

78th Senior stuff Course

Individual Assignment : Module 02

Policy Evaluation Report

National land use policy, 2001 and natural environment

Submitted to: Md. Zayedul Hoque Molla ndc

Course Director

Submitted by : Shamima Haque Roll no : 12



Bangladesh Public Administration Training Centre.

Savar , Dhaka-1343

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Executive summary

Due to the constitutional obligation in pursuit of to fulfil the development aspiration Bangladesh has formulated a National Land Use Policy,2001.At present day this policy provides the overall direction towards land use sector .In the section 15 the constitution describe the fundamental principles of state policy that ‘there is a provision of basic requirement. In the section 18A the constitution suggest that ‘Protection and improvement of environment and bio-diversity which clearly direct that the state shall endeavor to protect and improve the environment and to preserve and safeguard the natural resources, biodiversity, wetland, forest and wildlife for the present and the future citizen.

Bangladesh is a country with about 14.4 million hector of land and 160 million of people .Obviously it is a land scarce country where cultivable land is decreasing in alarming rate. Rapid urbanization for the incrementally rising population, economic growth and development activities have a direct effect on land. Decreasing of vegetation on land ,decreasing of precipitery land area, drying of water reservoirs, deforestation ,unplanned housing including all kind of infrastructure like road, play ground ,stadium, hospitals, educational institutions, community centers, etc. are responsible for the detrimental change on land and ecosystem are resulting continual imbalance in the environment.

Present National land use policy 2001 is an effective policy to address all aspect of land use. Nine objectives are addressing nine different arena of land use purpose .Objective five direct that It has to be ascertained that the use of land should be in compliance to natural environment. The policy seems to be more elaborate as present environmental issues regarding land use. It is unquestionable that proper land use is a burning issue throughout the world.

In case of Land use we should be more careful, critical and realistic. Land use planning and management is a known strategy for achieving sustainable development.

The economic and development trend of our country is more positive now, far advanced than in the year of 2001.Mostly the present land use policy was formulated addressing the 5th five year Plan. Now after the completion of 6th five year Plan successfully Bangladesh is moving forward with more competency in compliance with the 7th five year plan. The government is committed to implement

vision 2021 in order to promote Bangladesh to a middle income and the vision includes another commitment to make our country a hunger and poverty free country . Again the government is an initiator and signatory to sustainable development goal. To achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture; to make the cities and human settlements inclusive; safe ;resilient and sustainable; ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns; to take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts . According to the land use policy itself the government has to ensure the use land inconformity with natural environment. Conservation the natural environment is a demand of time. Due to the depletion of natural resources and adverse impacts of environmental degradation including deforestation, desertification, drought, land degradation, freshwater scarcity, change of river flow and death of river and loss of bio diversity, add to acerbate the list of challenges which humanity faces. climate change is one of the greatest challenges of our time and its adverse impacts undermine the ability of all countries to achieve sustainable development. The increases in global temperature sea level rise, ocean acidification and other climate change impacts are seriously affecting coastal areas and low lying coastal countries like Bangladesh, including many least developed countries and small islands developing states The survival of many societies, and of the biological support systems of the world is at risk. Now it is the need of time to review policy and make it update as it demand.

Chapter 1

Introduction

1.1 Background and context

The land use policy of any country provides the overall direction towards optimum use of land, water reservoir forest, including natural environment. National land use policy 2001 is the key document in this regard with a detail framework covering overall purpose. Increasing population and their need for food, habitat, and other socio-political aspect including development aspiration resulting a continuous decrease of land. In developed country they are very intensively alert about the issue of land use. In case of Japan years before they makes strategic plans find out the impact of any activity even they identify the natural disaster probability of any kind of land. Socialist lands are used country Vietnam in according to the acts they formulated. In India, Bhutan, Thailand, Malaysia, Singapore, they strictly follow their land use policy, To keep the balance in nature and preservation of environment is the supreme responsiveness. Each country should understand the need which is the optimum demand to be respond.

1.2 Assessment of the strategy:

The National land use policy is a comprehensive and detail statement inland use setor of the country. So far it is the directive widely used And practiced in the implementation of various sector program. Regarding the conservation and preservation of natural environment is the portfolio of mimnistry of the environment. But the ministry of land critically and strategically address the land use purposes. This is the uniqueness othe policy. But the policy need updatation inperspective of vision twenty one, 7th five year plan, sustainable development goal, and other national and international aspect.

1.3 Objective

1. To analyse the National land use policy 2001 focusing the natural environment concern issue embedded in it and the sustainable impact.
2. To study the land use policy of some countries and trend of implementation in regards to natural environment.
3. To get some data from field visit and analyze data to get understand the trend on change in environment as well as in nature.

1.4 Planed time:

The National land use policy 2001 actually set a visionary aspect on future. Bangladesh has a vision to develop as a middle income country by 2021 and a develop country It need a potential a effectively synzye data long term plan for its future generation.

1.5 Scope:

The scope of this policy evaluation report will be limited to the National land use policy 2001 of Bangladesh. Due to the time constrain detail analysis was not possible and because of the fact finding data constrain the report was confined to the research and policy paper findings /information and few focal point consultation.

Methodology:

The methodology used in conducting any research is critically important and deserved careful consideration, during the policy analysis which was as followed;

2.1 Literature review

Review of existing National land use policy 2001, Review of existing draft land use policy of the government of peoples Republic of Bangladesh and review of some relevant research studies on land use.

In purpose to get a practical idea about land use policy of different country with similarity with Bangladesh. Those literatures were mainly collected from library and from Internet. The library of Bangladesh public administration center ,ministry of land , ministry of environment, department of environment, district administration office of Tangail, Assistant commissioner (land) office of sadar upazilla of Tangail district ,Modhupur upozilla of Tangail district ,District Forest office Tangail,District Environment office of DOE .

2.2 Collection of secondary data from report , articles, published in news papers.

2.3 Interview with the secretary of land ministry ,joint secretary(development) of land ministry ,Additional secretary and joint secretary of the ministry of environment, DG of DOE ,Director natural resource DOE ,officers of district administration of Tangail District, mayor of tangail sadar pourashava, some senior citizen of tangail district.

2.4 Open and group discussion and collect primary data by focal point discussion with district and upazilla level officers and general mass people of Tangail direct.

2.5 Limitations:

Due to constrain of resources and time constrain there were no set boundary for the study. There are some limitation in this evaluation report which as follows:

As there are nine objectives in the policy, the evaluation was limited to one objective only – to ensure the use of land with conformity with the natural environment,(number five objectives); to make it manageable.

Key informants interview was carried out with five organization (MOL,DOE,DC-office, DFO – office, District office of DOE) only.

No formal survey was carried out in the field level to know the impact of the current policy due to time constrain.

Chapter 3: Evaluation findings:

3.1 Brief review of the National land use policy :

The National land use policy 2001 of Bangladesh has mandate over all activities of land use. Basically it was formulated on perspective of the 5th five year plan.

There were nine objectives set for land use of which the 5th objective ‘to ensure the use of land is inconformity with natural environment.’ The main focus this paper.

The land use policy has twenty different chapters :

1. The perspective of land use are described in this chapter.
2. The objectives of land use are described here. There are nine objectives.
3. Determination of zone on the basis of its use. There are directions of nine different types of zonation.
4. In this chapter area of land use are described. They are ;
 - a. agriculture
 - b. habitation
 - c. forest
 - d. river, irrigation, extraction canals
 - e. road
 - f. railway
 - g. commercial and industrial organization
 - h. tea and rubber garden, horticulture garden
 - i. coastal area
 - j. ‘char’ area

k. other

5. Agricultural production

In this chapter there are five relevant directions, on agricultural aspect

5. Inhabitation

Different direction on habitation land use are there. how to design and build houses, commercial building; offices and other infrastructures should be constructed the direction is there. in rural areas there are direction for local administration not reduce fertile land in habitat purpose.

6. Forest area;

To maintain environmental balance one country should have minimum twenty five percent of forest area, but in Bangladesh area of forest is much less. According to the BBS (1998), the total forest area in Bangladesh was about fourteen percent insufficient amount, even now there is a decreasing tendency. To implement National policy on Environment and National policy on forest are mandatory to maintain a slandered environment

8. Industrialization:

Economic growth and development are the most essential expectation of a country .There are some direction for this sector. Acquired land for industrialization was not use for the purpose, for example acquired land for small and cottage industry estate.

9. Waterland:

There are about 25000 Km River in this country. There are a target of 20 lakh ton of fish production. there are some direction for conservation of river and water bodies.

