the marginalised urban poor is limited by the fact that most of the complainants and their opposite parties, of necessity, do not have a fixed dwelling. Consequently, it has sometimes been difficult to locate the opposite parties who frequently changed their addresses. More importantly, effective community mediation pre-supposes a belonging of the disputants to a community which, in case of the marginalised urban poor, may not be the case. Consequently, the Trust plans to set up Mediation Units in three of its Divisional Offices to undertake substantial mediations in adjoining rural areas in 1996 where the necessary pre-condition of fruitful mediation, i.e., effective 'roots' of the disputants in a local community is assured.*

Nevertheless, after continued functioning for more than a year, the mediation activities of the Law Clinics are being recognised as beneficial by the local communities and as such we expect these mediating activities to be much more effective in the near future.

### **5.4. Training and Workshops**

As already indicated, training of lawyers is one of the most important activities of the Trust.

During 1995 the Trust organised a total of 7 courses for its panel lawyers and lawyers representing almost all the Bar Associations of the country.

The courses of the training programmes of the Trust in 1995 can be broadly divided into two categories: Human Rights; Family; Constitutional Law and Election Law Training Programme for Lawyers.

#### **5.4.i. Human Rights, Family Law and Mediation Training Programmes**

Its only very recently that the Faculties of Law of Dhaka and Chittagong Universities have introduced courses on Human Rights. Human Rights, as a taught course, is not yet included in the LL.B.(pass) course, i.e., the law course which almost 90% of practising lawyers undertake before enrolling in the profession. Consequently, the Trust organised a three day training course on Human Rights for its panel lawyers during the reporting year. This course was conducted on 27-29 May 1995 at the Head Office, with 15 participant-lawyers.

Two courses on family law and mediation were organised for panel lawyers and Coordinators of the Trust on 20 - 22 June 1995 and 25 - 26 September 1995. The second of these two courses on Mediation was organised in collaboration with Madaripur Legal Aid Association and the course was held at the Training and Resource Centre of the MLAA at Madaripur.

#### **5.4.ii. Election Law Training Programme for Lawyers (ELTP)**

This special training programme on election laws for lawyers was organised in December '95-January '96, supported by an one-time-grant of The Asia Foundation.<sup>3</sup> This specialised training programme for lawyers was

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3. This funding support by The Asia Foundation was in addition to its support for other training programmes of the Trust.

premised upon the assumption that the upcoming general election which was expected to be a milestone in the process of democratisation of the country and as the possibility of violations of election laws will be violated both during the election campaign and the election itself, on the other hand. Apprehension of violations, however, does not preclude the possibilities of undertaking measures to effectively deal with these violations. In fact one of the essential pre-requisites of the democratisation process is the availability of a mechanism whereby violations are addressed and resolved through the legal system. It is in this context that the need for training of lawyers on election related laws and remedies as realised and a training programmes on all election laws was devised and implemented.

This training programme had **two concrete goals**

(i) to equip lawyers with skills and expertise in matters relating to the regulatory framework for elections to ensure that violations of election laws and procedures can be readily redressed through the legal system; and

(ii) to ensure that lawyers who will be trained and (through them) the local Bar Associations can play a monitoring role in the election process.

Given the undeniable national impact of the general election, it was decided that lawyers from

(i) all the District Bar Associations of the country;

(ii) all Units of the Trust; and

(iii) a number of leading Legal Aid and Human Rights NGOs such as *Ain O Shalish Kendra*, The Bangladesh Society for Enforcement of Human Rights, *Gono Sahajjo Sangstha* (GSS), Bangladesh Rural Advancement Committee (BRAC, legal cell); Mohila Ainjibi Parishad, FEMA, Bangladesh Mohila Parishad and other interested NGOs

would be invited to participate in the training programme.

Five courses of four days each (from 9 am to 4 pm, everyday) were organised under this training programme, four of which were conducted in the reporting year while the last one was conducted in January of 1996. An average of 32 lawyers participated in each of these courses.

A total of 154 lawyers including

42 panel lawyers of different Units of the Trust, including all the Unit Coordinators 103 lawyers from 47 Bar Associations of the country, and

9 lawyers from 6 NGOs

participated in the five courses.

The Judges of the Supreme Court of Bangladesh, leading senior lawyers, high ranking officials of the Election Commission including the Chief Election Commissioner, lawyers who had litigated in election related cases and organised monitoring of elections in the past were the Resource Persons for these courses.

Given the dearth of relevant materials on election laws and cases, substantial materials were compiled and prepared for the courses.

This Election Law Training Programme for Lawyers was one of the most successful training programmes of the Trust.

### **5.4.iii. Staff development**

As already mentioned, all Coordinators and a large number of panel lawyers participated in the training programmes reported above.

The trainee law students of the Mohammadpur Law Clinics also participated in a Training Programme on Mediation and Family Law at the Training Centre of Madaripur Legal Aid Association.

One Staff Lawyer of the Head Office participated in a 21 day extensive training programme on Women's Development (law and administration) in Calcutta, organised by the Socio Legal Research and Training Centre from 18 August to 10 September, 1995.



#### **5.4.iv. Workshop**

During the year the Trust organised three workshops at Mymensingh (23 September), Rajshahi (23 November), and Barisal (30 November). These workshops, participated by judges and lawyers, deliberated upon different aspects of human rights, legal aid and the role of lawyers. These workshops also drew attention to the activities of the Unit Offices and facilitated involvement of a larger section of the local legal community with the Trust's works.

#### **5.5. Research**

During the year the Trust initiated a major attempt to compile an index of all national statutes including those already repealed. This will be published as a book in 1996.

Other researchers have compiled briefing papers on laws and cases concerning medical malpractice and vehicular accidents. These are expected to be utilised in future litigation.

