

Appendix 01

Examples of Case summary of selected rural disputes in different areas in Bangladesh

(Source: from 01-20, Rahman, Firoz, and Hoque 2010, from 21-42, Dr. Abul Barkat 2012)

Case - 01

Attempt of Physical Assault for Cattle Trespassing (Rahman, Firoz, and Hoque 2010)

Name & Address of the Petitioner	Name & Address of the Respondent
Rahima Vill: Billmamudpur, P.O. Baitul Aman Union: Aliabad, Upazila: Kotwali, Faridpur	Md Shahjahan Vill: Billmamudpur, P.O. Baitul Aman Union: Alimabad, Upazila: Kotwali, Faridpur
Rahima complained against Shahjahan of the same village on 6th May 2008 that when she went to the nearby paddy field (which is owned by Shahjahan) to graze her cow, the respondent rebuked her with obscene language. Being offended, she warned to beat him with a stick. Then the respondent rushed to her to beat her with a stick. But because of the intervention of his wife, he could not beat her. Rahima then complained to the UP Chairman to punish Shahjahan for misbehavior with her. After receiving the complaint, Chairman served a notice to the respondent to appear before the Village Court. Majibur Rahman, husband of Rahima Begum represented his wife in the case. Respondent Shahjahan himself was present there. In reply to the petitioner's statement Shahjahan reported that complain of misbehavior with the petitioner was false and fabricated. After investigation it was proved that complain of Rahima's was true. The Village Court ordered the respondent not to repeat the same misbehavior again. Then Shahjahan sought apology for his misbehavior. The village court settled the issue amicably.	

Case - 02

Land/Property Dispute

Name & Address of the Petitioner	Name & Address of the Respondent
Khushia Begum Husband: Late Nisaruddin Munshi Vill: Sannyasir Char, Union: Sannyasir Char Upzila: Shibchar, Dist: Madaripur	Md Ranjan Munshi Father: A. Rashid Munshi Vill: Sannyasir Char, Union: Sannyasir Char Upzila: Shibchar, Dist: Madaripur
Khushia Begum complained to the UP Chairman that she and the respondent were living in the same compound for long years. But after the death of her husband, Ranjan Munshi started misbehaviors with her. On 10th January 2009, when Khushia Begum was selling a teak tree at the price of Tk 1200, the respondent has created obstacle so that she could not sell the tree. Khushia Begum appealed to the Chairman so that she could get the price of the tree without any obstacle. Second party Ranjan Munshi also submitted an application stating that the complaint was not fully true. He informed that because he was living in the same compound of the tree, he demanded fifty percent share of the price of the tree. After examining all the evidence and based on the statements of the witness, the Village Court chaired by the UP chairman as chairman ordered for the equal share of the money (price of the tree) to be given to the accused. Both the parties accepted the verdict.	

Case – 03

Dispute on repayment of loan

Name & Address of the Petitioner	Name & Address of the Respondent
Farida Begum (Rina) Father: Motahar Bepari Village: Mahisher Char, Union : Panchkhola Upzila: Madaripur Sadar, Madaripur	Md Abul Mia Village: Mahisher Char Union : Panchkhola, Upzila: Madaripur Sadar District: Madaripur
Farida Begum gave a loan of Tk 10,000 to Md Abul Mia one year ago, with the condition that Abul Mia would pay back Tk 10,000 and 20 kgs paddy to her. But the accused did not pay back the money and paddy as per contract. She filed a petition to the Chairman. Village Court was formed by the Chairman. The case started on 15.09.07 and ended on 28.09.07. Village Court heard the case and asked Abul Mia to pay back the money and paddy as per contract. Farida Begum got back her money and paddy.	

Case – 04

Dispute on nonpayment of rickshaw rent

Name & Address of the Petitioner	Name & Address of the Respondent
Md Majibar Millat Father: Late Md Kharshed Mimdat Village: Bill Mamudpur, Union : A liabad Upzila: Baitul Aman, Faridpur	Md Raihan Mondal Father: Md Khalek Village: Bill Mamudpur, Union : A liabad Upzila: Baitul Aman, Faridpur
Majibar Millat, the owner of a Rickshaw, complained to the UP Chairman that Md Raihan Mandol, the rickshaw puller of his rickshaw did not pay the rent amount of Tk.700 (from 01.07.07 to 28.07.07). He already complained to the local leaders but Raihan Mondol did not pay heed to their decision. Raihan also said that he would not give the money; the complainant could do whatever he likes. Chairman immediately formed the Village Court. The Village Court chaired by the UP chairman heard both the petitioner and the respondent. The Court along with the witness found the respondent guilty. Then the court asked him to pay Tk 500, and he paid the amount and promised not to repeat this type of unethical behavior in future.	

Case - 05

Domestic Conflict

Name & Address of the Petitioner	Name & Address of the Respondent
Md. Shiraj Ali Father: Nazimuddin Village: Ramnagar, P.O: Kunjunagar P.S: Nagarkendi, Faridpur	Mst. Aklima Husband: Shiraj Ali Village: Ramnagar, P.O: Kunjunagar P.S: Nagarkendi, Faridpur
Mr Shiraj Ali submitted an application to the Village Court against his wife expressing his readiness to divorce her, because of her being influenced by her brother-in-law she spent lot of money to go abroad for job. Despite repeated objection of the husband, she did not pay heed to him. She was pregnant at that time. Because she was moving too much here and there for preparation of going abroad, she had miscarriage of the baby. Lot of money was spent for her treatment. Mst. Aklima has confessed the complaint partially. For her mistake She sought apology to her husband, father-in-law, and mother-in-law through the Village Court. She expressed her desire to stay in her family.	
Under the above circumstances based on the evidence and confession of the accused, the Village Court chaired by the UP chairman ordered that she should abide by the advice of her husband in future, otherwise she would have to suffer severe punishment. The case was settled amicably and Aklima's husband accepted his wife.	

Case – 06

Dispute on misbehavior of husband for payment of additional amount of Dowry

Name & Address of the Petitioner	Name & Address of the Respondent
Mst Reshma Khatun Husband: Md Nazrul Islam Village: Ambalpur, Upzila: Goalando, Dist: Rajbari	Md Nazrul Islam Father: Md Abul Hossain Village: West Ambalpur, Upzila: Goalando, Dist: Rajbari
Reshma Khatun was married to Nazrul Islam six years ago. Nazrul took Tk. 25,000 as dowry at that time. They led happy life for two years. After that her husband and mother -in-law started torturing her for bringing more money from her parents and finally sent her to her parent's home. Her family filed a case against the husband in Village Court. Village Court chaired by the UP chairman heard everything from her husband and his family. Her husband divorced her and the court asked him to pay ten thousand taka to her. Reshma is not at all satisfied with the verdict, because she and her family were poor and not influential, Village Court did not do justice for her.	

Case – 07

Dispute over land occupation

Name & Address of the Petitioner	Name & Address of the Respondent
Shukur Ali Father: Md Mahtab Ali Village: Chandpur, P.O: Chandpur Upo Zilla : Katiadi, Dist: Kishoreganj	Md Aynul Father: Israfil Village: Chandpur, P.O: Chandpur Upo Zilla : Katiadi, Dist: Kishoreganj
Shukur Ali's land is situated near the house of Aynal. Aynal forcibly occupied 5 decimal land of Shukur's land. Shukur complained to the Village court and village court advised him to sell the land to Aynal for a small amount of money. But petitioner refused to accept the verdict. He thinks that because Aynal is a leader and an influential person in the village the court has favored him.	

Case – 08

Marriage from Immoral Relationship

Name & Address of the Petitioner	Name & Address of the Respondent
Mst Marium Akhter Father: Md Mokhesuddin Village: Rajballev, P.O: Rajgherte U P Zilla : Gongachora, Dist: Rangpur	Md. Awlad Hossain Father: Md Kuddus Ali Village: Rajballev, P.O: Rajgherte U P Zilla : Gongachora, Dist: Rangpur
During Jan-Feb 2009, Marium Begum fell in love with Awlad Hossain. Both of them became very intimate. Consequently Marium Begum became pregnant. Being informed about the matter Awlad suggested her to do abortion. She did not agree with this proposal. Then she informed it to her mother. Her mother informed it to the mother of Awlad. Awlad's mother promised to arrange marriage with her son but requested Marium's mother to do abortion of her daughter secretly. Her mother has done it secretly. Afterwards the mother of Awlad refused to arrange the marriage. The father of the girl after being informed the whole story lodged complaint to local UP Members and other distinguished persons of the village. Whole village was divided into two groups about this issue. They arranged meeting two/three times but the issue could not be settled. The group of Awlad was more influential than the opposite group. Then Marium's father informed it the UP Chairman. A new committee was formed with the Members, distinguished persons and Matbars of the village headed by the Chairman. Marium's Father requested the village people to attend the <i>Shalish</i> . But the respondent was absent in the <i>Shalish</i> . So the villagers did not accept the ' <i>Shalish</i> '. Then Mokhesuddin, father of the Marium decided to file a case against Awlad Hossain. Being afraid, Awlad's father requested the Chairman to arrange a ' <i>Shalish</i> ' and promised to abide by the decision of <i>Shalish</i> . But Chairman himself was absent in the <i>Shalish</i> . The <i>Shalish</i> committee seriously criticized the respondent and blamed the girl and her parents also. Awlad told that he will marry Marium if she can give back the child or to repay 10 lac Taka. Otherwise he will not Marry Marium, At last ' <i>Shalish</i> ' has given verdict that Marium's family will give two lac Taka then Awlad will marry her. Chairman supported the decision. Marium's father has given Tk 50 thousand and marriage was solemnized keeping 150 thousand Taka as credit. Now Awlad is always giving pressure to Marium for rest of Tk. 150,000.	

Case – 09

Name & Address of the Petitioner	Name & Address of the Respondent
Sharoda Mohan Village: Chaporhal, P.O: Chondrapur Union : Kaligonj, U P Zilla: Kaligonj, Dist: Lalmonihat	Ramanikante Village: Chaporhal, P.O: Chondrapur Union : Kaligonj, U P Zilla: Kaligonj, Dist: Lalmonihat
Complainant Sharoda Mohan gave 10 decimal lands to Ramanikante as lease in January, 2007 for cultivation. In 2009, when Sharoda Mohan wanted to get back his land Ramanikante threatened him. He demanded that he is the owner of this land. Under the above circumstances, Sharoda Mohan filed a G.D. in Kaliganja Police Station. Police station sent the case to Chairman of Kaliganja Union Parishad. Chairman sent notice to both the parties. Ramanikante had good relationship with the Chairman. He had purchased the Chairman. In the hearing Ramanikante demanded that he had purchased this 10 decimal land. Most of the members of Village Court supported him. Huge quarrel started in the court. Examining all the evidence, the Chairman declared the verdict in favor of Ramanikante. Petitioner refused to accept this judgment. He said that the respondent influenced the court through bribing and as a result he has been denied justice.	

Case – 10

Name & Address of the Petitioner	Name & Address of the Respondent
Md Azizur Rahman Father: Gaziur Rahman Village: Boalmari, P.O: Nilmoniganj U P Zilla: Chuadaga Sador	Mst Kohinur Begum Father: Kitab Ali Village: Boalmari, P.O: Nilmoniganj U P Zilla: Chuadaga Sador
Azizur married Kohinur in 2008. They were happy couple. But after one year, she started ill behavior with her husband, father-in-law and mother-in-law. She became indifferent about family matters. Suddenly she went to her parent's house. After some days, Azizur along with his parents went to bring her back. But she did not come. Then after some days, his father along with some senior distinguished persons of his village went to bring her. But she did not come. Then he heard that Kohinur is in love with her cousin. Again after two months, Azizur went to bring her. Then Kohinur told that she will never go to her husband's house. Then Azizur appealed to the Chairman of Union Parishad to get back his wife. Then Village Court chaired by the UP chairman gave passionate hearing to both husband and wife. Kohinur categorically declared that she would not live with her husband. She wanted divorce. Then Kohinur sent the divorce letter to Azizur. Afterwards she married her cousin.	

Case – 11

Name & Address of the Petitioner	Name & Address of the Respondent
Md Belal Hossain Father: Jamal Uddin Village: Boragori, P.O: Boragori P.S: Damor, Nilphamari	Mst Jinnah Begum Husband: Dulal Hossain Village: Boragori, P.O: Boragori P.S: Damor, Nilphamari
In January 2009 a severe dispute occurred between Ms Jinnah Begum and Belal Hossain based on the distribution of land owned by the family. Jinnah Begum is the sister -in-law of Belal. Belal requested his elder brother to distribute their land as per share. Then Mrs Jinnah Begum wife of elder brother severely beat Belal Hossain. Belal lodged complaint to the Village Court. Chairman on behalf of the Village Court served notice to both the complainant and the accused to be present before the Village Court. Jinnah Begum confessed that she had beaten Belal. She begged pardon to Belal before Village Court. But Belal was not satisfied with the judgment. He said that as Jinnah Begum influenced the Chairman and paid money, her punishment was relaxed. So, Belal refused to accept the verdict of the Village Court. But he did not also proceed for further appeal.	