9. Coastal area :

A large area of newly generated land from the bay of Bengal at the southern part of the country. These coastal land are increasing in an excelarated rate. These are public easement property has to be settled.

10. Char area :

Char area are the newly form area on both side of river, death haor baor etc.

11. Other use of land :

Other than the above mentioned use of land there are many other purposes also. Those are educational institution, playground, marketplaces, office buildings , dairy and poultry farms ,office and quarters of security people etc.

14. Misuse of aquaired land:

There are some relsitosevant direction inthis regard.

14. misuse of acquired land:

About one fourth of total acquired land are left unused.in this section of the policy there are some guidelines in the policy. These lands can be 'resumed' as 'khas' land .Acquired land can be used in 'multilateral use.

15. Land DataBank :

In this section of National land use policy 2001 there is proposal of starting land data bank on the information of governments land properties which are under its control.

16Certificate of land ownership (CLO) :

The ownership does not depend on one document only at present land administration systemthere are various steps like registered document ;'porcha of land;mutation document ;etc.These couses many kinds of problems. CLO implementation will resolve this problem.

17. Different direction on land use :

This section deals with different types of land use under different situation.There aretwenty eight sub section. The subsection 17(11) is relevant to environment where it is said' The forest land which is declared as Forest by the ministry of environment and forest. 'Present forest area should be under conservation and initiatives should be taken to expand the forest 17(12) .Initiatives should be taken to create green belt of forest across the coastal area17(13). To incentives should given to social afforestation

Programs17(14).

18. The object of this section is make the people aware about the policy which will make them rational and realistic in land use concern.

19. In this section there is a proposal of construction of National land use committee as follows,

To monitor and guide the proper implementation of national land use policy
national land use committee chaired by the honorable prime minister:

Honorable Prime Minister	Chairperson
Minister of Land Ministry	Co Chairperson
Minister of LGRD	Member
Minister of Finance	Member
Minister of Education Ministry	Member
Minister of Water resource	Member
Minister of Industry Ministry	Member
Minister of Home Ministry	Member
Minister of Agriculture Ministry	Member
Minister of HFW Ministry	Member
Minister of communication	Member
Minister of environment and forest	Member
Minister of law judiciary and parliament affair	Member
Minister of public work ministry	Member

Minister of fisheries and livestock Ministry Member

Minister of Planning Ministry Member

Cabinet secretary Member

Concern secretaries Member

Representative of FBCCI Member

Secretary Land Member Secretary

Another committee was also has to be formed to help National land use committee which may be called Land use implementation committee and would form as follows;

Land minister Chairperson

LGRD minister member

Agriculture minister member

Communication minister member

Environment and forest minister member

Planning minister member

Secretary LGD member

Secretary agriculture member

Secretary communication ministry member

Secretary Environment and forest ministry member

Secretary planning ministry member

Secretary housing and works ministry member

Secretary land ministry Member Secretary

2.2 Brief review of a draft land use policy:

Some relevant idea was generated after studying and reviewing some national and international policies and research papers. Some paper suggest peoples need in their proposals, in some other research priority is given to the nature soil. The objectives and purposes may be as follows:

1. To ensure suitable or best possible use of land and waterbodies and to restrict misuses and inappropriate use of land and waterbodies.
2. To ensure best utilization of khas land through rehabilitation of landless and marginalized poor.
3. To protect the gradual decreasing trend of agricultural land to feed the increasing pollution.
4. To introduce zoning system in order to make demarcation of land and waterbodies according to rational criteria for use of land and waterbodies for various purposes.
5. To ensure legitimate rights of the marginalized community (indigenous peoples) in respect of land and land related issues including community ownership and use.
6. To prevent soil and water pollution in order to ensure environment-friendly land utilization.
7. To ensure rights of women in land and waterbodies.
8. To control speculative trading of land by the land grabbers.
9. To reduce landlessness, alleviate poverty and promote income generation in the country.
10. To conserve national forestry, reduce river erosion and effective utilization of embankments including using as road for easy communication
11. To prevent cutting and leveling of hills particularly in Chittagong and Sylhet areas to protect environment.
12. To ensure best utilization of Char land through rehabilitation of Landless and marginalized poor.

To ensure the natural environment in a balance state some critical measures should be taken. Considering population boom, peoples need for food, clothing , habitat ,education ,health and other social need ,expectation of development all demands are fulfilled by land.

To meet the scarcity of shortage of land we have to follow Environmental Planning Management Framework which is including some system like- Economic, Social, Infrastructures, Settlement,, safety Governance, etc.

Environmental degradation is more critical in cities rather than in rural areas due to natural condition. In mega cities where population is more than ten million, much critical and polluted environment prevails there. Need of people become vulnerable and sometimes fatal consequences have to face. The demand of present environmental consequences needs Sustainable Development to get a Ecofriendly Environment.

In urban environmental planning and management framework there are some priority issues and agenda like:

- Clean water
- Solid waste
- Land use
- Air quality
- Gender
- Waste water
- Hazardous waste
- Transportation
- Livable housing
- Health and safety
- Administrative framework
- Legal framework
- Environmental legislation

In urban environmental planning and management framework the role of environmental governance is most important.

In the beginning of this millennium as a signatory of millennium development goal it is mandatory for Bangladesh to comply to it

.MDG 7 states that members shall ensure environmental sustainability.

Despite the tremendous development of environmental laws, the compliance and enforcement of environmental laws is relatively low in most country.

2.3 Analysed data from field visit:

Area of Study: Tangail district

The District Tangail with an area of 3413.68 square kilometer is bounded by Mymensing district northeastern side Jamalpur District Sirajgang District on western side Manikgang District on the southern side and Dhaka and Gazipur District is situated on the southeastern part of Tangail District.

Total area of land both cultivable and noncultivable is about 1811.18 square kilometer. Forest area about 509.81 square kilometer, River area about 92.79 square kilometer.

Total number of upajila is 12 in number. They are Tangail sadar, modhupur, gopalpur, bhuiapur, ghatail, kalihaty, delduar, nagorpur, mirzapur, shakhipur, basail, and dhanbari.

There are eleven Pourasava, Tangail, modhupur, dhanbari, gopalpur bhuyapur, ghatail, kalihaty mirzapur, shakhipur, basail and alenga.

Total number of police station is 14; Tangail, modhupur, dhanbari, gopalpur, bhuyapur, ghail, kalihaty mirzapur, shakhipur, basail, delduar, nagorpur, east jamunabridge, and highway police station.

The total number of union parishad is 110, total number of mouza are 1855, total number of villages is 2429, total number of mahalla is 239, and total number of union land office is 101.

According to the district administration the total number of population is 36,05,083. among them male 17,57,370 and female 18,47,713.

The number of Muslim 33,42,596, Cristian ,14125, Hindu 2,46,237, Buddhist 100 and other 2,025. The population density is 1056 per square kilometer. The total number of voters are 24,15,327. Among them male voter are 11,96,158 and female voter number is 12,19,169.

The total forest area is about 64,670.62 acr. The record of forest department shows the forest area twenty year before was about 1,22,876.90 acrs .the trend of declining forest area is very distinct.

Discussion with the office of the department of environment revealed the deteriorating environmental factors has changed the environmental scenario. The river Lowha zang is a vital example. Previously the river was aflowing river but due to human interfare the river is dying .A residual part is flowing beside the circuit house. The vegetation patern has changed. The main road to sirajgonj has been widened andhuge big tree were removed .The senior citizens complained that climate of Tangail district changed.There are many brickfield in Tangail. Mos tof the pond water bodies are dried up .Many people has become land less due to the erotion of the river Jamuna again many other peple live on the new char area aswe visit the char area many people informed they do not know anything about land use policy, they requested for some land to live.

Recommendation:

National land use policy 2001 was gazetted as notification on 21st June 2001.The policy carried out the constitutional obligation. This policy has pointed out some directives on conservation of forest or it gives emphasis on preservation of environment issues. If a suitable land use policy is not formulated eminently it will have a detrimental effect on people and economy at large. We have to introduce a land use planning and management in a strategic way for achieving sustainable development. Land is a limited resource and yet an indispensable resource for meeting the social, economic and environmental demands and targets .The growing development associate by the growing population and the associated urbanization and industrialization is increasing pressure on land resources.

Policy should include provision to ensure environmental protection and protection from the adverse effect of global warming, climate change.

The sustainable development with its three pillar environment society and economy should be incorporated inland use policy.

Mapped land use pattern using GIS and remote sensing applications for environmental planning and management can be introduced.

