

বাংলাদেশে বিদ্যমান **Regulation (রেগুলেশন)** নামে আইনসমূহের বর্তমান আইনগত অবস্থান
নির্ধারণ, বাংলাদেশ কোডে অন্তর্ভুক্তিকরণ, বাতিলকরণ বা সংশোধনীর মাধ্যমে অন্য আইনে
একীভূতকরণ সংক্রান্ত আইন কমিশনের সুপারিশ প্রতিবেদন

গত ২০-০৩-২০১১ তারিখ আইন কমিশন Regulation (রেগুলেশন) নামে সাতটি আইন বাংলাদেশ কোডে অন্তর্ভুক্তিকরণের সুপারিশ করে। এর পরিপ্রেক্ষিতে আইন, বিচার ও সংসদ বিষয়ক মন্ত্রণালয়ের লেজিসলেটিভ ও সংসদ বিষয়ক বিভাগের এক পত্রে (নং-আঃমঃলেঃসঃবি(মুঃপ্রঃ)-১/২০১১ (১৬) তারিখ-০৪/০৭/২০১১ ইং) আরো কোন রেগুলেশন নামের আইন আছে কি-না, এবং বিভিন্ন রেগুলেশন সমূহের বর্তমান আইনগত অবস্থান কি, বিদ্যমান কোন আইনের সাথে এগুলোর সাযুজ্য আছে কি-না, কোন রেগুলেশন বাতিল করার প্রয়োজন আছে কি-না তা বিস্তারিত জানানোর অনুরোধ করে।

উল্লিখিত পত্রের পরিপ্রেক্ষিতে আইন কমিশন এ ব্যাপারে ব্যাপক গবেষণা পরিচালনা করে, এবং আইন মন্ত্রণালয়ের পত্রের যথার্থতা উপলব্ধি করে। কমিশন ৪৯টি রেগুলেশনের সন্ধান পায় যার অবস্থান ও মর্যাদা বিভিন্ন ধরনের। এগুলোর কিছু বাতিল, কিছু বাংলাদেশ কোডে অন্তর্ভুক্ত ও কিছু সংশোধনের মাধ্যমে অন্য আইনে একীভূত করার জন্য আইন কমিশন সুপারিশ করছে। উল্লেখ্য, আলোচিত ৪৯টি রেগুলেশনের মধ্যে ইতোপূর্বে বাংলাদেশ কোডে অন্তর্ভুক্তিকরণের সুপারিশকৃত সাতটি রেগুলেশনও রয়েছে, যার কয়েকটি অন্তর্ভুক্তকরণ ছাড়াও সংশোধনের মাধ্যমে অন্য আইনে একীভূতকরণের সুযোগ রয়েছে।

বর্তমান সুপারিশ সম্বলিত রিপোর্ট তৈরী করতে মুখ্য ভূমিকা পালন করেন আইন কমিশনের মাননীয় প্রাক্তন অবৈতনিক সদস্য বর্তমানে মাননীয় নির্বাচন কমিশনার মোহাম্মদ আব্দুল মোবারক। কমিশন এজন্য তাঁর প্রতি আন্তরিক কৃতজ্ঞতা ও ধন্যবাদ জ্ঞাপন করছে।

রেগুলেশনসমূহ ইংরেজী ভাষায় প্রণীত। এ কারণে সুপারিশসমূহ ইংরেজী ভাষায় লেখা হলো। রেগুলেশনসমূহের অবস্থান ভালোভাবে বুঝার জন্য এবং সুনির্দিষ্ট সুপারিশ প্রণয়নের আগে নিম্নে এগুলোর একটি সংক্ষিপ্ত ইতিহাসও তুলে ধরা হলো।

The Regulating Act, 1773 of British India empowered, inter alia, the Governor-General in Council sitting at Fort William in Bengal to make Regulation for good governance of the East India Company's settlement at Fort William and other subordinate factories and places. In exercise of the said empowerment the Governor-General passed hundreds of Regulation from 1773 to 1833.

Later the Charter Act of 1833 empowered the Governor-General in Council at Kolkata to make laws for the whole of India, and since then the laws passed by the Governor-General were called Acts.

Most of the Regulations passed during the period between 1773 and 1833 were repealed by later legislations. Yet, many of them appear to have survived and some of them deserve to be included in the Bangladesh Code as existing laws of the land while others should be repealed.

Immediately after independence the Bangladesh Laws (Revision and Declaration) Act, 1973 was passed. It provided in its section 6 that “All Acts of Parliament, Ordinances and President’s Orders in force in Bangladesh shall be printed in chronological order under the name and style of the Bangladesh Code.” In pursuance of the said provisions the Government at the first instance published Bangladesh Code Volume I-XI containing the Acts from 1836 to 1938. The venture ended in December 1988. In 2007 the Government published Bangladesh Code Volume I-XXXVIII containing the Acts, Ordinances and President’s Orders from 1836 to 2006. But no Regulation has been included as the word “Regulation” is not there in section 6 referred to above, although many Regulations are still in force in the country.

While some of the regulations need to be included in the Bangladesh Code, most of them are to be repealed. A complete picture of the regulations and the Commission's recommendations is given below

1. The Wills and Intestacy Regulation, 1799 (Bengal Regulation V of 1799)

Available in the East Pakistan Code Volume-I pages 5-8 and Bengal Code 5th edition Volume-I pages 81-85;

Contents: 1 (Preamble)-8 Sections;

Date of publication: 3 May 1799.

The Regulation was last amended by the Bangladesh Laws (Repealing and Amending) Order, 1973 (President's Order No. 12 of 1973).

This Regulation has been cited as existing law of the land at pages 77 and 151 of the Alphabetical List of Existing Laws of Bangladesh published by the Ministry of Law, Justice and Parliamentary Affairs in 1985 and as law in operation at pages 37 and 518 of Volume I of Encyclopedic Compendium of the Laws of Bangladesh compiled by Dr. Borhan Uddin Khan and Quazi Mahfujul Hoque Supan and published by Bangladesh Legal Aid and Services Trust (BLAST) in 2000 and thereafter no law appears to have repealed it. So the said Regulation should be included in the Bangladesh Code. But as an **alternative** to the inclusion of the above Regulation in the Bangladesh Code, the Government may consider to incorporate the relevant provisions thereof in the Succession Act, 1925 (Act No. XXXIX of 1925) by way of amendment of the latter.

2. The Charitable Endowments, Public Buildings and Escheats Regulation, 1810 (Bengal Regulation XIX of 1810)

Available in the East Pakistan Code Volume-I pages 9-14 and Bengal Code 5th edition Volume-I pages 123-128;

Contents: 1 (Preamble)-16A Sections;

Date of publication: 14 December 1810.

This Regulation was last amended by the Bangladesh Laws (Repealing and Amending) Order, 1973 (President's Order No. 12 of 1973).

The Regulation is presumed to be in existence as it has been cited at pages 18, 22, 51, 52, 115 and 122 of the Alphabetical List of Existing Laws of Bangladesh published by the Ministry of Law, Justice and Parliamentary Affairs in 1985 and at pages 37 and 364 of Volume I of Encyclopedic Compendium of the Laws of Bangladesh compiled by Dr. Borhan Uddin Khan and Quazi Mahfujul Hoque Supan and published by Bangladesh Legal Aid and Services Trust (BLAST) in 2000 and thereafter no law appears to have repealed it. So the said Regulation should be included in the Bangladesh Code.

3. The Foreign Immigrants Regulation, 1812 (Bengal Regulation XI of 1812)

Available in the East Pakistan Code Volume-I pages 15-18 and Bengal Code 4th edition Volume-I pages 127-129;

Contents: 1-5 Sections;

Date of publication: 18 July 1812.

The above Regulation is presumed to be in existence as it has been cited at pages 60 and 71 of the Alphabetical List of Existing Laws of Bangladesh published by the Ministry of Law, Justice and Parliamentary Affairs in 1985.

The above Regulation appears to be the most suitable law to deal with the Rohingya problem the Government has long been facing at Cox's Bazaar. Due to non-availability of the said Regulation in printed or any other form and paucity of knowledge of the officers so far deployed there about the provisions of the said Regulation things could not be handled in the light of the law and the problem has been causing cancerous pain to the Government for many years. However, the said Regulation should be included in the Bangladesh Code.

4. The State Prisoners Regulation, 1818 (Bengal Regulation III of 1818)

Available in the East Pakistan Code Volume-I pages 19-25 and Bengal Code 4th edition Volume-I pages 161-164;

Contents: 1 (Preamble)-12A Sections and an Appendix;

Date of publication: 7 April 1818.

