

Seminar Paper on

An exploration of rehabilitation management for the homestead losers in the Padma Multipurpose Bridge Project in Bangladesh

Submitted to

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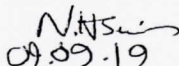
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Certificate

This is to certify that H M Raqib Hayder Deputy Secretary, Bridges Division, bearing Roll number 121 of 126th Advanced Course on Administration and Development (ACAD) has prepared this seminar paper title on “An exploration of rehabilitation management for the homestead losers in the Padma Multipurpose Bridge Authority in Bangladesh”. He has done this seminar under my direct supervision for the partial fulfilment of the course. He has followed all my instructions during his work.

I wish him every success.


09.09.19
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Keywords: *Resettlement management, Professional displacement, Terminal oriented, humanitarian approach, stakeholders, land losers, inevitable hazards, components.*

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Introduction:

Land acquisition is an obligation to infrastructure works where resettlements for the affected land losers are full in serious social, economic, ethical and political problems in many countries (Tofail and Kaida 2015). To such a great extent, Bangladesh is also underpinning lately in different mega projects. The PMBP is one of the mega projects over the deepest river Padma for the long-desired connection between Dhaka to the southern part in Bangladesh. Thousands of people displaced (Hasan 2010) from their land and other immovable properties in three connected districts that is Madaripur, Shariatpur at Jangira point and Munshiganj at Mawoya point. Resettlement as per directions of the World Bank and the incumbent laws in Bangladesh is implemented to these areas. The project had a commitment to the land losers for resettled them indiscriminately and did as well. Resettlement policies in different countries depend on their cognitive laws and everywhere a common assessment applied which are establishment them in a balance way where Bangladesh is not exceptional. Besides, as a populous democratic country, she has constitutional liability and flagrantly commitment to rehabilitate them in legal and humanitarian approaches. However, few anomalies are available especially on land litigations and landless inhabitant identification though the authority inquired by door to door investigation. The government considered all written complains and investigate thoroughly settled down accurately for rehabilitations. By the above actions, if somebody dissatisfied, they appealed to the court and they received all facilities according to the degree of court. Basically, it has to be said that the government and the concerned NGOs have rehabilitated them more or less on the basis of their better desire within legal and humanitarian framework by money, housings, and other social benefits. In general, this article would be a materialistic overview of the PMBP in Bangladesh which might be untouched by the prior researchers.

In the resettlement plan, site selection and identification of stakeholders for distributing plots considered nearest Resettlement Sites (RS) to justify their maintaining though in research time few of them desires are reflected from the resettles but in most cases, it is observable that the PBMA has done more than their demand. For example, they built graveyards in each RS that was not initially projected but somehow the authority did it abundantly. As a whole, resettlement is the process of moving disquiet people to a different place to live, because they are no longer allowed to continue in the area where they used to reside (Collins) which completely applied through the PMBP.

Literature Review:

The Government of Bangladesh integrated a strategic plan on resettlement and rehabilitation in the name of the Rehabilitation Action Plan (RAP) and followed it in each knock and corner in this project for ensuring accurate rehabilitation for land losers. The Government of Bangladesh is constitutionally and humanitarian liable for resettling them in a rights ways. So the main purposes of this article how to reflect the land losers in which plan is a major implication. Regarding land losers, selling and purchasing agreement with government stated briefly by many researchers and writers in their different articles and books. In maximum cases of their writings showed how much compensations and infrastructural facilities has to be satisfied or not is a basic factors as a deprived citizens in the respective areas. On the basis of different components in case of resettlement, the review make a critical analysis cope with strength and weakness, imitation of policy implementation, achievement and experiences of the PMBP (Hasan 2010). On the other hand, this paper analyzed how the authority implement a twofold approach for earning sectors losers in this project whereas one is short term assistance and another is long term assistance formulating on sustainable livelihood(ILRP and IRAP 2015-2017)mainly restoring the earning level. Apart from this logical resettlement benefits are settled such as dislocation allowance, transfer and reconstruction grant and other special assistances on the basis of the household survey regarding the Project Implementation Plan(PIP) So, this paper will undoubtedly examine the gap on the management for the land loser's resettlement policies such as permanent deprivation from their heritages, business, profession, interrelation, co- religious connection and livingly environment and so on according to the fresh and indirect investigations.

