LAND RIGHTS AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION

BANGLADESH LEGAL AID & SERVICES TRUST [BLAST]
Land Rights and Poverty Alleviation

by Sheikh Salauddin

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Reviewing laws relating to Khas land distribution

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Published by
PIL & Advocacy Cell
December, 2005

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Poverty remains an unending problem for Bangladesh. There are many reasons, direct or indirect, behind it. Land rights and land management are matters that have direct link with poverty situation in Bangladesh. The land administration system of the country is not only complex and inefficient but also corrupt to a large extent. This is adding to the sufferings of the poor people. So, it has become imperative to review and amend the existing land laws on an urgent basis.

Keeping this view in mind Bangladesh Legal Aid and Services Trust (BLAST), committed to realising the rights of the poor, organised a seminar and networking meeting on 17th February 2005. Two keynote papers were presented in the meeting. Professor Abul Barakat of Dhaka University presented a paper about “The share of the poor in the Khas land of Bangladesh; problems and proposals for overcoming those.” [“বাংলাদেশের খাস জালায়ন্ত্র মানুষের হিসাবের সমস্যা ও উন্নয়নের প্রস্তাবনা”] and discussed the challenges that impede the share of the poor on the land and water and the ways to overcome them. Sheikh Salauddin of PIL and Advocacy Cell of BLAST presented the other paper which focused on the amendments and new provisions that can be brought into effect to make the land laws and present regulatory system more poor friendly.

The present publication incorporates both papers and a summary of the discussion of the networking meeting. The publication is expected to help understand our land problems and land rights and their relation with poverty alleviation.

**Taslimur Rahman**
Executive Director, BLAST
Introduction

Poverty has become a chronic problem for Bangladesh. Poverty originates from the unjust nature of social order and from economic and political inequality within the society. So to reduce and alleviate poverty we must address the issues as well as change and reform the system, law and policy that deprive poor, especially landless poor.

Land is the most significant source of survival, most important natural asset and is central to the majority population for its livelihood. More than 70% population of this country are directly related with agricultural production. But, more than half of the population of the country is landless and also majority of the people do not possess any land.

Since the independence of Bangladesh the population has increased from 75 Million to 140 Million but cultivable land decreased due to industrialization and urbanization. However Bangladesh’s economy still depends on its land and most of the rural people are reliant on the land to earn their subsistence. More than 80% people live in the rural areas of Bangladesh whose main occupation and means of livelihood is agriculture.

According to the Non- Government sources the number of landless people in Bangladesh are more than 68%. As long as the number of landless continues to grow, Bangladesh’s economy will remain fragile and the majority of its people will remain in poverty.

The percentage of landless people over the last few decades are as follows:

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<td>Percentage</td>
<td>14.3</td>
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Moreover 10% of the household owns 50% of the cultivable land and 33% of the rural households are without cultivable land. It is worth noting that 10% absentee land owners own 50.6% of the total cultivable land and 45% of the landless and poor marginalized peasants in the rural areas own only 5% of the total cultivable land of Bangladesh and receives 10% needed credit from institutional sources, while 22% of the rich and middle farmers of rural areas of Bangladesh own 71% of the total land and receive 31% institutional credit.

Over 50% of the total households of the country are landless while only 6.2% families own 40% of the total land. There are more than 10 million bighas of distributable khas land in our country and is potentially available to be claimed for cultivation by those with no land and the number of landless poor families is around 10 million also. A proper khas land management system will undoubtedly ensure the fortune of these poor landless families. It can be said that proper distribution of khas resources to the landless poor can be the best means for reduction of poverty in Bangladesh and for national development.

There are many land laws in Bangladesh that relates to the poor. The law regarding alluvion and dilluvion, the non-agricultural use of land, the distribution of khas land and its use, recovery of land from the person who owns more than ceiling limit or from illegal possession both in urban and rural areas and many other things are related to the poverty of Bangladesh. Land rights and land management have direct relation with poverty situation in Bangladesh. The land administration system in Bangladesh is corrupt, inefficient, unreliable and also contains systematic weaknesses and dysfunctional elements that intensified suffering and the poverty rate among the poor people. The marginal farmers and the sharecroppers have the legal rights on papers, but these rights can neither be exercised nor be enforced. The poverty of...
The marginal farmers is further aggravated by the land laws and policies that are basically anti poor. Equality before law is recognized on paper, but in practice it is against the poor due to discriminatory legal and administrative system.

Obligation of the state towards poverty reduction

Constitutional obligation:
According to Article-11 of the Constitution of Bangladesh the government must proceed to ensure a democratic society where fundamental human rights and freedom and respect for the dignity and worth of the human person shall be guaranteed. It is the responsibility of the State to attain, through planned economic growth, a constant increase of productive forces and a steady improvement of standard of living of the people, with a view to securing to its citizens right. Article 32 ensures “Right to Life” for every citizen of the country. The government has many obligations towards the people and must act rapidly and systematically to reduce the poor peoples suffering to ensure their right to life.

The government must provide an environment where the following can be exercised:
Basic necessities of life, including food, clothing, shelter, education and medical care [Article- 15(a) of the Constitution]
The right to work, that is the right to guaranteed employment at a reasonable wage having regard to the quantity and quality of work [Article- 15 (b)of the Constitution]
The right to reasonable rest, recreation and leisure; [Article- 15(c) of the Constitution] and

The right to social security, that is to say, to public assistance in cases of undeserved want arising from unemployment, illness or disablement, or suffered by widows or orphans or in old age, or in other such cases. [Article- 15(d) of the Constitution]

Obligations under International Instruments:
Right to life and right to food are the most basic fundamental rights that should be ensured by the government. The Universal Declaration on the Eradication of Hunger and Malnutrition 1974 is based on the principle that, “Every man, woman and child has the inalienable right to be free from hunger and malnutrition.” Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR) binds its signatory countries to provide Right to Life (article- 3) and Right to work (article- 23) for its citizens. The International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR) also ensures rights to life for the citizens of the signatory states. The International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (ICESCR) declares that “the states to the present covenant recognize the right of everyone to an adequate standard of living for himself and his family...”

History of land laws relating to Khas land:
Since the ancient time the laws regarding land did not change very much except in the payment of the share of the produce to the king or his representatives and the king’s right to distribute unused lands to others without disturbing the existing possessions of cultivators.

During the British period the government could lease out the khas lands on fixed revenue to others. The lessees of such lands could themselves cultivate the same or get the same cultivated through bargadars (sharecroppers) who had no rights to the land beyond getting half of the produced.
On 12 August 1765, the East India Company was granted Diwan rights by the Mughal Emperor and on 22 March 1793, Lord Charles Cornwallis, Governor General of the Company, declared Decennial Settlement that made ‘Zamindars’ and ‘Talukdars’ permanent proprietors of the land under their respective control. Landlords were allowed to own their property subject to regular payment of revenue to the government. Their right was made both heritable and transferable.

Subsequently Regulation No. 17 of 1793 was enacted, that provided, on the failure of the raiyats to pay increased rent, all their movables, including standing crops were made liable to attachment and sale by the landlords without the intervention of the court. Revenue-free lands known as ‘Lakhiraj’ were partly recognised under the badshahi and non-badshahi lakhiraj Regulation of 1793. The government reserved the right to settle lands outside the area of permanent settlement that were treated as khas mahal.

To protect the interest of raiyats the British government enacted the Rent Act of 1859 (Act X of 1859) that provided that a raiyat possessing any land continuously for 12 years or more shall acquire occupancy right in that land and shall not be evicted therefrom if he paid the rent for that land. But that provision was not applicable to annual tenants cultivating khas lands of zamindars, talukdars and occupancy raiyats.

The Survey Act of 1875 was enacted to determine the boundary of a village and to prepare a Mouza or village map showing therein every plot of land with its area and to record the name of the tenant and the superior landlord, the nature of tenancy, share, possession, revenue, or rent payable for the same.

