

35232
78th Senior Staff Course

11

"NATIONAL LAND USE POLICY 2001" EVALUATION

On

Improving char land management system
A Case Study in Sadar Upazilia- Tangail.

Submitted to :

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

SL.	Subject	Page
1.	Executive Summary	1
2.	Acknowledgement	2-3
3.	List of Abbreviation	4
4.	Chapter-1	5-9
	a) Introduction	5-6
	b) National Land Use Policy 2001	7
	c) Overall Objective	7
	d) Specific Objectives	8
	e) Methodology	8
	f) Limitation of the Study	9
5.	Chapter-2	10-17
	a) Review of Literature	10-13
	b) National Land Policy (Proposed)	14-15
	c) Table of Main Feature of Char Related Laws.	16-17
6.	Chapter-3 (Findings)	18-28
	a) Land feature of Tangail Sadar Upazila	18
	b) Char Land Feature Union Wise	19-25
	c) Case Study of Char Land People at Baghil Union of Tangail Sadar Upazilla.	26
	d) Findings of the Cast Study.	27
7.	a) Recommendation	28-29
	b) Conclusion	30
	c) References	31
	d) Tangail Zilla at a glance	32-35
	e) Survey form about char land	36-37
	f) Land zoning map of Tangail sadar upazila	38
	g) Meeting with the char people	39
	h) Interview with a landless char people	40
	I) Three photos of new arisen char	41-43

Executive Summary

Land and water are two critical resources determining social, economical and political development in Bangladesh. Bangladesh is basically a land scarce country. Thousands of people become landless every year by river erosion, on the other hand large amount of char land newly risen both side of the river. Char land comprises 1.2% of country's land area, 5% of the country's population live in chars, 80% of them home-live in poverty (Barkat 2007). Without the rehabilitation of landless char people it is impossible to make a country's sustainable development, so we have to take urgent measure to identify char land and landless char people and distribute char land among those poor people. Only appropriate char land management system can do the work successfully for the betterment of the country.

With this end in view the "National Land Use Policy 2001" was studied in various options of problems and prospects of land management of Bangladesh. In the report I tried to find out the specific characteristics of char land and mention some of the considerable recommendation to improve the char land management system in our country.

Chars are the main source of livelihood for millions of the people living around them. Almost every year so many acres of alluvium and diluvium lands rise above the river, thereby leaves scope for so many conflicts and clashes among different occupant groups on the chars. In course of time these conflicts and clashes have become the most profound attribute of the particular mode of life around chars, which is perhaps due to less or no intervention of various state agencies or developmental organizations. All these create different forms of distress, destitution and deprivation of a large number of landless masses living in chars. The poor char people fight for rights on land while the grabbers, the influential persons, and the landlords fight for more assets, more benefit and more power. The second group causes deprivation to the first and sets them into perpetual poverty. The conflicts thus originate between the two groups, mainly for having control over lands.

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Sincerely,

Md. Atiqul Huq

BPATC

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List of Abbreviations

BPATC-	Bangladesh Public Administration Training Centre
DAE-	Department of Agricultural Extension
DC-	Deputy Commissioner
GO-	Government Organization
Ha-	Hectare
NGO-	Non Government Organization
FGD-	Focused Group Discussion
SSC-	Senior Staff Course
VPA-	Vested Property Act
DLRS-	Directorate of Land Records & Surveys
LRB-	Land Reform Board
PPP-	Public-Private Partnership
NLUP-	National Land Use Policy
SLM-	Sustainable Land Management
A.C.(Land)-	Assistant Commissioner (Land)
UNO-	Upazila Nirbahi Officer
DFO-	Divisional Forest Officer

Chapter-1

Introduction

Bangladesh is a riverine agriculture based country. Most of the people directly or indirectly depend on agriculture. But they have a few decimal of cultivable land.

Geographically Bangladesh is situated at the slope of the Himalayas. The main river the Padma, the Jamuna and the Meghna and their thousands of branches forming thousands of deltaic island. Bangladesh is the most flood prone country of the world. River bank erosion takes place 94 upazilas. Out of these 94 upazilas 35 upazilas erosion is reversed and several recurrent. Near about one million people usually effected by river erosion every year. Flood affected people stay at river side with a hope to regain the land as char. But without any job it is not possible to stay here long time. In most causes ultimately they migrate to another char for food and work. So far crime concerned most of the civil and criminal cases in Bangladesh arises out of land litigation. In char land it is alarming for law and order situation. Conflict and violence are endemic in the char. During 1991-2005 there are 500 news of char violence published in the Daily Ittefaq and the Daily Sambad. So it is (Barkat 2007) the demand of time to establish strong char land management system. For the development of our country it is necessary to rehabilitate the river erosion affected landless people. It is quite possible if the assessment of char land and landless people of the char will be done correctly. If reduce the complexity of land management system, specially char land we can improve the situation of char land as well as the socio-economic condition of the char people. Char people are poor and vulnerable. They are mostly deprived, distressed and destitute. Char people

always remained excluded from the main stream. To ensuring food production of the country we need to utilize the char land properly.

The Irrigation Support Project for Asia and the Near East (ISPAN) has defined two types of chars: Island Char (Duba Char) and Attached Char (Kuler Char). Island Chars are defined as land that can be reached from the mainland by crossing a main channel. Attached chars are located adjacent to the bank and therefore, accessible without crossing a main channel in the dry season. However, depending on the position and mode of formation of the alluvium land, chars may be classified into three broad categories-

- (a) Reformation in situ,
- (b) Accretion of land, and
- (c) New alluvium land.

People living in the char land are commonly known as chaura. Most chauras are river-eroded people. They are adapted with the natural course of the rivers. Once they have lost their land and homestead they use to live in the accreted char nearby and become the chaura by habit. In many instances, they live on the embankment particularly in the coastal areas, but most people in the large riverbanks usually resort to another chars.