The above Regulation is presumed to be extant as it has been cited at page 38 of Volume I of Encyclopedic Compendium of the Laws of Bangladesh compiled by Dr. Borhan Uddin Khan and Quazi Mahfujul Hoque Supan and published by Bangladesh Legal Aid and Services Trust (BLAST) in 2000, and at page 487 of the Chittagong Hill-tracts Law Collection published by the Chittagong Hill-tracts Regional Council in 2010 and thereafter no law appears to have repealed it.

The provisions of this Regulation are similar to those of the Special Powers Act, 1974 (Act No. XIV of 1974) relating to detention. Therefore, it is imperative to take steps to repeal this Regulation forthwith which can quickly be done by amending section 36 of the Special Powers Act, 1974 (Act No. XIV of 1974).

5. The Government Indemnity Regulation, 1822 (Bengal Regulation XI of 1822)

Available in the East Pakistan Code Volume-I, pages 27-28 and Bengal Code 5th edition Volume-I pages 251-252.

Contents: 1 (Preamble)- 39 Sections;

Date of Publication: 22 November 1822;

The above Regulation is presumed to be extant as it has been cited at pages 64, 72 and 122 of the Alphabetical List of Existing Laws of Bangladesh published by the Ministry of Law, Justice and Parliamentary Affairs in 1985 and at pages 38 and 417 of Volume I of Encyclopedic Compendium of the Laws of Bangladesh compiled by Dr. Borhan Uddin Khan and Quazi Mahfujul Hoque Supan and published by Bangladesh Legal Aid and Services Trust (BLAST) in 2000 and thereafter no law appears to have repealed it.

Of the 39 sections of this Regulation 37 sections have so far been repealed and only sections number 36 and 38 are surviving. Section 36 has become infructuous as a result of sub-section (4) of section 3 of the Land Development Tax Ordinance, 1976 (Ordinance No. XLII of

1976). The provisions of section 38 also do not appear to be that necessary. So it seems better to repeal this Regulation.

6. The Alluvion and Diluvion Regulation, 1825 (Bengal Regulation XI of 1825)

Available in East Pakistan Code Volume-I pages 29-32 and Bengal Code 5th edition Volume-I pages 279-282;

Contents: 1 (Preamble)-10 sections;

Date of publication: 26 May 1825.

This Regulation has not been cited in the Alphabetical List of Existing Laws of Bangladesh published by the Ministry of Law, Justice and Parliamentary Affairs in 1985.

But the Encyclopedic Compendium of the Laws of Bangladesh compiled by Dr. Borhan Uddin Khan and Quazi Mahfujul Hoque Supan and published by Bangladesh Legal Aid and Services Trust (BLAST) in 2000 has cited this Regulation at pages 38 and 310 as a law in operation.

Moreover, the Alluvial Lands Act, 1920 (Act No. V of 1920), published by the Ministry of Law, Justice and Parliamentary Affairs in the Bangladesh Code Volume VII page 63 in 2007, in defining “alluvial land” referred to the Alluvion and Diluvion Regulation, 1825. This unequivocally testifies that this Regulation is in force. This Regulation is required to be included in the Bangladesh Code. Alternatively the Government may consider to accommodate the relevant provisions of this Regulation in the Alluvial Lands Act, 1920 (Act No. V of 1920), and repeal the said Regulation.

7. The Revenue Commissioners Regulation, 1829 (Bengal Regulation 1 of 1829)

Available in East Pakistan Code Volume-I pages 33-36 and Bengal Code 5th edition Volume-I pages 305-308;

Contents: 1 (Preamble)-10 sections;

Date of publication: 1 January 1829.

This Regulation was last amended by the Bangladesh Laws (Repealing and Amending) Order, 1973 (President's Order No. 12 of 1973).

The Regulation is presumed to in existence as it has been cited at pages 29 and 127 of the Alphabetical List of Existing Laws of Bangladesh published by the Ministry of Law, Justice and Parliamentary Affairs in 1985 and at page 489 of Volume I of Encyclopedic

Compendium of the Laws of Bangladesh compiled by Dr. Borhan Uddin Khan and Quazi Mahfujul Hoque Supan and published by Bangladesh Legal Aid and Services Trust (BLAST) in 2000.

In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 2 of this Regulation the Government issued Notification S.R.O. No.70-Ain/2010 dated 9 March 2010 creating Rangpur Division and thereafter no law appears to have repealed it.

As land revenue has ceased to be payable since the commencement of the Land Development Tax Ordinance, 1976 (Ordinance No. XLII of 1976) as per the provisions of sub-section (4) of section 3 of that Ordinance and Judicial Magistracy has been separated from administration by the Act No.32 of 2009 with effect from 01 November 2007, it seems better to rewrite this law in the light of the situation of the day.

8. The Sati Regulation, 1829 (Bengal Regulation XVII of 1829)

Available in the East Pakistan Code Volume-I pages 37-39; Bengal Code 5th edition Volume-I pages 309-311;

Contents: 1 (Preamble)-5 sections;

Date of publication: 4 December 1829.

The above Regulation is a principal law and is presumed to be in existence as it has been cited at pages 130 of the Alphabetical List of Existing Laws of Bangladesh published by the Ministry of Law, Justice and Parliamentary Affairs in 1985 and at pages 39 and 492 of Volume I of Encyclopedic Compendium of the Laws of Bangladesh compiled by Dr. Borhan Uddin Khan and Quazi Mahfujul Hoque Supan and published by Bangladesh Legal Aid and Services Trust (BLAST) in 2000 and thereafter no law appears to have repealed it. So the said Regulation should be included in the Bangladesh Code.

9. The Land-revenue (Settlement and Deputy Collectors) Regulation, 1833 (Bengal Regulation IX of 1833)

Available in the East Pakistan Code Volume-I pages 41-44; Bengal Code 5th edition Volume-I pages 315-318;

Contents: 1 (Preamble)-25 Sections;

Date of publication: 9 September 1833.

This Regulation was last amended by the Bangladesh Laws (Repealing and Amending) Order, 1973 (President's Order No. 12 of 1973).

The Regulation is a principal law and is presumed to be in existence as it has been cited at pages 82 and 127 of the Alphabetical List of Existing Laws of Bangladesh published by the Ministry of Law, Justice and Parliamentary Affairs in 1985 and at pages 39 and 437 of Volume I of Encyclopedic Compendium of the Laws of Bangladesh compiled by Dr. Borhan Uddin Khan and Quazi Mahfujul Hoque Supan and published by Bangladesh Legal Aid and Services Trust (BLAST) in 2000 and thereafter no law appears to have repealed it. So the said Regulation should be included in the Bangladesh Code.

Regulation after the Expiration of the Regulating Act, 1773

The Charter Act, 1833 of the UK directed the Government in India to pass Act instead of Regulation. Accordingly there should have been no more Regulation, except in cases of delegated legislation. But things did not move that way. Following the causes and consequences of the Sepoy Mutiny of 1857 the Government of the UK passed the Government of India Act, 1858 by applying which it took over the administration of India from the East India Company. The British Government of India brought the Chakma Kingdom of Chittagong under its sway in 1860 and declared it as a special district under the provisions of Act XXII of 1860.

Thereafter the British Government in UK passed the Indian Council Act, 1861 confirming the ways of administration of the Non-Regulation Areas in India and also passed the Government of India Act, 1870, the Government of India Act, 1919, the Government of India Act, 1935 (section 91 and 92) and the Government of India (Excluded and Partially Excluded Areas) Order, 1936 (of the King in council of the UK) successively empowering the British Indian Government and Local Government thereunder to pass Regulation for Scheduled Districts, Wholly Excluded Areas and Partially Excluded Areas [Chittagong Hill-tracts Law Collection published by Chittagong Hill-tracts Regional Council in November 2010 Preface vii, pages 500-502]. Thenceforward many Regulations have been promulgated of which the following ones appear to be still in force.

10. The Chittagong Hill-tracts Frontier Police Regulation, 1881 (Regulation III of 1881)

Available in the East Pakistan Code Volume-I pages 293-297; Bengal Code 5th edition Volume-I pages 929-933;

Contents: Preamble, 1-9 Sections;

Date publication: 7 December 1881;

Came into force: 1 May 1900.