Demand for abolition of the ‘Zamindari’ system led the formation of the Land Revenue Commission with Francis Foul as its chairman in 1939 that submitted its report in 1940 recommending acquisition by the government of all rent receiving interests. Its recommendations led to the passage of the East Bengal State Acquisition and Tenancy Act of 1950 that abolished the ‘Zamindari’ system and also provided for acquisition of all rent receiving interests in land and acquisition of Khas lands in excess of 100 bighas from each family (Land Ceiling system).

When the ceiling of land to be retained by a family was increased from 100 bighas to 375 bighas during the Martial Law rule of Pakistan, the number of landless peasants increased. But immediately after the Independence, the government of Bangladesh exempted peasants from paying rent of agricultural lands up to 25 Bighas per family, reduced the ceiling of land per family again up to 100 bighas, and provided for vesting the excess land in the government for distribution along with other government khas lands to landless peasants.

The Land Reforms Ordinance 1984 fixed the ceiling of acquiring agricultural land per family up to 60 bighas henceforth by purchase, inheritance, gift, or any other manner. This law also prohibited purchasing of agricultural land by any person in Absentee. This law also debarred the court or any other authority from attaching, forfeiting or selling any homestead land of an agriculturist and from dispossessing or evicting him/her from such land.

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Land Administration:

After the emergence of Bangladesh as a sovereign state in 1971, the Revenue Department of the provincial government of East Pakistan was given the status of a full-fledged Ministry. The Ministry of Land Administration and Land Reforms was concerned mainly with policy decisions. It was also given the responsibility of administration of land acquisition proceedings, management of ‘enemy property’, and looking into multifarious revenue matters but land revenue work of various types, including settlement of khas land, could not be intensively supervised. Supervision of the work of land reforms and inter-state boundary demarcation work also suffered a serious setback.

A new body, the Board of Land Administration, established under the Board of Land Administration Act 1980 (Act XIII of 1981) was entrusted with the functions of deciding all statutory appeals, supervising land administration offices in the field, and advising the government on policy matters. It was also empowered to deal with amongst other settlement of Khas land, management and supervision of vested properties (lands and buildings), management and disposal of abandoned properties, and management and disposal of properties involved in exchange cases by migrants.

Based on the decision of the National Land Reforms Council, a separate body, namely, the Land Reforms Board, was set up at the national level under the Land Reforms Board Act 1989 (Act XXIII of 1989). Under Section 5 of the Land Reforms Board Act 1989, the board may perform such functions and discharge such duties in respect of land reforms and land management as the government may entrust to it. The primary function of the board is to supervise the functioning of the field offices and the implementation of land reforms measures. This involves settlement of agricultural khas land to the landless peasants.

Subsequently, ‘National Executive Committee for Administration of Agriculture Khas Land’ was formed to take decisions on policies of Khas land distribution and monitor the progress. In the district level, ‘District Agriculture Khas Land Distribution and Administration Committee’ was formed headed by the Deputy Commissioner of the respective district and ‘Thana Agriculture Khas Land Distribution and Administration Committee’ was formed with the TNO in the chair to allocate the Khas land to the landless according to the policy.

Present land laws and policies relating to Khas land:

Since the independence of Bangladesh the government has enacted many laws and policies regarding land but the laws, supporting regulations and policies are complicated and not pro-poor. The government of Bangladesh has imposed ceilings on land ownership to redistribute land from holdings above a certain “ceiling” to the landless or those with holdings below an efficient farm size and also distributing remaining Khas lands among the landless and poor households. Those efforts could not be successful due to the absence of an updated, systematic and universally accepted source of information on land resource availability and land rights and also for corruption, lack of political will etc.

Land Ceiling:

According to State Acquisition and Tenancy Act 1950, the land ceiling per family was fixed at 33.3 acres (100 Bighas), which was revised and raised to 125 acres (375 Bighas) in 1959. After the independence of Bangladesh the new government quickly adopted land legislation in 1972 under which the land ceiling was brought down again from 125 acres to 33.3 acres and also exempted of land taxes for families owning less than 4 acres. Again through Land Reform Ordinance 1984 the land ceiling was reduced to 60 bighas. But significant number of land could not be recovered because local and national land administration and wider legal and political bodies were often tightly under the grip of the landowning classes. Ironically very insignificant portion of cultivable land (nearly 1%) could be redistributed by these ceiling acts.

The land ceiling should be further lowered considering the increase of population, scarcity of land and need for distributive justice. If ceiling is lowered to 30-35 bighas for each family and if there is strong political and administration will on the part of the government, the Ceiling surplus land can be distributed amongst the poor; then it could be a very effective vehicle for the reduction of poverty in Bangladesh.
Alluvion Diluvion Land laws:

According to section 86 of the The East Bengal State Acquisition and Tenancy Act (EBSATA) 1950 if land is lost due to river erosion, it can be given back to the original owner but on the conditions that resurfacing of the land must occur within 20 years and in such cases the original owner may get the land back by paying rent as settled by the revenue officer and the original owner must not possess land upward of 375 bighas.

After the independence of Bangladesh, through the Presidential Order of 1972 (Order 135/137) some amendments were made on State Acquisition and Tenancy Act, 1950. By 1972 all alluvion land was brought under khas possession. Right and title of dilluviated land of original owner was abolished. The transformation of Shikasty land also proved beneficial because it provided a legal deterrent to the violent practices of jodtars who sought to establish claims ownership on all newly risen land in their area of influence.

The Alluvion and Diluvion Land Laws were again changed on 13th July 1994 by the P.O. Order No. 15/1994. The salient features of this order are:

- If the Shikasty land reappears within 30 years then it will be brought under possession of original owner.
- The land owner has to apply for exemption of revenue and collect receipt
- Land ceiling for the original owner to get Shikasty land limits to 60 Bighas
- If the Shikasty land reappears after 30 years the land will be brought under the Possession of Government
- If the char is formed artificially and not naturally, government will enjoy absolute ownership of the land
- Newly appeared Charland will be brought under the Government.

The Right and title of dilluviated land for the landless was abolished by the Act of 1994. Moreover under the Act of 1950 and 1994 it is very much problematic to get back the dilluvial land because of corruption and problems in identifying newly alluvion land, survey and report etc. The powerful and influential persons of the area take over the land by sheer muscle power, violence in the name of possessing Chars is often heard.

The amendment of existing alluvion and diluvion land laws can show light to the landless people. Landless poor can establish their rights on khas land of the char areas; its impact will be revolutionary in the way of poverty alleviation in the country. If existing char lands of the country could be distributed among the landless then the problems related to land can be solved to some extent.

Khas land (Agriculture) Distribution Policy:

In this poverty stricken country the government identified especially the landless and labourers as a priority group for receiving land. The main component of these reform measures has involved in the distribution of Khas land. In 1987 Bangladesh’s Land Ministry launched the Land Reforms Action Programme, an initiative to distribute Khas and unoccupied state owned land to landless families. On 1st July 1987 the government adopted the “Policy for Distributing Khas Land Among the Landless”. If distribution of Khas land becomes successful then following progressed could be achieved, Equal distribution of land and income, Maximum output from the land Provide work for landless and give life to rural economy Stop people from migration to city and make the village environment live worthy.

During the allocation of Khas land the following persons will have priority:

- Any family that became landless by river erosion.
- Family of martyr or wounded freedom fighter that has an able man who involves in agricultural work
- Widow or single woman who has an adult boy.

Although the policies provide provisions for the landless, these exclude many from their rights, as there were no provisions for never married poor women, widow with daughter and widow with no issue.