National Land Use Policy 2001

Without an efficient land management system and modern land administration. It is almost impossible to build Bangladesh as a welfare state. Bangladesh is a densely populated country. 150 million people lives within the area of 1,44,570 sq. km. It makes lowest land man ration the world, which is estimated to be 0.06 hectors (hc) per persons (FAO-2013). This situation is likely to deteriorate further with a growing demand for non agricultural land. A substantial area of farmland is being used by industrialization and urbanization. Land scarcity relative to demand is showing up in accelerating more uses in land prices, especially in urban areas including Dhaka City and surrounding Dhaka like Narayanganj, Manikganj, Munshiganj, Narsingdi, Gazipur etc.

The Government has formulated the “national land use policy in 2001” to improving the land administration and management and providing guide lines the land use and uses of char land. Distribution of char land among the land less people have special emphasis of this policy. Without the development of the char people who are 5% of total population of the country national development is quite impossible. Many of chars have extensive areas of grass land. These are used as grazing lands for the cattle catkin grass which grows quite extensively on chars during the early period of vegetation, is used as thatching material. In some chars there are good prospects of send mining which can be properly exploited to benefit from increasing demand for sand as a construction material.

Overall Objective

Analyze the “National Land use policy 2001” with a view of finding out the best use of char land.

Specific Objectives

1. To analyze the “National Land use policy 2001” focusing distribution of char land among the land less people.
2. To identify the principle cause of mismanagement of char land.
3. To asses land for the lows are insistent to the benefit of the char people.
4. To investigate how for the present law and regulation are applied for the benefit of the land for char people.
5. To forward as suggestion to instigate the problems of the people and char land management as well.

Methodology

This policy evaluation is mainly and overview of the existing “National Land use policy 2001” with a view to assessing effectiveness of this policy. Depends on the available secondary data from different sources. The following methodology has been followed:

- ❖ Reviewing the existing “National Land use policy 2001” of the government of the peoples republic of Bangladesh.
- ❖ Reviewing the existing laws and circulars of the government about char land ownership, record and distribution.
- ❖ Focused group discussion with DC, UNO, A.C. (Land) other officials and landless farmer in the char.
- ❖ Key In format interviews with the all view land less people.

Limitation of the study

There were some limitation of the policy evaluation study these are follows :

1. Selection of the char for data collect was not done unbiasedly.
2. Time constraints.
3. Data collection instrument was not pre tested.
4. Information derived from one single point can not reflect the whole country.

CHAPTER-2

Review of Literature

In ancient times, the conflict on alluvion and diluvion land was mitigated locally by the usual provision of ownership and the accreted char land was treated as an extension to the adjacent owner as a gift of nature. The local administrative heads of a mouza of community used to determine the ownership of such lands. In course of time, increased population pressure led increased demand for these lands and an institutional management of such lands was felt necessary by the state authorities. It was realized that the title and possession of char land should be settled under specific laws for better management of these lands. Enactment of the Bengal Alluvion and Diluvion Regulation 1825 was the first historical attempt towards these initiatives. Later of a number of acts, regulations and executive orders were enacted. The important legal initiatives, in chronological order, are the following:

1. The Bengal Alluvion and Diluvion Regulation, 1825
2. The Bengal Alluvion and Diluvion Act, 1847
3. The Bengal Alluvial Land settlement Act, 1848
4. The Bengal Alluvial (Amendment) Act, 1868
5. The Bengal Tenancy Act, 1885
6. The Bengal Alluvion Lands Act, 1920
7. East Bengal State Acquisition and Tenancy Act 1950 (Section 86 and 87)
8. President's Order (P.O.) No. 135 of 1972
9. The State Acquisition and Tenancy (Amendment) Act 1994 (Act XV of 1994)

Bengal Alluvion and Diluvion Regulation, 1825

The Bengal Regulation XI of 1825 was passed on 26th May 1825. The regulation starts with the sentence "A regulation for declaring the rules to be observed in determining claims to lands gained by alluvion, or by dereliction of a river of the sea." Its preamble indicates the basic essence of the regulation.

Firstly, land gained by gradual accession from the recess of river or sea would be considered as an accretion or increment to the tenure of the person to whose land or estate it is thus annexed subject to the payment of revenue to the crown.

Secondly, land or estate which has been bisected by sudden changes in river course without any gradual encroachment separate a piece of land of an estate without destroying the identity and being recognized clearly shall remain the property of the original owner.

Thirdly, Char risen on the riverbed as a distinct island is not a property of an individual; there is no distinct link between the shore and the newly formed land. This would be the property of the government by usage. However, If the river channels fordable at any season, the land would be considered as the accreted or increment of the owner of the tenures of the persons whose estates are most contiguous to it.

Bengal Alluvion and Diluvion Act, 1847

The regulation of 1825 did not cover all aspects of conflict resolution regarding the alluvion and diluvion land. Therefore, the British Government enacted another act in 1847. The main spirit of the act was to make field survey of the chars and islands to ensure the ownership rights of the government of such lands.

Bengal Alluvial Land Settlement Act, 1848

The Bengal Alluvial Land Settlement Act, 1848 was the third step of the British government to make the provision for alluvial land settlement. In fact, the revenue of the accreted land, acquired by alluvial accession, was not clarified by the previous act of 1847. So the government enacted this act.

The Bengal Alluvion (Amendment) Act, 1868

To make it more effective an amendment was made on the act of 1847 on 8th July 1868. The act described the assessment provision of newly accreted land-the island and it was needed to take decisions about the increment or extension or the island would be considered as increment of the island and the management would be same as that of the island and shall be equally vested at the disposal of the Crown.

The Bengal Tenancy Act 1885

Enactment of the Bengal Tenancy Act 1885 was in fact an achievement of the tenants of Bengal in terms of recognition of their rights and title on land. Though the Zamindari system still continued, the act went much in favour of the poor peasantry in establishing their lawful claims on land. Section 86.A conferred the rights of the tenants on the diluvium land subject to reappearance within 20 years of its erosion by the river.

The alluvial Lands Act 1920

To prevent the disputes which increased with the increase of population the British Government enacted the Alluvial Lands Act 1920.

This act is more specific and clear regarding the rights and title of alluvial lands of Bengal. It is interesting to note that for the first time the "alluvial land" was defined under section 2 of the said act.