## 6. BALANCE SHEET

### Balance Sheet as at 31 December 1995

<b>Particulars</b>	<b>1995 Taka</b>	<b>1994 Taka</b>
A. Fixed Assets	<b><u>1,162,771</u></b>	<b><u>678,642</u></b>
B. <b>Current Assets :</b>		
Advance	5,000	19,000
Cash at Bank	4,390,434	,2670,935
Cash in hand	1,011	406
	<b><u>4,396,445</u></b>	<b><u>2,690,341</u></b>
C. <b>Current Liabilities</b>		
Liabilities for expenses	1,020,536	287,806
Un-spent balance refundable to Asia Foundation		129,483
	<b><u>1,020,536</u></b>	<b><u>417,289</u></b>
D. <b>NET CURRENT ASSETS (BC)</b>	3,375,909	2,273,052
E. <b>NET ASSETS (A+D)</b>	<b><u>4,538,680</u></b>	<b><u>2,951,694</u></b>
Locally raised contribution fund	63,238	
Excess of income over expenditure	<u>4,475,442</u>	<u>2,951,694</u>
	<b><u>4,538,680</u></b>	<b><u>2,951,694</u></b>

Audited Reports for 1994 and 1995 are available for perusal/inspection at the Head Office of the Trust.

# 7. APPENDICES

## Staff Position

## Appendix A

### Complaints Received

### Appendix B

All Unit  
Head Office  
Eight Units  
Barisal Unit  
Chittagong Unit  
Dhaka Unit  
Khulna Unit  
Mymenshingh Unit  
Noakhali Unit  
Rajshahi  
Sylhet Unit

Appendix B (i)  
Appendix B (ii)  
Appendix B (iii)  
Appendix B (iv)  
Appendix B (v)  
Appendix B (vi)  
Appendix B (vii)  
Appendix B (viii)  
Appendix B (ix)  
Appendix B (x)  
Appendix B (xi)

### Litigations

### Appendix C

All Unit  
Eight Units  
Barisal Unit  
Chittagong Unit  
Dhaka Unit  
Khulna Unit  
Mymenshingh Unit  
Noakhali Unit  
Rajshahi  
Sylhet Unit

Appendix C (i)  
Appendix C (ii)  
Appendix C (iii)  
Appendix C (iv)  
Appendix C (v)  
Appendix C (vi)  
Appendix C (vii)  
Appendix C (viii)  
Appendix C (ix)  
Appendix C (x)

### List of Advocates

### Appendix D

Head Office  
Barisal Unit  
Chittagong Unit  
Dhaka Unit  
Khulna Unit  
Mymenshingh Unit  
Noakhali Unit  
Rajshahi  
Sylhet Unit

Appendix D (i)  
Appendix D (ii)  
Appendix D (iii)  
Appendix D (iv)  
Appendix D (v)  
Appendix D (vi)  
Appendix D (vii)  
Appendix D (viii)  
Appendix D (ix)

**STAFF POSITION**  
[UPTO 31ST DECEMBER, 1995]

Position	Male	Female	Minorities
Managerial	1	2	-
Consultant [Part time]	1	-	-
Coordinator - Lawyer	8	-	-
Lawyers engaged and paid for litigation [for specified cases]	291	22	47
Staff Lawyer	1	1	-
Accounts	7	1	3
Office Assistant/Clerical	8	1	3
Messenger	12	-	1
Secretary of the Trust	-	1	-
Trainee Advisor	1	1	-
Trainee	2	4	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>332</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>54</b>

## **COMPLAINTS RECEIVED**

### **Complaints Received**

All Unit  
Head Office  
Eight Units  
Barisal Unit  
Chittagong Unit  
Dhaka Unit  
Khulna Unit  
Mymensingh Unit  
Noakhali Unit  
Rajshahi  
Sylhet Unit

### **Appendix B**

Appendix B (i)  
Appendix B (ii)  
Appendix B (iii)  
Appendix B (iv)  
Appendix B (v)  
Appendix B (vi)  
Appendix B (vii)  
Appendix B (viii)  
Appendix B (ix)  
Appendix B (x)  
Appendix B (xi)

# COMPLAINTS

Total list of complaints received upto 31 December, 1995 by the Eight Unit Offices and the Head Office

Nature of Complaints	Total Complaints			Complaints already considered					C
	From Last Year Pending	Received in this Year	Total	Mediation	Case Filled	Sent to the Head Office, Unit office & other NGO	Not Processed & rejected	Total	
1. Family matter	18	294	312	22	178	16	42	258	1
2. Family Appeal	0	6	6	0	6	0	0	6	
3. a. Criminal matter	6	205	211	2	129	13	36	180	
b. 2nd Marriage	6	56	62	1	33	0	8	42	
c. Dowry	7	180	187	10	123	1	28	162	1
d. Crime Against Women	2	41	43	6	14	3	10	33	
4. Criminal Appeal	0	13	13	0	13	0	0	13	
5. Bail matter	0	14	14	0	11	1	2	14	
6. Session Trail	0	24	24	0	22	0	1	23	
7. Cr. Motion & Revision	0	14	14	0	13	1	0	14	
8. Land matter	4	99	103	2	47	12	29	90	
9. Decree Execution	0	15	15	0	12	1	0	13	
10. Miscellaneous	12	96	108	0	43	18	39	100	
<b>Total</b>	<b>55</b>	<b>1057</b>	<b>1112</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>644</b>	<b>66</b>	<b>195</b>	<b>948</b>	<b>5</b>
9. Detention	0	37	37	0	32	0	1	33	
10. Criminal Revision	0	17	17	0	7	0	4	11	
11. Criminal Appeal	1	13	14	0	7	0	6	13	
12. Writ Petition	3	20	23	0	12	1	7	20	
13. Civil Revision	2	38	40	0	20	0	8	28	
14. Civil Appeal	0	2	2	0	1	0	0	1	
15. Administrative Tribunal	2	18	20	0	4	0	10	14	
<i>Total</i>	<i>8</i>	<i>145</i>	<i>153</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>83</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>36</i>	<i>120</i>	
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>63</b>	<b>1202</b>	<b>1265</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>727</b>	<b>67</b>	<b>231</b>	<b>1068</b>	<b>5</b>

# COMPLAINTS

Total list of complaints received up to 31 December, 1995 by the Head Office of the Trust.