As a part of common malpractice regarding land acquisitioning in Bangladesh, a vested group builds houses for receiving extra compensation. From the usual forecasting of similar malpractices, the evidence that has to be collected by questioning to the people relentlessly in focus group that how they do it. According to one of the Assistant Director and few of stakeholders, that kind of occurrences possessed in inception level but it was identified by investigation and took necessary action strictly. As a moderator and this seminar paper writer, it has to be found that some people in a group really adjoin them to such of plan but fail in the bud for strong initiatives of the project authority and which had destroyed in the bud. . Unexpected anomalies or malpractices are not visible now because the land losers realize that the government is really generous to set them in a proper way at RSs. It was reported by the then newspapers we read though it was scrutinized with strong restriction and investigation but yet several anomalies were held and government lost a lot of extra money. On the other hand, concern land related cases many people fail to receive their

compensation in time or until this time they are waiting for solving that situation as well as many people claimed that they have not get compensation properly specially in case of trees and other immovable properties. But compensation to the requisite property can be handed over within 10 days and 15 days under the Act of 1989 and 1982 respectively (Ataher, 2013). We practically utilize the global land acquisition policies and its legal and humanitarian aspect on rehabilitation which has an unparalleled potentiality in development arena especially in India, Srilanka, Malaysia and other South -Asian countries; we are in right track similarly by implementing local management of resettlement in the PMBP. Affecters in land acquisition would be resettled by equal replacement cost as well as livelihood losers would be filled up by proper living standards considering the poverty line according to the Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF) of WB (World Bank, 2013). Considering focused on resettlement, the government prominently maintained the equity and might be enquired into the outcomes (Lane,2001) of the PMBP for showing the efficiency before the people which considered as a master piece in development sector in Bangladesh without any outskirt financial aids or support (BBA, 2019)

Until this time none of the researchers might be considered these issues to their respective research but no means to deny these realities for the interest of the project and express the inherent asking of the affected dwellers. Exploring the above stated literature, it is utmost mentionable that compensation program of the PMBP is being continued from 2012 but no remarkable change in the management in rehabilitation process. Regarding this context there might be obtained a barrier between management policy and implementation aspects. Here, further researching would be provided to the rehabilitation management which can justify the inherence objects of the PMBP in Bangladesh.

Conceptual Framework:

Resettlement management is presumably a holistic process where concern ministry to the project that means the ministry of bridge division, project authority, ministry of land , local DC office , AC Land office ,NGOs are engaged with the compensation restrictive by resuscitating the land losers on the application of RAP. For the application of the RAP in concern area how the project personnel's projected it in their jurisdiction that are the theory for exploring the real phenomena. So an aggregate policy and its accurate implication is a managerial framework for the compensation issues whereas justification of approaches for reducing the gaps of receiving and desire advantages of the losers are the core objectives to this article. This research finding on the above rational issues is the unique verse of existing resettlement guides and plans. Though the government is performing

all works smoothly without facing some minor anomalies whose mentioned in the literature review that would be analyzed to this proposal on the basis of evidences such opinions in questionnaires, focus group outlets and the secondary findings analysis. This paper have to identify the gaps and challenges for the land losers at the land acquisition area of the PMBP whereas the project emerged global appreciation and showed unprecedented example as the best practice of development inducing displacement and resettlement which has ever been carried out in Bangladesh(Ataher,2013). As a result the genuine losers can improve their livelihood by emphasizing on all new grants engaged for them.(UNHCR 2012)