Definition of Alluvial Land

(a) "Alluvial land" means land which is gained from a river or the sea in any of the ways referred to in the Bengal Alluvion and Diluvion Regulation, 1825, The Bengal Alluvion and Diluvion Act, 1847 or the Bengal Alluvion (Amendment) Act, 1868, and includes reformatations in situ.

The State Acquisition and Tenancy Act, 1950

Further development was made under the State Acquisition and Tenancy Act 1950 through which the Zamindari system was abolished and tenants became the owners of the land. The sections 86 and 87 particularly present the right on alluvion and diluvion land.

President's Order 135 of 1972

It is the 4th amendment of the SAT Act after the independence of Bangladesh and passed on 4th November 1972. The salient feature of the PO 135 is the modification of the Section 86 of SAT Act 1950. The section 86 was substituted regarding the abatement of rent of a diluvium land. The modification over the previous section was that the ownership of the diluvium land would be bested to the government. The government was empowered by this law to settle the land after reformation to the people and the previous owners would get priority during the settlement subject to the provisions of section 20 and 90. Another important feature was the definition of the family in section 3.

National Land Policy (Proposed)

The following reasons took primacy for initiating the formulation of a National Land Policy:

- (a) The Government has been taking serious initiatives to improve the land management and administration systems. However, a more holistic reform agenda of land governance system in the country ought to be guided by a coherent national land policy that deals with all major issues in a comprehensive manner;
- (b) A national land policy is expected to serve as an effective and convenient tool for addressing all cross-cutting issues in a consistent and coherent way;
- (c) A national land policy helps to ensure consistency of policy statements pertaining to land;
- (d) A national land policy can facilitate effective implementation and inter-institutional coordination mechanisms; and
- (e) A national land policy provides easy reference to users of the land policy.

The Government has formulated the National Land Policy statements in accordance with its vision for establishing equitable, efficient and environmentally sustainable land management and administration system.

According to the Land Use policy of 2001, landless victims of river erosion are given priority for char land distribution. However, it is recognized that areas of land that can be naturally gained through accretion processes may not be significant enough to solve the problem of landlessness caused by river erosion. Moreover, the government or land owners of the erosion level areas who stay around their land usually face problems in regaining possession of the alluvium

land. This is mainly due to non-existence of efficient char land identification and marking mechanism and widespread acts of land grabbing.

The previous owners of alluvium land shall be allowed to regain possession of their land within the timeframe prescribed by law. The government will assume ownership of alluvium land, if char land emerges from river or sea and there was no owner of the land before; or the char has emerged after a lapse of the time prescribed by law, irrespective of whether there was an owner of the land before. Such char, if deemed fit for settlement, shall be primarily used for the purpose of alleviating the problem of landlessness. The ministry of land shall issue guidelines for periodic diara surveying and recording of alluvium and diluvium lines. The ministry of land shall also put an efficient mechanism to implement the guidelines.

Acts and Regulations on char land with salient features

Act/Regulation	Salient features
The Bengal Regulation XI of 1825	• Right and title on accreted land is ascertained. • Claims should be decided by local usage or customs. • Separate rules should be adopted where local usage is not established.
The Bengal Alluvion and Diluvion Act, 1847	• Provision of survey of the chars and islands. • Provision of assessment of newly formed accreted land. • Local revenue officers are empowered to take control and settle newly accreted chars. • Revenue officers are protected by indemnity clause against exercising of their power.
The Bengal Alluvial Land Settlement Act, 1848	• Revenue is ascertained on the accreted land. • Provision for settlement of the under raiyats.
The Bengal Alluvion (Amendment) Act, 1868	• Provision of settlement of newly thrown up char. • Provision of suit by any aggrieved party against the settlement made by the collector.
The Bengal Tenancy Act, 1885	• Provision of rights on diluvion land subject to reappearance within 20 years. • Abatement of rent on diluvium and re-entry of alluvium land.
The Alluvial Lands Act, 1920	• Definition of alluvion land. • Preparation of map and survey of the attached land is vested to the collector.

	• Collectors are protected by indemnity clause against legal action.
The State Acquisition and Tenancy Act, 1950	• Abatement of rent on diluvion and re entry into land that reappears. • Retaining of ownership on diluvion land up to 20 years. • Acquisition by the state of lands reappearing after 20 years.
Presidential Order 135 of 1972	• Acquisition by the state at the time of diluvion. • Government is empowered to settle these lands after reformation. • Previous owners get priority in getting settlement subject to the provision of section 20 and 90. • Definition of family.

Tangail Sadar Upazila (Tangail District)

Total Upazila Summary		
Land Use (Summarized)	Area (Hectare)	%
Agricultural Land	20054.02	62.73
Char Land/Sand	722.06	2.26
Forest Land	71.60	0.22
Industrial Area	11.694	0.04
Rural Settlement & HV	6880.97	21.52
Urban Built-Up Area	1305.32	4.08
Water Bodies	2923.27	9.14
Total	31968.93	100.00

* Roads are merged with Rural Settlement & HV

Land Use Data

Tangail Sadar Upazila (Tangail District)

Baghil Union			
Area (Hectare)	General Land Use	Area (Hectare)	%
2130.87	Aman and Boro	1007.65	47.29
	Aman, Boro and Mixed Crops	412.62	19.36
	Beel	24.24	1.14
	Boro	1.44	0.07
	Canal	4.72	0.22
	Char Land/Sand	19.55	0.92
	Other Vegetation	4.53	0.21
	Pond	8.50	0.40
	River	24.28	1.14
	Rural Road	5.44	0.26
	Rural Settlement & HV	613.85	28.81
	Seasonal Weterbody	4.07	0.19

Danya Union			
Area (Hectare)	General Land Use	Area (Hectare)	%
2226.20	Aman and Boro	953.19	42.82
	Aman, Boro and Mixed Crops	395.91	17.78
	Beel	7.75	0.35
	Boro	46.53	2.09
	Char Land/Sand	3.57	0.16
	Other Vegetation	1.00	0.04
	Pond	26.23	1.18
	River	19.43	0.87
	Rural Road	11.36	0.51
	Rural Settlement & HV	705.57	31.69
	Seasonal Weterbody	5.89	0.26
	Urban Built-up Area	49.71	2.23
	Vegetables	0.08	0.004