Case – 12

Name & Address of the Petitioner	Name & Address of the Respondent
Nurul Islam Father: Late Jainal Ali (Ex-Member Ward No.2)	Sohrab Hossain Majlis Village: Baliatali, Barguna
Md Nurul Islam and Sohrab Hossain Majlis got involved in clash with lethal weapons due to land dispute. But this led to violence against woman. One day son of Sohrab severely beat the adolescent daughter of Nurul Islam on the road. Nurul Islam submitted written application to the UP Chairman. But UP Chairman did not form any Village Court. Then Nurul Islam and his daughter Mursheda Akhter filed a petition to a NGO “Jago Nari”. They informed the issue to the nearby police station. Some distinguished persons of the village brought back the applications from Jago Nari and thana and revived the case in Village Court on 10.10.09. Village Court seriously dealt with the case. After hearing both the parties, Village Court fined the accused Tk. 10,000 for treatment of Mursheda Akhter. Conflict over land was also settled. Both the parties accepted the decision of the Village Court. All the people hailed the judgment of the Village Court.	

Case – 13

Name & Address of the Petitioner	Name & Address of the Respondent
Mukta Begum Father: Habibur Mollah Kalora, Norail	Mintu Shank Father: Sher Ali Shank Kalora, Norail
Mukta Begum was subjected to severe physical and mental torture from her husband during July to Sept 2009 period. He demanded either Mobile or Tempo (Nasimun) or Tk 50,000 as dowry. Mukta’s father is a poor van driver. Being disgusted with her husband’s torture, Mukta submitted written complaint to the Chairman on 7 October, 2009. Village Court was formed and both the petitioner and respondent were called for hearing on 27/10/09. After long hearing, Village Court took decision for divorce with the consent of Mukta and fined the husband Tk 25,000.00 as ‘Den Mohar’ and living cost of Mukta. Mukta is satisfied with the verdict. She decided to buy a sewing machine and run a poultry farm with the money. She was subjected to inhuman torture by the husband. Now she is living a secured life.	

Case – 14

Name & Address of the Petitioner	Name & Address of the Respondent
Md Saiful Islam Father: Md Alauddin Vill: West Kashiani, Up zilla: Kashiani, Dist: Gopalganja	Md Atiar Rahuman Father :AbdurRashid Vill: West Kashid, Dist: Gopalganja
Cow of Atiar Rahman destroyed the crops of Saiful Islam. They caught the cow and kept it confined. On hearing the news, father of Atiar went to Saiful’s home. They said that either they will kill the cow & eat the meat or will keep it in the ‘Khoar’. Saiful’s wife abused the old father of Atiar. His father requested him not to quarrel. Then Atiar’s sister Rahima came there and also requested not to abuse and to give the cow in ‘khoar’ or confinement for cows. Then Saiful and his wife abused her like anything and started beating her. Hearing the sound of Rahima crying, Atiar’s mother came and protested. Then they beat his mother and sister also. Then Atiar took his sister and mother to the Kashiani General Hospital. After primary treatment, they transferred them to Faridpur Hospital. They were in the hospital for 15 days. After three days of the occurrence, Atiar came to know that Saiful filed a case against Atiar and his brother. Police came to Atiar’s house and advised to settle the issue through Village Court. Atiar then went to Village Court. But it could not settle the case in VC. All the members of Village Court supported Saiful, because he has money and he is a musclem. Then Atiar went to the Officer -in-Charge of Police Station and sought justice from him. OC called both the parties in dispute. But Saiful’s wife said that she would not accept the decision of the Officer-in-Charge. After some days, one journalist of the village along with distinguished persons assembled to settle the issue. A board constituted by seven members was set up to bring an end to this problem. Before the hearing, they took the signature of both the parties on the condition that they will accept the decision of the court. After passionate hearing from both the parties, the Board decided that Saiful will give Atiar Tk 7,000 as fine and they must seek apology to Atiar publicly for their misbehavior to his family. Saiful refused to accept this decision. Chairman tore the paper which was signed by them. Brother-in-law of Saiful threatened that he would take away the fence of Atiar’s house. Chairman also threatened Atiar to kill. The case ended in this stage without enforcement of the judgment.	

Case – 15

Name & Address of the Petitioner	Name & Address of the Respondent
Md Jalaluddin Vill: Pairul, Union: Jongal Khain Upzilla: Patia, Dist: Chittagong	Faiz Mallic Vill: Pairul, Union: Jongal Khain Upzilla: Patia, Dist: Chittagong
Jalaluddin is residing in Pairul village for the last ten years. There is a road in front of his house. He has donated land for the construction of the road. But Faiz Mallic who resides near the road refused to offer land for the road. So it was difficult for the people of that area to use the narrow road. Jalal went to the Chairman to solve the problem but as the valuation of the land is above Tk 25,000, UP Chairman could not form the Village Court. However, Chairman along with the distinguished persons of the village, arranged "Shalish" to solve the problem. Shalish ordered Faiz Mallic to give land equivalent to land given by Jalal for the construction of the road. But Faiz refused to accept the order. Chairman told Jalal to go to higher court. But because he is poor, Jalal could not file case in the higher court. Finding him helpless, Faiz Mallic threatened and later beat him. He was sick. Still the accused kept threatening him. Because the road is narrow no development work can be done there. So all the people of that area are suffering. Jalaluddin felt that Village Court failed to do justice for the poor people (because of the pretext of the financial jurisdiction of Tk 25,000). So what is the utility of village court if it cannot solve the problems of the common people?	

Case – 16

Name & Address of the Petitioner	Name & Address of the Respondent
Amena Begum WO: Ruhul Amin Union: Dhanishafa, Upazilla: Mothbaria, Dist: Pirozpur	Al Amin S/O, Ayub Molla Union: Dhanishafa, Upazilla: Mothbaria, Dist: Pirozpur
Al Amin was caught red handed while stealing nut from the tree of Amena Begum. Being caught, he abused Amena Begum with obscene language. Amena Begum lodged written complaint to the UP Chairman on 6 November 2009. Secretary of UP gave written notice to the Petitioner and the Respondent to be present before the Village Court on 15 November 2009. Both of them were present in the Village Court on that day. After hearing from both the parties, Village Court fined TK. 500 on the respondent. VC also warned Al Amin not to repeat theft in future, failing which he will be given severe punishment. Verdict was given in presence of Members of the Village Court. Petitioner was satisfied with the verdict of Village Court.	

Case – 17

Name & Address of the Petitioner	
Amir Ali Matbbar S/O Late Raham Matbbar Vill: Goalbera, Union: Chandra, P.O: Maligram Upjilla: Bhanga, Faridpur	Case No: 1/2010 Starting date: 20.01.10 Verdict on: 23.02.10
Amir Ali Matabbar submitted written complaint on 20.01.10 against his elder brother for illegal occupation of the property inherited from his father. He reported that Joynal Matabbar forcibly occupied his share of land and sold the trees thereon. Notice was served to Joynal Matabbar to be present in the court on 07.02.10 for hearing. After the 1st hearing Chairman served the second notice to both parties for settlement of the case on 23.02.10. Accordingly, the case was settled amicably as follows: The respondent will legally transfer 2 decimals land to the complainant who in return would give Tk. 25,000 to the respondent.	

Case – 18

Name & Address of the Petitioner	Name & Address of the Respondent
Md Enam Uddin S/O late Nasim uddin Usnar Ali S/O late Ajmat Ali P.O. Renga, Union: Daudpur, Upzilla: South Surma, Sylhet	Siraj Ali S/O Tariqull Tariquallah S/O Majidullah Union: Daudpur, P.O : Renga, Upzilla: South Surma, Sylhet
Md Enam Uddin lodged a complaint on 23.04.09 to the UP Chairman that Siraj Ali and Tarikullah planted trees on the road and surrounded it with fence which made the road narrow. This created serious problem for the people, they could not use the road. When both Enam Uddin and Usner Ali protested against this, the respondent persons rebuked them with obscene language and tried to beat them. As such they appealed to the UP Chairman for legal remedy. On behalf of the Village Court the Chairman sent notice on 14.01.10 to both parties to nominate two members each by 21.01.2010. Both the parties nominated two members each and the Village Court was formed accordingly. The UP Chairman served notice to both parties for 1st hearing to be held on 14.02.10. But the defendant did not attend the hearing. So the UP Chairman served the 2nd notice on 18.02.10. This time both parties attended the hearing and the case was settled with the verdict to remove the fence which was accepted by the accused.	

Case – 19

Name & Address of the Petitioner	Name & Address of the Respondent
Hafez Md Abul Kashem Vill: Madhym Ziri, Union: Ziri Upzilla: Patia, Dist: Chittagong	Abul Hashem, Abu Taher Vill: : Madhym Ziri, Union: Ziri Upzilla: Patia, Dist: Chittagong
Abul Kashem lodged complaint to the UP Chairman against his two step brothers, Abul Hashem and Abu Taher. They have conflict over family property since long. According to the petitioner, the respondent brothers always used to torture his family through abuse and persecution. He had to stay outside the village for job. The respondent brothers then grabbed a road belonging to the petitioner. When he protested, they threatened to kill him. In the initial stage, he approached the community leaders who examined the documents of both the parties and then fixed the demarcation of land. But the respondent brothers did not accept it. So, the petitioner submitted application to the UP Chairman to settle the Case in VC. Chairman at first delegated the power to a UP Member to handle the case. Designated UP Member, Abdus Sultan could not settle the dispute due to lack of cooperation from the respondent brothers. They refused to obey the verdict of the Member given on 15/12/09. The Chairman then sent notice to the respondent to be present in the VC hearing on 18/12/09. Three separate hearings took place on 18/12/09, 25.12.09 and 22.01.10 and both the parties attended all the hearings. In the 3rd hearing, the case was settled.	

Case – 20

Name & Address of the Petitioner	Name & Address of the Respondent
Abdul Halim Mia S/O. Parashulla Sheik Vill: Bilokdia, Union: Laskardia Nagarkanda, Faridpur	Gopal Chandra Pal S/O. Goshai Das Pal Vill: Bilokdia, Union: Laskardia Nagarkanda, Faridpur
Abdul Halim Mia submitted a non FIR case to the Officer-In-Charge of Nagarkanda P.S. against Gopal Chandra Pal for harassment and abuse to his wife Ambia Begum and threat to murder him. Both the families were involved in dispute over land for a long time. A.S.I Nagarkanda sent the case to the Chief Judicial Magistrate, Faridpur on 01.11.08 seeking permission for investigation. A.S.I investigated the case on the basis of the complaint and based on evidence, he found the complaint to be valid. The case was sent to Chief Judicial Magistrate of Faridpur. The accused was given bail. The Judicial Magistrate referred the case to VC. The UP Chairman served notice to both parties. Both the parties attended the hearing and the Case was settled on 24.02.10.	

Case – 21

Name & Address of the Petitioner	Name & Address of the Respondent
Champa Begum Village: Koijuri, Union: Koijuri Upazila: Sadar, District: Faridpur	Name: Nizamuddin Village: Koijuri, Union: Koijuri Upazila: Sadar, District: Faridpur
Case #-05/09 The petitioner is a poor villager with three members in the household. She has 5 decimals of land. She has no connection with the power structure of the locality. The subject-matter of the dispute is the demarcation of a sold land. In the year of 2009 the respondent sold 2 decimals of land situated in the west side of the land of the petitioner. But at the time of taking possession the petitioner demanded the west side of the land instead which is contrary to the sale deed. Initially, the respondent tried to solve the matter through negotiation. But the petitioner refused to negotiate and filed a petition before UP Chairman for Village Court. After hearing both the parties and examining the submitted documents, the VC gave decision favour of the respondent. The petitioner was compelled to take possession in east side of the land. The matter ended finally and both the parties are in good relation now.	

Case – 22

Name & Address of the Petitioner	Name & Address of the Respondent
Md. Manik Prodhan Village: Shathbari, Union: Durgapur, Upazila: Mithapukur, District: Rangpur	Nirmal Sen Village: Khamar Horipur, Union: Durgapur, Upazila: Mithapukur, District: Rangpur
The petitioner is a day-laborer lives in a village with 5 household members including him. Except his house property he has no other asset. He cultivated 60 bighas of land under mortgage. The respondent, a rural broker, lives in the nearest Upazila of that of the petitioner. In the locality he is known as greedy, covetous and cunning person. Petitioner's father lent Tk.1,00,000 to the respondent by way of stamp in presence of witnesses. The respondent promised to repay the money with interest. After death of the petitioner's father respondent started procrastinating in repaying the money with interest. The petitioner recovered Tk. 70,000 from the respondent by way of Salish through several efforts. Conflict arose when petitioner demanded the rest of the money (i.e., Tk. 30,000). After several clashes and Salish, finding no other way petitioner went to the UP Chairman. The Chairman suggested him to file a written complaint before the Village Court. On lodging the complaint a Village Court was formed. After hearing both the parties Village Court ordered the respondent to pay Tk. 35,000/ (Tk.30,000+5,000 interest) to the petitioner instantly. The respondent instantly paid Tk. 20,000 to the petitioner and after two months paid Tk. 10,000. He did not pay Tk. 5,000 of interest. The decision of the VC was not complied and the Village Court never took initiative to recover the rest pending amount. As a result the petitioner was not satisfied with the Village Court.	