On the other hand, the resettlement of the land losers, many offices, courts, Land Management Offices (LMOs) and land owners are related on the basis by various terms of reference on RP. It is sporadic and is not easy to comply that is why it would be constructively explained by this article. Besides, this paper has to galvanize the pros and cons of land losers. They lost their houses, habits, heritages, lands and other movable and immovable properties. It is rigorous displaced to their generation -based life but how and which way they compensated and were satisfied or not, if not what were better solution it must research/analyze to this paper. Best to do the complains soon after finding the incomplete compensation (Walliman, 2016, pp 70), In all these problems of the project in whichever we need to define and asserted the rehabilitation aspects, a holistic approach must be aggregated such as land and other immovable properties values identification policies of the government. In these consequences, they transaction their compensation without any harassment or not, it tend to suggest which legal platform has been mobilized in rationale way. In this article, it is reflected and elaborated the thump rules and all current issues whether the project authority applied or escaped willingly for hiding the rights of the land losers (Creswell, 1998, pp 183) where the facts and figures would be prioritized properly. It is almost new research, so primary and secondary data both must be synchronized documentarily for the real output and its next application. In brief, the rationality of this article will be explored the existing drawback of the legal demand of the land losers by utilizing the domestic and international framework in comprise with different countries particularly in South Asian region.

Urging the legal practices and the reality of wasting time, one stop service may implement as a conception of better solution thorough the laws because financial matter must be handled within transparent manner. For more adjustment, it might be mention that proper institutionalization of resettlement and rest of the assignments need to turn in a circle of action plan where quick service delivery would be the best practice. In this context existing policies require to be modified for applying in compensation-paying level though distribution systems also can roll out in context of project development (Osman 2004). In this project, implementation became an exclusive challenge

for managing the one stop cycle policy because land management is very much complicated regarding deeds, records, taxes; allocation of possession by hierarchical empowerment etc. Besides, civil cases consume unlimited time and it depends on court which is fully independent. Lack of effectiveness, transparency and other unseen hurdles these work against smooth resettlement management. In the above mention assessments requires detrimental inputs on the way to goals thoroughly, however target oriented solution as well as meeting for the result in one stop service circle found out a better impact to this project.

Research Objectives:

The objectives of this study are:

1. To identify how the land losers received their compensation regarding land and other immovable properties.
2. To analyze all drawbacks, gaps and means of it's as well as existing approaches of solution and seeking better patterns for more reliable prevention in terms of analytical views.

Research Question:

The following questions had had been set up to explore the objectives of this research article:

1. How much time they (The PMBP authority) had spent for handing over payment and others facilities?
2. What were the complexities and whose approaches had been provided for ensuring innovativeness on resettlement?

Methodology:

The compensation management of the PMBP is grass-root level works but it is mega-works in Bangladesh where thousands of people are directly and indirectly related that is why this research paper analysis has to be exploratory and inductive. As a result exact comprehension would be outburst before the readers and concern this entire project has to be filled up their working loopholes.

In this research primary and secondary data have had used and primary data collection mobilized within a framework of questionnaire on the spot- based where stakeholders expressed their compensation collection process and other variables. After collecting primary data, these would be interrelated as a springboard (Corbin and Strauss 2015) of evidence and support. As a social problem base research it considered as interpretive method and in case of data analysis it revealed inductive as well as subjective method that is why qualitative data were collected in accordance with primary and secondary data. Basically secondary data source is referencing books, research papers, journal articles and other authentic websites. One the other hand, primary data are collected from the stakeholders from the sites of the project. Other sources of primary data are project officials from Dhaka office and site offices. Everybody was so cooperative and positive after submitting the real aim of the data collection. From primary data collection it must be wise to chunk case studies and group studies, so two cases and one Focus Group analysis and its finding are as following:

During spot-base assessment by conversation and questionnaire with related people at the service area one in Munshiganj part of the project where a five members focus group and some viewers thoroughly delivered their role where as a researcher I played role as a moderator It was so lively and shared by all openly regarding ins and outs of resettlement. Besides, some locals who lost their lands and other immovable properties in this project have illustrate the problems which they faced such one of them said that he received compensation after five years and all reparation regarding immovable properties especially house based part has got less than real expensive, In contrast, a personnel remarks on the issue that his house was comparatively old one and Public Works Department (PWD) official provided a value chart categorically and finally that man understood the reality of less reparation in his house. By sitting as a mediator with two groups (project personnel and land losers), I discreet my opinion carefully and investigate that both of them have lacking on consulting, discussing with each other because stake holders did not know where he lose his right and the government did not know why land losers are not fully satisfied amid their transaction of reparation. Finally they have to have a point of view that both of them are in gap of communication to each other during completion of the compensation procedures and realized to continue their cooperation in any case for wiping out such problems in future.