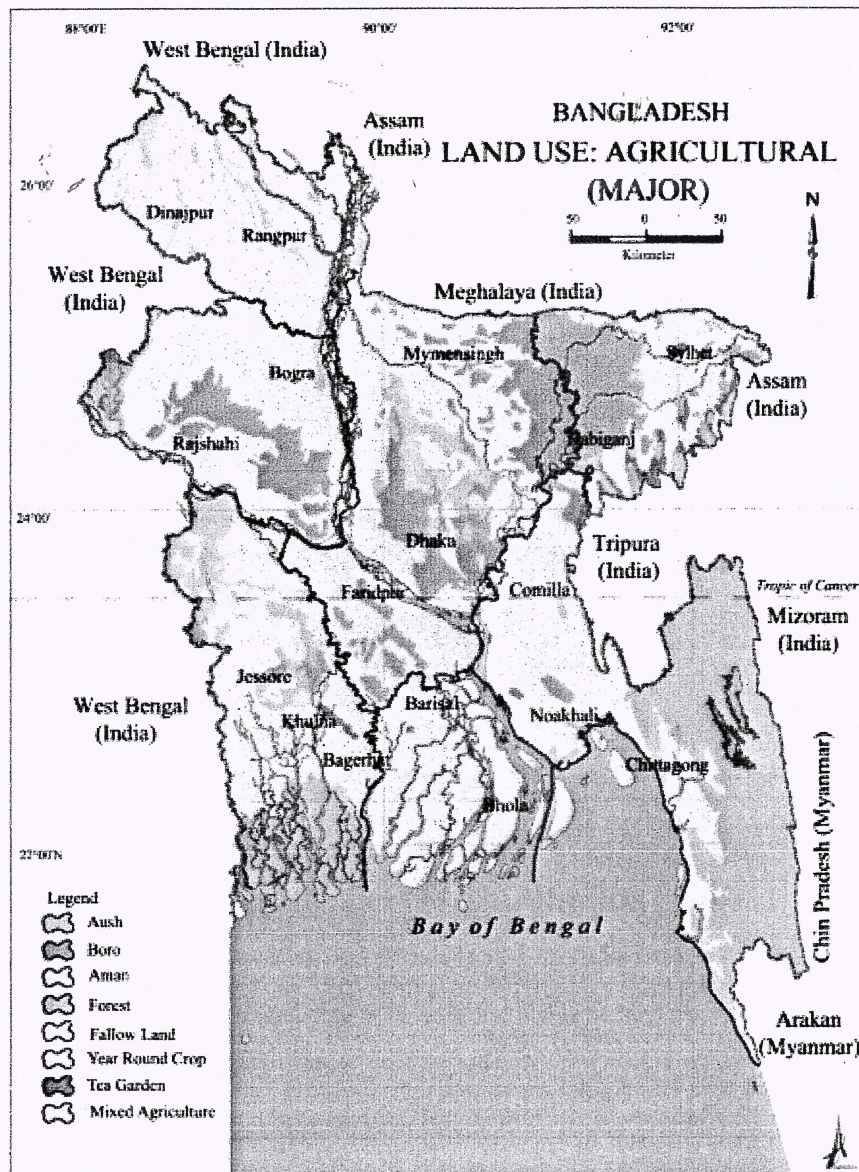
To implement new project or program environmental impact assessment is essential and for bigger plan mostly infrastructural plan strategic impact assessment is essential so in policy there should be some specific direction.

4.2 Conclusion

A comprehensive and integrated land use planning system is a known solution to cope with the dynamics of development and to ensure optimum utilization of land resources. The policy need updatation with conformity to environment and need of the people. An integrated land use policy will ensure delivery of land related services to the people through efficient land administration each country has its own plan for its prosperity. Bangladesh is emerging and at the same time have got a century old land administration system. Bangladesh has formulated a new 7th five year plan, have new vision and mission. It is the divine duty of state to guide the nation properly, critically and strategically.

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THE CONSTITUTION OF THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF BANGLADESH

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PART I THE REPUBLIC

Supremacy of the Constitution

7. (1) All powers in the Republic belong to the people, and their exercise on behalf of the people shall be effected only under, and by the authority of, this Constitution.

(2) This Constitution is, as the solemn expression of the will of the people, the supreme law of the Republic, and if any other law is inconsistent with this Constitution that other law shall, to the extent of the inconsistency, be void.

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THE CONSTITUTION OF THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF BANGLADESH

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PART II FUNDAMENTAL PRINCIPLES OF STATE POLICY

Protection and improvement of environment and biodiversity

¹[18A. The State shall endeavour to protect and improve the environment and to preserve and safeguard the natural resources, biodiversity, wetlands, forests and wild life for the present and future citizens.]

¹ Article 18A was inserted by the Constitution (Fifteenth Amendment) Act, 2011 (Act XIV of 2011), section 12.

Revised First Draft National Land Policy

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1. Introduction

1.1. The setting

The land policy of Bangladesh consists of layers of policies issued by various ministries. Except for the Land Use Policy 2001 and the two policies relating to *khas* land management, the policies pertaining to land are found scattered in different documents designed for specific sectoral purposes such as coastal zones, agriculture, and forestry. The policy documents relevant to land contain useful policy statements. At the same time, however, they also contain inconsistent and overlapping policy statements. There are also a number of important issues of land management and administration that these policy documents are silent about.

While the useful policy statements should be retained and carried over to form part of a national land policy, the deficiencies and gaps of the policy documents must be addressed. By so doing, the nation can rectify one of the primary factors impeding the realization of an integrated and multi-sectoral approach to land management and administration in the country.

The Government has been taking concrete measures to address the problems relating to land administration and management. At the same time, however, the Government recognizes that more needs to be done at the policy level to tackle crucial systemic anomalies. As it stands now, the complexity and magnitude of issues pertaining to land administration and management in Bangladesh cannot be overstated. The nature and volume of land disputes in the nation call for practical measures directed at improving the land administration and management system. For example, multiple claims to the same property are widespread. Land grabbing presents serious legal and governance related challenges. Significant number of the urban population live in informal settlements and lack tenure security and access to basic services. In rural areas, landlessness is a serious issue. Improper conversion of agricultural land for non-agricultural purposes adversely affects the environment and the agricultural economy of the country. Equitable allocation of state-owned land has yet to take firm root. The legal framework calls for improvement to properly govern the preceding and other related issues.

A close scrutiny of the legal framework for land brings to the fore gaps and deficiencies, which constrain the balanced role that the law should play in land management and administration in the current context of Bangladesh. The institutional set-up requires better coordination and integration of the land administration system, especially with respect to recording and registration of rights to land.

1.2. Rationale for a National Land Policy

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.

2. Declaration

The Government has formulated this national land policy to provide general guidance to all concerned for the management and administration of land in a coherent, efficient, equitable, and sustainable manner. This national land policy is a harmonized policy in terms of transcending beyond sectoral perspectives. And as such it is intended to serve as a basis for coordination between relevant sectors and as general framework for areas that need to be followed up by development of sub-policies.

3. Policy Vision

The vision of the national land policy is to facilitate the maximization of social and economic benefits of land to all segments of the society based on equitable, orderly and sustainable use.

4. Policy Objectives

The overall objective of the National land Policy is to promote equitable and sustainable development. The specific objectives of the National Land Policy are to provide guidance on developing a legal and institutional framework that is necessary:

- (a) To provide every citizen access to land;

- (b) To promote equitable and efficient land allocation and land use planning systems;
- (c) To promote an efficient land administration and management system;
- (d) To promote land tenure security for all citizens.

5. Land Policy Principles

The National Land Policy is premised upon the following core principles:

- (a) The land policy framework shall serve the diverse interests of the different segments of the society;
- (b) Any person's right to access to land must not be affected by any legal hurdle on account of personal matters such as gender or ethnicity.
- (c) Promoting institutional coherency and integrity is necessary to achieve an equitable, efficient and sustainable land management and administration system;
- (d) Transparency, accountability and community participation are crucial for effective land administration;
- (e) Land resources should be utilized for the benefit of the entire nation and efficiency of land use must be promoted by facilitating transparent and vibrant land markets;
- (f) Information on land ownership and user rights should be generally accessible to the public at designated offices;
- (g) Schemes for distribution of land ownership and other forms of access to land must be designed and implemented in a manner that protects the interests of the landless and poor as well as in a manner that ensures social harmony.

6. Land Policy Framework

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.

These policy statements are meant to provide general guidance for managing and administering land in an equitable, efficient, transparent, accountable, and sustainable manner.

6.1. Land Tenure Classification

The manner in which land tenure classification is provided under the existing laws and policies calls for revision. In particular, the definition of 'Government owned land' has been variably used in a way that does not strictly conform to the relevant constitutional provision. To promote efficient and transparent land management

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system, providing land tenure classification in simple and clear terms is essential.