Case – 23

Name & Address of the Petitioner	Name & Address of the Respondent
Md. Mokhlesul Haq Hawladar Village: Mahishdanga, Union: Amtoli Upazila: Amtoli, District: Borguna	Md. Rafiq Khan Village: Mahishdanga, Union: Amtoli, Upazila: Amtoli, District: Borguna
The petitioner is a well-off farmer having 600 decimals of land. His household members are 4 in number including him. The subject-matter of dispute is an agricultural land obtained by inheritance. The value of the suit property is tk.45,000.00. At the end of the year 2008 when the petitioner went to cultivate the suit land the respondent protested by demanding his ownership over the land. Then both the parties engulfed in conflict and decided to settle through Salish. In Salish no decision was concluded and the petitioner went to the Union Parishad Chairman to form a Village Court. The Chairman found the matter was out of VC jurisdiction so he suggested the petitioner to go to the concerned police station. The petitioner felt aggrieved being refused by the Chairman and went to the District Court. However, at last, the decision of the Court was not in his favour. As a result the relation between the petitioner and respondent still is not friendly.	

Case – 24

Name & Address of the Petitioner	Name & Address of the Respondent
Babul Mia Village: Aoi, Union: Vunveer Upazila: Srimangal, District: Moulavibazar	Milan Miah Village: Aoi, Union: Vunveer Upazila: Srimangal, District: Moulavibazar
The respondents and the petitioners are neighbors living in the same village. The subject matter of dispute was paddy field of petitioner destroyed by household birds of respondents. Immediately after the occurrence both parties engaged in clash. On that night the respondents went to a local UP Member to settle the matter by Salish. The member assured the respondents that the matter will be solved amicably. But the petitioners being advised by a local powerful person instead of Salish went to the local police station and filed a General Diary (G.D) where he stated that he and other his family members were physically hurt by the respondents. The concerned police officer without proper investigation filed a case in the Court of Judicial Magistrate on the basis of G.D. and submitted charge sheet. After that the Judicial Magistrates referred the case to the UP Chairman to form a village Court for trial. Subsequently the Village Court was formed but the matter is still pending for trial.	

Case – 25

Name & Address of the Petitioner	Name & Address of the Respondent
Naeb Ali Village: Gandho Khali Union: Kamarkhali Upazila: Madhukhali, District: Faridpur	Nahid Mollah Village: Gandho Khali Union: Kamarkhali Upazila: Madhukhali, District: Faridpur
Petitioner is a poor farmer living in rural area with seven household members. He owns 8 bighas of land. Among these 8 bighas 3 bighas are in his khas possession and 5 bighas are out of his possession. He has no connection or relation with the locally influential persons or elites. The subject matter of dispute is to obtain possession over 5 bighas land which values Tk. 5,00,000 (Five lacs only). The respondent also lives in the same village. He is a powerful person in the village and financially rich. The petitioner bought the land from the respondent without possession 17 years ago. Since then the petitioner has been requesting the respondent for delivery of possession but failed. Having no other alternative the petitioner bound to seek remedy in Village Court without any advice from any sources. Two years passed after the petitioner had filed the case in the Village Court but no step has yet been taken by the Court. He is very aggrieved. Now their relation is worst.	

Case – 26

Name & Address of the Petitioner	Name & Address of the Respondent
Md. Nurul Haq Village: Lakshmichap, Union: Lakshmichap Upazila: Sadar, District: Neelphamari	Md. Mustakin Village: Lakshmichap, Union: Lakshmichap Upazila: Sadar, District: Neelphamari
The petitioner is of 32 years age, lives in Lakshmichap, Neelphamari district. The size of family is of 4 members. He is a day laborer and has no land property. The respondent, a neighbor of petitioner, is a usurer by profession. The dispute arose of loan money as to a sum of Tk.1000 with 10% simple interest per month lent by the respondent to the petitioner. One day when the petitioner tried to recover possession of his bales of jute detained by the respondent in security of his loan. A conflict took place combined with the consequential injuries to the petitioner by the respondent. The matter was taken to arbitration but no result achieved. One of his neighbors motivated petitioner to proceed to Thana. But due to his financial inability and persuasion by the arbitrators, he took the matter to the village court. The village court following all the legal requirements and sold the said bales of jute and satisfied the respondent's claim there from and gave the rest to the petitioner. The Court also fined the respondent Tk.500 for causing injury to the petitioner. The petitioner accepted the decision with dissatisfaction.	

Case – 27

Name & Address of the Petitioner	Name & Address of the Respondent
Md. Faruk Mia Village: Mahindra, Union: Tapat, Upazila: Sadar, District: Rangpur	Rozina Begum Upazila: Mithapukur District: Rangpur
One petitioner (age24) being farmer by profession and inhabitant of village Mahindra, Tapat, Rangpur lives with a family of six members. He is the owner of 72 decimals of land. The respondent is his wife. The issue of dispute was non-adjustment with husband. The respondent always quarrels and misbehaves with her husband and her family members provoked the dispute after two or three years of their marriage. In the meantime the respondent gave birth to a child. During the dispute period, the respondent moved to her father's house without her husband's permission. Initially, the neighbors tried to solve the dispute, but failed. Then the matter sent for arbitration and again no progress. Finding no other alternatives, with the advices of the village elders, they brought the matter to Village Court. The Chairman of the Village Court settled the matter in a way to adjust their family life. Both the parties became happy with the decision and lived together for fifteen days. After fifteen days they again fall into conflict resulting into their permanent separation.	

Case – 28

Name & Address of the Petitioner	Name & Address of the Respondent
Md. Milan Village: Rajapur Union: A lokdia Upazila: Sadar, District: Chuadanga	Md Gelema Village: Monirampur Union: A lokdia Upazila: Sadar, District: Chuadanga
The respondent, a petty gold-businessman, has sufficient moveable and immovable property to lead simple life with his wife and two children. The respondent has no connection with the power structure of locality. On the other hand, petitioner's socio-economic condition is same as the respondent. The petitioner is the supporter of a political party. The petitioner offered to sell a gold button to the respondent. The petitioner gave it to the respondent as the respondent wanted to see it. According to the respondent, he returned the button to the petitioner after examining but there was no receipt document was exchanged. However, the petitioner did not admit receipt of the button. One day the petitioner demanded the gold button from the respondent. As a result both the parties engaged in a clash. Being aggrieved the petitioner went to the Village Court to get justice when the respondent proposed for Salish. But the dispute was solved by the Village Court. The petitioner demanded taka 10,000 as the value of his asset and the Chairman of the Village Court decided it at taka 6,000 and ordered the respondent to pay the sum instantly. The respondent paid the sum to the petitioner. Although the decision of the VC was against the respondent, he obeyed the decision as all the witnesses were against him and he was found guilty. As a result the respondent had to regret his wrongdoing and obeyed the decision of VC. Now both the parties are in goo relation with each other.	

Case – 29

Name & Address of the Petitioner	Name & Address of the Respondent
Md. Mozammel Haq Village: Buripukur Union: Chiringa Upazila: Chokoria, District: Cox's Bazar	Habibur Rahman Village: Buripukur Union: Chiringa Upazila: Chokoria, District: Cox's Bazar
The petitioner (55yrs) owning 360 decimals of land living with a family of six members in Chokoria, Cox's Bazar He was a shrimp trader. The respondent was a shepherd. The dispute arose as to the sale and buy of an ox. The petitioner, according to the terms of oral contract, paid Tk.10,000 (ten thousand only) to the respondent as the price of an ox, but the respondent didn't hand over the ox. After one year of frequent demanding of handover the petitioner tried to solve the matter by negotiations with the assistance of neighbors. But he failed. Then he took the matter to the Village Court. The VC decided the matter in favour to the petitioner and ordered the respondent to hand over the said ox to the petitioner. The respondent complied with the VC decision.	

Case – 30

Name & Address of the Petitioner	Name & Address of the Respondent
Md. Hasim Uddin Village: Kamarpukur, Union: Kamarpukur Upazila: Syedpur, District: Neelphamari	Zahedul Islam Village: Asurkhai, Union: Kamarpukur Upazila: Syedpur, District: Neelphamari
The petitioner is a day-laborer having eight members family living in Kamarpur of Syedpur Upazila of Neelphamari district. A cow being only asset of the petitioner was the subject matter of dispute. The respondent was a brick field worker. The cause of action arose when the respondent refused to pay back the borrowed amount of Tk.17500 (seventeen thousand five hundred only) earned by the petitioner by selling the cow. The petitioner took the dispute to village arbitration but without any result. Being failed in arbitration, the village headmen persuaded him to proceed to Village Court. Accordingly the Village Court was formed following all legal formalities. After hearing both the parties the Village Court decided the case in favour of the petitioner and ordered the respondent to pay back the claimed amount. It was immediately executed by payment of Tk. 175,000 to the petitioner by the respondent.	

Case – 31

Name & Address of the Petitioner	Name & Address of the Respondent
Md. Mustafa Kazi Occupation: Mason Village: Badura, Union: Shankarpasha Sex: Male, Age: About 50 yrs. Religion: Islam Upazila: Pirojpur Sadar, District: Pirojpur	Alo Zamaddar Occupation: farmer Village: Badura, Union: Shankarpasha Sex: Male, Age: 45 yrs. Religion: Islam Upazila: Pirojpur Sadar, District: Pirojpur
The petitioner owning 6 <i>bighas</i> of land living in Badura of Shankarpasha Union of Pirojpur Sadar was a mason. The respondent was a habitual thief. The respondent was caught red handed while stealing date juice and was fined Tk.1200. Thereafter, being revengeful on the petitioner, the respondent along with his disciples attacked the petitioner with sticks resulting grievous hurt. The petitioner was hospitalized incurring an expenditure of Tk.15000. Afterward the petitioner tried to solve the matter through arbitration. But the local elites did not pay heed to the dispute. Then the petitioner took the matter to the police station. Two years had passed and then the parties went back to arbitration. The arbitration with involvement of the UP representatives awarded the petitioner Tk.3000 to be paid by the respondent. Thus, the dispute was resolved amicably.	

Case – 32

Name & Address of the Petitioner	Name & Address of the Respondent
Ms. Rizia Begum Sex: Female Age: Around yrs.	: Kobed Ali Sex: Male Age: 55 yrs.
The petitioner living with her three children in Nawapara of Rajbari was a destitute widow. She owned 35 decimals of homestead land and 6 pakhis of agricultural land. On the other hand, the respondent was an extremely poor neighbor of the petitioner. The subject matter of dispute was 22 decimals of land worth about Tk.70,000.00 which the respondent fraudulently took possession after the marriage of the petitioner. The petitioner was surprised when the respondent obstructed her in plough the land claiming his title. Being consulted with a legal aid worker, the petitioner took the dispute to the VC. In the meantime the respondent sold the same to a third party for Tk.17000.00 without petitioners knowledge. The VC, complying with all the legal procedures and after examining all the relevant documents, discovering petitioner's sole ownership on the disputed land and ordered the respondent to return the possession of the same to the petitioner and fined him Tk.5000. The respondent asked the third party to return the land for Tk.17000 which he refused demanding higher price. However with the VC intervention the third party was bound to give back the same to the respondent. Then the respondent handed over the land to the petitioner. Thus the dispute met a sweet end.	

Case –33

Name & Address of the Petitioner	Name & Address of the Respondent
Shobjan Bibi Occupation: Housewife Village: Pagulia, Union: Mostafapur Sex: Female Age:70 yrs, Religion: Islam Upazila: Sadar, District: Moullovibazar	Nazrul Islam Occupation: Business Village: Pagulia, Union: Mostafapur Sex: Male Age: 30 yrs, Religion: Islam Upazila: Sadar, District: Moullovibazar
The petitioner was living with her son and other family members in village Pagulia of Moullovibazar Sadar Upazila. The respondent was one of her influential neighbors. The dispute arose when the respondent was erecting boundary walls allegedly occupying the street of the petitioner. She informed the local elites of the matter and sought their assistance for arbitration, but the respondent was reluctant to arbitration. One day when the petitioner was removing the bricks kept by the respondent on the street of the petitioner, the respondent's men attacked the petitioner and her daughter-in-law resulting in serious injuries to them. Then the petitioner filed a case in police station against the respondent. Later on the Court remanded the case to Union Parishad for disposal. In the meantime, the petitioner complained the matter to the Military Authority during the emergency period. The army authority also asked the Union Parishad Chairman to dispose the matter impartially. Then the VC after hearing both the parties, ordered the respondent to vacate 1 feet of land occupied from the petitioner's path. The respondent acted accordingly. But the petitioner claimed reimbursement of Tk. 35,000 which she had spent to seek justice from the authority. Unfortunately her demand was unaddressed and she was unhappy.	