One of the land loser Mr Khalilur Rahman Bepari, Pachchar,Sibchar,Madaripur district illustrated in a brief regarding his land acquisition and how he got his compensation and he is legally satisfied or not . During explanation, he inform us that he lost 6 decimal land and one house and some trees and crops, Several times the project personnel and the Deputy Commissioner's office people entrance to their properties and counted what he had and what was countable for pay him as

compensation. He submitted his documents against its right and request to pay properly and directly, however some intermediaries tried to come on behalf of him for advocating but he understood their ill-motives and discouraged them for not disturb to this issue and inform to the local union representatives. The project personnel also asked him various question and urged a lot regarding gentility of his records and other options foe examining the real obtainer of the land as owner. Finally Mr Khalil approved him the owner of land, houses and other listed materials and got compensation, He reply in another question that he got everything correctly but it was time consume and he was in tension whether he would receive reparation or not and lastly he got it though it was so late . He also applied for plot in resettlement area and got .So at the end of the course he got a better position for living with his family within a secure area where Schools, Mosques, water, sanitation and other facilities are somehow available. By asking for giving extra money or facilities to intermediaries or the project personnel's he replied that he did not do so. He willingly proposed that he lost his farming and desire to get a shop in commercial site though he did not cover the RAP condition because who got plot he would not get shop normally.

Another one is Mr. Tayob Ali of Jangir, Shariatpur , He lost his 20.13 decimal lands 2 houses (one is big another is small) and 135.08 decimals agricultural lands and he resettled in Naodoba resettlement site and got a five katha land freely for building his living house but many years he was in tense situation because he was in doubt that he would receive really a plot or only money compensation but finally he is satisfied to get a five katha plot for making a residence .He informed that this plot assisted him to stay in this area for recurring my heritages which is the best receiving from the government as well. He inform that commercial area also a better initiative for them although he did not get any plot in commercial site urging why he replied the government gave me a residential plot so he would not get any preference in commercial plot. Beside He mentioned that maintenances all resettlement sites is a derogatory job by their community this responsibilities might to turn to the hand of the government.

So for analysis of sources, information, a structural overviews these all are acquainted by revealing the co-relationships, patterns and trends where the readers might be boost up regarding RM of the PMBP. Regarding the mentioned analysis, different newly commentary would be similarly stated for the reality of the internal facts of the resettlement approach in the PMBP. For findings the actual drawbacks and gaps collection data and focus group analysis enhance the inherent thematic aspects of the project.

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thoroughly delivered their role where as a researcher I played role as a moderator It was so lively and shared by all openly regarding ins and outs of resettlement. Besides, some locals who gone astray their lands and other immovable properties in this project have illustrate the problems which they faced such one of them said that he received compensation after five years and all reparation regarding immovable properties especially house based part has got less than real expensive, In contrast, a personnel remarks on the issue that his house was comparatively old one and Public Works Department (PWD) official provided a value chart categorically and finally that man understood the reality of less reparation in his house. By sitting as a mediator with two groups (project personnel and land losers), I discreet my opinion carefully and investigate that both of them have lacking on consulting, discussing with each other because stake holders did not know where he lose his right and the government did not know why land losers are not fully satisfied amid their transaction of reparation. Finally they have to have a point of view that both of them are in gap of communication to each other during completion of the compensation procedures and realized to continue their cooperation in any case for wiping out such problems in future.

Apart from focus group discussion and cases illustrations, an overall questionnaire analysis might be reflected the overview of the resettlement management of the land losers in PMBP. The basic scenario is that everybody is more or less happy nevertheless someone wants all facilities such as plot, commercial shop and so on but they must understood each of them are not equal losers, the government handed over all facilities according to the RAP. Although the PMBP budget BDT 70 million on a Social Development Fund (SDF) under RAP(SAP 2011, P-134) where this fund will be specifically extended as a revolving low cost loan fund for whom are included in self-employed group to enhance their livelihood, It is ridiculous that everybody know it already and they are already these opportunity as per their training and capacities. In the answer of questions maximum are satisfied though they have some offensive word about delaying to pay their money. In contrast the project authorities urged that it were their problem ,for example Mohammad Ali who was locked for civil case about his said land ,when he got a degree from the court and submitted the it before them they handed over all concern reparation immediately. Mr Ali confessed it buthe said his co-sharers disturbed his by illegal occupying his land by forfeited documents. The project authority replied to him that was not their responsibility. After twenty questionnaires analysis result is more or less same it was time consume and they went different times to the project offices for ensuring their right. One Abul Kashem provided that he appealed to the project authority on the issues of intermediaries, once it was so far unavoidable. In reply one deputy director comments that they have a strong and two-tier Grievance Redress Committee (GRC) in each union and terms of reference are to collect appeals for submitting the Resettlement Advisory Committee, (RAC) at