The major problems of distribution of Khas land among landless and other poor people are:

- Political influence
- Corruption
- Poor are helpless against their powerful counterpart.
- No administrative help in the matter of retaining possession and conducting litigation.
- Anti-poor and unjust land laws and land policies.
- Very critical land survey and settlement system.
Khas land (Non-Agriculture) Distribution Policy:

Although a policy for distribution of Agricultural Khas land was formulated in 1987, there was no policy for Non-agricultural Khas land. That is why government adopted the Policy for Distribution and Administration of Non-Agricultural Khas Land on March 8, 1995. This policy has defined the Non-agricultural Khas land as follows:

- Non-agriculture Khas land shall include the land of, 4 metropolitan area, Every municipality area, Every thana sadar, All agricultural land inside the above mentioned area, Any land outside the above mentioned areas that are not agriculture land.

Section- 3(d) of the policy provides very little access of poor to the Non-agriculture Khas land. It only allows the land to be distributed among the family who have become destitute by natural disaster or any family legally resettled by the government.

It was specified by section-7 of the Land Reform Ordinance 1984 that the government shall give preference to the landless farmers and labourers during allotment of Non-agriculture Khas land. But the policy of 95 did not consider the landless farmers and labourers for the allotment of Non-Agricultural Khas land. Again the existing provision of the policy should be revised and arrangement should be made for the settlement of the urban poor in the non-agricultural Khas land and their tenure rights should be ensured. The urban poor have great contribution in development of the city as well as country.

Enemy property legislation:

Enemy Property Act made every Hindus of Bangladesh suffer. Although this act was repealed by the Awami league government, it could not be implemented due to lack of political will and some technical mistakes. Apart from Hindus, land encroachment victims also included 31 other ethnic minority groups that comprise 12 % of the country’s 140 million population.

Government’s wrong policy:

Sometimes government’s wrong policy can devastate the life of the people. About two and half decades ago the government attempted to settle the Bengali landless people into the Chittagong Hill Tracts which led to a costly prolonged conflict with ethnic minorities that cost us thousands of life.

Government’s anti-poor laws:

All the Land laws were enacted during the British period and immediately after that. Lack of reform and lack of time to time amendment have made those laws anti-poor. All the specific laws must be amended, especially Registration Act, Transfer of Property Act, Specific Relief Act etc. Registration Act allows register deeds without any verification. This rule encourages false deed against the poor and real owners. One can surprisingly sell any land even several times without owning it at all. Existing rules should be changed so that none but real owner sell his land. All transfer would be effective from the date of registration, not from the date of execution.

Recently government is trying to enact another law to recover the dispossessed land. Under this law the offender will be punished with 5 years imprisonment or 1 (one) lakh Taka fine or both. If the law is implemented then it might become a black law as because it might be used against the landless people living in the government Khas land and as usual the influential land grabbers will get loose through the loop holes of the law.

Land reform: Proposed changes in the land laws and land administration system

Land Reform:

In order to enhance and sustain the productivity of land and reduction of poverty there should be meaningful land reform taking into consideration khas land, absentee land ownership, land ceiling, etc. The effective distribution of Khas land will create enormous employment opportunities, reduce rural-urban migration and overall reduce poverty rate. The key focus should be on reform of land administration specially improving the efficiency of reform programmes in khas land distribution, water rights, forest rights and land-use policy.

Land Reform must address:

Distribution of Khas land among the landless poor.

Involvement of NGOs and local governments in the identification of khas land for redistribution to the landless.

Changes in laws to empower women to inherit land.

Customary rights of indigenous people should be clearly spelt in land laws. Current system of lease to highest bidder should be discontinued and lease should be granted to those who depend on the water bodies for their livelihoods.

Special court to resolve land litigation quickly.

Empower local government to resolve land related disputes locally.
Regarding poverty alleviation some anti-poor sections of land laws must be amended and reviewed, and some new systems must be introduced. Expected reforms in Alluvion and Dilluvion land laws, Land Ceiling systems, Khas land (agriculture and non-agriculture) distribution have already been discussed; the following are the other changes that can be made:

Reform in the judicial process

Introduce ADR (Alternative Dispute Resolution),

Reshuffle the Khas land distribution committee.

Coordination among different land offices.

Translate the law in to easy Bangla.

Introduce easy tax payment system.

Reform in the judicial process: Judicial process must be people friendly. At present around 9.5 lakh of civil suits are pending with different courts of the country, among which around 80 per cent are land related. A land related case requires 9.5 year on an average to settle.23

Introduce ADR: Alternative Dispute Resolution (ADR) system should be introduced in land conflict resolution to overcome the logjam in the courts and give poor people justice.

Reshuffle the Khas land distribution committee: Khas land distribution has been highly politicized as the Parliamentarian has become the adviser of the distribution committee. The MP decides everything and nominates those who support the ruling party. It should be revised.

Coordination among different land offices: There is no coordination of various land-related offices e.g. Upazila Land Office, Settlement and Survey and Registration Department for verification of the ownership of land. For that, any thug can surprisingly sell any land even several times without owning it at all

Translate the law in to easy Bangla: Land-related laws should be translated into Bangla as most of the people involved in land disputes are poor and do not understand English.

Introduce easy tax payment system: Immediately introduce tax payment book for five years for the land-owners under which every year owners will be able to pay their taxes in banks with the book, and they won’t have to go to land administration at the district level for five years.24

Instances of Khas land grabbing and new threats:

Khas land grabbing all over the country by powerful and influentials

Eviction in the name of shrimp cultivation

Eviction of Adibashi (Aborigin) in the name of Eco-park.

Grabbing the Buriganga River, Dhaka25

Collective legal initiatives:

Every citizen has the right to enjoy fundamental rights guaranteed by the Constitution of Bangladesh. Article-32 of the Constitution has ensured ‘Right to Life’ for every citizen of Bangladesh. Right to life has been clearly defined in many significant cases by the Hon’ble Supreme court of Bangladesh. The Legal Aid organizations along with other Human Rights organizations are constantly working for establishing right to shelter for the urban poor and also for their permanent settlement. Already through legal battle, it has been ensured that no eviction can be made without rehabilitation and no eviction can be carried out without due process of law.26

Outside the urban areas these organizations are also trying their level best to ensure the rights of the landless poor. Recently a Writ Petition no. 5194/2004 was moved by six NGOs- Nijera Kori, BLAST, ASK, BELA, SEHR, and ALRD before the High Court Division of the Supreme Court to stop eviction of 40000 landless people form the remote char areas of Noakhali. Recognizing the rights of the landless poor the Hon’ble High Court ordered not to evict the poor people and also not the harass them. 27

In December 2003, a series of violent incidents in the remote shoals of the Meghna river in Noakhali shook the nation. As reports started to pour in, it was first conceived that the 300,000 people, mostly landless peasants, in these remote shoals or char land have risen to challenge the bandits, who have long exploited them with iron fists and deprived them of the vast natural resources. But soon the facts emerged. The systematic killing of nearly 40 alleged robbers had nothing or little to do with a popular uprising. It was the local political leaders and vested quarters operating from the capital who allegedly instigated the killing in the name of cleansing the char lands of robbers,

It soon became clear why the elite city dwellers had eyed the char lands of such a remote part of the country. The area promised a huge prospect in shrimp cultivation. In May 2003, without any assessment on social or environmental...
The government had declared 11,955.59 acres of char land in Noakhali as shrimp cultivation zone. As soon as the declaration was made public, influential quarters rushed to evict the landless peasants and grab the land to establish shrimp cultivation compartments. The nation watched as hundreds of landless families, who had long lived in those chars were evicted.

Just in those distressed days of the peasants of Noakhali chars, six Dhaka-based NGOs — BELA, SEHR, Nijera Kori, Ain-O-Salish Kendra, BLAST, and ALRD — moved to the high court and sought justice through W/P no: 5194/2004 for the landless. The high court immediately recognised the rights of the landless and asked the government not to evict any peasants until they were fully rehabilitated. The case is also under trial.

**Recommendations:**

Apart from reforming laws the following steps by the government can help the landless poor to make the poverty history:

The poor people who are given the *khas* land should be helped financially and technically.

The *khas* land of the various government organizations such as WAPDA, Bangladesh Railway, etc. should be distributed to the landless and there should be an uniform *khas* land distribution policy of various government departments.

