

## Overview existing system of land use policy

### **Silent feature of land reform ordinance, 1984**

- NO, malik (land owner) who or whose family already owns less than 60 standard bighas of agricultural land may acquire new land but the total such land shall not exceed sixty standard bighas.
- The right of tenancy for the share cropper has been recognized for a period of five years from the date of contract with the share cropper.
- If the share cropper dies before the expiry of the tenure, the cultivation of the land shall be continued by the surviving members till the tenure is over.
- No share cropper shall be entitled to cultivate more than 15 standard bighas of land.
- The produces of any share cropped land shall be divided in the manner that one-third goes to the land owner, one-third goes to the share cropper for his labor and one-third for cost of cultivation other than labor, to other share cropper or owner or to both.
- Eviction from homestead land up to one standard bigha used as homestead by any owner in the rural area would be exempted.
- All benami transaction has been prohibited and no person shall be allowed to purchase immovable property in the name of another person.

### **National rural development policy, 2001**

**Section 5.3.3:** use of agricultural land; especially farming land with irrigation facility will be discouraged for non-agricultural base development.

**Section 5.3.3:** sustainable and environment friendly land use will be encourage for increasing agricultural production.

## **Environmental policy, 1992**

Environmental policy, 1992 based on following guidelines principles:

1. Adaptation of a balanced & Environment friendly national land use policy and land use planning.
2. Protecting land erosion, preserving & enhancing the fertility of land, conservation and management of accreted land will be expedited.
3. Land use planning interrelated to the eco-system of the country will be given emphasis.
4. Protect the alkalinity and salinity of land.