Case –34

Name & Address of the Petitioner	Name & Address of the Respondent
Name: Abdus Sukur Occupation: Farmer Sex: Male Age: 40 yrs, Religion: Islam Village: Pashchim Maijguna Upazila: Chokoria Union: Sabarbil, District: Cox's Bazar	Md. Abu Toyab Occupation: Business Sex: Male Age: 30 yrs., Religion: Islam Village: Pashchim Maijguna Upazila: Chokoria Union: Sabarbil, District: Cox's Bazar
The respondent was a well-off businessman living in west Maijguna village of Chokoria Upazila under the district of Cox's Bazar. Leading a family of 6 members, he owned about 480 decimals of land. The petitioner was respondent's paternal uncle. The respondent purchased 20 decimals of land for Tk.350000 from his uncle (the petitioner). Then the petitioner made over only 19 decimals of land to the respondent. Despite repeated requests and demands by the respondent, the petitioner didn't give possession over the rest 1 decimal of land worth Tk.17500 to the respondent. The dispute arose when the respondent forcefully took possession of the said 1 decimal of land. Then the petitioner took the matter to the Chairman of VC. The respondent contested the proceedings. After hearing both the parties, the VC decided the matter in favour of the respondent. The petitioner accepted the decision and handed possession over the said 1 decimal of land to the respondent.	

Case – 35

Name & Address of the Petitioner	Name & Address of the Respondent
Name: Abul Bashar Occupation: Farmer Sex: Male Age: 56 yrs., Religion: Islam Village: Kalirchara, Union: Eidgao Upazila: Sadar, District: Cox's Bazar	Name: Nurun Nesa Occupation: House wife Sex: Female Age: 38 yrs., Religion: Islam Village: Kalirchara, Union: Eidgao Upazila: Sadar, District: Cox's Bazar
The petitioner was a poor farmer owning only 10 decimals of land, living in Kalirchara village of Eidgao Union under the district of Cox's Bazar. The respondent belonged to a lower middle class family. She (respondent) was the aunt of the petitioner. The petitioner gave the respondent Tk.240000 (Two Lac Forty Thousand) on promise that she will send his (petitioner) son abroad within two weeks. Two years passed, but the respondent neither kept her promise nor returned the money to the petitioner. Then the petitioner tried to get back the money by negotiations, but the respondent paid no heed to it. Then in consultation with the local members the petitioner moved to VC. The VC after hearing both the parties decided the matter in favour of the petitioner and accordingly the respondent returned the whole amount of Tk. 240000 to the petitioner.	

Case – 36

Name & Address of the Petitioner	Name & Address of the Respondent
Name: Abdul Majid Occupation: Poultry trader Sex: Male Age: 52 yrs., Religion: Islam Village: Dingadah, Union: Shanker Chandra Upazila: Chuadanga Sadar, District: Chuadanga	Name: Md Habi/Sanwar Occupation: Farmer Sex: Male Age: 36 yrs., Religion: Islam Village: Manikdih, Union: Shanker Chandra Upazila: Chuadanga Sadar, District: Chuadanga
The petitioner, father of three children living in Dingadaha of Chuadanga, was a poultry trader as well as a sharecropper. On the other hand, the respondents were day laborers, sharecroppers as well as cattle rarer. The dispute was as to the unauthorized and illegal cutting of paddy from 7/8 decimals of land belonging to petitioner. Then the petitioner went to the village headmen to resolve the dispute. They instead of solving the matter, suggested the petitioner to move to the VC. But the UP Chairman and the respondent belonged to the same political party whereas the petitioner was the supporter of opposite political party. Therefore, when the petitioner applied for VC, the Chairman requested the petitioner to condone the respondent. The petitioner, with dissatisfaction, accepted the decision of the Chairman.	

Case – 37

Name & Address of the Petitioner	Name & Address of the Respondent
Name: Ms. Baby Khatun Occupation: Petty Business Sex: Female Age: 36, Religion: Islam Village: Matipara, Union: Ramkantapur Upazila: Sadar, District: Rajbari	Name: Ibadat Ali Occupation: Day Labour Sex: Male Age: 45 yrs., Religion: Islam Village: Matipara, Union: Ramkantapur Upazila: Sadar, District: Rajbari
The petitioner living with her three sons in village Matipara of Rajbari was a poor fruit-vendor. She has seven decimals of land. On the other hand, the respondent was an extremely poor worker. The dispute arose as to a post of trainee (where allowance was Tk. 700.) in an NGO named DISHA. The respondent's wife contested with the petitioner for the post. At one point they engaged into fight, resulting in petty injuries to the petitioner. The petitioner lodged a case alleging the respondent for stealing her ear-ring worth Tk. 5000. At the same time, the respondent also lodged another case against the petitioner. In fear of police harassment and with the advice of her brothers, the petitioner wanted to resolve the dispute amicably. Then a local UP member persuaded her to go to VC. The VC was formed complying with all the requirements of law. After hearing the parties the VC decided the case for the petitioner and fined the respondent Tk. 700 to be paid to the petitioner within the fixed time.	

Case – 38

Name & Address of the Petitioner	Name & Address of the Respondent
Name: Md. Rafiq Uddin Occupation: Farmer Sex: Male, Age: 40 yrs., Religion: Islam Village: Kawarpara, Union: Khuishakul Upazila: Sadar, District: Cox's Bazar	Name: Kala Mia Occupation: Farmer Sex: Male Age: 36 yrs., Religion: Islam Village: Kawarpara, Union: Khuishakul Upazila: Sadar, District: Cox's Bazar
The respondent is a poor farmer who lives in village with his family of 8 members belonging to a lower middle class. He owns 60 decimals of land. He has no connection with the power structure of the locality. The subject-matter of dispute is in connection with 10 decimals of land which values about Tk. 1,00,000. The respondent is the paternal cousin of the petitioner. The socio-economic condition of the respondent is same as the petitioner. The petitioner's father borrowed Tk. 10,000 from respondent's father. Later on being unable to repay the money the petitioner's father transferred his land (disputed) to the respondent's father but no possession was handed over. After death of the respondent's father respondent claimed the possession of that land from the petitioner. Instead of delivering possession petitioner and other interested persons filed an application to Union Parishad for VC claiming their absolute title on the land. Accordingly, the VC was formed. After hearing both the parties and examining respective documents VC gave decision in favour of respondent. Accordingly, the respondent got possession over the land. Now both the parties are in good relation.	

Case – 39

Name & Address of the Petitioner	Name & Address of the Respondent
Ms. Asia Begum Occupation: Housewife Sex: Female Age: 41 yrs, Religion: Islam Village: Karpashdanga, Vumihinpara, Union: arpashdanga Upazila: Damurhuda, District: Chuadanga	Name: Md. Rafiqul Chawdhury Occupation: Tailoring Sex: Male Age: 40 yrs., Religion: Islam Village: Karpashdanga, Vumihinpara, Union: arpashdanga Upazila: Damurhuda, District: Chuadanga
The petitioner is a poor van-driver living with her husband and four children. Being landless, they lived in khas land. She has no connection with the power structure of the locality. The respondent is a tailor belonging to a middle class family. He lived in the same village of the petitioner. The petitioner gave Tk. 1, 50,000 to the respondent to send her (petitioner) elder son to Malaysia. After few months respondent took more Tk. 40,000 from the petitioner assuring and confirmed a date for departure. On the fixed date the petitioner's son failed to get on board due to forged Visa. Being aggrieved the petitioner demanded the whole amount back from the respondent and got back Tk.180,000. The respondent was procrastinating in repaying the rest amount of Tk.10,000. So, the subject-matter of dispute was Tk. 10,000. Then the petitioner went to the former Chairman and present member of the concerned Union Parishad. They suggested her to file suit for forming VC. Accordingly the petitioner applied and VC was formed on July 15, 2009. After hearing both the parties the VC ordered the respondent to pay Tk. 6000 to the petitioner and fixed a date for payment. Although at the fixed date the sum was not paid, the petitioner is expecting to get the money from the respondent.	

Case – 40

Name & Address of the Petitioner	Name & Address of the Respondent
Name: Niranjan Dev Occupation: Street-hawker Sex: Male Age: 40 yrs, Religion: Hindu Village: Mazhdihi, Union: Kalapur Upazila: Srimangal, District: Moulavibazar	Name: Akal Mia Occupation: Farmer Sex: Male Age: 70 yrs., Religion: Islam Village: Mazhdihi, Union: Kalapur Upazila: Srimangal, District: Moulavibazar
The petitioner, a landless street-hawker, lives in village. The subject-matter of dispute is 48 decimals of land. The value of suit land is 30 Lac Taka. The respondent (Age: 70) belongs to Muslim community and lives in the same village. He is a local powerful person and has relation with other power structure of the locality. In the year 1970, petitioner's father sold 10 decimals of land property to the respondent. In 1972, petitioner's father died leaving 48 decimals land property. After the death of petitioner's father the respondent claimed that petitioner's father sold whole property (48+10 Decimals) to him and in this way he dispossessed the petitioner's elder brother from the property. The petitioner had been residing in India since 1971 and his elder brother after being dispossessed went there. Later on, in the year 2003 the petitioner along with his family came back to Bangladesh and demanded that 48 decimals of land property from the respondent. But the respondent refused. The petitioner from 2003 to 2007 tried to recover the property from the respondent by the help of the social elites but failed. Finding no other alternative, in 2007 he filed a petition in Union Parishad for forming VC. At the same time he also lodged an application to the Rapid Action Battalion (RAB) for their intervention RAB came to the village Chairman who assured them that the matter will be settled in accordance with law. However, the VC was formed. After hearing both the parties the VC ordered the respondent to pay Tk. 30,000 to the petitioner. The petitioner was not satisfied with this decision and decided to file a suit before the District Court.	

Case – 41

Name & Address of the Petitioner	Name & Address of the Respondent
Name: Minu Begum Occupation: Housewife Sex: Female Age: 20 yrs, Religion: Islam Village: Buddhimantapur, Union: Kanakpur Upazila: Sadar, District: Moulavibazar	Name: Masur Ahmed Occupation: Farmer Sex: Male Age: 26 yrs., Religion: Islam Village: Balikandi, Union: Chandnigat Upazila: Sadar, District: Moulavibazar
In the year of 2003 the petitioner got married with the respondent of nearest village. Two months later, the respondent claimed Tk. 10,000 from the petitioner as dowry. The petitioner's family failed to provide such amount of money and the respondent started physical torturing to the petitioner. The petitioner finding no other way went to the powerful persons of the locality for help and they called for Salish. Instead of attending the Salish the respondent drove away the petitioner to her elder brother's house. At that time she (petitioner) was three-months pregnant. Two years later, the respondent got married again violating the Muslim Family Laws Ordinance. After four years of the second marriage of the respondent, the petitioner complained to the concerned Union Parishad demanding her rights on maintenance. On the basis of her petition the Chairman formed VC. After hearing the parties the VC ordered the respondent to leave his second wife and get back to his first wife (petitioner). Although, the respondent instantly agreed with the decision of the VC, but till the date, he didn't comply with the order of the VC and even is not maintaining any communication with the petitioner. The aggrieved petitioner had to take preparation to file a suit before the Family Court for her rights.	

Case – 42

Name & Address of the Petitioner	Name & Address of the Respondent
Respondent: Raihan Ali Occupation: Rice trading Sex: Male Age: 45 yrs, Religion: Islam Village: Komarpur, Union: Karpashdanga Upazila: Damurhuda, District: Chuadanga	Name: Anarul Hoque Occupation: Farmer Sex: Male Age: 48 years, Religion: Islam Village: Komarpur, Union: Karpashdanga Upazila: Damurhuda, District: Chuadanga
The petitioner was a rice trader in Karpashdanga Bazar. The 48 years old respondent was a rich man, socially well established person in the same village of petitioner. The respondent took Tk. 7000 from the petitioner about four and half years ago under a promise to deliver his own land to the petitioner for cultivation but had been procrastinating since receipt of money. Finally he said that he had not taken any money from the petitioner and as such petitioner is not entitled to any land or money. The petitioner informed the matter to his relatives and seeks assistance about it; they didn't pay heed to it. But they suggested the petitioner to go to Union Parishad and apply for VC. Accordingly, the petitioner filed an application to the Union Parishad Chairman. The village Court chaired by the UP chairman as chairman after hearing ordered the parties to find any other alternative ways. As a result the petitioner became aggrieved and he believed that the VC did not play proper role as the respondent was powerful. Then the petitioner went to local police camp and filed a complaint. On the basis of the complaint police went to arrest the respondent several times but failed. Thinking about his reputation the respondent tried to mitigate the matter by local elites. At last by a Shalish the matter was solved by payment of Tk. 4,500 by the respondent to the petitioner.	

Appendix 02

Ayāt, Hadits and Hikayat that are used in this study or may not be used but are related to dispute or dispute resolution.