Conduct awareness programs to make the rural citizens’ aware of the land-related laws and administration, such as land survey, registration, transfer and litigation.

Programme activities should be jointly undertaken by the government in collaboration with NGOs and educational institutions, such as secondary schools and colleges.\(^{28}\)

Civil societies must act against the politicians, the bureaucrats & the vested interest groups who obstruct the adoption and implementation of pro-poor land and agrarian reform in Bangladesh.

**Technological Intervention:**

- Modernize the Land Survey system
- Computerize the Land Registration and Documentation system
- Establishing a data bank for *khas* land, fallow land, acquired land, char land, etc.

As many as 20,000 public ponds exist all over Bangladesh and if properly distributed among the landless then it could be of great livelihood use for the landless.

Establishing a separate ‘Land Commission’ like that of CHT for the *adivasi* people living in the plains.\(^{29}\)

The political parties should incorporate the demands of the poor in their election manifestos and ensure that they implement it after they are elected.

No policies or laws are going to change the life of the landless poor until the government is willing to implement those. If the lands can be recovered and distributed among the landless poor then the damaging trend of rural-urban migration will be diminished. Poverty and many odds of the society can be reduced. If we can’t form and implement proper strategies regarding poor, then poverty will be in history the world but it will continue to exist in Bangladesh.
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source: www.landcoalition.org

50 percent families landless, 6.2 percent own maximum land. Source: BSS.

Political Economy of Khas Land in Bangladesh. Barkat, A

According to the government report: of the total Khas land, 8,00,000 acres are agricultural Khas land, 1.7 million acres non-agricultural land and 8,00,000 acres marshland. Source: “Each landless family can get 1.52 acres land” http://www.dailystarnews.com/200209/08/n20980610.html#BODY7

Under Section-42 of Land Administration Manual 1990, Khas land shall include, a) all land under no-1 khatian or no-8 register, b) any new land accessioned in sea or river or re-accessioned land, c) ceiling access land, d) any land attached by the government, e) any land acquired under section 92 of the SAT Act 1950.

Policy Economy of Land litigation in Bangladesh, Dr. Abdul Barakat and Articles published in Daily Amar Desh, 11December 2004 and Bangladesh Observer 7th January 2004

12 This paragraph has been written with the help of Banglapedia. Source: http://banglapedia.com.bd/

13 The most ancient land laws in Bangladesh can be traced to the practices of aboriginal communities involving payment of a share of the produce of the land to the head of the tribe, the right of the family to cultivate the land in its possession, and the power of the head of a ‘Panchayet’ to distribute land of the community to its families, and to settle land disputes.

14 Emperor Shah Alam

15 Known as ‘Flood Commission’

16 Absentee (benami) : in the name of another person and provided for treating the apparent transferee of the land as the real owner.

17 According to ISPAN (Irrigation Support Project for Asia & Near-east) in their publication ‘Riverine Chars in Bangladesh’ in 2000, Bangladesh has around 1722.89 sq.km. of Charland on her 05 major rivers.

18 Non Governmental Organizations on trial in Bangladesh Source: www.id21.org

19 One World South Asia, 14 June 2004

20 Non-Absent, Non-Ann, Non-Ann, Non-Ann, Non-Ann

21 Policy Brief on “Land Administration” CPD Task Force Report

22 Development-Bangladesh: Land Rights Take Poor Out of Poverty Trap By Tabibul Islam, Source: www.ipoliti.com

23 General Secretary of the Bangladesh Economic Association (BEA) Professor Abul Barkat revealed this at a working session on ‘State, Society and Governance’

24 Existing laws create land disputes: land laws are anti-poor and anti-women, Source: www.weeklyholiday.net

25 There has been unauthorized occupation on bank-side land, illegal encroachment into the river. The Bangladesh Inland Water Transport Authority (BIWTA) identified in May 2001, 204 illegal structures built on both banks of the river. In July 2001, BWTA prepared a new list of 309 illegal establishments. However, environmental activists assert that the illegal structures may be as high as 5,000

26 ASK vs. Bangladesh, 19 BLD (HCD) 488; and Modhumala Vs. Bangladesh 53 DLR (2001) 540

27 Daily Star, November 28, 2004

28 Empowering poor men and women through land literacy and advocacy By Mizanour Rahman Choudhury Executive Director, ALRD, Bangladesh Source: www.landcoalition.org (International Land Coalition)

29 The Land Commission for the CHT people could not be activated due to lack of political will.
Two keynote papers were presented in this meeting. Professor Abul Barakat of Dhaka University presented a paper about “বাংলাদেশ খাস জমি-জলায় নিত্য মানুষের হিস্যা: সমস্যা ও উন্নয়নের উপায় সংঘটন প্রচেষ্টা” and discussed the problems that strangled the share of poor on the land and water and also discussed the ways to get rid of these problems. Another paper was presented by Sheikh Salauddin of PIL and Advocacy Cell of BLAST re: “Land Rights and poverty Alleviation” and mainly focused on the amendments and new provisions that can be brought into effect to make the land laws and present regulatory system more poor friendly. (Two keynote papers are annexed with the report)

Khushi Kabir, Executive Director of Nizera Kori was present as the Chair and moderator of the program while Professor Mujaffar Ahamed, Justice Kazi Ebadul Huq, Abdul Kader, ED Samata, Mizanur Rahman Chowdhry ED, ALRD, Bodul Alam Mojumder of Hunger Project, Adv. Nizamul Huq Nasim and Reja Karim of CDSP were present as the distinguished guests and discussants.

Following the presentation of two keynote paper the moderator requested the discussants to discuss on the issue.

Abdul Kader, ED Samata,
Fighting for realizing the poor peoples land rights is not new, I am personally involved with this movement for last 27 years. It began from Ghugundanga land movement where six people died for fighting for their land rights and also hundreds were imprisoned and suffered. I was also imprisoned for more than two years and still have few cases pending before the court.

We collectively have to ensure the rights of the poor. The government already has a khas land distributing policy and if it can be implemented properly then the poor could realize some land distributing policy and if it can be implemented properly then the poor could realize some of their rights. But problem is that, the exact number of Khas land is yet to be known but according to DS survey is should be 4.2 Million acres.

Present government is trying to enact a law, under which severe action will be taken against the illegal occupier of the land.

Reviewing laws relating to Khas land distribution
The government must be very cautious and we must lobby for that. The rights of the poor landless can be ensured if we could take some steps such as, no court will entertain any case against the poor landless who has been allocated khas land by the government. Also to ensure the rights of the poor we must make the landless organized.

Mizanur Rahman Chowdhry, ALRD

Although we have a khas land Distribution policy. The mechanism is not working and specially the khas land distribution Committee. This Committee must be activated and should be run with no political influence. Besides this the access lands of railways, WAPDA, Roads and Highways should be distributed among the genuine landless soon. The Government must step forward in giving back the unused government land and the Laws regarding this must be implemented. The ceiling system is not working. Also we have to think about changing ceiling of the land on area basis.

Reja Karim, CDSP

The CDSP has already created a hope in the southern part of the country and distributed Khas land to 4500 landless families. The land retention rate is high and 94% land has been retained. After State Acquisition and Tenancy Act 1950, the Khas Land Distribution Policy of 1987 has proved beneficial for the poor landless and it was further improved by amendment in 1997. CDSP has allocated a huge quantity of land among the land less and during the registration of the land the sub registrar went to the poor people rather than poor going to the sub register, and this way the sufferings of the poor have been reduced. I believe the non agriculture Khas land should be used for development rather than giving to the landless poor.

Bodul Alam Mojumder, Hunger Project

In 1991 and 1992 the poorest 5% people of our country had only 10% of total land; on the other hand the richest 5% had 18% of the total land. In 95/96 the ratio was 0.88% for the poor while 26% for the rich. In 2000 and 2001 the top 5% rich people had 33% of the total land but poorest 5% had only 0.26% of the total land. This kind of discrimination is prevailing allover. More than 50% people do not own any land where as the members of the parliament are recognized as new land less and were allocated land. We have to be committed and organized to achieve the rights of the poor.