Nature of Complaints	Total Complaints			Complaints already considered					Co Mediator
	From Last Year Pending	Received in this Year	Total	Mediation	Case Filled	Sent to the Head Office, Unit Office & other NGO	Not processed & rejected	Total	
1. Family matter	3	31	34	1	2	16	4	23	
2. Family Appeal		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
3. a. Criminal matter	1	10	11	0	0	4	3	7	
b. 2nd Marriage	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	1	
c. Dowry	0	3	3	0	1	1	1	3	
d. Crime Against Women	0	8	8	0	2	3	2	7	
4. Criminal Appeal		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
5. Bail matter	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
6. Session Trail	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
7. Cr. Motion & Revision	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	1	
8. Land matter	0	6	6	0	0	4	0	4	
9. Decree Execution	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	1	
10. Miscellaneous	3	11	14	0	0	2	7	9	
<i>Total</i>	7	72	79	1	6	32	17	56	
11. Detention	0	37	37	0	32	0	1	33	
12. Criminal Revision	0	17	17	0	7	0	4	11	
13. Criminal Appeal	1	13	14	0	7	0	6	13	
14. Writ Petition	3	20	23	0	12	1	7	20	
15. Civil Revision	2	38	40	0	20	0	8	28	
16. Civil Appeal	0	2	2	0	1	0	0	1	
17. Administrative Tribunal	2	18	20	0	4	0	10	14	
<i>Total</i>	8	145	153	0	83	1	36	120	
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>217</b>	<b>232</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>89</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>176</b>	

# COMPLAINTS

Total list of complaints received upto 31 December, 1995 by the Eight Unit Offices.

Nature of Complaints	Total Complaints			Complaints already considered					Co
	From Last Year Pending	Received in this Year	Total	Mediation	Case Filled	Sent to the Head Office, Unit Office & Other NGO	Not Processed & rejected	Total	
1. Family matter	15	263	278	21	176	0	38	235	1
2. Family Appeal		6	6	0	6	0	0	6	
3. a. Criminal matter	5	195	200	2	129	9	33	173	
b. 2nd Marriage	6	55	61	1	32	0	8	41	
c. Dowry	7	177	184	10	122	0	27	159	1
d.Crime Against Women	2	33	35	6	12	0	8	26	
4. Criminal Appeal		13	13	0	13	0	0	13	
5. Bail matter	0	14	14	0	11	1	2	14	
6. Session Trail	0	24	24	0	22	0	1	23	
7. Cr. Motion & Revision	0	13	13	0	13	0	0	13	
8. Land matter	4	93	97	2	47	8	29	86	
9. Decree Execution	0	14	14	0	12	0	0	12	
10, Miscellaneous	9	85	94	0	43	16	32	91	
<b>Total</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>985</b>	<b>1033</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>638</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>178</b>	<b>892</b>	<b>5</b>



# COMPLAINTS

Total list of complaints received upto 31 December, 1995 by the Barisal Unit.

Nature of Complaints	Total Complaints			Complaints already considered					Total	Mediation
	From Last Year Pending	Received in this Year	Total	Mediation	Case Filled	Sent to the Head Office, Unit Office & other NGO	Not Processed & rejected			
1. Family matter	0	30	30	2	18	0	5	25	5	
2. Family Appeal		1	1		1			1		
3. a. Criminal matter	0	20	20	0	19	1	0	20	0	
b. 2nd Marriage	0	2	2	0	2	0	0	2	0	
c. Dowry	0	76	76	8	47	0	10	65	10	
d. Crime Against Women	0	9	9	2	1	0	0	3	5	
4. Criminal Appeal		2	2		2			2		
5. Bail matter	0	2	2	0	2	0	0	2	0	
6. Session Trail	0	8	8	0	8	0	0	8	0	
7. Cr. Motion & Revision	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	
8. Land matter	0	17	17	0	10	1	5	16	1	
9. Decree Execution	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
10, Miscellaneous	0	3	3	0	2	0	0	2	1	
<b>Total</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>171</b>	<b>171</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>113</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>147</b>	<b>22</b>	

# COMPLAINTS

Total list of complaints received upto 31 December,1995 by the **Chittagong Unit.**

Nature of Complaints	Total Complaints			Complaints already considered					Total	Mediation
	From Last Year Pending	Received in this Year	Total	Mediation	Case Filled	Sent to the Head Office, Unit Office & other NGO	Not processed & rejected			
1. Family matter	0	39	39	1	26	0	3	30	2	
2. Family Appeal		3	3		3			3		
3. a. Criminal matter	1	75	76	1	43	5	17	66	4	
b. 2nd Marriage	0	16	16	0	13	0	1	14	0	
c. Dowry	0	2	2	0	1	0	1	2	0	
d.Crime Against Women	0	4	4	0	3	0	1	4	0	
4. Criminal Appeal		2	2		2			2		
5. Bail matter	0	7	7	0	4	1	2	7	0	
6. Session Trail	0	5	5	0	4	0	0	4	0	
7. Cr. Motion & Revision	0	7	7	0	7	0	0	7	0	
8. Land matter	1	14	15	1	7	0	5	13	0	
9. Decree Execution	0	2	2	0	2	0	0	2	0	
10, Miscellaneous	0	18	18	0	5	5	7	17	0	
<b>Total</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>194</b>	<b>196</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>120</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>171</b>	<b>6</b>	

# COMPLAINTS

Total list of complaints received upto 31 December, 1995 by the **Dhaka Unit.**

Nature of Complaints	Total Complaints			Complaints already considered					Cc
	From Last Year Pending	Received in this Year	Total	Mediation	Case Filled	Sent to the Head Office, Unit Office & other NGO	Not processed & rejected	Total	
1. Family matter	7	43	50	2	36	0	6	44	1
2. Family Appeal	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3. a. Criminal matter	4	47	51	0	38	1	3	42	0
b. 2nd Marriage	1	14	15	0	1	0	0	1	0
c. Dowry	4	25	29	0	14	0	3	17	4
d. Crime Against Women	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
4. Criminal Appeal	0	3	3	0	3	0	0	3	0
5. Bail matter	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	1	0
6. Session Trail	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
7. Cr. Motion & Revision	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	1	0
8. Land matter	2	15	17	0	8	0	5	13	1
9. Decree Execution	0	2	2	0	1	0	0	1	0
10. Miscellaneous	4	6	10	0	7	0	3	10	0
<i>Total</i>	22	157	179	2	110	1	20	133	6

# COMPLAINTS

Total list of complaints received upto 31 December, 1995 by the **Khulna Unit**.