Section (A) Al-Quran

Source	Evidence
(07:56)	﴿وَلَا تُفْسِدُوا فِي الْأَرْضِ بَعْدَ إِصْلَاحِهَا﴾
(04:59)	﴿فَإِنْ تَنَازَعْتُمْ فِي شَيْءٍ فَرُدُّوهُ إِلَى اللَّهِ وَالرَّسُولِ﴾
(08:61)	﴿وَإِنْ جَنَحُوا لِلسَّلَامِ فَاجْنَحْ لَهَا وَتَوَكَّلْ عَلَى اللَّهِ إِنَّهُ هُوَ السَّمِيعُ الْعَلِيمُ﴾
(03:32)	﴿قُلْ أَطِيعُوا اللَّهَ وَالرَّسُولَ فَإِنْ تَوَلَّوْا فَإِنَّ اللَّهَ لَا يُحِبُّ الْكَافِرِينَ﴾
(05:02)	﴿وَتَعَاوَنُوا عَلَى الْبِرِّ وَالتَّقْوَى وَلَا تَعَاوَنُوا عَلَى الْإِثْمِ وَالْعُدْوَانِ﴾
(04:114)	﴿لَا خَيْرَ فِي كَثِيرٍ مِّنْ جُحُودِهِمْ إِلَّا مَنَ أَمَرَ بِصَدَقَةٍ أَوْ مَعْرُوفٍ أَوْ إِصْلَاحٍ بَيْنَ النَّاسِ وَمَن يَفْعَلْ ذَلِكَ ابْتِغَاءَ مَرْضَاتِ اللَّهِ فَسَوْفَ نُؤْتِيهِ أَجْرًا عَظِيمًا﴾
(04:35)	﴿وَإِنْ خِفْتُمْ شِقَاقَ بَيْنِهِمَا فَابْعَثُوا حَكَمًا مِّنْ أَهْلِهِ وَحَكَمًا مِّنْ أَهْلِهَا إِنْ يُرِيدَا إِصْلَاحًا يُوَفِّقِ اللَّهُ بَيْنَهُمَا إِنَّ اللَّهَ كَانَ عَلِيمًا حَكِيمًا﴾
(04:85)	﴿مَنْ يَشْفَعْ شَفَاعَةً حَسَنَةً يَكُنْ لَهُ نَصِيبٌ مِّنْهَا وَمَنْ يَشْفَعْ شَفَاعَةً سَيِّئَةً يَكُنْ لَهُ كِفْلٌ مِّنْهَا وَكَانَ اللَّهُ عَلَى كُلِّ شَيْءٍ مُّقْتَدِرًا﴾
(05:08)	﴿يَا أَيُّهَا الَّذِينَ آمَنُوا كُونُوا أَقْوَامًا يَشْهَدُونَ بِالْقِسْطِ وَلَا يَجْرِمَنَّكُمْ شَنَا نَقْصٍ مَّعْلَا لَا تَعْدِلُوا أَعْدِلُوا هُوَ أَفْرَأُ لِلتَّقْوَى أَتَقْوُونَ اللَّهَ﴾
(04:135)	﴿يَا أَيُّهَا الَّذِينَ آمَنُوا كُونُوا قَوَّامِينَ بِالْقِسْطِ شُهَدَاءَ لِلَّهِ وَلَوْ عَلَىٰ أَنْفُسِكُمْ أَوِ الْوَالِدِينَ وَالْأَقْرَبِينَ إِنْ يَكُنْ غَنِيًّا أَوْ فَقِيرًا فَاللَّهُ أَوْلَىٰ بِهِمَا فَلَا تَتَّبِعُوا الْهَوَىٰ أَنْ تَعْدِلُوا وَإِن تَلَوْا أَوْ لَعَضُوا فَإِنَّ اللَّهَ كَانَ بِمَا تَعْمَلُونَ خَبِيرًا﴾
(02:282)	﴿يَا أَيُّهَا الَّذِينَ آمَنُوا إِذَا تَدَايَنْتُمْ بِدَيْنٍ إِلَىٰ أَجَلٍ مُّسَمًّى فَلَكَتُبُوهُ وَلْيَكُتَبْ بَيْنَكُمْ كَاتِبٌ بِالْعَدْلِ وَلَا يَأْبَ كَاتِبٌ أَنْ يَكُتَبَ كَمَا عَلَّمَهُ اللَّهُ فَلْيَكُتَبْ وَلِيُمْلِلِ الَّذِي عَلَيْهِ الْحَقُّ وَلِيَتَّقِ اللَّهَ رَبَّهُ وَلَا يَبْخَسَ مِنْهُ شَيْئًا فَإِنْ كَانَ الَّذِي عَلَيْهِ الْحَقُّ سَفِيهًا أَوْ ضَعِيفًا أَوْ لَا يَسْتَطِيعُ أَنْ يُمِلَّ هُوَ فَلْيُمْلِلْ وَلِيُّهُ بِالْعَدْلِ وَاسْتَشْهِدُوا شَهِيدَيْنِ مِّن رَّجَالِكُمْ فَإِنْ لَّمْ يَكُنَا رَجُلَيْنِ فَرَجُلٌ وَامْرَأَتَانِ مِمَّن تَرْضَوْنَ مِنَ الشُّهَدَاءِ أَنْ تَضِلَّ إِحْدَاهُمَا فَتُذَكَّرَ إِحْدَاهُمَا الْأُخْرَىٰ وَلَا يَأْتِ الشُّهَدَاءُ إِذَا مَا دُعُوا وَلَا تَسْأَمُوا أَنْ تَكُتُبُوهُ صَغِيرًا أَوْ كَبِيرًا إِلَىٰ أَجَلِهِ ذِكْرُكُمْ أَفْسَطُ عِنْدَ اللَّهِ وَأَقْوَمُ لِلشَّهَادَةِ وَأَدْنَىٰ أَلَّا تَرْتَابُوا إِلَّا أَنْ تَكُونَ تِجَارَةً حَاضِرَةً تُدِيرُونَهَا بَيْنَكُمْ فَلَيْسَ عَلَيْكُمْ جُنَاحٌ أَلَّا تَكُتُبُوهَا وَأَشْهِدُوا إِذَا تَبَايَعْتُمْ وَلَا يُضَارَّ كَاتِبٌ وَلَا شَهِيدٌ وَإِنْ تَفَعَّلُوا

	فَإِنَّهُ فُسُوقٌ بِكُمْ وَاتَّقُوا اللَّهَ وَاعْلَمُوا أَنَّ اللَّهَ بِكُلِّ شَيْءٍ عَلِيمٌ ﴿١٠٨﴾
(08:01)	﴿يَسْأَلُونَكَ عَنِ الْأَنْفَالِ قُلِ الْأَنْفَالُ لِلَّهِ وَالرَّسُولِ فَاتَّقُوا اللَّهَ وَأَصْلِحُوا ذَاتَ بَيْنِكُمْ وَأَطِيعُوا اللَّهَ وَرَسُولَهُ إِنْ كُنْتُمْ مُؤْمِنِينَ ﴿١٠٩﴾﴾
(49: 9-10)	﴿وَإِنْ طَائِفَتَانِ مِنَ الْمُؤْمِنِينَ اقْتَتَلُوا فَأَصْلِحُوا بَيْنَهُمَا فَإِنْ بَغَتْ إِحْدَاهُمَا عَلَى الْأُخْرَىٰ فَقَاتِلُوا الَّتِي تَبْغِي حَتَّىٰ تَفِيءَ إِلَىٰ أَمْرِ اللَّهِ فَإِنْ فَاءَتْ فَأَصْلِحُوا بَيْنَهُمَا بِالْعَدْلِ وَأَقْسِطُوا إِنَّ اللَّهَ يُحِبُّ الْمُقْسِطِينَ إِنَّمَا الْمُؤْمِنُونَ إِخْوَةٌ فَأَصْلِحُوا بَيْنَ أَخَوَيْكُمْ وَاتَّقُوا اللَّهَ لَعَلَّكُمْ تُرْحَمُونَ ﴿١١٠﴾﴾
(57: 25)	﴿لَقَدْ أَرْسَلْنَا رُسُلَنَا بِالْبَيِّنَاتِ وَأَنْزَلْنَا مَعَهُمُ الْكِتَابَ وَالْمِيزَانَ لِيَقُومَ النَّاسُ بِالْقِسْطِ ... ﴿١١١﴾﴾
(16:90)	﴿إِنَّ اللَّهَ يَأْمُرُ بِالْعَدْلِ وَالْإِحْسَانِ وَإِيتَاءِ ذِي الْقُرْبَىٰ وَيَنْهَىٰ عَنِ الْفَحْشَاءِ وَالْمُنْكَرِ وَالْبَغْيِ يَعِظُكُمْ لَعَلَّكُمْ تَذَكَّرُونَ ﴿١١٢﴾﴾
(60:08)	﴿لَا يَنْهَاكُمُ اللَّهُ عَنِ الَّذِينَ لَمْ يُقَاتِلُوكُمْ فِي الدِّينِ وَلَمْ يُخْرِجُوكُمْ مِّنْ دِيَارِكُمْ أَنْ تَبَرُّوهُمْ وَتُقْسِطُوا إِلَيْهِمْ إِنَّ اللَّهَ يُحِبُّ الْمُقْسِطِينَ ﴿١١٣﴾﴾
(05:42)	﴿... فَإِنْ جَاءُوكَ فَلْخُكْمْ بَيْنَهُمْ أَوْ أَعْرِضْ عَنْهُمْ وَإِنْ تُعْرِضْ عَنْهُمْ فَلَنْ يَصُرُواكَ شَيْئاً وَإِنْ حَكَمْتَ فَأُكْحَمْ بَيْنَهُم بِالْقِسْطِ إِنَّ اللَّهَ يُحِبُّ الْمُقْسِطِينَ ﴿١١٤﴾﴾
(04:105)	﴿إِنَّا أَنْزَلْنَا إِلَيْكَ الْكِتَابَ بِالْحَقِّ لِتَحْكُمَنَّ النَّاسَ بِمَا أَرَاكَ اللَّهُ وَلَا تَكُن لِّلْخَائِنِينَ خَصِيماً ﴿١١٥﴾﴾
(06:115)	﴿وَتَمَّتْ كَلِمَةُ رَبِّكَ صِدْقاً وَعَدلاً لَا مُبَدِّلَ لِكَلِمَاتِهِ وَهُوَ السَّمِيعُ الْعَلِيمُ ﴿١١٦﴾﴾
(42:15)	﴿... وَقُلْ آمَنْتُ بِمَا أَنْزَلَ اللَّهُ مِنْ كِتَابٍ وَأُمِرْتُ لِأَعْدِلَ بَيْنَكُمُ ﴿١١٧﴾﴾
(42:40)	﴿وَجَزَاءُ سَيِّئَةٍ سَيِّئَةٌ مِّثْلُهَا فَمَنْ عَفَا وَأَصْلَحَ فَأَجْرُهُ عَلَى اللَّهِ إِنَّهُ لَا يُحِبُّ الظَّالِمِينَ ﴿١١٨﴾﴾
(04:58)	﴿إِنَّ اللَّهَ يَأْمُرُكُمْ أَنْ تُؤَدُّوا الْأَمَانَاتِ إِلَىٰ أَهْلِهَا وَإِذَا حَكَمْتُمْ بَيْنَ النَّاسِ أَنْ تَحْكُمُوا بِالْعَدْلِ إِنَّ اللَّهَ نِعِمَّا يَعِظُكُمْ بِهِ إِنَّ اللَّهَ كَانَ سَمِيعاً بَصِيراً ﴿١١٩﴾﴾
(21:78-79)	﴿وَدَاوُدَ وَسُلَيْمَانَ إِذْ يَخْتَصِمَانِ فِي الْحَرْثِ إِذْ نَفَسَتْ فِيهِ غَمَمُ الْقَوْمِ وَكُنَّا لِحُكْمِهِمْ شَاهِدِينَ فَقَعَيْنَاهُمَا سُلَيْمَانَ وَكُلًّا آتَيْنَاهُ حُكْمًا وَعِلْماً وَسَخَرْنَا مَعَ دَاوُدَ الْجِبَالَ يُسَبِّحْنَ وَالطَّيْرَ وَكُنَّا فَاعِلِينَ ﴿١٢٠﴾﴾
(5:27)	﴿وَأَتَىٰ عَلَيْهِمْ نَبَأُ ابْنَيْ آدَمَ بِالْحَقِّ إِذْ قَرَّبَا قُرْبَانًا فَتُقُبِّلَ مِنْ أَحَدِهِمَا وَلَمْ يُتَقَبَّلْ مِنَ الْآخَرِ قَالَ لَأَقْتُلَنَّكَ قَالَ إِنَّمَا يَتَقَبَّلُ اللَّهُ مِنَ الْمُتَّقِينَ ﴿١٢١﴾﴾
(33:36)	﴿وَمَا كَانَ لِمُؤْمِنٍ وَلَا مُؤْمِنَةٍ إِذَا قَضَىٰ اللَّهُ وَرَسُولُهُ أَمْرًا أَنْ يَكُونَ لَهُمُ الْخِيَرَةُ مِنْ أَمْرِهِمْ وَمَنْ يَعْصِ اللَّهَ وَرَسُولَهُ فَقَدْ ضَلَّ ضَلَالاً مُّبِيناً ﴿١٢٢﴾﴾
(04:65)	﴿فَلَا وَرَبِّكَ لَا يُؤْمِنُونَ حَتَّىٰ يُحَكِّمُوكَ فِيمَا شَجَرَ بَيْنَهُمْ ثُمَّ لَا يَجِدُوا فِي أَنْفُسِهِمْ حَرَجاً مِّمَّا قَضَيْتَ وَيُسَلِّمُوا تَسْلِيماً ﴿١٢٣﴾﴾
(04:03)	﴿وَإِنْ خِفْتُمْ أَلَّا تُقْسِطُوا فِي الْبَيْنَاتِ فَلَاحَظُوا مَطَابَ لَكُمْ مِنَ النَّسَاءِ مَثَلِ ثَلَاثَ رُبَاعٍ فَإِنْ خِفْتُمْ