BBA. This committee analyzed any allegation of corruption then stops the compensation given process to the respected cases and investigates by Resettlement Management committee (RMC). If the committee suspects any anomalies then they take legal action. Here one project personnel implies that the government is so strong. So, none of the corruption and allegation are not prevailing to this project. All stakeholders relentlessly acknowledged that the project authorities are unthinkable aware regarding any anomalies. Finally the stakeholders and the authorities apparently remarked on lacking their cross-cutting meeting which can solve maximum problems and such align they accumulated their elaborate opinions on project related mechanism which considered as findings to this research paper in the following:

Findings:

In general, the flagship project address huge components such as efforts ,manpower ,time ,money however fluctuation in time and money are the common phenomena especially time consume due to land acquisition and resettlement approaches.

With the resettlement management, a different assessment, accountability, feasibility and other inevitable approaches were unanimously linked which evaporated by cross-cutting analysis and really reform is a must in some cases such as delaying in payment that can reduce corruption also. For examples some mediators can make a trap that we will do the job for this the land losers will pay some amount. A resettlement specialist to this project stated that sound methodologies and practices are followed in the implementation of RAP. For example a grievance redress committee always monitors the real phenomena and supervised any dispute resultantly within a participatory manner and with the fairness of the decision making process. Within a question a land losers forwarded that two-tier GRC (One is union level and another is central level) dealt huge number of disputes locally and centrally within a timeline. During cross-cutting discussion one landless inhabitant but plot receiver added that participatory discussion and consultation are must because it ensure democratize the development process at the grass-root level and to establish accountability to the affected people. In contrast, a project personnel reply on this issue that each bi-week we call up meeting but willing is comparatively rare to present in the meeting than our expectation yet we discussed each and every problem and took it in a resolution for the next action because a monitoring committee (SAP 2011, p: 80) monitor the progress about the previous meeting and its implications where we stay in accountability. Formulation and implementation of SAP's recommendation is economically reliable to ensure that the farmers feel emotional attachment to

the land they cultivate (Tenaw et al. 2009). Accessing to the multiple articulations on resettlement issues varied on social formation that unfolds and sustains on the best practice of existing laws as multiple articulations of settlement policies (Feldman and Geisler 2011). In spot visit by urging the land losers, project personnel, consultants and searching the realities, it would be obtained in this research paper that resettlement management is despicable on the regulations of compensations as well as other benefits such as relocation grant replacement value, income and livelihood restoration allowances and social developments for vulnerable people is being completed in a planned manner. But yet few gaps in communication, time, land values, intermediaries and so on between the project personnel and the land losers. Here, it is mentionable that one respondent acknowledged their lack of awareness and depends one other is a source of third group that is strongly dislike by the project office. The project office insulate that simultaneous efforts on the above gap points and continuous legal solution in humanitarian aspects can remove all problems which is also available in the focus group discussion part. During cross-cutting discussion on questionnaire, some of dislocated people explored challenges on income facilities, inadequacy of compensation, decrease the income opportunities were the relevant agenda, however the project personnel cited on RAP where all components are accumulated. In consideration of the above outlets, the policy framework injected into the RAP for special attention more prominently female-headed households for additional shifting allowances. Income and livelihood restoration also projected in this project considering the diminishing income followed by a short term to long-term development options which are implemented by selected NGOs and monitored by the government (BBA 2012).

All services must enrich in a participatory process so that both of them can inherently understand the problems and go forward to amalgamate a development policy to reduce all dispute turn into a better solution for a flag-ship project in Bangladesh. This paper reflected the findings on institutional irregularities and pattern-defying expressions on resettlement in the PMBP in views such seizures through the displacement people (Feldman and Geisler 2011).