Nature of Complaints	Total Complaints			Complaints already considered						Cc
	From Last Year Pending	Received in this Year	Total	Mediation	Case Filled	Sent to the Head Office, Unit Office & other NGO	Not Processed & rejected	Total	Mediation	
1. Family matter	4	51	55	3	36	0	12	51	2	
2. Family Appeal		1	1		1			1		
3. a. Criminal matter	0	23	23	1	11	1	9	22	0	
b. 2nd Marriage	1	9	10	0	8	0	2	10	0	
c. Dowry	1	54	55	1	42	0	11	54	1	
d. Crime Against Women	1	12	13	3	2	0	8	13	0	
4. Criminal Appeal		4	4		4			4		
5. Bail matter	0	4	4	0	4	0	0	4	0	
6. Session Trail	0	8	8	0	7	0	1	8	0	
7. Cr. Motion & Revision	0	3	3	0	3	0	0	3	0	
8. Land matter	1	31	32	1	17	2	11	31	0	
9. Decree Execution	0	3	3	0	3	0	0	3	0	
10, Miscellaneous	1	18	19	1	8	1	9	19	0	
<i>Total</i>	9	221	230	10	146	4	63	223	3	

# COMPLAINTS

Total list of complaints received upto 31 December, 1995 by the Mymensing Unit.

Nature of Complaints	Total Complaints			Complaints already considered					Total	Mediation
	From Last Year Pending	Received in this Year	Total	Mediation	Case Filled	Sent to the Head Office, Unit Office & other NGO	Not processed & rejected	Total		
1. Family matter	0	14	14	2	2	0	1	5	6	
2. Family Appeal	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
3. a. Criminal matter	0	12	12	0	4	0	1	5	4	
b. 2nd Marriage	0	5	5	0	1	0	0	1	2	
c. Dowry	0	5	5	0	4	0	0	4	0	
d. Crime Against Women	0	2	2	0	1	0	0	1	0	
4. Criminal Appeal	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
5. Bail matter	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
6. Session Trail	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
7. Cr. Motion & Revision	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
8. Land matter	0	4	4	0	0	0	2	2	1	
9. Decree Execution	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
10, Miscellaneous	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	
<b>Total</b>	0	43	43	2	12	0	5	19	13	

# COMPLAINTS

Total list of complaints received upto 31 December, 1995 by the **Noakhali Unit**.

Nature of Complaints	Total Complaints			Complaints already considered					Cc
	From Last Year pending	Received in this Year	Total	Mediation	Case Filled	Sent to the Head Office, Unit Office	Not Processed	Total	
1. Family matter		2	2		1			1	
2. Family Appeal									
3. a. Criminal matter									
b. 2nd Marriage									
c. Dowry									
d. Crime Against Women		1	1						
4. Criminal Appeal									
5. Bail matter									
6. Session Trail									
7. Cr. Motion & Revision									
8. Land matter		1	1						
9. Decree Execution		1	1		1			1	
10, Miscellaneous									
<b>Total</b>	0	5	5	0	2	0	0	2	0

# COMPLAINTS

Total list of complaints received upto 31 December, 1995 by the **Rajshahi Unit**.

Nature of Complaints	Total Complaints			Complaints already considered					Cc
	From Last Year Pending	Received in this Year	Total	Mediation	Case Filled	Sent to the Head Office, Unit Office & other NGO	Not processed & rejected	Total	
1. Family matter	4	82	86	11	57	0	11	79	1
2. Family Appeal		1	1		1			1	
3. a. Criminal matter	0	18	18	0	14	1	3	18	0
b. 2nd Marriage	4	8	12	1	6	0	5	12	0
c. Dowry	2	15	17	1	14	0	2	17	0
d. Crime Against Women	1	5	6	0	5	0	0	5	0
4. Criminal Appeal		2	2		2			2	
5. Bail matter	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
6. Session Trail	0	3	3	0	3	0	0	3	0
7. Cr. Motion & Revision	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	1	0
8. Land matter	0	11	11	0	5	5	1	11	0
9. Decree Execution	0	6	6	0	5	0	0	5	1
10, Miscellaneous	4	39	43	0	21	10	11	42	1
<i>Total</i>	<i>15</i>	<i>191</i>	<i>206</i>	<i>13</i>	<i>134</i>	<i>16</i>	<i>33</i>	<i>196</i>	<i>3</i>

# COMPLAINTS

Total list of complaints received upto 31 December, 1995 by the Sylhet Unit.

Nature of Complaints	Total Complaints			Complaints already considered					Cc
	From Last Year Pending	Received in this Year	Total	Mediation	Case Filled	Sent to the Head Office, Unit Office & other NGO	Not	Total	
1. Family matter		2	2						
2. Family Appeal									
3. a. Criminal matter									
b. 2nd Marriage		1	1		1			1	
c. Dowry									
d. Crime Against Women									
4. Criminal Appeal									
5. Bail matter									
6. Session Trail									
7. Cr. Motion & Revision									
8. Land matter									
9. Decree Execution									
10, Miscellaneous									
<b>Total</b>		<b>3</b>	<b>3</b>		<b>1</b>			<b>1</b>	



## Appendix C

**L**

### Litigations

All Unit  
Eight Units  
Barisal Unit  
Chittagong Unit  
Dhaka Unit  
Khulna Unit  
Mymensingh Unit  
Noakhali Unit  
Rajshahi  
Sylhet Unit

### Appendix C

Appendix C (i)  
Appendix C (ii)  
Appendix C (iii)  
Appendix C (iv)  
Appendix C (v)  
Appendix C (vi)  
Appendix C (vii)  
Appendix C (viii)  
Appendix C (ix)  
Appendix C (x)