	أَلَّا تَعْدِلُوا فَوَاحِدَةً أَوْ مَا مَلَكَتْ أَيْمَانُكُمْ ذَلِكَ أَدْنَىٰ أَلَّا تَعُولُوا
(04:22)	﴿وَلَا تَنْكِحُوا مَا نَكَحَ آبَاؤُكُمْ مِنَ النِّسَاءِ إِلَّا مَا قَدْ سَلَفَ إِنَّهُ كَانَ فَاحِشَةً وَمَقْتًا وَسَاءَ سَبِيلًا﴾
(04:23)	﴿حُرِّمَتْ عَلَيْكُمْ أُمَّهَاتُكُمْ وَبَنَاتُكُمْ وَأَخَوَاتُكُمْ وَعَمَّاتُكُمْ وَخَالَاتُكُمْ وَبَنَاتُ الْأَخِ وَبَنَاتُ الْأُخْتِ وَأُمَّهَاتُكُمُ اللَّائِي أَرْضَعْنَكُمْ وَأَخَوَاتُكُم مِّنَ الرِّضَاعَةِ وَأُمَّهَاتُ نِسَائِكُمْ وَرَبَائِبُكُمُ اللَّائِي فِي حُجُورِكُم مِّن نِّسَائِكُمُ اللَّائِي دَخَلْتُم بِهِنَّ فَإِن لَّمْ تَكُونُوا دَخَلْتُم بِهِنَّ فَلَا جُنَاحَ عَلَيْكُمْ وَخَالَاتُكُمُ اللَّائِي أُبْنَيْتُمْ وَالَّذِينَ مِنْ أَصْلَابِكُمْ وَأَن تَجْمَعُوا بَيْنَ الْأُخْتَيْنِ إِلَّا مَا قَدْ سَلَفَ إِنَّ اللَّهَ كَانَ غَفُورًا رَّحِيمًا﴾
(04: 34)	﴿الرِّجَالُ قَوَّامُونَ عَلَى النِّسَاءِ بِمَا فَضَّلَ اللَّهُ بَعْضَهُمْ عَلَى بَعْضٍ وَبِمَا أَنْفَقُوا مِنْ أَمْوَالِهِمْ فَلِلصَّالِحَاتِ قَانِنَاتٌ حَافِظَاتٌ لِّلْغَيْبِ بِمَا حَفِظَ اللَّهُ وَاللَّائِي تَخَافُونَ نُشُوزَهُنَّ فَعِظُوهُنَّ وَأَهْجُرُوهُنَّ فِي الْمَضَاجِعِ وَاضْرِبُوهُنَّ فَإِن أَطَعْتُمُ فَلَا تَبْغُوا عَلَيْهِنَّ سَبِيلًا إِنَّ اللَّهَ كَانَ عَلِيمًا خَبِيرًا﴾
(04: 35)	﴿وَإِن حِفْظُهُمْ شِقَاقَ بَيْنِهِمَا فَابْتِغُوا حُكْمًا مِّنْ أَهْلِهِ وَحُكْمًا مِّنْ أَهْلِهَا إِن يُرِيدَا إِصْلَاحًا يُوَفِّقِ اللَّهُ بَيْنَهُمَا إِنَّ اللَّهَ كَانَ عَلِيمًا خَبِيرًا﴾
(04:128)	﴿وَإِن أَمْرًا خَافَتْ مِنْ بَعْلِهَا نُشُوزًا أَوْ إِعْرَاضًا فَلَا جُنَاحَ عَلَيْهِمَا أَنْ يُصْلِحَا بَيْنَهُمَا صُلْحًا وَالصُّلْحُ خَيْرٌ وَأُحْضِرَتِ الْأَنفُسُ الشُّحَّ وَإِن تُحْسِنُوا وَتَتَّقُوا فَإِنَّ اللَّهَ كَانَ بِمَا تَعْمَلُونَ خَبِيرًا﴾
(02:226)	﴿لِّلَّذِينَ يُؤُولُونَ مِنْ نِّسَائِهِمْ تَرَبُّصُ أَرْبَعَةِ أَشْهُرٍ فَإِنْ فَاءُوا فَإِنَّ اللَّهَ غَفُورٌ رَّحِيمٌ﴾
(02:227)	﴿وَإِن عَزَمُوا الطَّلَاقَ فَإِنَّ اللَّهَ سَمِيعٌ عَلِيمٌ﴾
(02:228)	﴿وَالْمُطَلَّقَاتُ يَتَرَبَّصْنَ بِأَنْفُسِهِنَّ ثَلَاثَةَ قُرُوءٍ وَلَا يَحِلُّ لَهُنَّ أَنْ يَكْتُمْنَ مَا خَلَقَ اللَّهُ فِي أَرْحَامِهِنَّ إِن كُنَّ يُؤْمِنُ بِاللَّهِ وَالْيَوْمِ الْآخِرِ وَبُعُولَتُهُنَّ أَحَقُّ بِرَدِّهِنَّ فِي ذَلِكَ إِنْ أَرَادُوا إِصْلَاحًا وَهُنَّ مِثْلُ الَّذِينَ عَلَىٰهِنَّ بِلِلْمَعْرُوفٍ وَلِلرِّجَالِ عَلَيْهِنَّ دَرَجَةٌ وَاللَّهُ عَزِيزٌ حَكِيمٌ﴾
(02:229)	﴿الطَّلَاقُ مَرَّتَانِ فَإِمْسَاكَ بِمَعْرُوفٍ أَوْ تَسْرِيحٌ بِإِحْسَانٍ وَلَا يَحِلُّ لَكُمُ أَنْ تَأْخُذُوا بِمَا آتَيْتُمُوهُنَّ شَيْئًا إِلَّا أَنْ يَخَافَا أَلَّا يُقِيمَا حُدُودَ اللَّهِ فَإِن حِفْظُهُمَا لَا يُقِيمَا حُدُودَ اللَّهِ فَلَا جُنَاحَ عَلَيْهِمَا فِيمَا افْتَدَتْ بِهِ تِلْكَ حُدُودُ اللَّهِ فَلَا تَعْتَدُوهَا وَمَن يَتَعَدَّ حُدُودَ اللَّهِ فَأُولَٰئِكَ هُمُ الظَّالِمُونَ﴾
(02:230)	﴿فَإِن طَلَّقَهَا فَلَا تَحِلُّ لَهُ مِنْ بَعْدِ حَتَّىٰ تَنْكِحَ زَوْجًا غَيْرَهُ فَإِن طَلَّقَهَا فَلَا جُنَاحَ عَلَيْهِمَا أَنْ يَتَرَاجَعَا إِنْ ظَنَّا أَنْ يُقِيمَا حُدُودَ اللَّهِ وَتِلْكَ حُدُودُ اللَّهِ يُبَيِّنُهَا لِقَوْمٍ يَعْلَمُونَ﴾
(02:231)	﴿وَإِذَا طَلَّقْتُمُ النِّسَاءَ فَبَلَّغْنِ أَجَلَهُنَّ فَأُمْسِكُوهُنَّ بِمَعْرُوفٍ أَوْ سَرِّحُوهُنَّ بِمَعْرُوفٍ وَلَا تُمْسِكُوهُنَّ ضِرَارًا لِّتَعْتَدُوا وَمَن يَفْعَلْ ذَلِكَ فَقَدْ ظَلَمَ نَفْسَهُ وَلَا تَتَّخِذُوا آيَاتِ اللَّهِ هُزُوعًا وَادْكُرُوا اللَّهَ عَلَيْهِ عَلَيْكُمْ وَمَا أُنزِلَ عَلَيْكُمْ مِّنَ الْكِتَابِ وَالْحِكْمَةِ يَعِظُكُمْ بِهِ وَاتَّقُوا اللَّهَ وَاعْلَمُوا أَنَّ اللَّهَ بِكُلِّ شَيْءٍ عَلِيمٌ﴾
(02:232)	﴿وَإِذَا طَلَّقْتُمُ النِّسَاءَ فَبَلَّغْنِ أَجَلَهُنَّ فَلَا تَعْضُلُوهُنَّ أَن يَنْكِحْنَ زَوْجَهُنَّ إِذَا تَرَاضَوْا بَيْنَهُمْ بِلِلْمَعْرُوفِ ذَلِكَ يُوعَظُ بِهِ مَن كَانَ مِنْكُم يُؤْمِنُ بِاللَّهِ وَالْيَوْمِ الْآخِرِ ذَلِكَ أَرْكَىٰ لَكُمْ وَأَطْهَرُ وَاللَّهُ يَعْلَمُ وَأَنْتُمْ