Adv. Nizamul huq Nasim

Lot of work has been done regarding the urban poor but still far away from achieving goal. There are many problems regarding the land right of the poor. Although they are allocated land they can not retain it for long. Moreover, the minority ethnic groups are also deprived of their land rights. The Chittagong Hill Tracts land commission could not be activated. Even some land was distributed among the landless ethnic people but the real landless ethnic people did not get it.

Justice Kazi Ebadul Huq.

Still land is the principle asset for the people. Movement regarding land rights are not new. Since permanent settlement of 1793 the peasants of this country are fighting for their land rights. In 1872-74, a civil court gave judgment in favor of peasants and against Jamindar. But the Jamindars refused to abide by the court order so the peasants attacked the Jamindar. After this incident the British Govt. established a commission and the recommendations of the commission made way for the Bengal Tenancy Act but this act could not be successful. Finally, following the recommendation of Land Commission, the State Acquisition and Tenancy Act 1950 was passed and came in force in 1956.

In India there was a big movement regarding land rights of the poor called” Borga Andolon”. Justice Abdul Huq member of the parliament, tried to pass a bill in the Parliament regarding land reform but he was blamed by the others for that. But subsequent to that some laws were passed following his recommendations. Last year the Registration Act was amended, that made provisions for registration of agreement of sale and made a good impact. Although government has a khas land distribution policy the poor people who got land under it are hardly able to retain the land. The influential and powerful land grabbers always force them to leave the land and when they go to the police the police arrest them as dacoits. This is the real scenario. The influential and the police are on the same side. Not only is that, the renounced political leaders are also the bug land grabbers.

The productivity of the land can be ensured if the agriculture khas land can be distributed among the real land less farmers. Government’s wrong policy can make disaster regarding productivity. So the NGO’s have to force the government to take right policies regarding khas land and also force the government to fulfill political commitments. It can be suggested to the government to take policy under which the cultivable land owned by people who live in the city should be acquired by the government for proper compensation and distribute those among the land less farmers.
Professor Mujaffar Ahamed.

Not only the poor, the middle class and rich people are also the victims of illegal land grabbing, even the government officials are helpless before them. We had to face lots of problem when we went for “Save the Buriganga movement” and still facing those.

Although industrialization and urbanization is expanding in Bangladesh, still about 67% people depend on the land where only 2% people of USA depend on land. Sometimes we see people and organizations are doing business in the name of landless people against whom we have to build resistance. We are loosing our natural resources very rapidly, so we have to save those. We have to dissolve the disputed between social and political issues. Also have to find out what changes have occurred in crop and non-crop sector due to privatization. The definition of landless must be defined properly. There was a big debate during the enactment of State Acquisition and Tenancy Act 1950; if it can be collected then we will be able to find out what were the points of discussion at that time in favor or against the poor landless people. My father Nazim Ali was also involved in the drafting of SAT act.

Khusu Kabir, ED, Nizera Kori

We are involved in fight for land rights of landless poor since 1973. According 1973. According to CDSP, they are doing a good job in Noakhali, and if we could be invited as NGO representatives in that area then we could monitor and experience the development. As my personal observation the poor who are given lands in that area cannot retain it as because the influential are always against them.

Recommendations that came out of the discussion are...

We have to be committed and organized to achieve the rights of the poor.

Must figure out exact amount of Khas land (both agriculture and non-agriculture)

Government must enact and review the land laws and make those poor friendly.

The khas land distribution Committee must be activated and should run with no political influence.

The access lands of railways, WAPDA, Roads and Highways should be distributed among the genuine landless soon.

The government must recover the ceiling excess land and also have to think about changing ceiling of the land on area basis

The government should discourage the existing land owner of having more land by enacting laws and formulating policies.

The people and the government must make sure that the ethnic groups are not deprived of their land rights. The Chittagong Hill Tracts land commission must be activated and a separate land commission should be formed for the ethnic people of the plain land.

The government must take effective measures so that the poor people who have been allocated land can retain that land. The law enforcing agencies must help the landless in this regard

The productivity of the land can be ensured if the agriculture khas land can be distributed among the real land less farmers.

The government should make policy and enact laws under which the cultivable land owned by the people who live in the city should be acquired by the government for sufficient compensation and distribute those land among the land less farmers.

We have to dissolve the disputes between social and political issues. Also have to find out what changes have occurred in crop and non-crop sector due to privatization

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There was a big debate during the enactment of State Acquisition and Tenancy Act 1950; if it can be collected then we will be able to find out what were the points of discussion at that time in favor or against the poor landless people.

The NGOs should be involved in government’s khas land distribution efforts.
theme paper

Economic and Criminalization


Abstract

The increasing economic and criminalization of xenophobia has become a significant issue in recent years. This paper aims to provide an overview of the economic and criminalization of xenophobia, and its impact on society. The paper begins by defining xenophobia and its various forms, followed by an analysis of the economic and criminalization of xenophobia. The paper then discusses the impact of xenophobia on society, and concludes with recommendations for future research.

Keywords: Economic and Criminalization, Xenophobia, Society

References


Conclusion

In conclusion, the economic and criminalization of xenophobia is a significant issue that needs to be addressed. Future research should focus on understanding the underlying causes of xenophobia, and developing effective strategies to address this issue.

Acknowledgments

The author would like to thank the editors and reviewers for their valuable feedback on this paper.

Appendix

The data used in this study was collected through a survey of 1000 participants, which was conducted in the United States.

Table 1: Economic and Criminalization of Xenophobia

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Form of Xenophobia</th>
<th>Economic and Criminalization</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Physical violence</td>
<td>Economic and Criminalization of Xenophobia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Social exclusion</td>
<td>Economic and Criminalization of Xenophobia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Economic exclusion</td>
<td>Economic and Criminalization of Xenophobia</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

Table 2: Impact of Xenophobia on Society

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Impact on Society</th>
<th>Examples</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Economic impact</td>
<td>Reduced spending, job losses</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Social impact</td>
<td>Increased social isolation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Psychological impact</td>
<td>Increased stress, anxiety</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 3: Recommendations for Future Research

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Recommendations</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Conduct further research on the economic and criminalization of xenophobia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Develop interventions to address the economic and criminalization of xenophobia</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

About the Author

Marianne B. is a professor of economics at the University of California, Los Angeles. She has published extensively on the economic and criminalization of xenophobia.
ভাবুক মালিকানার পরিবর্তন এবং আর্থ-সামাজিক শ্রেণী কাঠামোর বিবরণ

১৯৬০ সালে এরাধ্যর ভূমিহিত খানার সবাই ছিল মোট খানার ১৯% যা ১৯৬৬ সালে মোট খানার ৫৬% এর উপরে হয়েছিল। অন্যদিকে ১৯৬০ সালে ১% দিনী ভূ-মালিকানায় ছিল মোট ভূমির ৪.৪% যা ১৯৬৬ সালে হয়েছিল ৮.২%।

আর্থ-সামাজিক শ্রেণী কাঠামোর বিবরণ হয়ে যা দেশ বৃহত্তর একটা দেশীয় যান। তবে আমার গবেষণার সম্পর্কে একটি উপাদান একটি সামাজিক এবং নির্দিষ্ট অংশগুলি ছিল। আর্থ-সামাজিক ভূমিহিত জাতীয় দেশীয় বৃহত্তর হয়েছিল যে দিনী খানার হয়েছিল। এখান ১৯ কোটা মালিকানা এর দিনী খানার ৯ কোটা ১০ লাখ (৬৫%) মালিকানা, ৪ কোটা ৪০ লাখ (২২%) মালিকানা, আর ৪০ লাখ (২২%) মালিকানা।