# UTILIZATION

**Total Cases filed during the period January, 1995 to December, 1995 plus cases carried over from upto December, 1995 and total cases pending upto December, 1995 at the Unit Offices of the Tru**

S. #	Nature of Cases	Dhaka Unit			Khulna Unit			Chittagong Unit			Rajshahi Unit			Barisal Unit		
		Case Filed	Sett- led	Total Pending	Case Filed	Sett- led	Total Pending	Case Filed	Sett- led	Total Pending	Case Filed	Sett- led	Total Pending	Case Filed	Sett- led	Total Pending
01.	Family Court Cases	43	3	40	39	5	34	33	1	32	88	21	67	29	4	25
02.	Family Appeal	0	0	0	1	0	1	3	1	2	3	2	1	1	0	1
03.	Criminal Case	96	29	67	113	57	56	101	17	84	78	22	56	135	25	110
04.	Criminal Appeal	3	1	2	4	0	4	2	0	2	2	1	1	2	1	1
05.	Bail Cases	1	0	1	4	2	2	4	3	1	0	0	0	2	1	1
06.	Criminal Motion & Rev.	1	0	1	3	1	2	7	0	7	2	0	2	1	0	1
07.	Session Trial Cases	0	0	0	7	5	2	4	0	4	3	1	2	8	1	7
08.	Land Cases	12	1	11	31	2	29	14	0	14	9	1	8	22	2	20
09.	Decree Execution	1	0	1	3	0	3	2	0	2	5	0	5	0	0	0
10.	Miscellaneous	19	2	17	25	15	10	17	1	16	32	8	24	13	0	13
	<b>Total</b>	<b>176</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>140</b>	<b>230</b>	<b>87</b>	<b>143</b>	<b>187</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>164</b>	<b>222</b>	<b>56</b>	<b>166</b>	<b>213</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>179</b>

# UTILIZATION

Total case filed during the period January, 1995 to December, 1995 plus cases carried over from offices of the Trust.

Sl. No.	Nature of Cases	Dhaka			Khulna			Chittagong Unit			Rajshahi Unit			Barisal Unit		
		1994	1995	Total	1994	1995	Total	1994	1995	Total	1994	1995	Total	1994	1995	Total
01.	Family Court Cases	7	36	43	3	36	39	7	26	33	31	57	88	11	18	29
02.	Family Appeal	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	3	3	2	1	3	0	1	1
03.	Criminal Case	43	53	96	50	63	113	41	60	101	39	39	78	66	69	135
04.	Criminal Appeal	0	3	3	0	4	4	0	2	2	0	2	2	0	2	2
05.	Bail Cases	0	1	1	0	4	4	0	4	4	0	0	0	0	2	2
06.	Criminal Motion & Rev.	0	1	1	0	3	3	0	7	7	1	1	2	0	1	1
07.	Session Trial Cases	0	0	0	0	7	7	0	4	4	0	3	3	0	8	8
08.	Land Cases	4	8	12	14	17	31	7	7	14	4	5	9	12	10	22
09.	Decree Execution	0	1	1	0	3	3	0	2	2	0	5	5	0	0	0
10.	Miscellaneous	12	7	19	17	8	25	12	5	17	11	21	32	11	2	13
	<b>Total</b>	<b>66</b>	<b>110</b>	<b>176</b>	<b>84</b>	<b>146</b>	<b>230</b>	<b>67</b>	<b>120</b>	<b>187</b>	<b>88</b>	<b>134</b>	<b>222</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>113</b>	<b>213</b>

# LITIGATIONS

Cases settled upto December ,1995 and total cases pending upto December ,1995 at the Barisal Unit

Sl. No.	Nature of cases	Total cases carried over from previous	No. of cases initiated during the month/year.	Total cases up to the last day of the month/year	No. of cases disposed of during the month/year			Total 5+6+7	T C to Y
					In favour of our clients	Against our clients	Compromise		
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	
1	Family Court cases	11	18	29	3		1	4	
2	Family Appeal		1	1				0	
3	Criminal cases	66	69	135	3		22	25	
4	Criminal Appeal		2	2		1		1	
5	Bail cases		2	2	1			1	
6	Criminal motion & Revision		1	1				0	
7	Session trail cases		8	8		1		1	
8	Land cases	12	10	22	1	1		2	
9	Decree execution		0	0				0	
10	Miscellaneous	11	2	13				0	
				0				0	
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>113</b>	<b>213</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>34</b>	

# LITIGATIONS

Total case filed during the period January ,1995 to December ,1995 plus cases carried over from 1994. December ,1995 and total cases pending upto December ,1995 at the **Chittagong Unit**

Sl. No.	Nature of cases	Total cases carried over from previous	No. of cases initiated during the month/year.	Total cases up to the last day of the month/year	No. of cases disposed of during the month/year			Total 5+6+7	T C to Y
					Court Verdict In favour of our clients	Against our clients	Compromise		
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	
1	Family Court cases	7	26	33	1			1	
2	Family Appeal		3	3	1			1	
3	Criminal cases	41	60	101	6	8	3	17	
4	Criminal Appeal		2	2					
5	Bail cases		4	4	2	1		3	
6	Criminal motion & Revision		7	7					
7	Session trial cases		4	4					
8	Land cases	7	7	14					
9	Decree execution		2	2					
10	Miscellaneous	12	5	17		1		1	
	TOTAL	67	120	187	10	10	3	23	

## UTILITATIONS

Total case filed during the period January ,1995 to December ,1995 plus cases carried over from 1994 to December ,1995 and total cases pending upto December ,1995 at the **Dhaka Unit**

Sl. No.	Nature of cases	Total cases carried over from previous	No. of cases initiated during the month/year.	Total cases up to the last day of the month/year	No. of cases disposed of during the month/year			Total 5+6+7	T C tc Y
					In favour of our clients	Against our clients	Compromise		
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	
1	Family Court cases	7	36	43	3			3	
2	Family Appeal								
3	Criminal cases	43	53	96	18	6	5	29	
4	Criminal Appeal		3	3		1		1	
5	Bail cases		1	1					
6	Criminal motion & Revision		1	1					
7	Session trail cases								
8	Land cases	4	8	12	1			1	
9	Decree execution		1	1					
10	Miscellaneous	12	7	19	1	1		2	
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>66</b>	<b>110</b>	<b>176</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>36</b>	