Policy Statements:

All land in Bangladesh shall be classified as private, state, public and community land and the definitions of each classification will be clearly stated and consistently applied throughout the body of land related laws. The following meaning shall be attributed to 'private land', 'state land', 'public land', and 'community land'.

(a) Private Land

Private land denotes land held by an individual or other legal entity under freehold or leasehold tenure.

(b) State Land

State land refers to agricultural and non-agricultural *khas* land that the state manages on behalf of the public.

(c) Public Land

Public land denotes all land owned by the Government including its agencies and allotted for a specified public use. Public land may also be allotted for large-scale development projects implemented under public-private sectors partnership.

(d) Community Land

Community land denotes agricultural land or pastureland lawfully or customarily held, managed and used by a specific community. To promote tenure security and sustainable utilization of land resources, the Government shall map and document agricultural land or pastureland owned and managed by a specific community and incorporate such land into the formal land registries.

6.2. Land Management

Some aspects of the land management system in Bangladesh have been rendered obsolete. The existing reality requires effective legislation and institutional structure by which *State and public* land can be identified, evaluated, conserved, recovered, and distributed. The two distinct policies that were issued to provide guidelines on the identification and distribution of agricultural and non-agricultural *khas* land have been rendered ineffective due to lack of follow-on implementing legislation. The system requires more effective tools and methods that are appropriate to improve land use planning. The legal framework, practices and institutional arrangement that pertain to preventing inappropriate land use conversion should also revisited to cope up with changing reality.

Policy Statements:

(a) Private Land Management

The Government shall promote and protect the security of tenure of private land owners and other legitimate interests in land.

The Government shall revise the existing provisions of the law on private land ownership to ensure that private land is owned or held in conformity with the provisions of the Constitution on the state's power of *eminent domain* and other subordinate legislation concerning development control.

(b) State and Public Land Management

As a custodian of the state and public land, the Government shall manage, conserve and use state land judiciously and in a planned manner; and distribute such land equitably to the landless and for other purposes that promote economic and social growth for the entire nation. The Government shall define by law the principles, rules and procedures for managing, allocating, conserving, and distributing state and public land.

(c) Inventory and Custodianship of State Land

To promote lawful and efficient utilization of state land, the Government shall designate and keep an inventory of all state land and place it under the custodianship of the Ministry of Land to manage in trust for the people of Bangladesh.

(d) Inventory and Custodianship of Public Land

The Government, through the Ministry of Land, shall designate and keep an inventory of all public lands and place them under the custodianship of concerned public authorities for a specified public purpose.

(e) Public or State Land Acquired Irregularly

The Government shall facilitate the establishment of effective mechanisms for recovering and repossessing any state or public land acquired unlawfully or irregularly.

(f) Legal Framework for Public and State Land Management

The Government shall develop and proclaim a legislation that adequately provides for, *inter alia*, the following matters:

- (1) an effective institutional structure by which state and public land can be identified, recovered, evaluated for its value and specified use, conserved for designated purposes, distributed, and managed so that they may be utilized on a sustainable basis;

- (2) rules and procedures for the surveying and mapping of state and public land;
- (3) rules and procedures for identifying reserves and other areas that must not be alienated;
- (4) rules and procedures for monitoring adherence of users to terms of allotments;
- (5) principles and rules for managing informal uses;
- (6) rules and procedures for allocating and distributing state land to identified landless users;
- (7) Guidelines to prevent environmental degradation and to protect fragile ecosystems in relation to state and public land uses and leases.

(g) Community Land Management

The Government shall legislatively establish clear rules and procedures for the recognition, protection and registration of agricultural and pastureland owned by specific communities. The legislative measure shall envisage participatory processes in identifying and recognizing community ownership.

6.3. Land Use Planning

As it stands, land use planning in Bangladesh is rather dismal. Erratic housing developments and unnecessary conversion of arable land for non-agricultural purposes signify the lack of adequate land use planning. Considering the high density of population in the country, judicious land use planning should be regarded as a strategic national interest.

Policy Statements:

Multi-sectoral Planning Process

The Government shall facilitate an integrated and multi-sectoral approach to land use planning by implementing the principle that all land development shall materialize based on duly approved plans developed and approved by competent authorities. The competent planning authorities shall develop plans in consultation with local communities and relevant public agencies so that the current and future needs of local communities and various public sector entities are considered, as appropriate.

Urban Planning Legal Framework

The Government shall reform the existing legal framework for urban planning to redefine different levels of plans together with the accompanying roles and responsibilities of respective national and local agencies. The revised legislation shall provide for four types of development plans: 1) the national development plan, 2) district plan 3) master plan, and 4) the detailed plan.

Planning Standards for Unplanned Settlements

A revised or new urban planning law should consider incorporating provisions that promote minimal planning standards to declared regularization areas in unplanned settlements. This means, the legal amendments should aim at preserving existing layout in unplanned areas, unless there are compelling public interests that warrant planning alterations to the existing layout. Such compelling reasons would include creating adequate vehicular access to parcels, either by establishing a new road, right of way, or widening an existing road.

6.4. Land Use Planning in Rural Areas

Development control is absent in rural areas of Bangladesh. With unplanned exploitation of valuable agricultural land, villages are expanding and small market places are gradually engulfing surrounding crop fields. It is of paramount environmental and agricultural concern that industries and factories have been constructed in the adjacent land of the owner's own residence. Development and expansion of human settlement and physical infrastructure occur in unplanned fashion. There is no adequate legal mechanism to address such problems.

Policy Statement:

To redress the lack of development control in rural areas, a new "Village Improvement Act" shall be developed and proclaimed to guide and govern rural development – including housing and infrastructure development – in a planned manner. Such legislation shall be developed and proclaimed with the principal objective of preventing misuse of farmland and protecting the environment. In the development of such legislation the following matters, among others, shall be considered:

- (a) The process of land use planning and allocation of land for various purposes shall involve the active participation of the local communities and local government bodies that function at the *Upazila* and Union levels.
- (b) Land acquisition for public use purposes should be limited to the minimum required land for the specific purpose.

6.5. Unplanned Developments/Informal Settlements

Significant proportion of the urban population of Bangladesh resides in property located outside the formally planned parts of urban areas. At a time of rapid urban growth, this poses significant challenges to the nation in terms of managing urban development. As things stand, informal settlements are not formally recognized as part of the urban fabric which has resulted in a significant disconnect between the 'formal city' and the reality on the ground in terms of provision of adequate development attention whether in the form of orderly

upgrading or the provision of meaningful interventions aimed at improving tenure security and living conditions.

Policy Statements:

Upgrading Informal Settlements

The Government shall gradually upgrade informal settlements formed on environmentally tenable land as certified by the relevant government authority and relevant municipality and endeavor to integrate them into the formal planning processes of urban areas. The Government shall promote land tenure regularization in these areas in collaboration with the concerned communities based on standards to be established by law.

Legal Framework for Regularizations Schemes

A law and regulations shall be issued to govern the implementations of informal settlement regularizations schemes. Such a law and regulations will, *inter alia*, govern the preparation of a draft scheme of regularization; community and public authorities' partnership in the process of preparing regularization scheme; the modality of approval and declaration of regularization scheme; and implementation of a scheme of regularization. The planning aspect of the issue of informal settlements shall be dealt with by a reformed urban planning legislation.

6.6. Inappropriate Conversion of Agricultural Land

There has been widespread conversion of agricultural land through extra-legal norms and procedures. In particular, housing development agencies have been creating more pressure in converting agricultural land for housing development. Such conversion does not only infringe on those whose livelihoods are intricately woven into the land, but often lacks any rational integration into the larger urban planning process. Although urban expansion is inevitable and may even be desirable at times, Bangladesh's supply of arable land is getting increasingly scarcer as a result of widespread conversion for unproductive purposes.

Policy Statement:

The Ministry of Land, in consultation with the ministries of Industry, Housing and Agriculture, shall take the initiative to introduce a bill to protect the country's limited supply of fertile land which is fundamental for ensuring the food security of the entire population in general and the survival of those segment of the people whose livelihood depend on agriculture. The bill shall aim at addressing the need to completely stop the unplanned acquisition or conversion of irrigable and fertile agricultural land for non-agricultural purposes. The law shall, *inter alia*, provide that fertile agricultural land producing two or more types of crop should never be used for non-

agricultural purposes, such as housing, the construction of individually owned establishments and brick fields.