	لَا تَعْلَمُونَ ﴿١﴾
(02:233)	﴿وَالْوَالِدَاتُ يُرْضِعْنَ أَوْلَادَهُنَّ حَوْلَيْنِ كَامِلَيْنِ لِمَنْ أَرَادَ أَنْ يُنْسَبَ إِلَى الرِّضَاعَةِ وَعَلَى الْمَوْلُودِ لَهُ رِزْقُهُنَّ وَكِسْوَتُهُنَّ بِالْمَعْرُوفِ لَا تُكَلَّفُ نَفْسٌ إِلَّا وُسْعَهَا لَأَتُنَازَرَ وَالدَّةُ يُولَدُهَا وَلَا مَوْلُودٌ لَهُ يُولَدُهَا وَعَلَى الْوَارِثِ مِثْلُ ذَلِكَ فَإِنْ أَرَادَا فِصَالًا عَنْ تَرَاضٍ مِنْهُمَا وَتَشَاوُرٍ فَلَا جُنَاحَ عَلَيْهِمَا وَإِنْ أَرَدْتُمْ أَنْ تَسْتَرْضِعُوهُمَا فَاسْتَرْضِعُوهُمَا عَلَى الْبُرْءِ وَإِنْ أَرَدْتُمْ أَنْ تَعْلَمُوا أَنَّ اللَّهَ بِمَا تَعْمَلُونَ بَصِيرٌ﴾
(02:234)	﴿وَالَّذِينَ يُتَوَفَّوْنَ مِنْكُمْ وَيَذَرُونَ أَزْوَاجًا يَتَرَبَّصْنَ بِأَنْفُسِهِنَّ أَرْبَعَةَ أَشْهُرٍ وَعَشْرًا فَإِذَا بَلَغْنَ أَجَلَهُنَّ فَلَا جُنَاحَ عَلَيْكُمْ فِيمَا فَعَلْنَ فِي أَنْفُسِهِنَّ بِالْمَعْرُوفِ وَاللَّهُ بِمَا تَعْمَلُونَ خَبِيرٌ﴾
(02:235)	﴿وَلَا جُنَاحَ عَلَيْكُمْ فِيمَا عَرَّضْتُمْ بِهِ مِنْ خِطْبَةِ النِّسَاءِ أَوْ أَكْنَنْتُمْ فِي أَنْفُسِكُمْ عَلِيمَ اللَّهِ أَنَّكُمْ سَتَذَكَّرُونَ هُنَّ وَلَكِنْ لَأَنْوَعِدُوهُنَّ سِرًّا إِلَّا أَنْ تَقُولُوا قَوْلًا مَعْرُوفًا وَلَا تَعْرُومُوا عَهْدَ النِّكَاحِ حَتَّى يَبْلُغَ الْكِتَابُ أَجَلَهُ وَاعْلَمُوا أَنَّ اللَّهَ يَعْلَمُ مَا فِي أَنْفُسِكُمْ فَاحْذَرُوهُ وَاعْلَمُوا أَنَّ اللَّهَ غَفُورٌ حَلِيمٌ﴾
(02:236)	﴿لَا جُنَاحَ عَلَيْكُمْ إِنْ طَلَقْتُمْ النِّسَاءَ مَا لَمْ تَمْسُوهُنَّ أَوْ تَفْرِضُوا لَهُنَّ فَرِيضَةً وَمَتَّعُوهُنَّ عَلَى الْمَوْسِعِ قَدَرُهُ وَعَلَى الْمُقْتَرِ قَدَرُهُ مَتَاعًا بِالْمَعْرُوفِ حَقًّا عَلَى الْمُحْسِنِينَ﴾
(02:237)	﴿وَإِنْ طَلَقْتُمُوهُنَّ مِنْ قَبْلِ أَنْ تَمْسُوهُنَّ وَقَدْ فَرَضْتُمْ لَهُنَّ فَرِيضَةً فَنِصْفُ مَا فَرَضْتُمْ إِلَّا أَنْ يَعْفُونَ أَوْ يَعْفُوَ الَّذِي بِيَدِهِ عَهْدُ النِّكَاحِ وَأَنْ تَعْفُوا أَقْرَبُ لِلتَّقْوَى وَلَا تَنْسُوا الْفَضْلَ بَيْنَكُمْ إِنَّ اللَّهَ بِمَا تَعْمَلُونَ بَصِيرٌ﴾
(02:240)	﴿وَالَّذِينَ يُتَوَفَّوْنَ مِنْكُمْ وَيَذَرُونَ أَزْوَاجًا وَصِيَّةً لِأَزْوَاجِهِمْ مَتَاعًا إِلَى الْحَوْلِ غَيْرِ إِخْرَاجٍ فَإِنْ خَرَجْنَ فَلَا جُنَاحَ عَلَيْكُمْ فِيمَا فَعَلْنَ فِي أَنْفُسِهِنَّ مِنْ مَعْرُوفٍ وَاللَّهُ عَزِيزٌ حَكِيمٌ﴾
(02:241)	﴿وَالْمُطَلَّقَاتُ مَتَاعٌ بِالْمَعْرُوفِ حَقًّا عَلَى الْمُتَّقِينَ﴾
(65:01)	﴿يَا أَيُّهَا النَّبِيُّ إِذَا طَلَقْتُمُ النِّسَاءَ فَطَلِّقُوهُنَّ لِعَدَّتِهِنَّ وَأَحْصُوا الْعِدَّةَ وَاتَّقُوا اللَّهَ رَبَّكُمْ لَا تُخْرِجُوهُنَّ مِنْ بُيُوتِهِنَّ وَلَا يُخْرِجَنَّ إِلَّا أَنْ يَأْتِيَنَّ بِفَاحِشَةٍ مُبَيَّنَةٍ وَتِلْكَ حُدُودُ اللَّهِ وَمَنْ يَتَعَدَّ حُدُودَ اللَّهِ فَقَدْ ظَلَمَ نَفْسَهُ لَا تَدْرِي لَعَلَّ اللَّهَ يُحْدِثُ بَعْدَ ذَلِكَ أَمْرًا﴾
(65:02)	﴿فَإِذَا بَلَغَ أَجَلُهُنَّ فَامْسِكُوهُنَّ بِمَعْرُوفٍ أَوْ فَارِقُوهُنَّ بِمَعْرُوفٍ وَأَشْهِدُوا ذَوَى عَدْلٍ مِّنْكُمْ وَأَقِيمُوا الشَّهَادَةَ لِلَّهِ ذَلِكُمْ يُوعَظُ بِهِ مَنْ كَانَ يُؤْمِنُ بِاللَّهِ وَالْيَوْمِ الْآخِرِ وَمَنْ يَتَّقِ اللَّهَ يَجْعَلْ لَهُ مَخْرَجًا﴾
(65:03)	﴿وَيَرْزُقْهُ مِنْ حَيْثُ لَا يَحْتَسِبُ وَمَنْ يَتَوَكَّلْ عَلَى اللَّهِ فَهُوَ حَسْبُهُ إِنَّ اللَّهَ بَالِغُ أَمْرِهِ قَدْ جَعَلَ اللَّهُ لِكُلِّ شَيْءٍ قَدْرًا﴾
(65:04)	﴿وَاللَّائِي يَكْسَنُ مِنَ الْمَحِيضِ مِنْ نِّسَائِكُمْ إِنْ أَرَبْتُمْ فَعِدَّتُهُنَّ ثَلَاثَةُ أَشْهُرٍ وَاللَّائِي لَمْ يَحْضُنَّ وَأُولَاتِ الْأُحْمَالِ أَجَلُهُنَّ أَنْ يَضَعْنَ حَمْلَهُنَّ وَمَنْ يَتَّقِ اللَّهَ يَجْعَلْ لَهُ مِنْ أَمْرِهِ يُسْرًا﴾
(65:06)	﴿أَسْكِنُوهُنَّ مِنْ حَيْثُ سَكَنْتُمْ مِنْ وُجْدِكُمْ وَلَا تُنْازَرُوهُنَّ لِيُضِعَّوْهُنَّ عَلَيْهِنَّ وَإِنْ كُنَّ أُولَاتٍ حَمْلًا فَأَنْفِقُوا عَلَيْهِنَّ حَتَّى يَضَعْنَ حَمْلَهُنَّ فَإِنْ أَرْضَعْنَ لَكُمْ فَآتُوهُنَّ أُجُورَهُنَّ وَأَمْتَرُوا بَيْنَكُمْ بِمَعْرُوفٍ وَإِنْ تَعَاسَرْتُمْ

	فَسَرِّضْ لَهُ أُخْرَىٰ ﴿١﴾
(65:07)	﴿لِيُنْفِقَ ذُو سَعَةٍ مِّن سَعَتِهِ وَمَن قُدِرَ عَلَيْهِ رِزْقُهُ فَلْيُنْفِقْ مِمَّا آتَاهُ اللَّهُ لَا يَكْلَفُ اللَّهُ نَفْسًا إِلَّا مَا آتَاهَا سَيَجْعَلُ اللَّهُ بَعْدَ عُسْرٍ يُسْرًا﴾
(33:49)	﴿يَا أَيُّهَا الَّذِينَ آمَنُوا إِذَا نَكَحْتُمُ الْمُؤْمِنَاتِ ثُمَّ طَلَقْتُمُوهُنَّ مِن قَبْلِ أَن تَمْسُوهُنَّ فَمَا لَكُمْ عَلَيْهِنَّ مِنْ عِدَّةٍ تَعْتَدُونَهَا فَمَعَهُنَّ وَسَّرَّحُوهُنَّ سَرَاحًا جَمِيلًا﴾
(60:10)	﴿يَا أَيُّهَا الَّذِينَ آمَنُوا إِذَا جَاءَكُمُ الْمُؤْمِنَاتُ مُهَاجِرَاتٍ فَلْيَتَحَنَّنُوهُنَّ اللَّهُ أَعْلَمَ بِإِيمَانِهِنَّ فَإِنْ عَلِمْتُمُوهُنَّ مُؤْمِنَاتٍ فَلَا تَرْجِعُوهُنَّ إِلَى الْكُفَّارِ لَأَهُنَّ حَالُ هُنَّ وَلَا هُنَّ يُحِلُّونَ لَهُنَّ وَأَتَوْهُنَّ مَا أَنْفَقُوا وَلَا جُنَاحَ عَلَيْكُم أَن تَنْكِحُوهُنَّ إِذَا آتَيْتُمُوهُنَّ أَجُورَهُنَّ وَلَا تُمْسِكُوا بِعِصَمِ الْكُوفَارِ وَاسْأَلُوا مَا أَنْفَقْتُمْ وَلْيَسْأَلُوا مَا أَنْفَقُوا ذَلِكَ حُكْمُ اللَّهِ بِكُمْ بَيْنَكُمْ وَاللَّهُ عَلِيمٌ حَكِيمٌ﴾
(40:58)	﴿إِنَّ اللَّهَ يَأْمُرُكُمْ أَنْتَوْدُوا الْأَمَانَاتِ إِلَى أَهْلِهَا وَإِذَا حَكَمْتُم بَيْنَ النَّاسِ أَنْ تَحْكُمُوا بِالْعَدْلِ إِنَّ اللَّهَ نِعِمَّ يَعِظُكُمْ بِهِ إِنَّ اللَّهَ كَانَ سَمِيعًا بَصِيرًا﴾
(40:59)	﴿يَا أَيُّهَا الَّذِينَ آمَنُوا أَطِيعُوا اللَّهَ وَأَطِيعُوا الرَّسُولَ وَأُولَى الْأَمْرِ مِنْكُمْ فَإِن تَنَازَعْتُمْ فِي شَيْءٍ فَرُدُّوهُ إِلَى اللَّهِ وَالرَّسُولِ إِن كُنتُمْ تُؤْمِنُونَ بِاللَّهِ وَالْيَوْمِ الْآخِرِ ذَلِكَ خَيْرٌ وَأَحْسَنُ تَأْوِيلًا﴾
(22:39)	﴿أُذِنَ لِلَّذِينَ يُقَاتِلُونَ بِأَنَّهُمْ ظَالِمُونَ وَإِنَّ اللَّهَ عَلَىٰ نَصْرِهِمْ لَقَدِيرٌ﴾
(22:40)	﴿الَّذِينَ أُخْرِجُوا مِن دِيَارِهِمْ بِغَيْرِ حَقٍّ إِلَّا أَن يَقُولُوا رَبُّنَا اللَّهُ وَلَوْلَا دَفْعُ اللَّهِ النَّاسَ بَعْضَهُمْ بِبَعْضٍ لَّهَدَمَتْ صَوَامِعُ وَبِيْعٌ وَصَلَوَاتٌ وَمَسَاجِدُ يُذْكَرُ فِيهَا اسْمُ اللَّهِ كَثِيرًا وَلَيَنْصُرَنَّ اللَّهُ مَن يَنْصُرُهُ إِنَّ اللَّهَ لَقَوِيٌّ عَزِيزٌ﴾
(02:182)	﴿فَمَن خَافَ مِن مُّوصٍ جَنَفًا أَوْ إِثْمًا فَأَصْلَحَ بَيْنَهُمْ فَلَا إِثْمَ عَلَيْهِ إِنَّ اللَّهَ غَفُورٌ رَّحِيمٌ﴾
(09:71)	﴿وَالْمُؤْمِنُونَ وَالْمُؤْمِنَاتُ بَعْضُهُمْ أَوْلِيَاءُ بَعْضٍ يَأْمُرُونَ بِالْمَعْرُوفِ وَيَنْهَوْنَ عَنِ الْمُنْكَرِ وَيُقِيمُونَ الصَّلَاةَ وَيُؤْتُونَ الزَّكَاةَ وَيُطِيعُونَ اللَّهَ وَرَسُولَهُ أُولَئِكَ سَيَرْحَمُهُمُ اللَّهُ إِنَّ اللَّهَ عَزِيزٌ حَكِيمٌ﴾
(05:45)	﴿وَكَتَبْنَا عَلَيْهِمْ فِيهَا أَنَّ النَّفْسَ لِلنَّفْسِ وَالْعَيْنَ لِلْعَيْنِ وَالْأَلْفَ لِلْأَلْفِ وَالْأُذُنَ لِلْأُذُنِ وَالسِّنَّ لِلسِّنِّ وَالْجُزُوعَ قِصَاصٌ فَمَن تَصَدَّقَ بِهِ فَهُوَ كَفَّارَةٌ لَهُ وَمَن لَّمْ يَحْكَمْ بِمَا أَنزَلَ اللَّهُ فَأُولَئِكَ هُمُ الظَّالِمُونَ﴾
(05:48)	﴿وَأَنزَلْنَا إِلَيْكَ الْكِتَابَ بِالْحَقِّ مُصَدِّقًا لِّمَا بَيْنَ يَدَيْهِ مِنَ الْكِتَابِ وَمُهَيِّمًا عَلَيْهِ فَلَحْكُم بَيْنَهُم بِمَا أَنزَلَ اللَّهُ وَلَا تَتَّبِعْ أَهْوَاءَ هُم عَمَّا جَاءَكَ مِنَ الْحَقِّ لِكُلِّ جَعَلْنَا مِنْكُمْ شِرْعَةً وَمِنْهَاجًا وَلَوْ شَاءَ اللَّهُ لَجَعَلَكُمْ أُمَّةً وَاحِدَةً وَلَكِن لِّيَبْلُوَكُمْ فِي مَا آتَاكُمْ فَاسْتَبِقُوا الْخَيْرَاتِ إِلَى اللَّهِ مَرْجِعُكُمْ جَمِيعًا فَيُنَبِّئُكُم بِمَا كُنتُمْ فِيهِ تَخْتَلِفُونَ﴾
(05:49)	﴿وَأَن أَحْكُم بَيْنَهُم بِمَا أَنزَلَ اللَّهُ وَلَا تَتَّبِعْ أَهْوَاءَ هُم وَآخَذَرُ هُم أَن يَفْتِنُوكَ عَنِ بَعْضِ مَا أَنزَلَ اللَّهُ إِلَيْكَ فَإِن تَوَلَّوْا فَطَعَلِمَ أَنَّ يُرِيدُ اللَّهُ أَن يُصِيبَهُمْ بِبَعْضِ ذُنُوبِهِمْ وَإِنَّ كَثِيرًا مِّنَ النَّاسِ لَفَاسِقُونَ﴾

