

## **POLITICAL ECONOMY OF KHAS LAND IN BANGLADESH**

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Identification and management of Khas land and water-bodies, distribution of the same to the landless and poor people, retention of such land and water-bodies by the landless and pertinent rules and practices within the prevailing social-political context of Bangladesh constitute prime issues of agrarian reform.

Out of the total amount of identified Khas land of 3.3 million acres, only a tiny portion has so far been distributed to the poor who face multifaceted difficulties in both obtaining and retaining land. Most Khas land, identified or un-identified, are illegally occupied by the rich segments of the society who are integral part of the power structure.

Agrarian reform is a must to ensure human development in Bangladesh. In realizing this, poor people's ownership of and access to Khas land and water-bodies should be broadened. This is an issue of high political commitment, which can be materialized only through people's involvement in such environment.

Discusses the theoretical basis of land reform policies and their relevance for land problems and policies in Bangladesh. Abstract. Discusses the theoretical basis of land reform policies and their relevance for land problems and policies in Bangladesh. Suggested Citation. Jabbar, Mohammad A., 1974. "The political economy of land reform in Bangladesh," Research Report/Working Paper 183884, Bangladesh Agricultural University, Mymensingh, Department of Agricultural Economics. Handle: RePEc:ags:baumwp:183884.