6.7. Environmental Sustainability

Bangladesh has diverse ecosystems which include agricultural lands, non-agricultural lands, forests, wetlands, coastal ecosystems, national parks, and water bodies. The core problem in the conservation and management of these ecosystems is related to their unsustainable exploitation arising principally from conflicting land uses and inadequate enforcement of land resource management laws and guidelines. Moreover, the land management and administration systems in Bangladesh have not yet assigned priority to environmental issues with regard to the sustainability of natural resources. Degradation of land caused by natural and artificial causes such as inappropriate land uses and unsustainable exploitation, population pressure, lack of adequate flood controls, unplanned urban expansion, poor quarrying techniques, and deforestation has adversely affected land and land resources in Bangladesh.

The level of public awareness of environmental issue is also an issue that needs to be addressed. Environmental protection campaigns in the context of land use are most successful when supported and implemented by the general public. However, public awareness of environmental issues leaves a lot to be desired.

Policy Statements:

Environmental Impact

Noting that land is a natural resource that is fundamental to the livelihood of the people, the Government shall take appropriate measures to protect land for the present and future generations. Land management and administration issues shall consider the environmental impact of all aspects related to land use, land allocation, and resource use and management.

Fragile Ecosystems

The Government shall protect fragile ecosystems by taking the following measures:

- (a) Develop legislation that integrates and balances the protection of fragile ecosystems and considers the needs and customary claims of the local communities;
- (b) Implement zoning regulations for all eco-fragile areas such as forests, water bodies and coastal areas to protect them from unlawful encroachment and further degradation;
- (c) Develop legislative norms and procedures for rehabilitation and co-management of forests and pasturelands in ways that recognize

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customary ownership and management systems as well as sharing of benefits with local communities.

Environmental Public Awareness in Relation to Land Use

The Ministry of Land shall, in collaboration with the Ministry of Environment and Forestry, initiate a campaign of environmental public awareness in relation to land to ensure that all citizens develop a level of environmental awareness required to support and implement environmental protection measures in relation to land use.

6.8. Land Acquisition

Abuses in relation to compulsory acquisition occur principally due to the loopholes or deficiencies that exist in the pertinent legal framework, especially in relation to the purpose for which the Government may exercise its power of compulsory acquisition and payment of compensation. As it stands, the relevant provisions of the law fall short of defining the purpose for which the state's power of compulsory acquisition may be exercised. Moreover, the existing legal framework does not provide for judicial review against any wrongful compulsory acquisition of immovable property by the Government. The non-existence of judicial remedy against inappropriate acquisition leaves those at the receiving end of power abuse defenseless.

Policy Statements:

(a) Protection from Arbitrary Deprivation of Property Rights

In consideration of constitutional and justice principles, no one may be deprived of property rights except in accordance with the law, and no law may allow arbitrary and forcible deprivation of property rights.

(b) Compulsory Acquisition

The Government shall review the law on compulsory acquisition in order to provide that the pertinent authority may exercise its power of compulsory acquisition under strictly defined legal procedures and rules and solely for the purposes of public use. The revised law shall clearly and strictly define the term 'public use' and also provide for compulsory acquisition processes and procedures that are efficient, transparent and accountable. Further, the revised law shall provide that the power of compulsory acquisition be exercised by the Government through the Ministry of Land.

(c) Compensation

The Government shall revise the relevant provisions of the law to provide for the payment of fair, timely and just compensation in the event of compulsory acquisition.

(d) Pre-emptive Rights of Original Owners

Where the public purpose or interest justifying the compulsory acquisition fails or ceases to exist, the revised law shall confer pre-emptive rights on the original owners or their heir(s).

6.9. Land Bank

Rising population and inequitable distribution of land have led to an increase in the demand for land and land based resources especially among the poor and the landless. The implementation of equitable and efficient allocation of land including distribution of land to the landless and vulnerable segments of the society as well as for productive economic use will depend on the availability of land.

Policy Statement

The Government shall establish land banks in order to facilitate the successful implementation of equitable and efficient allocation and distribution of land to the landless.

6.10. Land Holdings Ceiling

According to the State Acquisition and Tenancy Act and other provisions pertaining to land ownership ceilings for agricultural and non-agricultural land are 60 *bigha* and 100 *bigha* respectively. However, the provisions of the law dealing with ceiling on landholdings have not been fully implemented according to the letter and spirit of the relevant laws. The underlying reform agenda behind the ceiling provisions of the law was to promote equitable use of land and improve access to land, especially for the vulnerable segments of the society and for those whose livelihood depends on land. Considering the ever increasing pressure on land, the reform agenda behind the provisions on landholding ceiling is much more relevant today.

Policy Statement:

(a) Inventory

The Ministry of Land shall establish and maintain a mechanism by which it conducts an inventory of landholding exceeding the legal ceiling.

(b) Revisiting Ceiling Limit

The Government shall revisit the existing provisions of the law to consider reducing the landholding ceiling limit.

6.11. Regulating Indigenous Peoples' Rights

The question of land in areas inhabited by indigenous communities is extremely contentious owing to its peculiar historical and legal roots. In spite of the potentially explosive situation surrounding this question, the Government has yet to take appropriate measures to meaningfully address the land claims of indigenous communities. The relevant legislation inherited from the country's colonial past - and subsequent laws and policies - do not recognize the concept of land ownership under indigenous communities' customary laws and practices. Instead, the existing relevant laws and policies have established legal basis for land settlement rules and procedures that disregard the customary rights of indigenous communities.

Policy Statement:

The Government shall develop and proclaim a law that provides for standards and criteria by which the legitimacy and validity of indigenous communities' land claims are determined and formally recognized. The law shall envisage the vesting of community land in representative community based structures and adapt the system to adjudicate and recognize customary land rights. The law shall also incorporate indigenous land management norms and practices, and provisions that ensure respect of the rights of vulnerable groups and women.

6.12. Land Grabbing

Land grabbing has been one of the most problematic aspects of the whole land issue in Bangladesh. The act of land grabbing is often accompanied, preceded or followed by equally unlawful acts such as faking deeds and registration of property rights through corrupt practices. The accompanying unlawful acts complicate the land tenure issues concerning the grabbed land and often result in dispute and social friction. In both rural and urban areas vast areas of land have been appropriated by powerful elements resulting in injustice in terms of the misuse of public resources by the powerful to the exclusion of others whose livelihood depend on land. There is no effective law that discourages land grabbing. There are some provisions in the system such as the provision of criminal trespass embodied in the penal law but these provisions have not been effective to deter land grabbing. Considering the range and complexity of cases of land grabbing, there is a dire need for a pragmatic legislative measure.

Policy Statement:

The Government shall enact a law to establish that no person who appropriates state owned, public, or private land can obtain a formal recognition to the land or any real property on the land and any real property will be liable to forfeiture. The development of the law may consider some exceptional circumstances under which land grabbers

may obtain a limited occupation permit for which a substantial price will have to be paid.

The law shall also establish that any developer who acquired land from a grabber and subsequently developed it and transferred to other occupiers shall be presumed to have been acting as public agent in the sale and required to pay over to the Government the whole or a substantial part of the proceeds of the sale of the land to occupiers or face sequestration of his assets.

The law on land grabbing shall distinguish cases of persons who acquired grabbed land in good faith and desperate squatters who occupied public land to accommodate themselves and their immediate household from cases where persons grab land to dispose of for profit or to use it for other purposes. To deal with the former categories of unlawful occupation of land, the Government shall enact a regularization law that provides for standards by which the Government will grant secure tenure of real property.

6.13. Protection and Use of Coastal Land

The vast stretch of sandy land that arises periodically from the seabed of the Bay of Bengal in the south of the country has not been protected or put to just and appropriate public use. Such land is often unlawfully grabbed by powerful elements and used in unplanned manner.

Policy Statement:

(a) Immediate Legislative Measure

To ensure appropriate and just use of coastal land and prevent misuse of such land the Government shall enact an effective legislation that provides legal and institutional tools to restore unlawfully appropriated or occupied coastal land and to prevent unlawful appropriation or occupation of such land in the future.

(b) Long Term Strategy

As a matter of long-term strategy, develop and implement a planning process based on a framework for the collection of baseline data on various land uses in the coastal belt, including inventory of critical ecosystems and natural resources, socio-economic assessments, population patterns, and existing resource use patterns.

6.14. Protection and Use of *char* land

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

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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.

Policy Statements:

(a) Rights of Previous Owners

The previous owners of alluvium land shall be allowed to regain possession of their land within the timeframe prescribed by law.

(b) Government Ownership of Alluvium Land

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.

(c) Marking and Identification of Char Land

The Ministry of Land shall issue guidelines for periodic *diera* surveying and recording of alluvium and diluvium lines. The Ministry of land shall also put an efficient mechanism to implement the guidelines.