## UTILIATIONS

Total case filed during the period January , 1995 to December , 1995 plus cases carried over from 1994 December , 1995 and total cases pending upto December , 1995 at the **Khulna Unit**

Sl. No.	Nature of cases	Total cases carried over from previous	No. of cases initiated during the month/year.	Total cases up to the last day of the month/year	No. of cases disposed of during the month/year			Total 5+6+7	T C tc Y
					In favour of our clients	Against our clients	Compromise		
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	
1	Family Court cases	3	36	39	1	1	3	5	
2	Family Appeal		1	1				0	
3	Criminal cases	50	63	113	7	28	22	57	
4	Criminal Appeal		4	4				0	
5	Bail cases		4	4	2			2	
6	Criminal motion & Revision		3	3		1		1	
7	Session trail cases		7	7	3	2		5	
8	Land cases	14	17	31	2			2	
9	Decree execution		3	3				0	
10	Miscellaneous	17	8	25	5	6	4	15	
				0				0	
	TOTAL	84	146	230	20	38	29	87	

# LITIGATIONS

Total case filed during the period September, 1995 to December, 1995, cases settled upto December pending upto December, 1995 at the **Mymensing Unit**

Sl. No.	Nature of cases	Total cases carried over from previous	No. of cases initiated during the month/year.	Total cases up to the last day of the month/year	No. of cases disposed of during the month/year			Total 5+6+7	T C tc Y
					Court Verdict In favour of our clients	Against our clients	Compromise		
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	
1	Family Court cases		2	2					
2	Family Appeal								
3	Criminal cases		10	10	2		0	2	
4	Criminal Appeal								
5	Bail cases								
6	Criminal motion & Revision								
7	Session trial cases								
8	Land cases								
9	Decree execution								
10	Miscellaneous								
	TOTAL		12	12	2			2	



# LITIGATIONS

Total case filed during the period September, 1995 to December, 1995, cases settled upto December pending upto December, 1995 at the **Noakhali Unit**

Sl. No.	Nature of cases	Total cases carried over from previous	No. of cases initiated during the month/year.	Total cases up to the last day of the month/year	No. of cases disposed of during the month/year			Total 5+6+7	T C tc Y
					Court Verdict In favour of our clients	Against our clients	Compromise		
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	
1	Family Court cases		1						
2	Family Appeal								
3	Criminal cases								
4	Criminal Appeal								
5	Bail cases								
6	Criminal motion & Revision								
7	Session trail cases								
8	Land cases								
9	Decree execution		1						
10	Miscellaneous								
	TOTAL		2						

## UTILIATIONS

Total case filed during the period January ,1995 to December ,1995 plus cases carried over from 1994 December ,1995 and total cases pending upto December ,1995 at the **Rajshahi Unit**

Sl. No.	Nature of cases	Total cases carried over from previous	No. of cases initiated during the month/year.	Total cases up to the last day of the month/year	No. of cases disposed of during the month/year			Total 5+6+7	T C tc Y
					Court Verdict		Compromise		
					In favour of our clients	Against our clients			
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	
1	Family Court cases	31	57	88	15	2	4	21	
2	Family Appeal	2	1	3	2			2	
3	Criminal cases	39	39	78	7	7	8	22	
4	Criminal Appeal		2	2			1	1	
5	Bail cases								
6	Criminal motion & Revision	1	1	2					
7	Session trail cases		3	3	1			1	
8	Land cases	4	5	9			1	1	
9	Decree execution		5	5					
10	Miscellaneous	11	21	32	4	3	1	8	
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>88</b>	<b>134</b>	<b>222</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>56</b>	

# UTILIATIONS

Total case filed during the period September, 1995 to December, 1995, cases settled upto December pending upto December, 1995 at the **Sylhet Unit**

Sl. No.	Nature of cases	Total cases carried over from previous	No. of cases initiated during the month/year.	Total cases up to the last day of the month/year	No. of cases disposed of during the month/year				T C tc Y	
					Court Verdict		Compromise	Total 5+6+7		
					In favour of our clients	Against our clients				
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8		
1	Family Court cases									
2	Family Appeal									
3	Criminal cases		1	1						
4	Criminal Appeal									
5	Bail cases									
6	Criminal motion & Revision									
7	Session trail cases									
8	Land cases									
9	Decree execution									
10	Miscellaneous									
	TOTAL		1	1						

## **Appendix D**

### **List of Advocates**

#### **List of Advocates**

Head Office  
Barisal Unit  
Chittagong Unit  
Dhaka Unit  
Khulna Unit  
Mymensingh Unit  
Noakhali Unit  
Rajshahi  
Sylhet Unit

#### **Appendix D**

Appendix D (i)  
Appendix D (ii)  
Appendix D (iii)  
Appendix D (iv)  
Appendix D (v)  
Appendix D (vi)  
Appendix D (vii)  
Appendix D (viii)  
Appendix D (ix)

Appendix D (i)

**LIST OF ADVOCATES**

Head Office

SL	Name of the advocate	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May.	Jun.	Jul.	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total
1	Mr. Nizamul Huq Nasim	1		1	1		1	1	1	1		3		10
2	Mr. Moazzem Hossain				1			2		1			3	7
3	Mr. Iddrisur Rahman	1		2	3	3		1	1	1	3	1	1	17
4	Mr. Adilur Rahman				2	2		2				3	3	12
5	Mr. A.K.Badrul Huq Bachue				1				1	1				3
6	Masuma Akter						1			1			1	3
7	Mr. Subrato Chowdhury							1		1				2
8	Md. Nazrul Islam Talukder		1	1				1					1	4
9	Mr. Shoeb Ahmed													0
10	Mr. Arshed Alam Khan													0
11	Mr. Shamsul Alam (Dulu)	1												1
12	Adv. Khalilur Rahman		8											8
13	Rehana Sultana		1											1
14	Mr. Zaglul Haider Afrik		1			1					1	2		5
15	Mr. Giash Uddin Ahmed					1								1
16	Mr. Md. Nurul Islam				1									1
17	Mr. Syed Mahbubur Rahman						1					1		2
18	Mr. Md Abdul Rahim							2						2
19	Adv. Shima Jahur							2						2
20	Mr. Mafijur Rahman							1	1					2
	<b>Total</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>83</b>