The above Regulation is a principal law and is presumed to be in existence as it has been cited at pages 22, 62, 67, 104 and 123 of the Alphabetical List of Existing Laws of Bangladesh published by the Ministry of Law, Justice and Parliamentary Affairs in 1985, at pages 55 and 370 of Volume I of Encyclopedic Compendium of the Laws of Bangladesh compiled by Dr. Borhan Uddin Khan and Quazi Mahfujul Hoque Supan and published by Bangladesh Legal Aid and Services Trust (BLAST) in 2000 and at pages 455-459 and 487 of the Chittagong Hill-tracts Law Collection published by the Chittagong Hill-tracts Regional Council in 2010 and thereafter no law appears to have repealed it. So the said Regulation should be included in the Bangladesh Code.

11. The Chittagong Hill-tracts Regulation, 1900 (Regulation I of 1900)

Available in the East Pakistan Code Volume-I pages 299-312; Bengal Code 5th edition Volume-I pages 937-948;

Contents: Preamble, 1-20 Sections in V Chapters and 1 Schedule;

Date of publication: 17 January 1900;

Came into force on 1 May 1900.

The above Regulation is a principal law and is presumed to be in existence as it has been cited at pages 22, 68, and 119 of the Alphabetical List of Existing Laws of Bangladesh published by the Ministry of Law, Justice and Parliamentary Affairs in 1985.

Thereafter provisions have been made in পাবর্ত্য জেলাসমূহ (আইন রহিত প্রয়োগ এবং বিশেষ বিধান) আইন, 1989 (১৯৮৯ সনের ১৬ নং আইন) to repeal the Chittagong Hill-tracts Regulation, 1900 (Regulation 1 of 1900). But the said পাবর্ত্য জেলাসমূহ (আইন রহিত প্রয়োগ এবং বিশেষ বিধান) আইন, ১৯৮৯ (১৯৮৯ সনের ১৬ নং আইন) has not yet been made effective and as such the Chittagong Hill-tracts Regulation, 1900 (Regulation 1 of 1900) is still in force. So the said Regulation should be included in the Bangladesh Code.

12. The Chittagong Hill-tracts Laws Regulation, 1937 (Bengal Regulation II of 1937)

Available in the East Pakistan Code Volume-I page 313; Bengal Code 5th edition Volume-I page 949;

Contents: Preamble, 1-2 Sections and Schdule;

Date of publication: 30 September 1937;

Came into force: 1 October 1937.

The above Regulation is a principal law and is presumed to be in existence as it has been cited at pages 22, 68, 83, and 109 of the Alphabetical List of Existing Laws of Bangladesh published by the Ministry of Law, Justice and Parliamentary Affairs in 1985 and at page 370 of Volume I of Encyclopedic Compendium of the Laws of Bangladesh compiled by Dr. Borhan Uddin Khan and Quazi Mahfujul Hoque Supan and published by Bangladesh Legal Aid and Services Trust (BLAST) in 2000 and thereafter no law appears to have repealed it.

The above Regulation was made to declare the Income-tax Act, 1922 applicable in the Chittagong Hill-tracts. As the said Income-tax Act, 1922 (Act No. XI of 1922) has been repealed by section 186 of the Income-tax Ordinance, 1984 (Ordinance No. XXXVI of 1984) the above mentioned Regulation has become fruitless.

13. The Chittagong Hill-tracts Laws (No. II) Regulation, 1937 (Bengal Regulation III of 1937)

Available in the East Pakistan Code Volume-I page 315; Bengal Code 5th edition Volume-I page 951;

Contents: Preamble, 1-3 Sections;

Date of publication: 16 December 1937.

The above Regulation is a principal law and is presumed to be in existence as it has been cited at pages 22, 68, 83, and 119 of the Alphabetical List of Existing Laws of Bangladesh published by the Ministry of Law, Justice and Parliamentary Affairs in 1985 and at page 370 of Volume I of Encyclopedic Compendium of the Laws of Bangladesh compiled by Dr. Borhan Uddin Khan and Quazi Mahfujul Hoque Supan and published by Bangladesh Legal Aid and Services Trust (BLAST) in 2000 and thereafter no law appears to have repealed it.

This Regulation was promulgated to make the Court-fees Act, 1870 (Act No. VII of 1870) applicable in the Chittagong Hill-tracts. Now section 1 of the Court-fees Act, 1870 (Act No. VII of 1870) provides that "It extends to the whole of Bangladesh." Thus the Chittagong Hill-tracts Laws (No. II) Regulation, 1937 (Bengal Regulation III of 1937) has become useless and needs to be repealed.

14. The Chittagong Hill-tracts Loans Regulation, 1938 (Bengal Regulation I of 1938)

Available in the East Pakistan Code Volume-I pages 317-318; Bengal Code 5th edition Volume-I pages 953-954;

Contents: Preamble, 1-5 Sections;

Date of Publication: 2 February 1938.

The above Regulation is a principal law and is presumed to be extant as it has been cited at pages 23, 68, and 119 of the Alphabetical List of Existing Laws of Bangladesh published by the Ministry of Law, Justice and Parliamentary Affairs in 1985 and at page 372 of Volume I of Encyclopedic Compendium of the Laws of Bangladesh compiled by Dr. Borhan Uddin Khan and Quazi Mahfujul Hoque Supan and published by Bangladesh Legal Aid and Services Trust (BLAST) in 2000 and at pages 259-263 of the Chittagong Hill-tracts Law Collection published by the Chittagong Hill-tracts Regional Council in 2010 and thereafter no law appears to have repealed it.

This Regulation was promulgated to make provisions for loans for the relief of distress or the purchase of seed or cattle to the permanent residents of the Chittagong Hill-tracts, or making any improvement, to any person having a right to make that improvement, or with the consent of that person to any other person, where improvement means construction of dams, wells, tanks and other works for storage, supply or distribution of water for agriculture, drainage, reclamation from rivers or other waters or protection from floods, of lands used for agriculture.

In fact the people of the Chittagong Hill-tracts might have forgotten about the existence of above mentioned Regulation. As it does not have any application for a long time it may be considered to repeal the Regulation. But such a step may give rise to adverse political issue as there is no dearth of people looking for scope to fish in the troubled water and to shed crocodile tears for the people of Chittagong Hill-tracts. Therefore it seems better to go for inclusion of the said Regulation in the Bangladesh Code.

15. The Chittagong Hill-tracts Laws Regulation, 1939 (Bengal Regulation III of 1939)

Available in the East Pakistan Code Volume-VI page 340;

Contents: Preamble and 1-2 Sections;

Date of publication: 18 January 1940.

The above Regulation is a principal law and is presumed to be extant as it has been cited at pages 23, 68, 83 and 119 of the Alphabetical List of Existing Laws of Bangladesh published by the Ministry of Law, Justice and Parliamentary Affairs in 1985 and at page 107 of Volume I of Encyclopedic Compendium of the Laws of Bangladesh compiled by Dr. Borhan

Uddin Khan and Quazi Mahfujul Hoque Supan and published by Bangladesh Legal Aid and Services Trust (BLAST) in 2000 and thereafter no law appears to have repealed it.

This Regulation was promulgated to make the Public Gambling Act, 1867 applicable in the Chittagong Hill-tracts. But later on section 1 of the said Act was amended by the Bangladesh Laws (Revision and Declaration) Act, 1973 (Act No. VIII of 1973). Since then the Public Gambling Act, 1867 (Act No. II of 1967) extends to the whole of Bangladesh except a Metropolitan Area. So the said Regulation has lost its worth and now needs to be repealed.

16. The Chittagong Hill-tracts Laws Regulation, 1940 (Bengal Regulation I of 1940)

Available at East Pakistan Code Volume-VI page 341;

Contents: Preamble and 1-2 Sections;

Date of publication: 8 August 1940.

The above Regulation is a principal law and is presumed to be extant as it has been cited at pages 23, 68, 83 and 119 of the Alphabetical List of Existing Laws of Bangladesh published by the Ministry of Law, Justice and Parliamentary Affairs in 1985.

This Regulation was promulgated to make the Pakistan Coinage Act, 1906 (Act No. III of 1906) applicable in the Chittagong Hill-tracts. As the Pakistan Coinage Act, 1906 (Act No. III of 1906) has been repealed by section 18 of the Bangladesh Coinage Order, 1972 (President's Order No. 83 of 1972) it is not legal to keep the said Regulation going. It is rather imperative to repeal this Regulation.

17. The Chittagong Hill-tracts Laws (No. II) Regulation, 1940 (Bengal Regulation II of 1940)

Available in the East Pakistan Code Volume VI page 342;

Contents: Preamble and 1-2 Sections;

Date of publication: 24 October 1940.