Implications and Recommendations:

For implementing the resettlement policies by the project personnel to the affected people are complicated in deed where the people did not know how they will receive their legal rights on payment and restructuring their life on a constitutional and humanitarian aspect. The Padma Bridge is a multipurpose road-rail bridge across the Padma River to be built (BBA, 2019) by the PMBP. So this research proposal will implied the practical implications on rehabilitation of land losers according to the land acquisition laws. Total 14,427 people were lost their land which cost is 6029602193.51 which they received from the project and NGOs has relied very much upon to

third times of this amount besides 2744 persons got allotment of residential plots at seven resettlement sites in three districts where schools, mosques and other living facilities are available for them (BBA, 2019). Such cost comparisons a maximum legal costing for the resettlers' inhabitants which were allocated by examining the rationality of the government. The PMBP is a sustainable and well desired project for Bangladesh that is why all of us have right to know how the government served to the land losers as a combatant way (Corbin and Strauss, 2015, p 241) that integrate the real perspectives of wiped out people. An illustrating qualitative research has to be defined in this paper for the exceptional outlook of the overall facts regarding the PMBP for implicating the resettlement framework among the affected people.

BBA implied that RAP is instantaneously handed over to the PMBP authority for the application in resettlement management, they also did so but gap is in short personnel whom would be implement it in field level it is an opinion of the people. The PMBP officials said that they hired NGOs for doing directive works on behalf of the project. That means it comparatively transparent that NGO whose name is Eco-Social Development Organization (ESDO) are practically implicating as assistants to the government.

Sustainable and effective plan for overcoming the resettlement dealings with land losers must be in soft manner by reminding that they lost their land, bag and baggage's as well as heritage, heir relations, in most cases professions what not, but they never say no for the interest of this mega project. Even though, maximum kin and social groups settled into a similar align for reinstating their binding. Additional civic amenities and spaces improvised for improving settler's host-relationship into every resettlement sites. In transparent, the analysis revealed the gap of communicative distance between the project personnel and the stakeholders due to lacking concern knowledge on compensation process and its implication whereas the settlers are comparatively and cooperatively satisfied to get all community-based facilities. So, revealing the objectives of this seminar paper to establish the resettlement targets in the PMBP where the following recommendations might be inhaled by filling up the following gaps.

- To engage more personnel in field level offices for instant initiatives to mitigate the fundamental and logical demands of the effected people.
- A transparent policy where both parties members will formulate their opinions simultaneously and mandatorily.
- Additional consultation and discloser meeting for minuscule the communication substances.
- Legal assistance to illiterate or deprive people whom are discriminated by local Redcats.

- To minimize displacement and restore the livelihood and corruption through a gap filling measures by various components of the project in a phased manner.
- To compensate at resettlement costs land losers and other affected by loss of living quarters and business spaces must accept reparation due to loss of income hub.
- To organize Resettlement Sites wise meetings and discussions prefer to priorities of the affected people.
- External monitoring in terms of experiences and situation demanding approaches would be supplemented to carry out the incumbent problem such as natural disasters.
- To ensure responsibility and monthly accountability of the resettlement supervisor to the higher authority and reward for better along with punishment for corruption must be established all the year round.
- External and internal audit report would have justified for the upcoming procurement.
- Suggestions of the World Bank and other well dignified organizations' must be followed if these did not contradict with our constitutional rights of the people.

Conclusion:

The PMBP is one of the risky and vulnerable in nature as well as venerable for communication and economic development where land acquisition is one of the inevitable components. As a result the resettlement management in the PMBP has been formulated to extend overall land losers for deducing displacement and require an aggregate action plan as a safeguard for them .The government uniquely imposed RAP theoretically which are implicated practically in the project area, however in this seminar paper replicated the reality of resettlement thoroughly analysis the primary and secondary data where beneficiaries recommend their basic problem. Besides the project authority ventilated the legal aspect, such as equality, equity for paying compensation because this project accessed huge budget which effects already encroached to the national economy. This research paper stated to justify the unjustifiable arena for enhancing multilateral approaches to the affected people. If the government ensures the overview of this paper in context of rehabilitation in the PMBP, it might be identified draw backed and stimulate the implementation rapidly for the overall wellbeing of the project as well as affected people.