6.15. Land Survey and Settlement

The land settlement and survey aspects of the current land administration system in Bangladesh call for basic changes in ways that the current needs and dictates are addressed. The existing cadastral surveying system is characterized by procedures that are cumbersome and outdated. At present, land surveying in Bangladesh is conducted according to the Bengal Survey and Settlement Manual that was issued in 1935. The manual was issued in accordance with the Bangole Tenancy Act 1885. Although the Bengal Survey and Settlement Manual provide for survey standards, these standards and processes have not been updated for about 80 years and do not therefore envisage the latest technological and methodological developments. Therefore, the legal framework and practices require legislative and technical rationalization and strengthening to cope up with modern dictates.

Policy Statement:

The Government shall revise the Survey Act of 1875 to facilitate the introduction of modern surveying technology into the existing system, rationalize the survey authentication procedures and ensure that the procedures for demarcation and surveying for settlement purposes are

conducted in a manner that is more participatory. The Ministry of Land shall cause the revision of the existing survey and settlement manual and guidelines in conformity with a revised land Survey and Settlement Act.

6.16. Land Settlement Procedures

Due to legislative and institutional constraints, the land adjudication process has been conducted at a very slow pace and in a haphazard manner. Land settlement is conducted based on a manual, policies and rules and few provisions incorporated in the SAT Act and Survey Act, which are not adequate and responsive for the current needs of the country.

Policy Statement:

The Government shall cause the review of the policies and laws related to land settlement to make the process of settlement transparent, just, accountable and efficient. The Government shall cause a paradigm shift from the existing practice of publishing *khatian* after the lapse of several decades to a legislative norm where land records are published in a reasonably prompt manner. To implement this policy effectively, the Government shall equip the pertinent authority with adequate human and material resources.

6.17. Land Dispute Resolution

The overlapping and uncoordinated land recording functions and responsibilities vested in different governmental entities affect property owners' security of tenure and often result in multiple claims over one and the same property. Land disputes are widespread but the existing land dispute resolution mechanisms and procedural rules do not provide just and speedy resolution of disputes.

Policy Statements

Establishing Specialized Land Courts or Divisions

The Government shall establish specialized land courts that will function as divisions of the district court and the high court with the objective of providing speedy, just and affordable disposal of land matters. The Government shall issue streamlined procedural rules to be applied by the specialized land divisions.

Uppazila Level Dispute Resolution

The Government shall establish a judicial land dispute resolution mechanism at the *upparila* level.

land record system. The amorphous land recording structure has performed poorly and has poor information system.

Policy Statement:

Securing Sanctity of Records

The Government shall ensure that land records are authenticated, documented, and their custody and sanctity secured. To facilitate efficient land transactions, computerization of the land registries shall be undertaken and the information made available to all interested parties.

Countering Fraudulent Entries

To avoid lending legitimacy to fraudulent entries in land registries, manual updating and physical verification shall precede computerization of land registries.

6.20. Land Distribution

The Government needs to take measures to inject more equity, transparency, and accountability into the existing land allocation and distribution procedures. Land prices and pricing for available housing have skyrocketed far beyond the reach of most urban dwellers. There is a clear need to create and implement strategies to enhance the delivery of land for affordable housing options. Furthermore, access to rural land and to user rights is critical to the sustainability of rural families. The possibility of rural families to earn a living hinges on land allocation and rights to use state land. The rural landless are disadvantaged, and unable to earn income or accumulate capital assets. Land allocation must therefore ensure that the rural landless have access to sufficient resources to sustain themselves.

Policy Statement:

Allocation and Distribution Principles and Procedures

The Government shall introduce and implement transparent, equitable, and clearly defined set of principles and procedures for the allocation and distribution of land. The procedures must ensure transparency and accountability by the allocating authorities and must clearly define the powers and responsibilities of the allocating authorities and the rights of land applicants.

Priority

Land allocation and distribution shall be based upon need and the rural and urban landless will have priority.

6.21. Land Market

The land market in Bangladesh is not supported by reliable and adequate information-base for transfer, lease and mortgage of interests in land. The land market which involves governmental and non-governmental actors is riddled with practices that often result in multiple claims over the same property. Furthermore, the land market system does not provide adequate safeguard against market-driven evictions and displacements of small farmers and poor urban dwellers.

Policy Statements

Equity in Land Markets

The Government shall ensure that land markets shall work equitably to the benefit of all citizens so that the urban poor and the rural landless gain access to land market and are also protected from market-driven evictions and displacements.

Ensuring Transparency and Accountability

The Government shall ensure transparency and accountability of the land market by revising the structure of the players in the operations of land transactions and by establishing accountability standards for all involved in the process of land transactions.

Revising Land Transaction Procedures

The Government shall review land transaction procedures to make them more affordable, efficient, and less cumbersome for the land market.

7. Human Rights and Constitutional Issues and the Legal Framework

The current legal framework for land contains a mosaic of overlapping, outdated and inconsistent provisions. Moreover, there are legal lacunae with respect to some aspects of the land law. Therefore, the legal framework, as it stands now, is not adequately responsive to the dictates of some of the most crucial land management and land administration issues, especially with respect to issues relating to human rights and constitutional matters.

Policy Statement

The relevant land-related laws of Bangladesh shall be revised in conformity with this policy and the constitution.

টান্সাইল বন বিভাগের বনভূমির বিবরণঃ
২০ বছর পূর্বের বনভূমির তথ্য :

৪, ৬ ও ২০ ধারায় পেজোড়ী মোট বনভূমি (একর)	২০ ধারায় ঘোষিত বনভূমি (একর)	৬ ধারায় ঘোষিত বনভূমি (একর)	৪ ধারায় ঘোষিত বনভূমি (একর)	ঐক্যবদ্ধ বনভূমি (একর)	সামাজিক বনায়নকৃত বনভূমি (একর)	বিভিন্ন সংস্থা/ প্রতিষ্ঠানকে হস্তান্তরিত বনভূমি (একর)	জরায়নকৃত বনভূমি (একর)	জেলা প্রশাসন কর্তৃক বন্দোবস্তকৃত বনভূমি (একর)	মন্তব্য/হিসাব/ বৃদ্ধির কারণ
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বর্তমানে বনভূমির তথ্য :

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বিভাগীয় বন কর্মকর্তা
টান্সাইল বন বিভাগ।

Amgen

বাংলাদেশ লোক প্রশাসন প্রশিক্ষণ কেন্দ্র

সাভার, ঢাকা

৭৮তম সিনিয়র স্টাফ কোর্স

(২৫ সেপ্টেম্বর – ০৮ নভেম্বর ২০১৬)

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তারিখঃ ০৬/১০/২০১৬ খ্রি.

অফিস আদেশ

বাংলাদেশ লোক-প্রশাসন প্রশিক্ষণ কেন্দ্রে ২৫ সেপ্টেম্বর থেকে ০৮ নভেম্বর ২০১৬ মেয়াদে সরকারের যুগ্মসচিব ও সমমানের কর্মকর্তাদের নিয়ে ৭৮তম সিনিয়র স্টাফ কোর্স চলমান রয়েছে। এ কোর্সের মূল থিম হচ্ছে “Services First”। কোর্সে অংশগ্রহণকারী প্রত্যেক প্রশিক্ষণার্থী থিম সম্পৃক্ত যে কোন একটি বিষয়ের উপর এককভাবে একটি করে পলিসি মূল্যায়নপত্র প্রণয়ন করবেন। এছাড়া কোর্সে অংশগ্রহণকারী কর্মকর্তাগণ দলভিত্তিক মাঠ সংযুক্তি কার্যক্রমের জন্য নিম্নবর্ণিত জেলার যে কোন একটি সেবাপ্রদানকারী Service delivery organization/ department নির্বাচনকরতঃ সেবা প্রদানের ক্ষেত্রে বিরাজমান সমস্যাগুলো চিহ্নিত করবেন এবং সংশ্লিষ্ট প্রতিষ্ঠানের কর্মকর্তা/কর্মচারী, জেলা প্রশাসন ও অন্যান্যদের সম্মিলিত সহায়তায় বিদ্যমান সমস্যাসমূহের অন্তত একটি তাৎক্ষণিকভাবে নিরসন করবেন। পলিসি মূল্যায়ন পত্রের তথ্য সংগ্রহ ও মাঠ-সংযুক্তি কার্যক্রম আগামী ১৬-২০ অক্টোবর ২০১৬ মেয়াদে অনুষ্ঠিত হবে। সংশ্লিষ্ট জেলার জেলা প্রশাসক মহোদয়কে অবহিত রেখে অংশগ্রহণকারীবৃন্দ নিজের গুণভিত্তিক প্রথম ০৩ দিন মাঠ-সংযুক্তি কার্যক্রমের কাজ করবেন এবং বাকী ০২ দিন পলিসি মূল্যায়ন পত্রের তথ্য সংগ্রহের কাজ করবেন:

ক্রমিক	নাম, পরিচিতি সংখ্যা	পদবী ও কর্মস্থল	দল ও থিম	জেলা
১.	জনাব মোঃ ফয়জুল কবির (৩৬৩৯)	যুগ্মসচিব, যুব ও ক্রীড়া মন্ত্রণালয়	পদ্মা Education Policy	নোয়াখালী
২.	জনাব মোঃ জিয়াউর রহমান খান (৩৬১০)	যুগ্মসচিব, শিল্প মন্ত্রণালয়ে সংযুক্ত		
৩.	জনাব মোহাম্মদ বজলুর রহমান (৭৩৯১)	প্রকল্প পরিচালক (যুগ্মসচিব), উইন্ড রিসোর্সেস ম্যাপিং প্রকল্প, বিদ্যুৎ বিভাগ, বিদ্যুৎ ভবন, ঢাকা		
৪.	জনাব মোঃ বদরুল আলম ভূঁইয়া (৭৫৯৮)	যুগ্মসচিব, বাংলাদেশ শিল্পকলা একাডেমী, সংস্কৃতি বিষয়ক মন্ত্রণালয়		
৫.	জনাব মুহাম্মদ আমজাদ হোসাইন (৩৪৭৫)	পরিচালক (যুগ্মসচিব), বিআরটিসি, ঢাকা		
৬.	জনাব মোঃ আনোয়ার হোসেন (৪৮০৪)	যুগ্মসচিব, স্বাস্থ্য ও পরিবার কল্যাণ মন্ত্রণালয়	মেঘনা Health Policy	মানিকগঞ্জ
৭.	কুলসুম বেগম (৪৮০৫)	যুগ্মসচিব, স্বাস্থ্য ও পরিবার কল্যাণ মন্ত্রণালয়		
৮.	জনাব মোঃ সাখাওয়াত হোসেন (৫৫৩৮)	পরিচালক (যুগ্মসচিব), বাংলাদেশ টেলিভিশন, ঢাকা		
৯.	জনাব মোঃ মশিউর রহমান (৫৫৬৮)	পরিচালক (যুগ্মসচিব), বিআরডিবি, কাওরান বাজার, ঢাকা		
১০.	এ কে এম মিজানুর রহমান (৫৪৪২)	পরিচালক (যুগ্মসচিব), পরিবেশ অধিদপ্তর, ঢাকা		
১১.	এ.এইচ.এম. আহসান (৭৬৩৮)	যুগ্মসচিব, বাণিজ্য মন্ত্রণালয়	যমুনা Industrial Policy	ফেনী
১২.	ড. আহমেদ মুনিরুহ সালেহীন (৭৪৬৯)	যুগ্মসচিব, অর্থ বিভাগ, অর্থ মন্ত্রণালয়		
১৩.	জনাব মোঃ রফিকুল ইসলাম (৪১২৬)	যুগ্মসচিব, রেলপথ মন্ত্রণালয়		

১৪.	এ.এন.এম. মঞ্জুরুল হক মজুমদার এএফডব্লিউসি, পিএসসি, জি, বিএ- ৪১৪২	কর্ণেল, সেনা সদর দপ্তর, পার্সোনেল এডমিনিস্ট্রেশন ডাইরেক্টরেট, ঢাকা		
১৫.	জনাব মোঃ শাহজাহান মিয়া (৪৯৩৪)	যুগ্মসচিব, শ্রম ও কর্মসংস্থাপন মন্ত্রণালয়		
১৬.	জনাব আন, আহম্মদ আলী (৪৭০৫)	সচিব (যুগ্মসচিব, জাতীয় নদী রক্ষা কমিশন, নৌ-পরিবহন মন্ত্রণালয়	তিস্তা National Water Policy	কিশোরগঞ্জ
১৭.	জনাব অশোক কুমার দেবনাথ (৫৫৩১)	অতিরিক্ত বিভাগীয় কমিশনার (যুগ্মসচিব), ঢাকা		
১৮.	জনাব মোঃ শাহাদাৎ হোসেন (৪৬৫৪)	পরিচালক (যুগ্মসচিব), বাংলাদেশ পর্যটন কর্পোরেশন		
১৯.	জনাব মোঃ ফজলুর রহমান ভূইয়া (৪৭২৮)	পরিচালক (যুগ্মসচিব), প্রাথমিক শিক্ষা অধিদপ্তর		
২০.	জনাব সুরথ কুমার সরকার (৭৫৩৭)	ডেপুটি ডিরেক্টর জেনারেল (যুগ্মসচিব), বাংলাদেশ টেলিভিশন	রূপসা Energy Policy	ময়মনসিংহ
২১.	জনাব শ্যাম কিশোর রায় (৫৩১৪)	পরিচালক (যুগ্মসচিব, স্থানীয় সরকার, বিভাগীয় কমিশনারের কার্যালয়, রাজশাহী		
২২.	জনাব মোঃ হাসানুল ইসলাম (৪১৬৬)	পরিচালক (যুগ্মসচিব), বাংলাদেশ হাই-টেক পার্ক কর্তৃপক্ষ, তথ্য ও যোগাযোগ প্রযুক্তি বিভাগ, আগারগাঁও, ঢাকা		
২৩.	জনাব মোঃ আরিফুর রহমান অপু (৫৩৮৯)	যুগ্মসচিব, রেলপথ মন্ত্রণালয়, রেলভবন, ঢাকা		
২৪.	জনাব মোঃ আজিজুল আলম (৫২৫৮)	যুগ্মসচিব, অর্থ বিভাগ, অর্থ মন্ত্রণালয়ে সংযুক্ত	সুরমা Land Use Policy	টাংগাইল
২৫.	জনাব মোঃ আতিকুল হক (৫৩২৩)	যুগ্মসচিব, স্বরাষ্ট্র মন্ত্রণালয়		
২৬.	বেগম শামীমা হক (৫৩৫০)	যুগ্মসচিব, দুর্যোগ ব্যবস্থাপনা ও ত্রাণ মন্ত্রণালয়		
২৭.	জনাব দুলাল কৃষ্ণ সাহা (৫৪৪০)	পরিচালক (যুগ্মসচিব), রাজধানী উন্নয়ন কর্তৃপক্ষ, ঢাকা		

- ০১। প্রশিক্ষণার্থীগণ ১৬ অক্টোবর ২০১৬ খ্রি. তারিখ সকাল ১০:০০ ঘটিকার মধ্যে সংশ্লিষ্ট জেলার জেলা প্রশাসকের কার্যালয়ে রিপোর্ট করবেন এবং ২০ অক্টোবর ২০১৬ খ্রি. তারিখ অপরাহ্নে সংযুক্তি স্থল ত্যাগ করবেন।
- ০২। আগামী ২২/১০/২০১৬ খ্রি. তারিখ রোজ শনিবার সন্ধ্যা ০৭:৩০ টায় আরপিএটিসি, ঢাকা থেকে বিপিএটিসি'র উদ্দেশ্যে একটি গাড়ী ছেড়ে আসবে। অংশগ্রহণকারীবৃন্দ এ সুযোগ গ্রহণ করতে পারবেন অথবা ঐ দিন রাত ০৯:০০ টার মধ্যে স্ব-উদ্যোগে কেন্দ্রে প্রত্যাবর্তন করবেন।
- ০৩। কোর্স ব্যবস্থাপনা টিম নির্ধারিত সময়ের মধ্যে যে কোন দিন যে কোন জেলায় অংশগ্রহণকারীদের কার্যক্রম পরিদর্শনে যেতে পারবেন।
- ০৪। প্রশিক্ষণার্থীগণকে কেন্দ্র থেকে এ ভ্রমণকালীন সময়ে শুধুমাত্র ৩৫০ টাকা হারে দৈনিক ভাতা প্রদান করা হয়েছে। তাঁরা বিধি মোতাবেক প্রাপ্য অন্যান্য ভ্রমণ ভাতাদি নিজ নিজ কর্মস্থল হতে প্রাপ্য হবেন।
- ০৫। কোর্সের সম্ভোগ সংশ্লিষ্ট কেন্দ্রের অনুযায়ী সদস্যবৃন্দ এ ভ্রমণের জন্য কেন্দ্র হতে বিধি মোতাবেক ভ্রমণ ভাতাদি উত্তোলন করবেন।
- ০৬। নির্দেশক্রমে ও জনস্বার্থে এ আদেশ জারী করা হলো।