This Regulation is a principal law and is presumed to be extant as it has been cited at pages 23, 69, 84 and 119 of the Alphabetical List of Existing Laws of Bangladesh published by the Ministry of Law, Justice and Parliamentary Affairs in 1985.

The Regulation was promulgated to make the Eastern Frontier Rifles (Bengal Battalion) Act, 1920 applicable in the Chittagong Hill-tracts. The Bangladesh Rifles Order, 1972 (President's Order No. 148 of 1972) came into force on 15 December 1972 extending to the whole of

Bangladesh and repealing the Rifles Act, 1920 (Act No. II of 1920). Recently the Border Guard Bangladesh Act, 2010 (Act No. 63 of 2010) has come into force on and from 20 December 2010 repealing the Bangladesh Rifles Order, 1972 (President's Order No. 148 of 1972) and Bangladesh Rifles (Special Provisions) Ordinance, 1976 (Ordinance No. LXXXV of 1976). Thus the Regulation cited above has become totally worthless and needs to be repealed.

18. The Chittagong Hill-tracts laws Regulation, 1942 (Bengal Regulation I of 1942)

Available in the East Pakistan Code Volume-VI page 353;

Contents: Preamble, 1-2 Sections and Schedule;

Date of Publication: 12 March 1942.

This Regulation is a principal law and is presumed to be extant as it has been cited at pages 23, 69, 84 and 119 of the Alphabetical List of Existing Laws of Bangladesh published by the Ministry of Law, Justice and Parliamentary Affairs in 1985 and at pages 111 and 371 of Volume I of Encyclopedic Compendium of the Laws of Bangladesh compiled by Dr. Borhan Uddin Khan and Quazi Mahfujul Hoque Supan and published by Bangladesh Legal Aid and Services Trust (BLAST) in 2000.

This Regulation was promulgated to make the Private Fisheries Protection Act, 1889, Elephant Preservation Act, 1879 and Bengal Rhinoceros Preservation Act, 1932 applicable in Chittagong Hill-tracts. As the Private Fisheries Protection Act, 1889 (Act No. II of 1889) extends to the whole of Bangladesh, the Elephant Preservation Act, 1879 (Act No. VI of 1879) and the Bengal Rhinoceros Preservation Act, 1932 (Act No. VIII of 1932) have been repealed by section 48 of the Bangladesh Wild Life (Preservation) Order, 1972 (President's Order No. 23 of 1972) as the Bangladesh Wild Life (Preservation) Order, 1972 (President's Order No. 23 of 1972) extends to the whole of Bangladesh the Regulation referred to above should have been repealed much earlier.

19. The Chittagong Hill- tracts Laws (No. III) Regulation, 1942 (Bengal Regulation IV of 1942)

Available in the East Pakistan Code Volume-VI page 354;

Contents: Preamble, 1-2 Sections;

Date of Publication: 14 May 1942.

This Regulation is a principal law and is presumed to be extant as it has been cited at pages 23, 69, 84 and 119 of the Alphabetical List of Existing Laws of Bangladesh published by the Ministry of Law, Justice and Parliamentary Affairs in 1985 and at pages 111 and 371 of Volume I of Encyclopedic Compendium of the Laws of Bangladesh compiled by Dr. Borhan Uddin Khan and Quazi Mahfujul Hoque Supan and published by Bangladesh Legal Aid and Services Trust (BLAST) in 2000.

The Regulation was promulgated to make the Securities Act, 1920 applicable in the Chittagong Hill-tracts. But by the provisions of section 1 of the Securities Act, 1920 (Act No. X of 1920) the said Act extends to the whole of Bangladesh. Therefore this Regulation is redundant and should be repealed forthwith.

20. The Chittagong Hill-tracts Laws (No. IV) Regulation, 1942 (Bengal Regulation V of 1942)

Available in the East Pakistan Code, Volume VI page 355.

Contents: Preamble, 1-4 Sections;

Date of publication: 14 May 1942.

This Regulation is a principal law and is presumed to be extant as it has been cited at pages 23, 69, 84 and 120 of the Alphabetical List of Existing Laws of Bangladesh published by the Ministry of Law, Justice and Parliamentary Affairs in 1985 and at pages 112 and 371 of Volume I of Encyclopedic Compendium of the Laws of Bangladesh compiled by Dr. Borhan Uddin Khan and Quazi Mahfujul Hoque Supan and published by Bangladesh Legal Aid and Services Trust (BLAST) in 2000.

The Regulation was promulgated to make the Forest Act, 1927 applicable in the Chittagong Hill-tracts and also to amend the Chittagong Hill-tracts Regulation, 1900. The Bangladesh Laws (Revision and Declaration) Act, 1973 (Act No. VIII of 1973) has amended sub-section (2) of section 1 of the Forest Act, 1927 (Act No. XVI of 1927) to make the latter Act applicable throughout Bangladesh. So the Regulation under reference is useless and should be repealed.

21. The Chittagong Hill-tracts Laws (No. V) Regulation, 1942 (Bengal Regulation VI of 1942)

Available in the East Pakistan Code Volume VI, page 356;

Contents: Preamble, 1-2 Sections;

Date of publication: 4 June 1942.

This Regulation is a principal law and is presumed to be extant as it has been cited at pages 23, 69, 84 and 120 of the Alphabetical List of Existing Laws of Bangladesh published by the Ministry of Law, Justice and Parliamentary Affairs in 1985 and at pages 112 and 371 of Volume I of Encyclopedic Compendium of the Laws of Bangladesh compiled by Dr. Borhan Uddin Khan and Quazi Mahfujul Hoque Supan and published by Bangladesh Legal Aid and Services Trust (BLAST) in 2000.

The Regulation was promulgated to make the Merchandise Marks Act, 1889 (Act No. IV of 1889) applicable in the Chittagong Hill-tracts. In fact by dint of the provisions of its Section 1 the said Act extends to the whole of Bangladesh. Therefore the Regulation referred to above needs to be repealed immediately.

22. The Post Office Act (Bengal Partially Excluded Areas Amendment) Regulation, 1942 (Bengal Regulation VII of 1942)

Available in the East Pakistan Code Volume VI, page 357;

Contents: Preamble, 1-3 Sections;

Date of publication: 9 July 1942.

This Regulation is a principal law and is presumed to be extant as it has been cited at pages 112 and 470 of Volume I of Encyclopedic Compendium of the Laws of Bangladesh compiled by Dr. Borhan Uddin Khan and Quazi Mahfujul Hoque Supan and published by Bangladesh Legal Aid and Services Trust (BLAST) in 2000.

The Regulation was promulgated to amend the Post Office Act, 1898 in its application to the partially excluded areas of the district of Mymensingh. But now we find that the Section 1 of the Post Office Act, 1898 (Act No. VI of 1898) provides that it extends to the whole of Bangladesh. So the Regulation referred to above needs to be repealed.

23. The Mymensingh Partially Excluded Areas Tenancy Regulation, 1942 (Bengal Regulation VIII of 1942)

Available in the East Pakistan Code Volume VI, pages 358-359;

Contents: Preamble, 1-3 Sections;

Date of publication: 8 October 1942.

This Regulation is a principal law and is presumed to be extant as it has been cited at pages 54, 95, 101, 120 and 141 of the Alphabetical List of Existing Laws of Bangladesh published by the Ministry of Law, Justice and Parliamentary Affairs in 1985 and at pages 112 and 454 of Volume I of Encyclopedic Compendium of the Laws of Bangladesh compiled by Dr. Borhan Uddin Khan and Quazi Mahfujul Hoque Supan and published by Bangladesh Legal Aid and Services Trust (BLAST) in 2000.

The Regulation was promulgated to provide temporary relief to the tenants of the partially excluded areas of the district of Mymensingh. As there is no more such partially excluded areas in the district of Mymensingh and such legal framework is no more necessary to provide relief to the distressed people of any area the said Regulation may be repealed.

24. The Chittagong Hill-tracts Laws Regulation, 1943 (Bengal Regulation I of 1943)

Available in the East Pakistan Code Volume VI, page 360;

Contents: Preamble, 1-2 Sections;

Date of publication: 18 March 1943.

This Regulation is a principal law and is presumed to be extant as it has been cited at pages 23, 69, 84, and 120 of the Alphabetical List of Existing Laws of Bangladesh published by the Ministry of Law, Justice and Parliamentary Affairs in 1985 and at pages 114 and 371 of Volume I of Encyclopedic Compendium of the Laws of Bangladesh compiled by Dr. Borhan Uddin Khan and Quazi Mahfujul Hoque Supan and published by Bangladesh Legal Aid and Services Trust (BLAST) in 2000.