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বাংলাদেশ লোক-প্রশাসন প্রশিক্ষণ কেন্দ্রে গত ২১ জুলাই ২০১৯ তারিখ হতে ১২৬তম উচ্চতর
প্রশাসন ও উন্নয়ন কোর্স কারিকুলাম অনুযায়ী (মডিউল-২) সেমিনার পেপারের
তথ্য সংগ্রহের নিমিত্তে প্রকল্প সংশ্লিষ্ট কর্মকর্তাদের জন্য প্রস্তুতকৃত

Questionnaire

১. পদ্মা বহুমুখী সেতু প্রকল্পের পূর্ণবাসনের ক্ষেত্রে প্রণীত আইন মতে প্রকল্প যথাযথভাবে বাস্তবায়ন হচ্ছে কিনা?
২. আইন অনুযায়ী পূর্ণবাসন করার ক্ষেত্রে কোন ধরনের সমস্যার সৃষ্টি হয়েছে কিনা? হলে কি ধরনের সমস্যা?
৩. বর্তমানে বলবত আইনগুলো পূর্ণবাসনের জন্য Stakeholder ও সরকারের জন্য অনুকূলে কিনা ?
৪. মধ্যস্থত ভূগীদের কোন প্রভাব রয়েছে কিনা?
৫. Stakeholder দের পূর্ণবাসনের জন্য কোন সমস্যায় পড়তে হয় কিনা ? পড়লে কি ধরনের সমস্যা?
৬. পূর্ণবাসনের ক্ষেত্রে Stakeholder দের অভিযোগগুলো নিষ্পত্তি করা হয় কিনা? হলে কোন কোন পদ্ধতিতে হয়?
৭. Stakeholder দের ক্ষতিপূরণ প্রদানের ক্ষেত্রে Stakeholder দের পারিবারিক, অর্থনৈতিক, সামাজিক, ঐতিহ্য ও পরিবেশের বিষয়গুলো বিবেচনায় আনা হয় কিনা? হলে কি ধরনের ব্যবস্থা নেয়া হয়?

বাংলাদেশ লোক-প্রশাসন প্রশিক্ষণ কেন্দ্রে গত ২১ জুলাই ২০১৯ তারিখ হতে ১২৬তম উচ্চতর
প্রশাসন ও উন্নয়ন কোর্স কারিকুলাম অনুযায়ী (মডিউল-২) সেমিনার পেপারের
তথ্য সংগ্রহের নিমিত্তে প্রকল্প সংশ্লিষ্ট কর্মকর্তাদের জন্য প্রস্তুতকৃত

Questionnaire

১. পদ্মা বহুমুখী সেতু প্রকল্পের পূর্ণবাসনের ক্ষেত্রে প্রণীত আইন মতে প্রকল্প যথাযথভাবে বাস্তবায়ন হচ্ছে কিনা?
২. আইন অনুযায়ী পূর্ণবাসন করার ক্ষেত্রে কোন ধরনের সমস্যার সৃষ্টি হয়েছে কিনা? হলে কি ধরনের সমস্যা?
৩. বর্তমানে বলবত আইনগুলো পূর্ণবাসনের জন্য Stakeholder ও সরকারের জন্য অনুকূলে কিনা ?
৪. মধ্যস্থত ভূগীদের কোন প্রভাব রয়েছে কিনা?
৫. Stakeholder দের পূর্ণবাসনের জন্য কোন সমস্যায় পড়তে হয় কিনা ? পড়লে কি ধরনের সমস্যা?
৬. পূর্ণবাসনের ক্ষেত্রে Stakeholder দের অভিযোগগুলো নিষ্পত্তি করা হয় কিনা? হলে কোন কোন পদ্ধতিতে হয়?
৭. Stakeholder দের ক্ষতিপূরণ প্রদানের ক্ষেত্রে Stakeholder দের পারিবারিক, অর্থনৈতিক, সামাজিক, ঐতিহ্য ও পরিবেশের বিষয়গুলো বিবেচনায় আনা হয় কিনা? হলে কি ধরনের ব্যবস্থা নেয়া হয়?