		16	19	6	9	3	6	4	6	3	2	16	23	113	

Appendix D (iii)

**LIST OF ADVOCATES**

Chittagong Unit

Sl. No.	Name of the Advocate	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May.	June	Jul.	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total
1	Mr. Md. Abul Hassain	1												1
2	Mr. Md. Mogibur Rahman Chow .	1						1			1			3
3	Mr. Abdul Salam	1		1		1						1		4
4	Mr. Md. Ishak		1											1
5	Mr. Md. Abdul Hannan		1											1
6	Mr. Shehab Uddin Mahmud		1											1
7	Mr. Mohammad Ali		1											1
8	Mr. Md. Abu Hanif		1					1				1		3
9	Mr. Sree Monotos Baruya			1								1		2
10	Mr. Pronob Kumar Shengopta			1				1						2
11	Mr. Akter Kabir Chowdhury			1	1		1	1	1		1			6
12	Mr. Prodip Kumar Datta			1					1			1		3
13	Mr. Aiyube Khan			1										1
14	Mr. Sharoyar Kamal			1		1							1	3
15	Mr. Aunopam Chakraborti			1				1						2
16	Mr. Md. Abdul Kadir			1									1	2
17	Ms. Begum Dil Afrog			1										1
18	Mr. Shala Uddin Haidar Shiddiki			1										1
19	Mr. A..J. M.N. Shahidulla				1				1	1			1	4
20	Mr. Md. Anowroll Islam Chow .					1				1				2
21	Mr. Khaled Shahonayag					1								1
22	Mr. Nurul Amin					1								1
23	Mr. Sree Bidhan Bishas					1		1						2
24	Mr. Dipok Kumar Chowdhury					1			1				1	3
25	Mr. Md. Khorshid Alam And. Mr. Rajul Karim Chowdhury					1								1
26	Mr. Jahangir Alam					1								1
27	Mr. Amzad Hossain Chowdhury						1							1
28	Mr. Md. Abul Masum						1		1					2
29	Mr. Md. Samsul Alam						1							1
30	Mr. Torun Kishor Dhab						1						1	2
31	Mr. A.T.M. Hafizulla (Taher)					1	1	1		2	2	2		8
32	Mr. Md. Shaikh Shahidunnabi					1								1
33	Mr. Sree Din Moni Day							2		1				3
34	Mr. Zia Uddin Rana							1					1	2
35	Mr. Mohiuddin Khaled							2		1				3
36	Mr. Harul-al Rashid							1	1					2
37	Mr. Md. Shokut								1					1
38	Mr. Md. Mozibul Huq								1	1				2
39	Mr. H. S. Abul Hasan								2					2
40	Mr. Liaquat Ali								1					1
41	Mr. Samsuddin Ahmed Shiddiki								1		1			2
42	Mr. Nurul Alam							1	1					2
43	Mr. Humayoun Aftab								1					1
44	Mr. Sunil Rangon Das									1				1
45	Mr. Zahir Uddin									1			2	3
46	Mr. Muktadur Billah										2		3	5
47	Mr. Enamul Haq										1			1
48	Mr. Sree Pali Kantu Paul										1			1
49	Mr. Abu Zafar										1		1	2
50	Ms. Kauser Parvin Haq										1			1
51	Mr. Sree Ashish Kumer Datta										1	1		2
52	Mr. Ranjit Kumer Dhar										1			1
53	Mr. S.M. Golam Hossian											1		1
54	Mr. Md. Elias											1	1	2
55	Mr. Kaji Najmul Haq											1		1
56	Mr. Sree Anupom Chattargi											1		1
57	Mr. Wahidun Nabi											1	4	5
58	Sree Pronob Kumer Sen Gupta												1	1
59	Rashid Ahmed Chowdhury												1	1
60	Sree Samol Kanti Baruya												1	1
61	Md. Abul Hasem												1	1
	<b>Total</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>120</b>



## Appendix D (iv)

**LIST OF ADVOCATES**

## Dhaka Unit

sl. #	Name of the Advocate	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sep.	Oct	Nov.	Dec.	Total
1	Mr. Md. Ismail Hossain		2	1	1									4
2	Mr. Md. Nurul Islam	4	1	2	1	1	1		1				1	12
3	Mr. Abdur Rahim	1		1	1			1			1	2	1	8
4	Mr. Shanker Chandra Das	2												2
5	Mr. Shah Alam Dewan	1												1
6	Mr. Fakir Abdul Mannan	3	1	1	2	1	1					1		10
7	Mr. Ayebur Rahman	1	1		1									3
8	Mr. Md. Nzrul Islam	1			1									2
9	Mr. Moklesur Rahman	1											1	2
10	Mr. S. M. Nazrul Islam	1		1										2
11	Mr. Gopal Chandra Pal		1											1
12	Mr. S. M. Mamud Hossain		1											1
13	Mr. A. N.M. Mahmud Hossain		1						1			10		12
14	Ms. Shahina Huq			1										1
15	Mr. M. A. Razzak			1									1	2
16	Mr. Shafiuddin Biswas			1										1
17	Mr. Md. Sohel Ahmed			1				1				1		3
18	Mr. Awlad Hossain				1					1				2
19	Mr. A. M. M. Rezaul Karim				1									1
20	Ms. Mahmuda Begum				1									1
21	Mr. Abu Bakar Mredha				1									1
22	Mr. Feroz Miah				1									1
23	Mr. Md. Ali Hossain				1		1							2
24	Mr. Abdul Jalil				1									1
25	Mr. Abdur Rob					1	1							2
26	Mr. Md. Lutfar Rahman					1								1
27	Mr. Md. Khalilur Rahman					1								1
28	Mr. M. E. A. Jakaria Pinto					1								1
29	Mr. Ashraful Huq Jaj					1								1
30	Mr. Faridul Alam Talukder						1							1
31	Mr. Fazle Rabbi Khoka							2				2		4
32	Mr. Nur Hossain Bolai							1						1
33	Mr. Shah Alam Dewan							1						1
34	Mr. Haribamba Sarker							1	1					2
35	Mr. Sirajul Alam							1		1				2
36	Mr.M.A. Aziz									1				1
37	Ms. Rahima Khatun									1				1
38	Mr. Monorangon Ghos									1				1
39	Mr. Nuru-Ullah									1				1
40	Mr. Rasidul Hasan									1				1
41	Ms. Nahid Sultana									1				1
42	Mr.Abdur Rauf Khan										1			1
43	Sree Dipok Kor											1	1	2
44	Sree Swapon Kumar Mitra											3		3
45	Abdul Baten											1		1
46	Md. Samsul Huq											1		1
47	Md. Nurul Abedin											1		1
48	A. K. M. Shahnawaj												1	1
49	Abdul Haie												1	1
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>110</b>