Gala Union			
Area (Hectare)	General Land Use	Area (Hectare)	%
1601.26	Aman	0.47	0.03
	Aman and Boro	413.91	25.85
	Aman and Mixed Crops	3.17	0.20
	Aman, Boro and Mixed Crops	594.66	37.14
	Beel	1.43	0.09
	Brick-field	8.55	0.53
	Canal	8.20	0.51
	Char Land/Sand	12.30	0.77
	Chatal	0.29	0.02
	Grass/Current Fallow	0.81	0.05
	National Road	7.97	0.50
	Other Vegetation	1.70	0.11
	Pond	12.41	0.77
	Railway	4.88	0.30
	River	18.03	1.13
	Rural Road	6.47	0.40
	Rural Settlement & HV	437.61	27.33
	Seasonal Weterbody	1.66	0.10
	Urban Built-Up Area	13.60	0.85
	Vegetables	53.12	3.32

Gharinda Union			
Area (Hectare)	General Land Use	Area (Hectare)	%
2160.33	Aman	0.81	0.04
	Aman and Boro	752.20	34.82
	Aman, Boro and Mixed Crops	724.05	33.52
	Beel	7.79	0.36
	Canal	1.58	0.07
	Char Land/Sand	9.78	0.45
	Important Places	4.14	0.19
	National Road	6.24	0.29
	Other Vegetation	4.69	0.22
	Pond	16.95	0.78
	Railway	6.11	0.28
	River	29.82	1.38
	Rural Road	12.05	0.56
	Rural Settlement & HV	555.14	25.70
	Seasonal Weterbody	0.55	0.03
	Urban Built-Up Area	28.26	1.31
	Zila Road	0.17	0.01

Hugra Union			
Area (Hectare)	General Land Use	Area (Hectare)	%
3688.35	Aman	128.91	3.50
	Aman and Boro	1114.45	30.22
	Aman, Boro and Mixed Crops	1315.44	35.66
	Canal	2.80	0.08
	Char Land/Sand	115.35	3.13
	Mixed Use	42.11	1.14
	Other Vegetation	2.14	0.06
	Plantation	0.19	0.01
	Pond	3.69	0.10
	River	216.12	5.86
	Rural Road	3.08	0.08
	Rural Settlement & HV	744.08	20.17

Karatia Union			
Area (Hectare)	General Land Use	Area (Hectare)	%
2113.38	Aman and Boro	756.34	35.79
	Aman, Boro and Mixed Crops	532.64	25.20
	Brick-field	1.45	0.07
	Canal	3.56	0.17
	Grass/Current Fallow	0.80	0.04
	Important Places	20.25	0.96
	Industrial Area	11.69	0.55
	Mango Garden	0.09	0.004
	National Road	12.21	0.58
	Pond	36.14	1.71
	Railway	2.52	0.12
	River	25.64	1.21
	Rural Road	8.86	0.42
	Rural Settlement & HV	632.56	29.93
	Seasonal Weterbody	0.13	0.01
	Urban Built-Up Area	64.40	3.05
	Vegetables	0.74	0.03
	Zila Road	3.37	0.16

Katuli Union			
Area (Hectare)	General Land Use	Area (Hectare)	%
3401.02	Aman and Boro	863.19	25.38
	Aman, Boro and Mixed Crops	1581.78	46.51
	Baor	59.99	1.76
	Beel	7.09	0.21
	Char Land/Sand	183.04	5.38
	Fallow Land	4.23	0.12
	Mixed Use	6.09	0.18
	Other Vegetation	1.06	0.03
	Pond	9.60	0.28
	River	116.75	3.43
	Rural Road	8.04	0.24
	Rural Settlement & HV	553.80	16.28
	Seasonal Weterbody	6.36	0.19

Kakua Union			
Area (Hectare)	General Land Use	Area (Hectare)	%
4158.89	Aman	168.24	4.05
	Aman and Boro	518.77	12.47
	Aman and Mixed Crops	9.76	0.23
	Aman, Boro and Mixed Crops	632.59	15.21
	Boro	115.95	2.79
	Char Land/Sand	232.61	5.59
	Mixed Use	245.49	5.90
	Pond	0.74	0.02
	River	1785.54	42.93
	Rural Road	0.94	0.02
	Rural Settlement & HV	446.44	10.73
	Seasonal Weterbody	1.82	0.04

Magra Union			
Area (Hectare)	General Land Use	Area (Hectare)	%
2068.93	Aman and Boro	735.68	35.56
	Aman, Boro and Mixed Crops	689.50	33.33
	Beel	2.06	0.10
	Boro	35.71	1.73
	Canal	0.49	0.02
	Char Land/Sand	2.56	0.12
	Pond	9.46	0.46
	River	22.36	1.08
	Rural Road	8.69	0.42
	Rural Settlement & HV	560.07	27.07
	Seasonal Weterbody	2.36	0.11

Mahamudnagar Union			
Area (Hectare)	General Land Use	Area (Hectare)	%
1675.73	Aman and Boro	463.00	27.63
	Aman, Boro and Mixed Crops	739.95	44.16
	Canal	3.33	0.20
	Char Land/Sand	73.72	4.40
	Fallow Land	31.44	1.88
	Other Vegetation	15.28	0.91
	Pond	1.02	0.06
	River	96.70	5.77
	Rural Road	2.03	0.12
	Rural Settlement & HV	243.41	14.53
	Seasonal Weterbody	5.84	0.35

Silimpur Union			
Area (Hectare)	General Land Use	Area (Hectare)	%
1979.06	Aman and Boro	291.71	14.74
	Aman, Boro and Mixed Crops	1091.97	55.18
	Baor	3.87	0.20
	Boro	18.87	0.95
	Char Land/Sand	44.62	2.25
	Grass/Current Fallow	1.17	0.06
	Other Vegetation	30.05	1.52
	Pond	6.27	0.32
	Regional Road	1.00	0.05
	River	44.54	2.25
	Rural Road	10.48	0.53
	Rural Settlement & HV	432.78	21.87
	Seasonal Weterbody	1.72	0.09