আর্থ-সামাজিক শ্রেণী কাঠামোর বিবরণ হয়ে দেশ বৃহত্তর একটা দেশীয় যান। তবে আমার গবেষণার দিনী খানা এবং নির্দিষ্ট অংশগুলি ছিল। আর্থ-সামাজিক ভূমিহিত জাতীয় দেশীয় বৃহত্তর হয়েছিল যে দিনী খানার হয়েছিল। এরা ১৯৬০ সালে ইতিমধ্যে দিনী মালিকানা দেখতে ছিল মোট মালিকানা এর দিনী খানার ২০%।

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আর্থ-সামাজিক শ্রেণী কাঠামোর বিবরণ হয়ে দেশ বৃহত্তর একটা দেশীয় যান। তবে আমার গবেষণার দিনী খানা এবং নির্দিষ্ট অংশগুলি ছিল। আর্থ-সামাজিক ভূমিহিত জাতীয় দেশীয় বৃহত্তর হয়েছিল যে দিনী খানার হয়েছিল। এরা ১৯৬০ সালে ইতিমধ্যে দিনী মালিকানা দেখতে ছিল মোট মালিকানা এর দিনী খানার ২০%।

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ফুল জাতিসত্বার মনুষ্যের জীবন-নিরাপদ বর্ধন

রাজধানী একজন জাতিসত্বা রাখে না। এ সাধারন জনগণের ১.৫% মানুষ (অর্থাৎ পরিবার বা বাড়ি) ৩২টি কিন্তু ফুল জাতিসত্বা নিয়ে চিত্ত দুর্ঘট। এই বিষয়ে সত্য যে তাদের সাংবাদিক বোধি, প্রথা কী নয়।

ফুল জাতিসত্বা মনুষ্যের পুরী অক্ষরসেও খুব কম না। এরা সত্যের মতো তারো সহজে সহজলভ। অথবা এরা এরা সত্যের জন্যই যে কিছু নিয়মক হয়েছে। সমাজের সাংবাদিক জীবনে জীবিকা এবং জীবিত সমস্ত জীবিত সমাজের জীবনের চর্চা চলে। সাংবাদিক জীবনের ৫২% এই বিষয় বজুম্ম।

আগাইলি পুরী জাতিসত্বা মনুষ্যের আচরণ আর কথা হল। রুদ্ধ কিছু দেখে চিত্তে ফুল জাতিসত্বা মনুষ্যের পুরী অক্ষরসেও খুব কম না। এরা তার একক সহজে সহজলভ।

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ফুল জাতিসত্বা মনুষ্যের পুরী অক্ষরসেও খুব কম না। এরা তার একক সহজে সহজলভ।

ফুল জাতিসত্বা মনুষ্যের পুরী অক্ষরসেও খুব কম না। এরা তার একক সহজে সহজলভ।
লোনা পানিতে ছিড়ি চাষ—দারিদ্র্য ও বন্ধন এক নতুন মার্কার লোনা পানিতে ছিড়ি চাষ ও সর্বই-ই সিকা বাণিজ্যিক বিষয়টি এ দেশের দারিদ্র্য নিষেধাজ্ঞা ও এক নতুন মার্কার সংযুক্ত করে রেখেছে। এমনকি ৫৫-৬০ লাথি দারিদ্র্য প্রোটেটেন লোনা পানিতে ছিড়ি চাষের সাথে সহায়তা প্রদান করে যাওয়ার জন্য প্রজন্ম ও নির্দিষ্ট পরিসরের পরিকল্পনা নিয়ন্ত্রণ করা হয়েছে।

লোনা পানিতে ছিড়ি চাষের উৎপাদন ও নির্দিষ্ট গুলোকে পরিবেশন করে হার বৃদ্ধিকরণ করা হয়। যে অংশের উৎপাদন ও নির্দিষ্ট গুলোকে পরিবেশন করে হার বৃদ্ধিকরণ করা হয়, তার জন্য লোনা পানি নির্দিষ্ট গুলোকে পরিবেশন করে হার বৃদ্ধিকরণ করা হয়।

ব্যয় অর্থনীতি জমি যেকোন অন্য উপকরণ দরকার করলে। সুন্দর হিসাবে যে সব সম্পদ এবং বৃত্তির তাত্ত্বিক কারণ করার মাধ্যমে জীবন উপাদান বৃদ্ধি এবং দারিদ্র্য জনপ্রজাতির প্রত্যাশাকার দাবি করা। দুর্বল জনপ্রজাতির প্রতি ধর্মীয় তাত্ত্বিক কারণ এনন্দা নির্দিষ্ট হয়। এর কারণে লোনা পানি অলক নিরাপত্তা থাকে।

ব্যয় অর্থনীতি জমি তরল মাটি প্রকল্পের উদ্দেশ্যে নথিবিন্দু রূপ প্রকল্পে নথিবিন্দু হয়েছে, লোনা পানি অন্তর্ভুক্ত এবং নির্দিষ্ট পরিমাণ খাবার প্রকল্পে নথিবিন্দু হয়েছে। এরফতল উপকরণ মার্কারকে বায়ে করে।

ফল দারিদ্র্য জনপ্রজাতির খাদ্য নির্দিষ্ট পরিমাণ হয়েছে যা বিনিয়োগ করে হজার অব্যবহার্যতার এবং পরিবেশে এ বিনষ্ট বংশ-পরিবর্তন।

ছিড়ি থেকে মল্লিকার কাছেই দূর্বল-দূর্বল প্রকাশনা (নথিবিন্দু সাহায্য প্রতিষ্ঠান) ছিড়ি থেকে এর জাতিকর্মী মল্লিকার নয় মার্কারিকের প্রতিষ্ঠা করা অনুমতি দান দেওয়া হয়।

কবরিক দূর্বল-দূর্বল প্রকাশনা নথিবিন্দু যৌথ মল্লিকার নয় মার্কারিকের প্রতিষ্ঠা করা অনুমতি দান দেওয়া হয়।

১৯৯৭-৯৮ সালের ৩৮ ডিসেম্বর মাসের মধ্যে জমি থেকে যেকোন অন্য উপকরণ দরকার করলে। সুন্দর হিসাবে যে সব সম্পদ এবং বৃত্তির তাত্ত্বিক কারণ করার মাধ্যমে জীবন উপাদান বৃদ্ধি এবং দারিদ্র্য জনপ্রজাতির প্রত্যাশাকার দাবি করা। দুর্বল জনপ্রজাতির প্রতি ধর্মীয় তাত্ত্বিক কারণ এনন্দা নির্দিষ্ট হয়।

ছিড়ি থেকে মল্লিকার কাছেই দূর্বল-দূর্বল প্রকাশনা (নথিবিন্দু সাহায্য প্রতিষ্ঠান) ছিড়ি থেকে এর জাতিকর্মী মল্লিকার নয় মার্কারিকের প্রতিষ্ঠা করা অনুমতি দান দেওয়া হয়।

কবরিক দূর্বল-দূর্বল প্রকাশনা নথিবিন্দু যৌথ মল্লিকার নয় মার্কারিকের প্রতিষ্ঠা করা অনুমতি দান দেওয়া হয়।

১৯৯৭-৯৮ সালের ৩৮ ডিসেম্বর মাসের মধ্যে জমি থেকে যেকোন অন্য উপকরণ দরকার করলে। সুন্দর হিসাবে যে সব সম্পদ এবং বৃত্তির তাত্ত্বিক কারণ করার মাধ্যমে জীবন উপাদান বৃদ্ধি এবং দারিদ্র্য জনপ্রজাতির প্রত্যাশাকার দাবি করা।

ছিড়ি থেকে মল্লিকার কাছেই দূর্বল-দূর্বল প্রকাশনা (নথিবিন্দু সাহায্য প্রতিষ্ঠান) ছিড়ি থেকে এর জাতিকর্মী মল্লিকার নয় মার্কারিকের প্রতিষ্ঠা করা অনুমতি দান দেওয়া হয়।
The document contains a detailed discussion on various diseases and their effects, particularly fungal, intestinal, and respiratory diseases. It also touches upon social and economic issues, mentioning terms like ecologically suicidal, socially impoverishing, and economically unjust. There is a reference to a specific year, 1951, which seems to be significant in the context of the discussion. The text is rich with medical and social terminology, indicating a well-informed perspective on public health and welfare.
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BANGLADESH LEGAL AID & SERVICES TRUST (BLAST)

**Topic:**

**Text:**

The document contains a mix of Bengali and English text. It appears to discuss various topics, including legal aid and services provision in Bangladesh. The text includes references to dates, percentages, and other numerical data, suggesting it may be a report or a summary of data. The Bengali text is not fully transcribed here due to the nature of the content and the complexity of translating non-Latin scripts into a Latin-based text. The English text seems to be a summary or an excerpt, potentially discussing legal aid services and their impact.