The Regulation was promulgated to make the Explosive Substances Act, 1908 (Act No. VI of 1908) applicable in the Chittagong Hill-tracts. In fact by dint of the provisions of its section 1 the said Act extends to the whole of Bangladesh. Therefore the Regulation referred to above needs to be repealed.

25. The Chittagong Hill-tracts Laws (No.III) Regulation, 1943 (Bengal Regulation III of 1943)

Available in the East Pakistan Code Volume VI, page 361;

Contents: Preamble, 1-2 Sections;

Date of publication: 16 December 1943.

This Regulation is a principal law and is presumed to be extant as it has been cited at pages 23, 69, 85, and 120 of the Alphabetical List of Existing Laws of Bangladesh published by the Ministry of Law, Justice and Parliamentary Affairs in 1985 and at pages 114 and 371 of Volume I of Encyclopedic Compendium of the Laws of Bangladesh compiled by Dr. Borhan Uddin Khan and Quazi Mahfujul Hoque Supan and published by Bangladesh Legal Aid and Services Trust (BLAST) in 2000.

The Regulation was promulgated to make the Soldiers (Litigation) Act, 1925 (Act No. IV of 1925) applicable in the Chittagong Hill-tracts. In fact as per the provisions of its sub-section (2) of section 1 the said Act extends to the whole of Bangladesh. Therefore the Regulation referred to above needs to be repealed.

26. The Chittagong Hill-tracts Laws (No. IV) Regulation, 1943 (Bengal Regulation IV of 1943)

Available in the East Pakistan Code Volume VI page 362;

Contents: Preamble, 1-2 Sections;

Date of publication: 23 December 1943.

This Regulation is a principal law and is presumed to be extant as it has been cited at pages 23, 69, 85, and 120 of the Alphabetical List of Existing Laws of Bangladesh published by the Ministry of Law, Justice and Parliamentary Affairs in 1985 and at pages 114 of Volume I of Encyclopedic Compendium of the Laws of Bangladesh compiled by Dr. Borhan Uddin Khan and Quazi Mahfujul Hoque Supan and published by Bangladesh Legal Aid and Services Trust (BLAST) in 2000.

The Regulation was promulgated to make the Bengal Ferries Act, 1885 (Act No. I of 1885) applicable in the Chittagong Hill-tracts. In fact as per the provisions of its section 2 the said Act extends to the whole of Bangladesh. Therefore the Regulation referred to above needs to be repealed.

27. The Chittagong Hill-tracts laws (No. V) Regulation, 1943 (Bengal Regulation VI of 1943)

Available in the East Pakistan Code Volume VI page 363;

Contents: Preamble and 1-2 Section;

Date of publication: 6 January 1944.

This Regulation is a principal law and is presumed to be extant as it has been cited at pages 23, 69, 85, and 120 of the Alphabetical List of Existing Laws of Bangladesh published by the Ministry of Law, Justice and Parliamentary Affairs in 1985.

The Regulation was promulgated to make the Merchant Shipping Act, 1923 applicable in the Chittagong Hill-tracts. But the said Merchant Shipping Act, 1923 has been repealed by section 512 of the Merchant Shipping Ordinance, 1983 (Ordinance No. XXVI of 1983). Sub-section (3) of section 1 of the Merchant Shipping Ordinance, 1983 provides that it extends to the whole of Bangladesh. Therefore the Regulation referred to above needs to be repealed.

28. The Excises and Salt Act and the Finance Act (Chittagong Hill-tracts) Regulation, 1944 (Bengal Regulation II of 1944)

Available in the East Pakistan Code Volume VI page 364;

Contents: Preamble, 1-4 Sections;

Date of publication: 10 August 1944.

This Regulation is a principal law and is presumed to be extant as it has been cited at pages 116 and 405 of Volume I of Encyclopedic Compendium of the Laws of Bangladesh compiled by Dr. Borhan Uddin Khan and Quazi Mahfujul Hoque Supan and published by Bangladesh Legal Aid and Services Trust (BLAST) in 2000.

The Regulation was promulgated to make the Central Excises and Salt Act, 1944 and the Finance Act, 1944 applicable in the Chittagong Hill-tracts. The Bangladesh Laws (Revision and Declaration) Act, 1973 (Act No. VIII of 1973) has amended section 1 of the Central Excises and Salt Act, 1944 (Act No. I of 1944), omitted the word “Central” from the Short title and made the Act applicable throughout Bangladesh, except the areas of Export Processing Zones declared under section 10 of the Bangladesh Export Processing Zones Authority Act, 1980. On the other hand the Finance Act, 1944 has been repealed by article 2 (First Schedule Serial No. 84) of the Bangladesh Laws (Revision and Declaration) Act, 1973 (Act No. VIII of 1973). Therefore the Regulation referred to above needs to be repealed.

29. The Chittagong Hill-tracts Laws (No. II) Regulation, 1944 (Bengal Regulation III of 1944)

Available in the East Pakistan Code Volume VI page 365.

Contents: Preamble, 1-2 Sections and Schedule;

Date of publication: 31 August 1944.

This Regulation is a principal law and is presumed to be extant as it has been cited at pages 23, 69, 85, and 120 of the Alphabetical List of Existing Laws of Bangladesh published by the Ministry of Law, Justice and Parliamentary Affairs in 1985 and at pages 116 and 371 of Volume I of Encyclopedic Compendium of the Laws of Bangladesh compiled by Dr. Borhan Uddin Khan and Quazi Mahfujul Hoque Supan and published by Bangladesh Legal Aid and Services Trust (BLAST) in 2000.

The Regulation was promulgated to make the Government Savings Banks Act, 1873 (Act No. V of 1873) and the Post Office Cash Certificate Act, 1917 (Act No. XVIII of 1917) applicable in the Chittagong Hill-tracts. Now the Government Savings Banks Act, 1873 (Act No. V of 1873) extends to the whole of Bangladesh as per the provisions of its section 1. The Post Office Cash Certificate Act, 1917 (Act No. XVIII of 1917) is also applicable throughout the whole of Bangladesh as per the provisions of the first proviso to sub-section (1) of section 3. Therefore the Regulation referred to above has become of no value and hence needs to be repealed.

30. The Chittagong Hill-tracts Laws Regulation, 1946 (Bengal Regulation I of 1946)

Available in the East Pakistan Code Volume VI pages 366-367

Contents: Preamble and 1-2 sections;

Date of Publication: 21 March 1946.

This Regulation is a principal law and is presumed to be extant as it has been cited at pages 23, 69, 85, and 120 of the Alphabetical List of Existing Laws of Bangladesh published by the Ministry of Law, Justice and Parliamentary Affairs in 1985 and at pages 118 and 371 of Volume I of Encyclopedic Compendium of the Laws of Bangladesh compiled by Dr. Borhan Uddin Khan and Quazi Mahfujul Hoque Supan and published by Bangladesh Legal Aid and Services Trust (BLAST) in 2000.

The Regulation was promulgated to make the Births and Deaths Registration Act, 1873 applicable in the Chittagong Hill-tracts. But the said Births and Deaths Registration Act, 1873 (Act No. IV of 1873) has been repealed by section 24 of the Births and Deaths Registration Act, 2004 (Act No. 29 of 2004). Section 3 of this Act provides that births and deaths shall have to be registered under the provisions of this Act, notwithstanding anything to the contrary contained in any other law. Therefore the Regulation referred to above is of no value and as such needs to be repealed.

31. The Partially Excluded Areas Laws Regulation, 1950 (East Bengal Regulation III of 1950)

Available in the East Pakistan Code Volume VII page 709.

Contents: Preamble and 1-2 sections;

Date of Publication: 27 March 1950.

This Regulation is a principal law and is presumed to be extant as it has been cited at pages 10, 54, 83, 101, and 122 of the Alphabetical List of Existing Laws of Bangladesh published by the Ministry of Law, Justice and Parliamentary Affairs in 1985 and at pages 123 and 462 of Volume I of Encyclopedic Compendium of the Laws of Bangladesh compiled by Dr. Borhan Uddin Khan and Quazi Mahfujul Hoque Supan and published by Bangladesh Legal Aid and Services Trust (BLAST) in 2000.

The Regulation was promulgated to make the Prevention of Corruption Act, 1947 applicable in the partially excluded areas of the district of Mymensingh. The Bangladesh Laws (Revision and Declaration) Act, 1973 (Act No. VIII of 1973) has amended sub-section (2) of section 1 of the Prevention of Corruption Act, 1947 (Act No. II of 1947) to make the said Act No. II of 1947 applicable throughout Bangladesh. So the Regulation under reference is useless and should be repealed.