Porabari Union			
Area (Hectare)	General Land Use	Area (Hectare)	%
1633.64	Aman and Boro	520.16	31.84
	Aman, Boro and Mixed Crops	642.52	39.33
	Canal	0.44	0.03
	Char Land/Sand	24.97	1.53
	Grass/Current Fallow	0.63	0.04
	Other Vegetation	0.61	0.04
	Plantation	9.67	0.59
	Pond	6.90	0.42
	River	34.76	2.13
	Rural Road	9.20	0.56
	Rural Settlement & HV	379.42	23.23
	Seasonal Weterbody	3.89	0.24
	Vegetables	0.48	0.03

Tangail Paurashava			
Area (Hectare)	General Land Use	Area (Hectare)	%
3131.31	Aman and Boro	914.27	29.20
	Aman and Mixed Crops	16.43	0.52
	Aman, Boro and Mixed Crops	371.80	11.87
	Baor	23.10	0.74
	Beel	5.44	0.17
	Boro	9.81	0.31
	Brick-field	2.13	0.07
	Canal	3.33	0.11
	Chatal	0.47	0.02
	Fallow Land	10.88	0.35
	Grass/Current Fallow	1.63	0.05
	Important Places	23.83	0.76
	Mango Garden	0.14	0.004
	National Road	2.23	0.07
	Other Vegetation	0.69	0.02
	Pond	90.39	2.89
	Regional Road	17.23	0.55
	River	39.72	1.27
	Rural Road	14.96	0.48
	Rural Settlement & HV	390.97	12.49
	Seasonal Weterbody	15.83	0.51
	Urban Built-Up Area	1162.95	37.14
	Vegetables	6.93	0.22
	Zila Road	6.15	0.20

Case Study In Sadar Upazila in Tangail District

Five important Govt. policies were chosen for evaluation by the participants. Team surma was assigned to evaluate the National Land Use Policy 2001 given individual responsibility to each member of four member's surma Team. I was assigned to evaluate the char Land management system of the National Land Use Policy 2001.

Evaluation of a policy is not a small issue. But our group surma planned to visit Tangail district to do a case study with a view to evaluation the assigned policy and to get a practical experience. On 16-20 October 2016 the team visited Tangail district and went through Focused Group Discussion (FGD), case study and field visit.

During FGD with Deputy commissioner, Tangail UNO Tangail sadar A.C (land), Tangail and other district level officers. Concerned departmental official were present and spoke about the practical scenario about char land. Local union porishod chairman and members also cordially help us. Tangail situated beside a major River Jamuna. It is old district. Value of the land increased due to industrialization, rapid urbanization. On 16 October 2016 we went to Sadar Upazila level stakeholders. Data from 15 individual landless char people are derived and one FGD was done. The total area of Sadar Upazila is 31968.93 hc sq. km and char land 712.06 hc. On the other hand the total area of the district is 3413.68 sq. km has having the population of 3605083 people. Before five years this district has the arable land. Tangail was food surplus area now but have decline trend in surplus amount in food production. The collected data reflects that the thousands of people migrate every year due to river erosion. Char people are mostly landless. They live beside the river and suffer mostly by poverty and local landlords.

Findings of the study:

As revealed from the case studies three things particularly act in the process of deprivation and destitution of char people:

1. Displacement and dispossession due to river erosion.
2. Robbing, terrorism and other forms of violence are very common to deprive char people.
3. Illegal occupation and grabbing of char land to use that for rent.

Recommendation:

Based on the analysis of the whole situation and discussions with may relevant persons, the following suggestion are in order for consideration:

1. All accreted new chars should b undertaken by the government and protected from illegal occupation of land grabbers. River eroded households should be rehabilitated on the newly accreted chars and settled to their original homesteads after reformation of eroded lands.
2. Diara survey of the alluvial and accreted lands should be completed within minimum possible time. Security of the land officials should be ensured during conduction of the survey and settlement of the lands. A char land management committee should be set up both at the central and the local level.
3. All char lands that are still under occupation of land grabbers should be recovered immediately and distributed among landless households.
4. Duration of the claim of ownership on diluvion lands should be minimized by taking opinion of the char people.
5. All sorts of confusion regarding the laws relating to alluvion and diluvion lands should e removed.
6. Misclassification of khas lands and transformation of paddy fields into water-bodies (e.g. shrimp cultivation in coastal areas) should be stopped. The current policy of the government in leasing out public lands for agricultural purposes should be reviewed.
7. Measures should be taken to ensure security at the chars. Permanent police stations should be set up and there should be all time supervision by the local administration.
8. Physical and social infrastructures (roads, culverts, schools and colleges, hospitals, union parishad) should be built and developed in the chars. Support system needs to be instituted to provide relevant productive assets.

Steps should be taken to control food. The government should acknowledge that chars are "remote and vulnerable".

9. A special session of the Parliament should be devoted to discuss the whole range of issues pertaining to identification and distribution of khas lands on the char.
10. All political parties should clearly clarify their positions in their election manifesto about the whole range of issues pertaining to the char land.

Conclusion:

Char lands are fertile and suitable for activities like cropping, poultry, goat rearing, cow rearing, fishing and so on. Even, the plantation may be a profitable and suitable activity at the ch

ar. Due to high population growth with a limited territory of 14 million hectares of land the issue of development of char land should be high on development agenda. From this point of view, the settlement in the char may generate two types of benefits to the people concerned: accommodation of the people and employment opportunity.

Over one half of the char people are in favor of initiating livestock activities like cow, goat and poultry rearing while 90 percent are in favor of the opinion that char lands may be used for generating employment opportunities by promoting cultivation.

