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সোনারগাঁও ইউনিভার্সিটি (এসইউ)

**Research Monograph
On**

“A Critical Analysis of Legislative Changes of Family Laws in Bangladesh”

A thesis submitted in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the
Bachelor of Laws (LLB) for Sonargaon University

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LETTER OF TRANSMITTAL

To

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Subject: Research Monograph on “A Critical Analysis of Legislative Changes of Family Laws in Bangladesh”

Dear Sir,

It is a great pleasure to submit my term paper on “Research Monograph on “**A Critical Analysis of Legislative Changes of Family Laws in Bangladesh**”. I have given best efforts to finish the research with relevant information that I have collected from various sources. I have concentrated my efforts to achieve the objectives of the work and hope that my endeavor will serve the purpose. I shall be grateful and obliged if you kindly accept my research and evaluate it.

Sincerely yours,

.....

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STUDENT'S DECLARATION

I hereby do solemnly declare that the work presented in this research has been carried out by me and has not been previously submitted to any other institution. The work I have presented does not breach any copyright. I further undertake to indemnify the university against any loss or damage arising from breach of the forgoing obligations.

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SUPERVISOR’S CERTIFICATION

This is to certify that the researchon “**A Critical Analysis of Legislative Changes of Family Laws in Bangladesh**” is done by **Md. Faysal Ahmed**, LLB (Hon’s), ID No: LLB2001019023, Department of Law, Sonargaon University (SU).

The thesis has been carried out under my guidance and is a record of the benefited work carried out successfully.

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ABSTRACT

Muslim Family Law Ordinance, 1961 personal laws relating to Muslim inheritance, marriage registration, polygamy, divorce, dowry and maintenance of the wives and children. With an object of enacting the law a declaration for amendment of Muslim family law was made on 7 October 1958, and accordingly the President of Pakistan promulgated the Ordinance in 1961, which is better known as Ordinance No. VIII of 1961. This ordinance suggested formation of a 'Salish council' to resolve disputes and crises within the family. The council comprises three members with chairman of local union council as chairman and two adult members having one from each of the parties. Poursabha (municipal) chairman in the pourasabha area and mayor or administrator in the municipal corporation area would be the chairman of the salish council.

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