32. The Excluded and Partially Excluded Areas Laws Regulation, 1950 (East Bengal Regulation V of 1950)

Available in the East Pakistan Code Volume VII page 711;

Contents: Preamble and 1-2 sections;

Date of Publication: 12 September 1950.

This Regulation is a principal law and is presumed to be extant as it has been cited at pages 83, 101, and 119 of the Alphabetical List of Existing Laws of Bangladesh published by the Ministry of Law, Justice and Parliamentary Affairs in 1985 and at pages 123 and 405 of Volume I of Encyclopedic Compendium of the Laws of Bangladesh compiled by Dr. Borhan Uddin Khan and Quazi Mahfujul Hoque Supan and published by Bangladesh Legal Aid and Services Trust (BLAST) in 2000.

The Regulation was promulgated to make the Bengal State Aid to Industries Act, 1931 applicable in the partially excluded areas of the district of Mymensingh. Sub-section (2) of section of the State Aid to Industries Act, 1931(Act No. III of 1931) provides that the act extends to the whole of Bangladesh. Thus there is no worth of the Regulation under reference, which may better be repealed.

33. The Chittagong Hill-tracts Sarais Regulation, 1951 (East Bengal Regulation I of 1951)

Available in the East Pakistan Code Volume VII page 713.

Contents: Preamble, 1-2 Sections;

Date of Publication: 22 January 1951.

This Regulation is a principal law and is presumed to be extant as it has been cited at pages 24, 67, 120, and 130 of the Alphabetical List of Existing Laws of Bangladesh published by the Ministry of Law, Justice and Parliamentary Affairs in 1985 and at page 124 of Volume I of Encyclopedic Compendium of the Laws of Bangladesh compiled by Dr. Borhan Uddin Khan and Quazi Mahfujul Hoque Supan and published by Bangladesh Legal Aid and Services Trust (BLAST) in 2000.

The Regulation was promulgated to make the Sarais Act, 1867 (Act No. XXII of 1867) applicable in the Chittagong Hill-tracts. This Regulation should be included in the Bangladesh Code. It may be amended to make the Sarais Act, 1867 (Act No. XXII of 1867) applicable in the newly created Khagrachari Hill District, Rangamati Hill District, and Bandarban Hill District.

34. The Mymensingh Partially Excluded Areas Debt Settlement (Tanka Tenants), 1951 (East Bengal Regulation I of 1952)

Available in the East Pakistan Code Volume VII pages 715-724;

Contents: Preamble and 1-24 sections;

Date of Publication: 5 March 1952;

This Regulation is a principal law and is presumed to be extant as it has been cited at pages 10, 95, 101, 120, and 133 of the Alphabetical List of Existing Laws of Bangladesh published by the Ministry of Law, Justice and Parliamentary Affairs in 1985 and at pages 127 and 455 of Volume I of Encyclopedic Compendium of the Laws of Bangladesh compiled by Dr.

Borhan Uddin Khan and Quazi Mahfujul Hoque Supan and published by Bangladesh Legal Aid and Services Trust (BLAST) in 2000.

The Regulation was promulgated to make provisions for settlement of debt of the tanka tenants under the then Bengal Agricultural Debtors Act, 1935 and payment of fixed produce rent in the partially excluded areas in the district of Mymensingh. As the said Bengal Agricultural Debtors Act, 1935 is not there in the Alphabetical List of Existing Laws of Bangladesh published by the Ministry of Law, Justice and Parliamentary Affairs in 1985 and in the Encyclopedic Compendium of the Laws of Bangladesh compiled by Dr. Borhan Uddin Khan and Quazi Mahfujul Hoque Supan and published by Bangladesh Legal Aid and Services Trust (BLAST) in 2000 it may be presumed that it was repealed earlier. On the other hand rent has been ceased to be payable as per section 3(4) of the Land Development Tax Ordinance, 1976. So there is no justification of keeping the Regulation under reference in the book of statute of the country.

35. The Chittagong Hill-tracts (Laws) Regulation, 1952 (East Bengal Regulation III of 1952)

Available in the East Pakistan Code Volume VII, pages 725-727;

Contents: Preamble and 1-3 sections and schedule;

Date of Publication: 26 July 1952;

This Regulation is a principal law and is presumed to be extant as it has been cited at pages 24, 67 and 121 of the Alphabetical List of Existing Laws of Bangladesh published by the Ministry of Law, Justice and Parliamentary Affairs in 1985 and at pages 127 and 369 of Volume I of Encyclopedic Compendium of the Laws of Bangladesh compiled by Dr. Borhan Uddin Khan and Quazi Mahfujul Hoque Supan and published by Bangladesh Legal Aid and Services Trust (BLAST) in 2000.

The Regulation was promulgated to make the Kazis Act, 1880 (Act No. XXII of 1880) and the Mohammadan Marriages and Divorces Act, 1876 (Act No. I of 1886) applicable in the Chittagong Hill-tracts. But the Mohammadan Marriages and Divorces Act, 1876 (Act No. I of 1886) has been repealed by the Muslim Marriages and Divorces (Registration) Act, 1974 (Act No. LII of 1974). Sub-section (2) of section 1 of the the Muslim Marriages and Divorces (Registration) Act, 1974 (Act No. LII of 1974) provides that it applies to all Muslim citizens of Bangladesh wherever they may be. On the other hand section 1 of the Kazis Act, 1880 (Act No. XXII of 1880) provides that the Government may from time to time, by notification

in the official Gazette, extend it to the whole or any part of the territories under its administration. So it is better to repeal the Chittagong Hill-tracts (Laws) Regulation, 1952 (East Bengal Regulation III of 1952). After such repeal the Kazis Act, 1880 (Act No. XXII of 1880) may be extended to the Khagrachari Hill District, Rangamati Hill District and Bandarban Hill District by a notification under section 1 of the said Act to be issued by the Ministry of Law, Justice and Parliamentary Affairs and published in the Bangladesh Gazette.

36. The Nalitabari Public Gambling Regulation, 1951 (East Bengal Regulation IV of 1952)

Available in the East Pakistan Code Volume VII page 729;

Contents: Preamble and 1-2 sections;

Date of Publication: 29 July 1952.

This Regulation is a principal law and is presumed to be extant as it has been cited at pages 62, 95, 114 and 121 of the Alphabetical List of Existing Laws of Bangladesh published by the Ministry of Law, Justice and Parliamentary Affairs in 1985 and at pages 127 and 455 of Volume I of Encyclopedic Compendium of the Laws of Bangladesh compiled by Dr. Borhan Uddin Khan and Quazi Mahfujul Hoque Supan and published by Bangladesh Legal Aid and Services Trust (BLAST) in 2000.

The Regulation was promulgated to make the Public Gambling Act, 1867 applicable to the Nalitabari Police-station in the district of Mymensingh. But later on section 1 of the said Act was amended by the Bangladesh Laws (Revision and Declaration) Act, 1973 (Act No. VIII of 1973). Since then the Public Gambling Act, 1867 (Act No. II of 1967) extends to the whole of Bangladesh except a Metropolitan Area. So the said Regulation has lost its worth and now needs to be repealed.

37. The Chittagong Hill- tracts (Tariff and Customs) Regulation, 1952 (East Bengal Regulation I of 1953)

Available in the East Pakistan Code Volume VII pages 731-732;

Contents: Preamble, 1-2 Sections and I-II Schedules;

Date of Publication: 15 August 1953.

This Regulation is a principal law and is presumed to be extant as it has been cited at pages 24, 38, 67, 121 and 139 of the Alphabetical List of Existing Laws of Bangladesh published

by the Ministry of Law, Justice and Parliamentary Affairs in 1985 and at pages 127 and 369 of Volume I of Encyclopedic Compendium of the Laws of Bangladesh compiled by Dr. Borhan Uddin Khan and Quazi Mahfujul Hoque Supan and published by Bangladesh Legal Aid and Services Trust (BLAST) in 2000.

The Regulation was promulgated to make the following laws applicable in the Chittagong Hill-tracts:

The Land Customs Act, 1924 (Act No. XIX of 1924),

The Tariff Act, 1934 (Act No. XXX II of 1934) and

The Sea Customs Act, 1878 (Act No. VIII of 1978).