Reference:

- “National Land Use Policy 2001” of the Government of the People’s Republic of Bangladesh.
- “Agriculture Land Protection and Land Use Act 2016”- The draft up to date on 25.01.2016 by the Ministry of Law.
- FAO-2013: Agriculture Report on Food systems better nutrition.
- National Agriculture Policy (NAP) 1999- Ministry of Agriculture (MOA).
- New Agricultural Extension Policy (NAEP) 1996- MOA.
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- Land satellite data.
- BBS 2011
- Land and population report, 2007.
- National land policy 2016 (proposed).
- Char land in Bangladesh- Political Economy of Ignored Resource- Abul Barkat and others.

এক নজরে টাঙ্গাইল জেলা

১.	আয়তন	:	৩৪১৩.৬৮ বর্গ কি: মি:
২.	আবাদী ও অনাবাদী জমি	:	১৮১১.১৮ বর্গ কি:মি:
৩.	বনভূমি	:	৫০৯.৮১ বর্গ কি:মি:।
৪.	নদী	:	৯২.৭৯ বর্গ কি:মি:।
৫.	চতুর্সীমা	:	উত্তরে জামালপুর জেলা, দক্ষিণে ঢাকা জেলা ও মানিকগঞ্জ জেলা, পূর্বে ময়মনসিংহ জেলা ও গাজীপুর জেলা, পশ্চিমে সিরাজগঞ্জ জেলা।
৬.	সংসদীয় এলাকার সংখ্যা ও নাম	:	০৮টি; মধুপুর-ধনবাড়ী-০১, গোপালপুর-ভূঞাপুর-০২, ঘাটাইল-০৩, কালিহাতী-০৪, টাঙ্গাইল-০৫, দেলদুয়ার-নাগরপুর-০৬, মির্জাপুর-০৭ ও সখিপুর-বাসাইল-০৮।
৭.	উপজেলার সংখ্যা ও নাম	:	১২টি, টাঙ্গাইল সদর, মধুপুর, গোপালপুর, ভূঞাপুর, ঘাটাইল, কালিহাতী, দেলদুয়ার, নাগরপুর, মির্জাপুর, সখিপুর, বাসাইল ও ধনবাড়ী।
৮.	পৌরসভার সংখ্যা	:	১১টি; টাঙ্গাইল, মধুপুর, ধনবাড়ী, গোপালপুর, ভূঞাপুর, ঘাটাইল, কালিহাতী, মির্জাপুর, সখিপুর, বাসাইল ও এলেকা।
৯.	থানার সংখ্যা ও নাম	:	১৪ টি; টাঙ্গাইল সদর, মধুপুর, ধনবাড়ী, গোপালপুর, ভূঞাপুর, ঘাটাইল, কালিহাতী, দেলদুয়ার, নাগরপুর, মির্জাপুর, সখিপুর, বাসাইল, যমুনা সেতু পূর্ব ও হাইওয়ে থানা।
১০.	পুলিশ ফাঁড়ি	:	০৮ টি
১১.	মোট ইউনিয়ন পরিষদের সংখ্যা	:	১১০টি।
১২.	মোট মৌজার সংখ্যা	:	১৮৫৫ টি।
১৩.	গ্রামের সংখ্যা	:	২৪২৯ টি।
১৪.	মহল্লার সংখ্যা	:	২৩৯ টি
১৫.	ইউনিয়ন ভূমি অফিসের সংখ্যা	:	১০১টি।
১৬.	জনসংখ্যা	:	৩৬,০৫,০৮৩ জন পুরুষ- ১৭,৫৭,৩৭০ জন, মহিলা- ১৮,৪৭,৭১৩ জন মুসলমান-৩৩,৪২,৫৯৬ জন, খ্রিষ্টান-১৪,১২৫ জন, হিন্দু-২,৪৬,২৩৭ জন, বৌদ্ধ-১০০ জন, অন্যান্য- ২,০২৫ জন।
১৭.	জনসংখ্যার ঘনত্ব	:	১০৫৬ প্রতি বর্গ কি:মি:
১৮.	ভোটার সংখ্যা	:	২৪,১৫,৩২৭ জন পুরুষ-১১,৯৬,১৫৮ জন, মহিলা-১২,১৯,১৬৯ জন
১৯.	শিক্ষা প্রতিষ্ঠানের সংখ্যা	:	সরকারি প্রাথমিক বিদ্যালয়-৬২৬ টি, সরকারি মাধ্যমিক বিদ্যালয়-০৫টি, সরকারি কলেজ-০৭টি, ক্যাডেট কলেজ-০১টি, বে-সরকারি কলেজ-৬৬টি, মাদ্রাসা-২৩৩ টি, কওমী মাদ্রাসা-৮৮টি, টেকনিক্যাল/ভোকেশনাল ইনস্টিটিউট-১৩টি, সরকারি মেডিকেল কলেজ-০১টি, বে-সরকারি মেডিকেল কলেজ-০১টি, বিশ্ববিদ্যালয়-০১টি।