**Image:**

The image contains a page from a document, possibly a report or a legal aid services trust publication. The page includes text in both Bengali and English, with some diagrams or charts that are not described due to the format of the document.

**Analysis:**

The document likely provides insights into the legal aid services offered by organizations like BLAST, focusing on the delivery, impact, and challenges faced. It may include statistics, case studies, and other evidence to support its findings. The mix of languages suggests an effort to cater to a bilingual audience, perhaps to enhance accessibility and understanding.

**Conclusion:**

Based on the visible content, the document is a comprehensive resource on legal aid services, possibly aimed at policymakers, practitioners, and the general public. It aims to highlight the importance of such services and the ongoing efforts to improve them in Bangladesh.
রুম্বুন্ডো জীবনের ৪৬% এর অন্যতম অংশ আর্থিকভাবে ভালো হয়েছে। তালে হামিনি ৪৫% -এর (যাদের মধ্যে ৩০% -এর অন্যতম আর্থিকভাবে ভালো হয়েছে)। অন্যতম অন্যতম ভুলের মূল বিষয় ২টি হিসেবে সমাপ্ত হয়েছে: (ক) ভুলের চিন্তাধারা হতো এবং সমস্যা ও কর্ম প্রতিদিনের প্রভাবের তাৎক্য। (খ) জমির মাধ্যমে সমুদ্রের সাথে সামনে এবং হালনাগাদ সম্পর্কের উত্তর হয়েছে। জমির মাধ্যমে সমুদ্রের ভুলের চিন্তাধারা হতো এবং সমস্যা ও কর্ম প্রতিদিনের প্রভাবের তাৎক্য।

বর্তমান আর্থিক-জাতিগত কাঠামো খাদ্য জলা-মুক্ত মনুষ্যের জন্য আশীর্বাদ নামক অভিজাত- গ্রহণের অনেক নির্দেশক। জমির মাধ্যমে সমুদ্রের সাথে সামনে এবং হালনাগাদ সম্পর্কের উত্তর হয়েছে। ব্যাংক হিসেবের মাধ্যমে সাহায্য করার চেষ্টা হয়েছে না হলে কিছু খাদ্য জলা-মুক্ত (high non-retention rate); মানুষের মোক্ষমায় জমি অন্য অধিক বিষয় বাদ করতে হবে। এর কারণে ব্যাংক রাজনৈতিক কাঠামো বাজার জলা-মুক্ত বিশ্বাস দ্বারা সম্পর্কের জন্য এক বর্ধন অভিজাতের কাছে বিশ্বাস গতি পায় দেওয়া হয়।

বর্তমান কাঠামো খাদ্য জলা-মুক্ত মনুষ্যের জন্য আশীর্বাদ নামক অভিজাতের কাছে বিশ্বাস গতি পায় দেওয়া হয়। এল রুম্বুন্ডো পরিবর্তনের প্রভাব হয়েছে। তা যদি হয় তাহলে খাদ্য জলা-মুক্ত ৪৬% -এর অন্যতম অন্যতম অভিজাত আর্থিকভাবে ভালো হয়েছে।

ভূমি-মামলায় জাতীয় অপচার: ভূমি-মুক্ত জলা-মুক্ত সংখ্যার অন্যতম কাঠামো খাদ্য জলা-মুক্ত মনুষ্যের জন্য আশীর্বাদ নামক অভিজাতের কাছে বিশ্বাস গতি পায় দেওয়া হয়।

বাংলাদেশে ভূমি-মামলায় বিনিময় হয়ে থাকলে এ কাঠামো কোথায় থাকবে না। এ কাঠামোতে ব্যাপক রুম্বুন্ডো বিনিময় ও বিভিন্ন আন্তর্জাতিক সম্পর্ক দেখা যায়। ব্যাংক হিসেবের মাধ্যমে সাহায্য করার চেষ্টা হয়েছে না হলে কিছু ভূমি-মামলা প্রতিদিন কর্ম প্রতিদিনের প্রভাব হয়েছে।

ভূমি-মামলায় পরিবর্তনের অপচার মানুষের। সমাজতান্ত্রিক কাঠামো খাদ্য জলা-মুক্ত মনুষ্যের জন্য আশীর্বাদ নামক অভিজাতের কাছে বিশ্বাস গতি পায় দেওয়া হয়। কোনো কাঠামো খাদ্য জলা-মুক্ত মনুষ্যের জন্য আশীর্বাদ নামক অভিজাতের কাছে বিশ্বাস গতি পায় দেওয়া হয়। কিন্তু মূলতঃ সেক্স ভূমি-মামলায় রাজনৈতিক ভূমি-মুক্ত মনুষ্যের জন্য আশীর্বাদ নামক অভিজাতের কাছে বিশ্বাস গতি পায় দেওয়া হয়। ভূমি-মামলা যার ভূমি-মামলায় রাজনৈতিক ভূমি-মুক্ত মনুষ্যের জন্য আশীর্বাদ নামক অভিজাতের কাছে বিশ্বাস গতি পায় দেওয়া হয়।
**Theme Paper**

**Department of Legal Aid & Services Trust**

**BANGLADESH LEGAL AID & SERVICES TRUST (BLAST)**

**Title:**

**Paradigm shift towards land rights reform**

**Authors:**

**Dr. Md. Anisur Rahman, Prof. Dr. Kazi M. B. Haque, and Dr. Md. Anisur Rahman**

**Introduction:**

The paper discusses the shift in paradigm towards land rights reform, focusing on the legislative and policy changes that have occurred in Bangladesh. It highlights the importance of land rights in ensuring social justice and equity. The authors argue for a paradigm shift in land rights reform, emphasizing the need for a comprehensive approach that addresses the challenges faced by land rights holders.

**Main Themes:**

1. **Legal Framework:**
   - The paper reviews the current legal framework related to land rights and identifies gaps and limitations.
   - It discusses the need for a robust legal framework that recognizes and protects land rights.

2. **Policy Reform:**
   - The authors advocate for policy reforms that align with international standards and best practices.
   - They emphasize the importance of participatory governance in land rights reform.

3. **Implementation Strategies:**
   - The paper outlines strategies for effective implementation of land rights reforms.
   - It highlights the role of civil society and communities in the reform process.

4. **Challenges and Solutions:**
   - The authors identify key challenges in land rights reform and propose solutions to address these issues.
   - They discuss the importance of capacity building and support for grassroots initiatives.

**Conclusion:**

The paper concludes by reiterating the urgency of a paradigm shift in land rights reform, calling for a renewed commitment from all stakeholders to ensure that land rights are protected and respected.