All the three Acts mentioned above have been repealed by section 220 (and the Fourth Schedule) of the Customs Act, 1969 (Act No. IV of 1969). Moreover, sub-section (2) of section 1 of the Customs Act, 1969 (Act No. IV of 1969) provides that it extends to the whole of Bangladesh. Thus the Chittagong Hill- tracts (Tariff and Customs) Regulation, 1952 (East Bengal Regulation I of 1953) has become totally useless and as such should be repealed.

38. The Chittagong Hill-tracts (Prevention of Corruption) Regulation, 1953 (East Bengal Regulation II of 1953)

Available in the East Pakistan Code Volume VIII page 733;

Contents: Preamble, 1-2 Sections;

Date of Publication: 11 November 1953.

This Regulation is a principal law and is presumed to be extant as it has been cited at pages 24, 35, 67, 107 and 121 of the Alphabetical List of Existing Laws of Bangladesh published by the Ministry of Law, Justice and Parliamentary Affairs in 1985 and at page 129 of Volume I of Encyclopedic Compendium of the Laws of Bangladesh compiled by Dr. Borhan Uddin Khan and Quazi Mahfujul Hoque Supan and published by Bangladesh Legal Aid and Services Trust (BLAST) in 2000.

This Regulation was promulgated to make the Prevention of Corruption Act, 1947 applicable in the Chittagong Hill-tracts. The Bangladesh Laws (Revision and Declaration) Act, 1973 (Act No. VIII of 1973) has amended sub-section (2) of section 1 of the Prevention of Corruption Act, 1947 (Act No. II of 1947) to make the said Act No. II of 1947 applicable throughout Bangladesh. So the Regulation under reference is useless and should be repealed.

39. The Chittagong Hill-tracts Opium Smoking Regulation, 1954 (East Bengal Regulation I of 1954)

Available in the East Pakistan Code Volume VII page 735;

Contents: Preamble, 1-2 Sections and 1 Schedule;

Date of Publication: 3 March 1954.

This Regulation is a principal law and is presumed to be extant as it has been cited at pages 24, 67, 99, 121 and 134 of the Alphabetical List of Existing Laws of Bangladesh published by the Ministry of Law, Justice and Parliamentary Affairs in 1985.

This Regulation was promulgated to make the Bengal Opium Smoking Act, 1932 (Bengal Act No. X of 1932) applicable in the Chittagong Hill-tracts. But the said Opium Smoking Act, 1932 (Bengal Act No. X of 1932) was repealed by ধারা ৫৬ (১) মাদকদ্রব্য নিয়ন্ত্রণ অধ্যাদেশ, ১৯৮৯ (১৯৮৯ সনের ১৯ নং অধ্যাদেশ) (রহিত), ধারা ৫৬ (১); মাদকদ্রব্য নিয়ন্ত্রণ আইন, ১৯৯০ (১৯৯০ সনের ২০ নং আইন)।

So the Regulation under reference is useless and should be repealed.

40. The Chittagong Hill-tracts (Labour Laws) Regulation, 1954 (East Bengal Regulation II of 1954)

Available in the East Pakistan Code Volume VII pages 737-744;

Contents: Preamble, 1-2 sections and schedule;

Date of Publication: 6 August 1954.

This Regulation is a principal law and is presumed to be extant as it has been cited at pages 24, 67, 80 and 121 of the Alphabetical List of Existing Laws of Bangladesh published by the Ministry of Law, Justice and Parliamentary Affairs in 1985 and at page 129 of Volume I of Encyclopedic Compendium of the Laws of Bangladesh compiled by Dr. Borhan Uddin Khan and Quazi Mahfujul Hoque Supan and published by Bangladesh Legal Aid and Services Trust (BLAST) in 2000.

The Regulation was promulgated to make the following laws applicable in the Chittagong Hill-tracts:

The Workmen's Compensation Act, 1923 (Act No. VIII of 1923),

The Trade Unions Act, 1926 (Act No. XXVI of 1926),

The Factories Act, 1934 (Act No. XXV of 1934),

The Payment of Wages Act, 1936 (Act No. IV of 1936),

The Employment of Children Act, 1938 (Act No. XXVI of 1938),
The Maternity Benefit Act, 1939 (Act No. IV of 1939) and
The Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (Act No. XIV of 1947).

Of the above the following laws have been repealed by Section 353 of the Bangladesh Labour Act, 2006 (Act No. 42 of 2006):

The Workmen's Compensation Act, 1923 (Act No. VIII of 1923),
The Payment of Wages Act, 1936 (Act No. IV of 1936),
The Employment of Children Act, 1938 (Act No. XXVI of 1938) and
The Maternity Benefit Act, 1939 (Act No. IV of 1939).

On the other hand the Factories Act, 1934 (Act No. XXV of 1934) referred to above was repealed by section 16 of the Factories Act, 1965 (Act No. IV of 1965) and the Factories Act, 1965 (Act No. IV of 1965) has been repealed by section 353 of the Bangladesh Labour Act, 2006 (Act No. 42 of 2006). The Trade Unions Act, 1926 (Act No. XXVI of 1926) was repealed by the Trade Unions Act, 1965 (Act No. V of 1965) and the Trade Unions Act, 1965 (E. P. Act No. XXVI of 1965) was repealed by section 67 of the Industrial Relations Ordinance, 1969 (Ordinance No. XXIII of 1969) and the Industrial Relations Ordinance, 1969 (Ordinance No. XXIII of 1969) has been repealed by section 353 of the Bangladesh Labour Act, 2006 (Act No. 42 of 2006). The Industrial Disputes Act 1947 (Act No. XIV of 1947) referred to above was repealed by the Labour Disputes Act, 1965 (E. P. Act No. VI of 1965), thereafter the Labour Disputes Act, 1965 (E. P. Act No. VI of 1965) was repealed by Section 67 of the Industrial Relations Ordinance, 1969 (Ordinance No. XXIII of 1969) and lastly the Industrial Relations Ordinance, 1969 (Ordinance No. XXIII of 1969) has been repealed by section 353 of the Bangladesh Labour Act, 2006 (Act No. 42 of 2006). Thus in the totality the Chittagong Hill-tracts (Labour Laws) Regulation, 1954 (East Bengal Regulation II of 1954) has been reduced to zero value and it should immediately be deleted from the book of statute of country.

41. The Chittagong Hill-tracts (Cinematograph) Regulation, 1954 (East Bengal Regulation I of 1955)

Available in the East Pakistan Code Volume VIII page 745;

Contents: Preamble, 1-2 sections;

Date of Publication: 2 February 1955.

This Regulation is a principal law and is presumed to be extant as it has been cited at pages 24, 26, 67 and 121 of the Alphabetical List of Existing Laws of Bangladesh published by the Ministry of Law, Justice and Parliamentary Affairs in 1985 and at page 130 of Volume I of Encyclopedic Compendium of the Laws of Bangladesh compiled by Dr. Borhan Uddin Khan and Quazi Mahfujul Hoque Supan and published by Bangladesh Legal Aid and Services Trust (BLAST) in 2000.

The Regulation was promulgated to make the Cinematograph Act, 1918 (Act No. II of 1918) applicable in the Chittagong Hill-tracts. But now the said Cinematograph Act, 1918, appearing at page 20 of Volume VII of the Bangladesh Code, at sub-section (2) of section 1 provides that it extends to the whole of Bangladesh. So the Regulation under reference is useless and should be repealed.

42. The Chittagong Hill-tracts Criminal Law (Industrial Areas) Regulation, 1955 (East Bengal Regulation II of 1955)

Available in the East Pakistan Code Volume VII page 747;

Contents: Preamble, 1-2 sections;

Date of Publication: 12 April 1955.

This Regulation is a principal law and is presumed to be extant as it has been cited at pages 24, 37, 67, 73, 84 and 121 of the Alphabetical List of Existing Laws of Bangladesh published by the Ministry of Law, Justice and Parliamentary Affairs in 1985 and at page 130 of Volume I of Encyclopedic Compendium of the Laws of Bangladesh compiled by Dr. Borhan Uddin Khan and Quazi Mahfujul Hoque Supan and published by Bangladesh Legal Aid and Services Trust (BLAST) in 2000.

The Regulation was promulgated to make the Criminal Law (Industrial Areas) Amendment Act, 1942 (Act No. IV of 1942) applicable in the Chittagong Hill-tracts. This Regulation needs to be included in the Bangladesh Code.

43. The Chittagong Hill-tracts (Industrial Laws) Regulation, 1956 (East Bengal Regulation II of 1956)

Available at East Pakistan Code Volume VII pages 749-750;

Contents: Preamble, 1-2 sections and 1 Schedule

Date of Publication: 13 June 1956.