স্বাক্ষর

(মোঃ জায়েদুল হক মোল্লা এনডিসি)

এমডিএস (প্রজেক্ট)

ও

কোর্স পরিচালক

৭৮তম সিনিয়র স্টাফ কোর্স

বিতরণ: সদয় অবগতি ও কার্যার্থে: (জ্যেষ্ঠতার ক্রমানুসারে নয়)

- ১। মন্ত্রিপরিষদ সচিব, গণপ্রজাতন্ত্রী বাংলাদেশ সরকার, বাংলাদেশ সচিবালয়, ঢাকা।
- ২। মুখ্য সচিব, প্রধানমন্ত্রীর কার্যালয়, তেজগাঁও, ঢাকা।
- ৩। সিনিয়র সচিব, জনপ্রশাসন মন্ত্রণালয়/অর্থ বিভাগ/ স্বরাষ্ট্র মন্ত্রণালয়/অর্থনৈতিক সম্পর্ক বিভাগ।
- ৪। সচিব, পরিবেশ ও বন/অর্থ/শিক্ষা/সংস্কৃতি বিষয়ক মন্ত্রণালয়/বাণিজ্য/রেলপথ/শ্রম ও কর্মসংস্থাপন/নৌ-পরিবহন/দুর্যোগ ব্যবস্থাপনা ও ত্রাণ/স্বাস্থ্য ও পরিবার কল্যাণ/শিল্প/যুব ও ক্রীড়া মন্ত্রণালয়।
- ৫। সচিব, বিদ্যুৎ বিভাগ।
- ৬। প্রিন্সিপাল স্টাফ অফিসার, সশস্ত্র বাহিনী বিভাগ, ঢাকা সেনানিবাস, তেজগাঁও, ঢাকা।
- ৭। চেয়ারম্যান, বিআরটিসি/বিআরডিবি/পর্যটন কর্পোরেশন/রাজধানী উন্নয়ন কর্তৃপক্ষ।
- ৮। মহাপরিচালক, পরিবেশ অধিদপ্তর/বাংলাদেশ টেলিভিশন, ঢাকা।
- ৯। বিভাগীয় কমিশনার, ঢাকা/চট্টগ্রাম/রাজশাহী/ময়মনসিংহ বিভাগ।
- ১০। যুগ্ম সচিব (প্রশিক্ষণ), জনপ্রশাসন মন্ত্রণালয়, বাংলাদেশ সচিবালয়, ঢাকা।
- ১১। এমডিএস (সকল), বিপিএটিসি, সাভার, ঢাকা।
- ১২। সকল সদস্য, কোর্স ব্যবস্থাপনা টিম, ৭৮ তম সিনিয়র স্টাফ কোর্স, বিপিএটিসি, সাভার, ঢাকা।
- ১৩। প্রশিক্ষণার্থী (সকল), ৭৮তম সিনিয়র স্টাফ কোর্স, বিপিএটিসি, সাভার, ঢাকা।
- ১৪। জেলা প্রশাসক, টাংগাইল/ময়মনসিংহ/কিশোরগঞ্জ/ফেনী/নোয়াখালী/মানিকগঞ্জ (তাকে মাঠ সংযুক্তি কার্যক্রম ও পলিসি পেপার প্রণয়ন সংশ্লিষ্ট তথ্য ও উপাত্ত সংগ্রহের জন্য আয়োজিত মাঠ সংযুক্তি কার্যক্রমের সফল বাস্তবায়নের লক্ষ্যে অংশগ্রহণকারী কর্মকর্তাদের আবাসনের ব্যবস্থাসহ যাবতীয় কর্মকান্ড সমন্বয় করার জন্য অনুরোধ করা হলো)।
- ১৫। প্রধান নির্বাহী কর্মকর্তা, জেলা পরিষদ, টাংগাইল/ময়মনসিংহ/কিশোরগঞ্জ/ফেনী/নোয়াখালী/মানিকগঞ্জ।
- ১৬। পুলিশ সুপার, টাংগাইল/ময়মনসিংহ/কিশোরগঞ্জ/ফেনী/নোয়াখালী/মানিকগঞ্জ (তাকে কর্মকর্তাগণের নিরাপত্তার প্রয়োজনীয় ব্যবস্থা গ্রহণের জন্য অনুরোধ করা হলো)।
- ১৭। পরিচালক (প্রশাসন/পিপিআর/মূল্যায়ন/গবেষণা ও উন্নয়ন/এলটিএ), বিপিএটিসি, সাভার, ঢাকা।
- ১৮। সিনিয়র সিস্টেম এনালিস্ট, জনপ্রশাসন মন্ত্রণালয়, বাংলাদেশ সচিবালয়, ঢাকা।
- ১৯। উপজেলা নির্বাহী অফিসার-----।
- ২০। প্রধান হিসাব রক্ষণ কর্মকর্তা-----।
- ২১। উপপরিচালক (অর্থ/সেবা/মূল্যায়ন), বিপিএটিসি, সাভার, ঢাকা।
- ২২। পিএস টু রেকর্ডার, (রেকর্ডার মহোদয়ের সদয় অবগতির জন্য) বিপিএটিসি, সাভার, ঢাকা।
- ২৩। সংশ্লিষ্ট নথি/অমনিবাস।

(মোঃ শোহেল ইমাম খান)
পরিচালক (অর্থনৈতিক তত্ত্ব)

কোর্স সমন্বয়ক
৭৮তম সিনিয়র স্টাফ কোর্স
ফোনঃ ০১৭১৩৭৪৭০৬৮
E-mail:shohel.imam@yahoo.com

টান্গাইল বন বিভাগ।

3

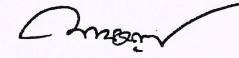
টান্গাইল বন বিভাগের বনভূমির বিবরণঃ

২০ বৎসর পূর্বের বনভূমির তথ্য :

৪, ৬ ও ২০ ধারায় গেজেটডুক্ত মোট বনভূমি (একর)	২০ ধারায় ঘোষিত বনভূমি (একর)	৬ ধারায় ঘোষিত বনভূমি (একর)	৪ ধারায় ঘোষিত বনভূমি (একর)	প্রাকৃতিক বনভূমি (একর)	সামাজিক বনায়নকৃত বনভূমি (একর)	বিভিন্ন সংস্থা/ প্রতিষ্ঠানকে হস্তান্তরিত বনভূমি (একর)	জবরদখলকৃত বনভূমি (একর)	জেলা প্রশাসন কর্তৃক বন্দোবস্তকৃত বনভূমি (একর)	মন্তব্য/হাস/ বৃদ্ধির কারণ
১	২	৩	৪	৫	৬	৭	৮	৯	১০
১,২২,৮৭৬.৯০	৫৫,৪৭৬.৩৮	৬৭,১৩২.৯৪	২৬৭.৫৮	২৮,৮৯৭.০০	৩০,১১৪.৮০	১৪,২৩৫.০০	৪৯,৪৭৫.৪২	১৫৪.৬৮	বিভিন্ন সংস্থাকে ব্যবহারের জন্য বনভূমি হস্তান্তর করায়

বর্তমানে বনভূমির তথ্য :

৪, ৬ ও ২০ ধারায় গেজেটডুক্ত মোট বনভূমি (একর)	২০ ধারায় ঘোষিত বনভূমি (একর)	৬ ধারায় ঘোষিত বনভূমি (একর)	৪ ধারায় ঘোষিত বনভূমি (একর)	প্রাকৃতিক বনভূমি (একর)	সামাজিক বনায়নকৃত বনভূমি (একর)	বিভিন্ন সংস্থা/ প্রতিষ্ঠানকে হস্তান্তরিত বনভূমি (একর)	জবরদখলকৃত বনভূমি (একর)	জেলা প্রশাসন কর্তৃক বন্দোবস্তকৃত বনভূমি (একর)	মন্তব্য/হাস/ বৃদ্ধির কারণ
১	২	৩	৪	৫	৬	৭	৮	৯	১০
১,২২,৮৭৬.৯০	৬৪,৬৭০.৬২	৫৭,৯৩৮.৭০	২৬৭.৫৮	২০,৪৫২.৪০	৪৮,১১৪.৮০	১৪,৯৪০.৫৬	৩৯,২১৪.৪৬	১৫৪.৬৮	২০ ধারায় সংরক্ষিত বন ঘোষিত হওয়ায়।



বিভাগীয় বন কর্মকর্তা
টান্গাইল বন বিভাগ।