২০.	শিক্ষার হার	:	৪৬.০৮%।
২১.	বে-সরকারী হাসপাতাল/ ক্লিনিক	:	১০০টি,
২২.	বে-সরকারি/ দাতব্য হাসপাতাল	:	০৫ টি
২৩.	কমিউনিটি ক্লিনিক	:	৩৮৩ টি
২৪.	জেলার সর্বমোট সক্ষম দম্পতির সংখ্যা	:	৮,৪১,২৮৬ জন
২৫.	জেলার পরিবার পরিকল্পনা গ্রহণকারীর সংখ্যা	:	৬,৪৮,৮৬৮ জন
২৬.	পরিবার পরিকল্পনা গ্রহণকারীর হার	:	৭৭.১৩ %
২৭.	প্রসব পূর্ব/ গর্ভকালীন সময়ে সেবা প্রাপ্ত মায়ের সংখ্যা	:	১২,৬৪৪ জন
২৮.	জেলার মোট গর্ভবতীর সংখ্যা	:	১৯,৯৪৮ জন
২৯.	গর্ভবতীর ডেলিভারীর শতকরা হার	:	১৬.৪৫ %
৩০.	প্রাইভেট ব্যাংক	:	৫২ টি শাখা
৩১.	এন জি ও সংখ্যা	:	২৬৫ টি (ডাটাবেজ অনুসারে)
৩২.	ডাক বাংলো/ রেন্ট হাউজের সংখ্যা	:	২৪ টি
৩৩.	নার্সিং ট্রেনিং ইনস্টিটিউট	:	০১টি
৩৪.	মেডিকেল এ্যাসিস্টেন্ট ট্রেনিং ইনস্টিটিউট	:	০১ টি
৩৫.	পুলিশ ট্রেনিং সেন্টার	:	০১টি
৩৬.	ক্যাডেট কলেজ	:	০১ টি
৩৭.	দৈনিক প্রকাশিত পত্রিকার সংখ্যা	:	১২ টি
৩৮.	সাপ্তাহিক প্রকাশিত পত্রিকার সংখ্যা	:	২২ টি
৩৯.	পাক্ষিক প্রকাশিত পত্রিকার সংখ্যা	:	০২ টি
৪০.	মাসিক প্রকাশিত পত্রিকার সংখ্যা	:	০২ টি
৪১.	প্রধান নদ-নদী	:	ধলেশ্বরী, যমুনা, লৌহজং, বৈরান, ঝিনাই, বংশী, তুরাগ।
৪২.	রাস্তা	:	পাকা রাস্তা-১৩৯৪.৫১ কিঃ মিঃ, আধা-পাকা রাস্তা-৬৭.৩৪ কিঃমিঃ, কঁচা রাস্তা-৫,৫৯৭.৩১ কিঃমিঃ।
৪৩.	রেলপথ	:	৮৫ কিঃ মিঃ। ব্রডগেজ ও মিটারগেজ এর মিশ্রণ (ডুয়েলগেজ)
৪৪.	রেল স্টেশন	:	৬টি
৪৫.	মসজিদের সংখ্যা	:	৫,৭৬৩ টি
৪৬.	মন্দিরের সংখ্যা	:	৭৫৯ টি
৪৭.	গীর্জার সংখ্যা	:	৫৬ টি
৪৮.	ঈদগাহ মাঠ	:	১,৬৯১ টি
৪৯.	অর্থকরী ফসল	:	ধান, পাট, গম, সরিষা, কলা ও আনারস, আদা, ইক্ষু, আলু, তিল, তিশি ইত্যাদি।
৫০.	আশ্রয়ণ প্রকল্প	:	১০ টি
৫১.	আদর্শ গ্রাম	:	১২ টি
৫২.	দুধ উৎপাদনের লক্ষ্যমাত্রা	:	লক্ষ্যমাত্রা-২.৫০ ল.মে.টন, অর্জন- ১.৮৭
৫৩.	ডিম উৎপাদন	:	লক্ষ্যমাত্রা-৩৫.০০ কোটি, অর্জন- ৩০.৩৩
৫৪.	মাংস উৎপাদন	:	লক্ষ্যমাত্রা-১.৫০ ল.মে.টন, অর্জন-১.১৩
৫৫.	গবাদি পশুর টিকাদান	:	লক্ষ্যমাত্রা- ২.৫০ লক্ষ, অর্জন- ২.৫০
৫৬.	হাঁস-মুরগীর টিকাদান	:	লক্ষ্যমাত্রা- ৩০.০০ লক্ষ, অর্জন-৪৮.৩৩
৫৭.	গবাদি পশুর চিকিৎসা চিকিৎসা সেবা প্রদান	:	লক্ষ্যমাত্রা- ০.৭৫ লক্ষ, অর্জন-০.৫২
৫৮.	হাঁসমুরগীর চিকিৎসা সেবা প্রদান	:	লক্ষ্যমাত্রা-১৮.০০ লক্ষ, অর্জন- ১৮.০০
৫৯.	গাভীর খামার স্থাপন	:	লক্ষ্যমাত্রা-৩০০ টি, অর্জন- ১৫৬
৬০.	মুরগীর খামার স্থাপন	:	লক্ষ্যমাত্রা-৩৫০ টি, অর্জন- ১৮১
৬১.	ছাগলের খামার স্থাপন	:	লক্ষ্যমাত্রা-২৬৫ টি, অর্জন-২০৮
৬২.	ভেড়ার খামার স্থাপন	:	লক্ষ্যমাত্রা- ১৩০ টি, অর্জন-৭১