This Regulation is a principal law and is presumed to be extant as it has been cited at pages 24, 67, 84 and 121 of the Alphabetical List of Existing Laws of Bangladesh published by the Ministry of Law, Justice and Parliamentary Affairs in 1985 and at page 131 of Volume I of Encyclopedic Compendium of the Laws of Bangladesh compiled by Dr. Borhan Uddin Khan and Quazi Mahfujul Hoque Supan and published by Bangladesh Legal Aid and Services Trust (BLAST) in 2000.

This Regulation was promulgated to make the following laws applicable in the Chittagong Hill-tracts:

The Cotton Ginning and Factories Act, 1925 (Act No. XII of 1925),

The Industrial Statistics Act, 1942 (Act No. XIX of 1942) and

The Industrial Employment (Standing Orders) Act, 1946 (Act No. XX of 1946).

The Cotton Ginning and Factories Act, 1925 (Act No. XII of 1925) has been repealed by article 2 (First Schedule Serial No. 84) of the Bangladesh Laws (Revision and Declaration) Act, 1973 (Act No. VIII of 1973).

The Industrial Statistics Act, 1942 (Act No. XIX of 1942), in its sub-section (2) of section 1, provides that it extends to the whole of Bangladesh.

The Industrial Employment (Standing Orders) Act, 1946 (Act No. XX of 1946) was repealed by the Employment of Labour (Standing Orders) Act, 1965 (Act No. VIII of 1965) and the Employment of Labour (Standing Orders) Act, 1965 (Act No. VIII of 1965) has been repealed by section 353 of the Bangladesh Labour Act, 2006 (Act No. 42 of 2006). Consequently there remains no justification to keep the Chittagong Hill-tracts (Industrial Laws) Regulation, 1956 (East Bengal Regulation II of 1956) alive.

44. The Chittagong Hill-tracts (Nurses) Regulation, 1956 (East Pakistan Regulation III of 1956)

Available in the East Pakistan Code Volume VII pages 751-752;

Contents: Preamble and 1-2 sections;

Date of Publication: 26 October 1956.

This Regulation is a principal law and is presumed to be extant as it has been cited at pages 24, 68, 98 and 121 of the Alphabetical List of Existing Laws of Bangladesh published by the Ministry of Law, Justice and Parliamentary Affairs in 1985.

The Regulation was promulgated to make the Nurses Act, 1934 (Bengal Act No. X of 1934) applicable in the Chittagong Hill-tracts. But the said Nurses Act, 1934 (Bengal Act No. X of 1934) has been repealed by section 20 (1) of the Bangladesh Nursing Council Ordinance, 1983 (Ordinance No. LXI of 1983). So the Regulation under reference is useless and should be repealed.

45. The Chittagong Hill-tracts Motor Vehicles Regulation, 1957 (East Pakistan Regulation I of 1957)

Available in the East Pakistan Code Volume VII pages 753-754;

Contents: Preamble, 1-2 sections and 1 schedule;

Date of Publication: 14 May 1957

This Regulation is a principal law and is presumed to be extant as it has been cited at pages 24, 68, 94, 121 and 148 of the Alphabetical List of Existing Laws of Bangladesh published by the Ministry of Law, Justice and Parliamentary Affairs in 1985 and at page 133 of Volume I of Encyclopedic Compendium of the Laws of Bangladesh compiled by Dr. Borhan Uddin Khan and Quazi Mahfujul Hoque Supan and published by Bangladesh Legal Aid and Services Trust (BLAST) in 2000.

The Regulation was promulgated to make the Motor Vehicles Act, 1939 (Act No. IV of 1939) and the Motor Vehicles Tax Act, 1932 (Act No. I of 1932) applicable in the Chittagong Hill-tracts.

The Motor Vehicles Tax Act, 1932 (Act No. I of 1932), in its sub-section (3) of section 1, provides that it extends to the whole of Bangladesh. So the Regulation under reference is not required to extend this Act to the Chittagong Hill-tracts. On the other side the Motor Vehicles Act, 1939 (Act No. IV of 1939) has been repealed by section 177 of the Motor Vehicles Ordinance, 1983 (Ordinance No. LV of 1983). So it is better to repeal the above cited Regulation.

46. The Chittagong Hill-tracts Petroleum Regulation, 1957 (East Pakistan Regulation II of 1957)

Available in the East Pakistan Code Volume VII page 755;

Contents: Preamble and 1-2 sections;

Date of Publication: 26 October 1957.

This Regulation is a principal law and is presumed to be extant as it has been cited at pages 24, 68, 103 and 122 of the Alphabetical List of Existing Laws of Bangladesh published by the Ministry of Law, Justice and Parliamentary Affairs in 1985 and at page 133 of Volume I of Encyclopedic Compendium of the Laws of Bangladesh compiled by Dr. Borhan Uddin Khan and Quazi Mahfujul Hoque Supan and published by Bangladesh Legal Aid and Services Trust (BLAST) in 2000.

The Regulation was promulgated to make the Petroleum Act, 1934 (Act No. XXX of 1934) applicable in the Chittagong Hill-tracts. But the Petroleum Act, 1934 (Act No. XXX of 1934), in sub-section (2) of it section 1, provides that it extends to the whole of Bangladesh. Thus the Regulation mentioned above has become redundant and needs to be repealed.

47. The Chittagong Hill-tracts (Land Acquisition) Regulation, 1958 (East Pakistan Regulation I of 1958)

Available in the East Pakistan Code Volume VII pages 757-759;

Contents: Preamble and 1-6 sections;

Date of Publication: 26 July 1958.

This Regulation is a principal law and is presumed to be extant as it has been cited at pages 2, 24, 68, 81 and 122 of the Alphabetical List of Existing Laws of Bangladesh published by the Ministry of Law, Justice and Parliamentary Affairs in 1985 and at page 135 of Volume I of Encyclopedic Compendium of the Laws of Bangladesh compiled by Dr. Borhan Uddin Khan and Quazi Mahfujul Hoque Supan and published by Bangladesh Legal Aid and Services Trust (BLAST) in 2000, and at pages 265-268 and 487 of the Chittagong Hill-tracts Law Collection published by the Chittagong Hill-tracts Regional Council in 2010 and thereafter no law appears to have repealed it. The Acquisition and Requisition of Immovable Property Ordinance, 1982 (Ordinance No. II of 1982) is silent as to whether it extends to the whole of Bangladesh or not. Therefore the Regulation under reference should be included in the Bangladesh Code.

48. The Chittagong Hill-tracts Employment (Record of Services) Regulation, 1959 (East Pakistan Regulation II of 1959)

Available in the East Pakistan Code Volume VII page 763;

Contents: Preamble and 1-2 sections;

Date of Publication: 28 December 1959.

This Regulation is a principal law and is presumed to be extant as it has been cited at pages 25, 51, 68, 117, 119 and 132 of the Alphabetical List of Existing Laws of Bangladesh published by the Ministry of Law, Justice and Parliamentary Affairs in 1985 and at page 138 of Volume I of Encyclopedic Compendium of the Laws of Bangladesh compiled by Dr. Borhan Uddin Khan and Quazi Mahfujul Hoque Supan and published by Bangladesh Legal Aid and Services Trust (BLAST) in 2000.

The Regulation was promulgated to make the Employment (Record of Services) Act, 1951 (Act No. XIX of 1951) applicable in the Chittagong Hill-tracts. The said act has been repealed by section 353 of the Bangladesh Labour Act, 2006 (Act No. 42 of 2006). By virtue of sub-section (3) of section 1 this Act extends to the whole of Bangladesh. Thus the Chittagong Hill-tracts Employment (Record of Services) Regulation, 1959 (East Pakistan Regulation II of 1959) has become totally useless and it is imperative to repeal it without further delay.

49. The Chittagong Hill-tracts Aerial Ropeways Regulation, 1960 (East Pakistan Regulation IV of 1960)

Available in the East Pakistan Code Volume VIII pages 1-3;

Contents: Preamble and 1-17 sections;

Date of Publication: 23 December 1960.

This Regulation was promulgated to make the Aerial Ropeways Act, 1923 (Act No. VII of 1923) applicable in the Chittagong Hill-tracts. By virtue of sub-section (2) of section 1 this Act extends to the whole of Bangladesh. Thus the Chittagong Hill-tracts Aerial Ropeways Regulation, 1960 (East Pakistan Regulation IV of 1960) has become totally useless and needs to be repealed.

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