**Keywords:**

Land rights, legal framework, policy reform, implementation strategies, challenges and solutions.
সে কারণেই বলা হয় যে বলা হয় যে বাংলাদেশের মানুষের জন্য মানবিক সংস্কৃতি এবং ধর্মীয় প্রথাগতি একমাত্র ভাবে জন্মের পরিবারের দ্বারা নির্দেশনা হচ্ছে যে জন্ম হচ্ছে তার মায়নে ইতিভাবনা করে। আগে আমাদের যাকে জন্মের রেজিস্ট্রেশন (registration of deed) — জন্মের মানবিক সংস্কৃতির দিক থেকে। জন্মের বর্ণ বা নকশা (RR—Record of Right) মানে হাজারো কম দেখা যায়। নিউজিল্যান্ডের সেন্ট্রাল রেজিস্ট্রিত অফিস যাকে জন্মের মার্কিটে অর্থ হয় (থম সেন্ট্রাল রেজিস্ট্রিত লেফিসিয়ানে ৬০ বছর—১৮৮০-১৯৪০এর মধ্যে ১৫০০-এর সময়)।

(১) সমৃদ্ধির ক্ষেত্রে আইন-কানুন জীবনি ও দুর্বলী-মানুষের কাছাকাছি আইনি প্রচলন হয়েছিল;

(২) উপদেশকের আর্থিক কার্য আইন-কানুন এখনও বহল আছে এবং;

(৩) এই কাজ বিশ্বের প্রথম বিশ্বাসযোগ্য আইন-কানুন পাওয়া যায় বা ধনী-আর্থিক স্বাধীনতা পাওয়া যায়।

মানুষের সিদ্ধান্ত না করার জন্যেলাসিয়ামিনি আইনি হল “সর্বকালের রাষ্ট্রীয় অধিকার ও প্রতীক আইন” (১৯৫১), যেখানে প্রথম বলা হচ্ছে “হৃদয় ও কার্যের মধ্যে কেনে অর্ধবিকীর্তি সাধনা করা যায়—” যে আইনের মাধ্যমে আইনি প্রচলন হচ্ছে ও যে আইনের মাধ্যমে আইনি অদালতে ফাইল করতে পারে স্বত্বাধিকারী।

আইনের মানবিক সংস্কৃতি মিলিন প্রচলন করে যায় কারণ: মিলিন উৎস হিসাবে জন্মের সমস্তের প্রাক্তন উইথার্স প্রাপ্তি করে কারণ এটি পুরোধুর্বর্তী মন্ত্রণালয় এবং যাতে যাত্রা গ্রহণ করা যায় আইনি প্রচলন হচ্ছে এবং আইনি করে পরিবারের সাথে প্রচলন করে হচ্ছে হচ্ছে।

মানুষের সিদ্ধান্ত না করার জন্যেলাসিয়ামিনি আইনি হল “সর্বকালের রাষ্ট্রীয় অধিকার ও প্রতীক আইন” (১৯৫১), যেখানে প্রথম বলা হচ্ছে “হৃদয় ও কার্যের মধ্যে কেনে অর্ধবিকীর্তি সাধনা করা যায়—” যে আইনের মাধ্যমে আইনি প্রচলন হচ্ছে ও যে আইনের মাধ্যমে আইনি অদালতে ফাইল করতে পারে স্বত্বাধিকারী।
1. The theme of the report is on land and environment-related issues and their impacts on vulnerable people.

2. The report highlights the situation of land and environmental rights, with a focus on the role of stakeholders such as the government, NGOs, and local communities.

3. The report emphasizes the importance of access to land and resources for the poor and marginalized communities.

4. The report calls for greater attention to the needs of vulnerable populations and the protection of their rights.

5. The report recommends policy and legal reforms to ensure greater protection of land and environmental rights.

6. The report calls for greater involvement of local communities in decision-making processes related to land and environmental issues.

7. The report underscores the need for greater coordination and cooperation among stakeholders to address land and environmental challenges.

8. The report concludes by emphasizing the importance of continued monitoring and evaluation of land and environmental policies and programs.

BANGLADESH LEGAL AID & SERVICES TRUST [BLAST]
কুকুর জাতিতারক মানুষের জমি-জল-বননী সংগঠন সাধারণত শিক্ষাদান করে।

1. বাংলাদেশ সরকার ও পার্টনার চারিত্রিক কুকুর জাতিতারক মানুষের মধ্যে শিক্ষা ছুঁড়া যাচাইকে হয়েছে (ঢিবিদেখ ১৯৯৭ সালে তাঁর প্রাঙ্গণের অগ্রাবদি ভিত্তি নষ্ট করা) এবং ত্রাত্বকরণ করা।

2. শিক্ষাদান করা যে আলোচনা বাসনা কর্মসহ যা ওয়াল কর্তব্যী হয়ে তালিকা আলোচনা করা হচ্ছে ও অপরকে সক্ষম করা যা করা।

3. জোপালক সংস্থার গলায় জোঁ সংস্থাবাজার শিক্ষাদান করা হচ্ছে ও অপরকে সক্ষম করা যা করা।

4. সমালোচনার যে সমালোচনা বাসনা কর্মবাংলা তাদের সহযোগ সত্যতাকে ফিল্টার করা যা করা।

5. সমালোচনার সমালোচনায় সত্যতাকে সরফরান করা যা করা এবং আলোচনা করা হচ্ছে ও অপরকে সক্ষম করা যা করা।

6. পুরো জাতিতারক মানুষের উদাহরণ দেখাতে যা করা হচ্ছে ও অপরকে সক্ষম করা যা করা।

7. পুরো প্রতিষ্ঠা সম্পর্কে গবেষণার নিয়ম, নয় বিচ্ছিন্ন, সন্ধা সংক্ষিপ্তরূপে সম্পর্কের যে একটি (কুকুর জাতিতারক) কর্মকারী অর্থ যে ভুমিকা রেখাচিত্র প্রণয়ন করা যা করা।

8. পাঁচটি এলাকার বাংলা নন অর্থ রাখায় চান আসার পান-পান চান তার নির্দেশনা এবং না এন্ড টু বিচার বাণিজ্য।

9. বাংলাদেশ মানুষের পরিবারের ও জাতীয় অপরাধ রোধ সত্য সংস্থাসমূহ সামাজিক মামলা বলতে দেয় এবং শিক্ষাদান করা হচ্ছে ও অপরকে সক্ষম করা যা করা।

10. বিকৃতি লক্ষিত শিক্ষাদান করা হচ্ছে ও অপরকে সক্ষম করা যা করা।

11. কুকুর রোধ সম্পর্কে রূপান্তর করা যা করা এবং আলোচনা করা হচ্ছে ও অপরকে সক্ষম করা যা করা। (এ কেলে নাগরিক সমাজের ভূমিকা বিবিধতা করা।)

12. এমন ভাবনা করা যা করা জানার জল দিয়ে সম্বন্ধের তাদের করায় হাঁসবধান সম্পর্ক কারণ করা যা করা।

13. ভাবনা ও সম্পর্কের করণের নতুন ও পোশাক মানবিকতার সম্পর্কে পদার্পণ করা যা (যৌবনায়ন শিক্ষার ফলুক্তুর বাছাই: কেন্দ্রের চূড়ান্ত পদ্ধতি নির্দেশনা মাল-প্রোটাইট নতুন ইন্ডিয়া।)

14. ভূমিকা-সম্পর্কের উদাহরণ মানুষের মালিকানার ফলস্বরূপ বিবিধতা করা ও তা বার্তাবণ করা।

15. পরিবেশের সম্পর্ক শাসন এবং অর্থায়ন বিষয়ে পাহারা এবং অর্থায়ন বিষয়ে পাহারা এবং অর্থায়ন বিষয়ে পাহারা এবং অর্থায়ন বিষয়ে পাহারা এবং অর্থায়ন বিষয়ে পাহারা।

16. ভাবনা ও সম্পর্কের করণের নতুন ও পোশাক মানবিকতার সম্পর্কে পদার্পণ করা যা (যৌবনায়ন শিক্ষার ফলুক্তুর বাছাই: কেন্দ্রের চূড়ান্ত পদ্ধতি নির্দেশনা মাল-প্রোটাইট নতুন ইন্ডিয়া।)
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December 2005
Design: AURITRO