৬৩.	সাইক্লোন সেন্টার	:	০১টি
৬৪.	পার্ক/ চিত্ত বিনোদন কেন্দ্র	:	০৭টি
৬৫.	টেক্সটাইল মিল	:	০৫টি
৬৬.	জুট মিল	:	০১টি
৬৭.	গার্মেন্টস ফ্যাক্টরী	:	০৪ টি
৬৮.	রাইস মিল	:	১০৮১ টি
৬৯.	ডাইং ফ্যাক্টরী	:	১৪৫৮৫টি
৭০.	তীত শিল্প	:	৩১,৫৭৪ টি
৭১.	খাদ্য গুদামের সংখ্যা	:	১৪ টি
৭২.	মোট ধারণ ক্ষমতা	:	৩৪,৬১৮ মেঃটন
৭৩.	বর্তমানে চাল মজুদ	:	২০,৩৯৪.৩৩৫ মেঃটন
৭৪.	বর্তমানে গম মজুদ	:	২,৫৪৩.৫৪২ মেঃটন
৭৫.	শিল্প প্রতিষ্ঠানের সংখ্যা	:	১০,০৬০টি। বড়-১০টি, মধ্যম-৮০ টি, কুটির শিল্প-৯,৯৭০টি।
৭৬.	বিদেশে কর্মরত টাঙ্গাইল জেলার মোট শ্রমিক সংখ্যা(২০০৫-২০১৩ সন)	:	২,৩৭,০৭৫ জন জং।
৭৭.	আদিবাসী/ উপজাতি সম্প্রদায়	:	গারো, বংশী, কোচ, হাজং।
৭৮.	দর্শনীয় স্থানের নাম	:	ডিসি লেক, জননেতা মওলানা আব্দুল হামিদ খান ভাসানী'র মাজার শরীফ সন্তোষ, আটিয়া মসজিদ দেলদুয়ার, বঙ্গাবন্ধু সেতু, সাগরদীঘি, গুপ্তবৃন্দাবন, নাগরপুর জমিদার বাড়ি, হেমনগর জমিদারবাড়ী, গোপালপুর, উপেন্দ্র সরোবর, পাকুটিয়া জমিদার বাড়ী, ভারতেশ্বরী হোমস, মির্জাপুর, রসুলপুর জাতীয় উদ্যান, দোখলা রেস্ট হাউজ, ধনবাড়ী নওয়াব বাড়ী, পীরগাছা রবার বাগান, কাকরাইদ বীজ উৎপাদন খামার, মহেড়া জমিদারবাড়ী ইত্যাদি।
৭৯.	বিখ্যাত ব্যক্তিবর্গ	:	ঢাকা বিশ্ববিদ্যালয়ের অন্যতম প্রতিষ্ঠাতা সৈয়দ নওয়াব আলী চৌধুরী, দানবীর রণদা প্রসাদ সাহা, প্রথম মহিলা গ্রাজুয়েট বেগম ফজিলাতুন্নেছা, প্রিন্সিপাল ইবরাহীম খাঁ, জ্বাদুসম্রাট পি.সি. সরকার, বিচারপতি আবু সাইদ চৌধুরী, আব্দুল হালিম গজনবী, আব্দুল করিম গজনবী, মির্জা নুরুল হদা, মওলানা আব্দুল হামিদ খান ভাসানী এবং দেবেশ ভট্টাচার্য, খোদাবক্স মোস্তফা, শামছুল হক, আব্দুল মান্নান, ওয়াজেদ আলী খান পল্লী, আব্দুল হামিদ চৌধুরী, মন্মথ রায় চৌধুরী, অনুপম ঘটক, হাতেম আলী খান, ড: আশরাফ সিদ্দিকী, ড: দেবপ্রিয় ভট্টাচার্য।

৭৮তম এসএসসি, বিপিএটিসি, সাভার, ঢাকা

গ্রুপ-সুরমা

চরজমি সংক্রান্ত জমি প্রশ্নপত্র

পুরুষ	মহিলা	অন্যান্য
✓		

১. মতামতদাতার নাম :

আব্দুল মিল

পিতা/স্বামীর নাম :

আব্দুল মিল

২. ঠিকানা :

গ্রাম-

৩২৩০

, ইউপি-

আব্দুল

উপজেলা-

চাঁদমা

, জেলা-

চাঁদমা

৩. শিক্ষাগত যোগ্যতা :

৫ম

৪. পেশা ও মাসিক আয় :

৫০০০/-

৫. পরিবারের নির্ভরশীল সদস্য সংখ্যা :

৭২০

৬. জমির মালিকানা সংক্রান্ত তথ্য :

ক) পরিবারের নিজস্ব জমির পরিমাণ : ৫ (শতক)

খ) ভূমিহীন/বর্গাচাষি হিসেবে আবাদকৃত জমির পরিমাণ : ২৫ ৪০২ (শতক)

৭. বর্তমান চর কতদিন আগে জেগে উঠেছিল : ২৫ (বৎসর)

৮. ক) বর্তমান চরে বসবাসের সময় : ৫

খ) ইতোপূর্বে অন্য কোন চরে বসবাস করেছেন কিনা : হ্যাঁ/না।

গ) হ্যাঁ হলে কোথায় কোথায় :

৩২৩০

৯. চর জমি বন্দোবস্তের জন্য আবেদন করেছিলেন কিনা : হ্যাঁ/না।

১০. করে থাকলে পেয়েছেন কিনা : হ্যাঁ/না।

১১. না পেলে কারণ কি :

৩২৩০

১২. অন্যান্য মতামত থাকলে বলুন :

৩২৩০

তথ্য সংগ্রহকারীর নাম : স্বাক্ষর ও তারিখ

৭৮তম এসএসসি, বিপিএটিসি, সাভার, ঢাকা
গ্রুপ-সুরমা

চরজমি সংক্রান্ত জমি প্রশ্নপত্র

পুরুষ	মহিলা	অন্যান্য
	✓	

১. মতামতদাতার নাম : আমজ
- পিতা/স্বামীর নাম : আবুল কালাম
২. ঠিকানা :
গ্রাম- আবুল কালাম, ইউপি- আবুল কালাম
উপজেলা- আবুল কালাম, জেলা- আবুল কালাম
৩. শিক্ষাগত যোগ্যতা : ৭
৪. পেশা ও মাসিক আয় : ৭
৫. পরিবারের নির্ভরশীল সদস্য সংখ্যা : ৪২০
৬. জমির মালিকানা সংক্রান্ত তথ্য : ২
ক) পরিবারের নিজস্ব জমির পরিমাণ : ২ (শতক)
খ) ভূমিহীন/বর্গাচাষি হিসেবে আবাদকৃত জমির পরিমাণ : ৬৫ ৬০০ (শতক)
৭. বর্তমান চর কতদিন আগে জেগে উঠেছিল : ২৫ (বৎসর)
৮. ক) বর্তমান চরে বসবাসের সময় : ৪
খ) ইতোপূর্বে অন্য কোন চরে বসবাস করেছেন কিনা : হ্যাঁ/না।
গ) হ্যাঁ হলে কোথায় কোথায় : আবুল কালাম
৯. চর জমি বন্দোবস্তের জন্য আবেদন করেছিলেন কিনা : হ্যাঁ/না।
১০. করে থাকলে পেয়েছেন কিনা : হ্যাঁ/না।
১১. না পেলে কারণ কি :
১২. অন্যান্য মতামত থাকলে বলুন : ২৫ ৭০০ নম্বর। আবুল কালাম-আবুল কালাম ১৭৭ আবুল কালাম

তথ্য সংগ্রহকারীর স্বাক্ষর ও তারিখ



Government of the People's Republic of Bangladesh
Ministry of Land
National Land Zoning Report: Tangail Sadar Upazila
District: Tangail



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