	"
	"ليس الكذاب الذي يصلح بين الناس فيمني خيراً، أو يقول خيراً" (متفق عليه)
	"إذا حكم الحاكم، فاجتهد، ثم أصاب، فله أجران، وإن حكم واجتهد، فأخطأ، فله أجر" (متفق عليه)
	"إنما أنا بشر، وإنكم تختصمون إلي، ولعل بعضكم أن يكون ألحن بحجته من بعض، فأقضي له بنحو ما أسمع، فمن قضيت له بحق أخيه فإنما أقطع له قطعة من النار" (متفق عليه)
	: "سبعة يظلمهم الله في ظله يوم لا ظل إلا ظله: إمام عادل ... " (متفق عليه)
	{ يَا عِبَادِيَ! إِنِّي خَرَّضْتُ الظُّلُمَ عَلَى نَفْسِي، وَجَعَلْتُهُ بَيْنَكُمْ مُحَرَّمًا، فَلَا تَظَالُمُوا } أَخْرَجَهُ مُسْلِمٌ.
	"إياكم والظن، فإن الظن أكذب الحديث، ولا تحسسوا، ولا تجسسوا ولا تنافسوا، ولا تحاسدوا، ولا تباغضوا، ولا تدابروا، وكونوا عباد الله إخواناً كما أمركم. المسلم أخو المسلم، لا يظلمه، ولا يخذله ولا يحقره. التقوى ههنا، " ويشير إلى صدره "بحسب امرئ من الشر أن يحقر أخاه المسلم، كل المسلم على المسلم حرام: دمه، وعرضه، وماله، إن الله لا ينظر إلى أجسادكم، ولا إلى صوركم، ولكن ينظر إلى قلوبكم وأعمالكم". وفي رواية: "لا تحاسدوا، ولا تباغضوا، ولا تجسسوا، ولا تنافسوا ولا تناحشوا وكونوا عباد الله إخواناً". وفي رواية: "لا تقاطعوا، ولا تدابروا، ولا تباغضوا ولا تحاسدوا، وكونوا عباد الله إخواناً". وفي رواية: "لا تهاجروا ولا يبع بعضكم على بيع بعض". ((رواه مسلم بكل هذه الروايات، وروى البخاري أكثرها)).
	عَنْ عَائِشَةَ، قَالَتْ قُلْتُ لِلنَّبِيِّ صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ حَسْبُكَ مِنْ صَفِيَّةَ كَذَا وَكَذَا قَالَ غَيْرُ مُسَدَّدٍ تَعْنِي قَصِيرَةً. فَقَالَ "لَقَدْ قُلْتَ كَلِمَةً لَوْ مُزِجَتْ بِمَاءِ الْبَحْرِ لَمَزَجَتْهُ". قَالَتْ وَحَكَيْتُ لَهُ إِنْسَانًا فَقَالَ "مَا أَحَبُّ إِلَيَّ حَكَيْتُ إِنْسَانًا وَأَنْ لِي كَذَا وَكَذَا".
	عَنْ أَبِي هُرَيْرَةَ، أَنَّ رَسُولَ اللَّهِ صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ. قَالَ "حَسْبُ امْرِئٍ مِنَ الشَّرِّ أَنْ يَحْقَرَ أَخَاهُ الْمُسْلِمَ"
	"إِنَّ اللَّهَ سَيَّهَدِي قَلْبَكَ وَيُثَبِّتُ لِسَانَكَ فَإِذَا جَلَسَ بَيْنَ يَدَيْكَ الْخَصْمَانِ فَلَا تَقْضِيَنَّ حَتَّى تَسْمَعَ مِنَ الْآخِرِ كَمَا سَمِعْتَ مِنَ الْأَوَّلِ فَإِنَّهُ آخَرَى أَنْ يَتَبَيَّنَ لَكَ الْقَضَاءُ"

https://majles.alukah.net/t124132/	حكاية : قيل جرى بين الحسين بن علي وأخيه محمد بن الحنفية كلام فانصرفا متغاضبين، فلما وصل محمد إلى منزله أخذ رقعة فكتب فيها : بسم الله الرحمن الرحيم من محمد بن علي بن أبي طالب إلى الحسين بن علي ابن أبي طالب، أما بعد فإن لك شرف ألا أبلغه، وفضلاً لأدركه، فإذا قرأت رقعتي هذه فالبس رداءك ونعليك وصر إلي فترضيني، وإياك أن أسبقك إلى الفعل الذي أنت أولى به مني والسلام. قال: فلما قرأ الحسين الرقعة قال: يا غلام ردائي ونعلي، فلبسهما ثم جاء إلى أخيه محمد فترضاه وصالحه
https://majles.alukah.net/t124132/	جرى بين محمد بن الحنفية وأخيه الحسن بن علي رضي الله عنهما جفوة، فانصرفا متغاضبين، فلما وصل محمد إلى بيته، أخذ ورقة وكتب فيها. بسم الله الرحمن الرحيم. من محمد بن علي بن أبي طالب، إلى أخيه الحسن بن علي بن أبي طالب، أما بعد. فإن لك شرفاً لا أبلغه، وفضلاً لأدركه، فإذا قرأت رقعتي هذه (أي رسالتي)، فالبس رداءك ونعليك، وسر إلي فترضني (أي اطلب رضاي وعفوي عما جرى بيننا)، وإياك أن أكون سابقك إلى الفضل الذي أنت أولى به مني. والسلام. فلما قرأ الحسن الرقعة، لبس رداءه ونعليه، ثم جاء إلى أخيه محمد فترضاه.
https://al-maktaba.org/book/13141/14	(حديث مرفوع) ثنا مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ إِسْرَاهِيمَ بْنِ عَلِيٍّ، ثنا مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ بْنِ عَبْدِ السَّلَامِ، قَالَ : ثنا أَحْمَدُ بْنُ عِيسَى بْنِ يَزِيدَ، ثنا عَمْرُو بْنُ أَبِي سَلَمَةَ، ثنا إِسْرَاهِيمُ بْنُ مُحَمَّدٍ الْأَنْصَارِيُّ، عَنْ عَلِيِّ بْنِ ثَابِتٍ، عَنْ مُحَمَّدِ بْنِ سِيرِينَ، عَنْ أَبِي هُرَيْرَةَ، قَالَ : قَالَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ : "عَدُلْ سَاعَةً خَيْرٌ مِنْ عِبَادَةِ سِتِّينَ سَنَةً، فَيَا لَيْلَهَا، وَصِيَامَ نَهَارَهَا، وَجَوْرَ سَاعَةٍ فِي حُكْمٍ أَشَدُّ وَأَعْظَمُ مِنْ مَعْصِيَةِ سِتِّينَ سَنَةً".
https://www.alukah.net/s/haria/0/50389/	كتب عمر إلى أبي موسى الأشعري - رضي الله عنهما - : أن القضاء فريضة محكمة، وسنة متبعة، فافهم إذا أدلي إليك، فإنه لا ينفع تكلم بحق لا نفاذ له، وآس بين الناس في وجهك ومجلسك وقضائك؛ حتى لا يطمع شريف في حيفك، ولا يئس ضعيف من عدلك، السنة على من ادعى، واليمين على من أنكر، والصلح جائز بين المسلمين، إلا صلحاً أحل حراماً، أو حرم حلالاً ومن ادعى حقاً غائباً أو بينة، فاضرب له أمداً ينتهي إليه، فإن جاء ببينة أعطيته بحقه، فإن أعجزه ذلك استحلت عليه القضية، فإن ذلك أبلغ في العذر وأجلى للعمى، ولا يمنعك من قضاء قضيته اليوم فراجعت فيه لرأيك وهديت فيه لرشدك - أن تراجع الحق؛ لأن الحق قديم، لا يبطل الحق شيء، ومراجعة الحق خير من التماسه في

الباطل، والمسلمون عدوٌّ، بعضهم على بعضٍ في الشهادة، إلا مجلودٌ في حدٍّ أو مجربٌ عليه شهادة الزور، أو ظنيرٌ في ولاءٍ أو قرابةٍ، فإن الله - عز وجل - تولى من العباد السرائر، وستر عليهم الحدود إلا بالبينات والأيمان، ثم الفهم الفهم فيما أدلي إليك مما ليس في قرآنٍ ولا سنةٍ، ثم قايِس الأمور عند ذلك، واعرف الأمثال والأشباه، ثم اعمد إلى أحبها إلى الله فيما ترى، وأشبهها بالحق، وإياك والغضب والقلق، والضجر والتأذى بالناس عند الخصومة والتنكر، فإنَّ القضاء في مواطن الحق يوجب الله له الأجر، ويحسن به الذخر، فمن خلصت نيته في الحق ولو كان على نفسه كفافه الله ما بينه وبين الناس، ومن تزَيَّن لهم بما ليس في قلبه شأنه الله، فإن الله - تبارك وتعالى - لا يقبل من العباد إلا ما كان له خالصًا .

Appendix 03

(Interview and extensive discussion)

[Data were collected through interview and extensive discussion using semi-structured interview guide]

A purposive sample procedure was used in selecting the samples for interview and extensive discussion. Samples were selected based on convenience, experience of the respondents, cooperation of the respondents, and reliability of data and manageability of the collection of data by the researcher himself.

Interview and extensive discussion guide

- | | |
|-------------------|----------------------------|
| 1. Name: | 6. Upazila: |
| 2. Sex: | 7. District: |
| 3. Father's name: | 8. Educational Background: |
| 4. Village: | 9. Occupation: |
| 5. Union: | 10. Monthly income: |

General Question

11. How long are you doing this job as a Shalishkar/ Judge?
12. Do you feel dispute resolution is a social as well as religious duty?
13. What about Zila legal Aid and ADR structure?
14. How Zila legal Aid office is linked with formal civil or criminal courts?
15. Can you please tell me about legal aid committee something?
16. How Zila legal aid do ADR?

17. What percent of cases are solved through Formal ADR? (Magistrates, Lower, Legal aid officer)
18. What types of cases do the Family Courts solve?
19. What percent of cases do the Family Courts solve?
20. Can we consider present day ADR as a shadow judicial institution backed by proper authority in a country?
21. What type of cases comes to Thana / Upozila Police Station generally?
22. How much time does it take to settle a dispute?

Village Court

23. In how many unions there are Village Courts in Bangladesh?
24. What is the main objective of Village Courts?
25. Have you village court in your union? (Union Chairman)
26. Discuss if there are any problems relating to Village Court a means of rural dispute resolution institution in Bangladesh?
27. How many cases does it settle in percentage?
28. How many cases go to the formal courts if VC failed to settle it? (UP chairmen)
29. Do you suggest any reform / modification of village court to make it more effective?
30. Have you any suggestion to make VC more compliant with Islamic norms?

Arbitration Council

31. Have you ever formed Arbitration council to settle any family disputes? (Chairman, UP)
32. If yes, what type of dispute was it about? (Chairman, UP, Tick Mark)
 - a) Polygamy...
 - b) Divorce...

c) Dower...

d) Maintenance...

33. What is the percentage of satisfaction? (Mediators, Disputants)
34. How many cases go to the formal courts if it is not settled in AC? (UP chairmen)
35. Discuss if there are any problems relating to Arbitration as a means of rural dispute resolution system in Bangladesh?
36. As a mediator, do you give attention to maintaining Islamic norms?

Traditional *Shalish*

37. What is the present Structure and function of *Shalish*? (Loose structure)
38. Discuss if there are any problems relating to traditional *Shalish* system as a means of rural dispute resolution system in Bangladesh?
39. What is the procedure of a *Shalish* that you follow?
40. What kind of reward do you hope if you be success in doing a *Shalish*?
41. Do you think *Shalishkar* should be given any honorarium for every sitting?
42. If yes, who will pay it?
43. Do you think *Shalish* should have an administrative link?
44. How social base of *Shalish* help *Shalish*?
45. Is there any recording system for *Shalish*?
46. If no, do you think it should keep some important record also?
47. Do you think *Shalish* is good in fairness & just? (Disputants)
48. What should a *Shalishkar* do to ensure fairness and Justice?
49. What should the parties do if they do not get proper judgment?

50. Does the party get its rights to appeal in the system?
51. Do you feel any risk in doing *Shalish*?
52. How marriage registrar can pay role to resolve some dispute resolution?
53. How *kazi* office may take initiative to dispute resolution?
54. How much political influence there are in doing *Shalish* you felt?
55. Do you think if any of the disputing parties is stronger than other it may create problems some time?
56. If any of the parties failed to comply with the decision of the *Shalish* meeting finally, what should *Shalishkar* do?
57. Do you think you should have some access to take help from present legal agencies of the country? Why & how?
58. As a plaintiff or defendant, do you think shalishkars usually do *Shalish* to keep the relation between two disputing parties up only?
59. Do they take benefit from the disputing parties in other ways?
60. Do you think they should be given some honorarium in any mood? As they are not appointed by the government or any other authority.
61. How they take normally any help from you? Direct bribery /loan format/ help format/other.
62. Have you any observation about shalishkars that they are cause of problem and complexity for some cases? If so, what should you do then?
63. Do you think you have no alternative though you know about a specific shalishkar that he is unfair? If yes why?
64. Dispute resolution is termed as *Islahu Dhat al-Bain* (Repairing the relationship between two parties), Do you think this *Musalaha* and ADR are same thing?

65. What is the Quranic basis to say ADR and Musalaha are same thing?
66. How can Musalaha and ADR similar to each other?
67. How are they different in effect?
68. Do you think that present day traditional Shalish is doing Musalaha following Islamic norms?
69. Do you think village court can do that also?
70. Arbitration council as an administrative authority to resolve some family disputes for Muslim families only, how can you evaluate its activities?
71. How can you relate Arbitration Council and Family Court?
72. How can you say dispute resolution following Islamic norms if a best alternative for the populace of Muslim majority Bangladesh?