Appendix D (v)

**LIST OF ADVOCATES**

Khulna Unit

SL	Name of the Advocate	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Total
1	Mr. Sujit kumer Odhikary	5	1						2	4				12
2	Mr.Niranghon kumer Ghos		2			2								4
3	Mr. Rejaul karim		2	1	1		1	1	2		4			12
4	Mr.Nazrul Islam		1											1
5	Mr. Durgha pada Mondol		2	1		1				1		1		6
6	Mr.Zulfiker Ali Molla		2		1	2				2		3		10
7	Mr. Dilip Kumer Mondol		1											1
8	Mr. Sarder Himmat Ali			2							1	1		4
9	Mr. Abdul Latif			3		2				1				6
10	Mr.Munshi Abdul Hamid			2								1		3
11	Ms.Sumala Dhor			1	1			1						3
12	Mr.Nasir Ahmed			2										2
13	Mr. Bivuti Vusion			1		2					2		1	6
14	Mr. Jahanggir Ali				1			1						2
15	Mr. M.M.OialiorRahman				1									1
16	Mr. Sarder Nuruzzaman				1					2				3
17	Mr.Shafikur Rahman					4		1			1			6
18	Ms. Oloka Nanda Das					1	1	1		2				5
19	Mr. S.M. Obidul Haq					1			1					2
20	Mr. Ruhul Amin						1							1
21	Ms. Asia parvin						1					1		2
22	Mr. Nurul Hasan						1							1
23	Mr. Kallan Kumer Sarker						1					3		4
24	Mr. Nikhil Kumer						1	2		2	1	1		7
25	Mr. Bijon Bihari Mondol							1	1			2		4
26	Mr. Jalal Uddin Rumi							1			2	1		4
27	Mr. Fazlul Haq							1				1		2
28	Mr. Mazbar Rahman								1			2	1	4
29	Mr. Samsul Haq								1		1			2
30	Mr. Chitto Rangon								1			1	1	3
31	Mr. Golam Mustafa Faraji									2				2
32	Mr.Guru Prasad Das									2	1	4	1	8
33	Mr. Dipok Kumer										1			1
34	Mr. Abdul Malak										1	4	1	6
35	Mr. Safikur Islam										1			1
36	Mr. Sarder Nuruzzaman											2		2
37	Mr. Joy Narayan Ray											1		1
38	Mr.Narayan Chandra Mon											1		1
39	Saydur Rahman												1	1
														0
	Total	5	11	13	6	15	7	10	9	18	16	30	6	146

**Appendix D (vi)**

**LIST OF ADVOCATES**

Mymensingh Unit

SL	Name of the advocate	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov.	Dec.	Total
1	Md. Motaleb Sarker										1			1
2	Md. Munir Hossain Mollah											1		1
3	Md. Abdul Halim											1		1
4	Showkat Osman											1		1
5	Nurul Islam Nuru												2	2
6	Mahfuj Al-Nur-Saber												1	1
7	Kamaluddin Bhuiyan										2		1	3
8	Abdur Rashed												1	1
9	Ruhul Amin Khan												1	1
	Total										3	3	6	12

**Appendix D (vii)**

**LIST OF ADVOCATES**

Noakhali Unit

Sl. No.	Name of the Advocate	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May.	June	Jul.	Aug.	Sep.	Oct	Nov	Dec	Total
1	Nuruzzaman											1		1
2	Abdul Wadud Bhuiyan											1		1
	Total											2		2

**Appendix D (viii)**

**LIST OF ADVOCATES**

Rajshahi Unit

Sl.	Name of the Advocate	Jan	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May.	June	July.	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov	Dec	Total
1	Mr. Md. Rustome		1											1
2	Mr. Mirza Kamrul Hasan		6											6
3	Ms. Ismat Ara		3										1	4
4	Mr. Mia Nuruzaman		1										1	2
5	Mr. Md. Kayser Parvege		1								1	1		3
6	Mr. Aushit Shan		1		1							1		3
7	Mr. Jamshed Ali		1				1				2			4
8	Ms. Sayed Marzina Khaton		1								1			2
9	Mr. Md. Mamataj Uddin		1				1							2
10	Mr. Md. Lutfar Rahman		1				1					2		4
11	Mr. Md. Feroj Ahmed		1								1			2
12	Mr. Dayoan Iqbalunue Nabi		1				1							2
13	Mr. AHaz Mazibur Rahman Talukdar		1								1			2
14	Mr. Abdur Razzak			1										1
15	Mr. Nur. E .Aftab			1								1	1	3
16	Mr. Khirul Alam			1									1	2
17	Mr. Enamul Haq			1								1	1	3
18	Ms. Momena				1		1				1			3
19	Mr. Abdus Satter Molla					1								1
20	Mr. Abul Hossian Khan						1					2	1	4
21	Mr. Soliman Hossain						1							1
22	Mr. Sajahan Ali						1				1			2
23	Ms. Margina Khatun		1		1									2
24	Mr. Munjur Zaman						1		1					2
25	Mr. Masum Ahmed						1							1
26	Mr. Rabiul Haq Kakor						1				1			2

