

READYING FOR THE NEXT BIG LEAP

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Comprehensive urban and spatial planning for a balanced and sustainable Bangladesh

IPD research that there is a shortage of 795 playgrounds in Dhaka, capital, while Chattogram lacks 541, to standard. Moreover. number of playground shortages is 37 in Rajshahi, 65 in Sylhet, and 45 in Barisal, in Sylhet, and 45 in Barisal, according to this study.

FROM PAGE 22 in 2023 reveals INCLUSIVE PLANNING FOR **URBAN NEIGHBORHOODS** Parks, playgrounds and open spaces are very important recreational facilities for urban living. sustainable the densely The number of population **populated** is increasing in urban areas whereas access to recreational facilities is declining in the city areas in Bangladesh. IPD research in 2023 reveals that meet the urban there is a shortage of 795

planning playgrounds in Dhaka, the densely populated capital, while Chattogram lacks 541, to meet the urban planning standard. Moreover, number of playground shortages is 37 in Rajshahi, 65 in Khulna, 40

in Khulna, 40 according to this study. Different of types playgrounds should be planned for different age groups in urban areas. In densely populated urban areas, one playground is needed for every 3,000-5000 individuals under three age group categories - playlot for children (3-6 years, 0.5 acres), playground for teenagers (7-15 years; 1.5-3 acres) and playfield for adults (above 15 years, 5 acres), according to planning criteria.

> No significant initiative has three types of playgrounds for the urban areas in Bangladesh, children and depriving youth of sports activities and subsequently hindering their physical, mental, and social Additionally, development. three types of parks should be planned in urban areas neighborhood parks,

practices in Bangladesh. playground facilities as there are only 42 public playgrounds in the two city corporation areas. Also, 41 out of 129 wards in Dhaka North and South do not

have any playgrounds according to the Detailed Area Plan (DAP, 2022-35) by Rajuk. Many of the public playgrounds and parks of Dhaka city are controlled and even restricted to common people by clubs or other vested quarters.

We should create new parks and playgrounds in urban areas. The land acquisition should be done in addition to utilizing available khas land in urban areas for recreational space development. Privately developed residential projects and educational institutions should have an adequate number of playgrounds. Parks and playgrounds should be accessible to all sections of a society and a community management committee should be formulated to manage and protect these important public spaces from

INTEGRATED AND EFFICIENT TRANSPORT **INFRASTRUCTURES FOR**

vested interest groups.

URBAN AREAS been observed so far to plan It is perceived that better transport infrastructure in children and adolescents in urban areas can help to combat traffic jams in urban areas. However, it has been observed in many cases that investment in transport infrastructures alone cannot solve traffic problems in the city. Rather cities should concentrate on traffic management, road governance, travel demand management, community parks, and urban and better integration of land or city parks which are mostly use-transport relationships to absent in the urban planning ensure efficient and affordable

Only 16% of the residents areas. An efficient urban in various levels of urban areas of Dhaka city live within transport plan generally across Bangladesh without prioritizes pedestrian-friendly facilities, roadway development, impact improvement of bus services example, flyovers of Chittagong and bus route franchising, City have been constructed and development of Bus Rapid without a detailed feasibility Transit (BRT) and Mass Rapid Transit (MRT).

city, in the different phases of investments in infrastructure. the Strategic Transport Plan Urban

transport systems in urban flyovers have been constructed Rapid Transit (MRT) due to its A WAY FORWARD detailed transport and planning assessment. For traffic Ultimately study. chaos could not be resolved However, in the case of Dhaka in Port City, even after huge authorities should

(STP, 2005) implementation, devise comprehensive plans to Bangladesh should receive appropriate attention and integrate transport-land use importance on low investment relationships effectively. This priorities like pedestrianfriendly facilities, improvement intra-city bus and paratransit of bus services, and bus route services, franchising were not given due importance by the successive friendly footpaths throughout governments. Rather, high all urban areas in Bangladesh. investment projects - which were not preferred in STP - like expressways, flyovers, and Metro be very beneficial to increasing Rails, have been prioritized by the authorities for traffic solutions in the capital.

Over the years, unnecessary

includes the implementation of alongside the development of pedestrian-

Light Rail Transit (LRT) and Commuter Rail services could the connectivity of big cities with their surrounding regions. LRT could be a better option and regional centers with Dhaka in many cases than Mass by speedy rail network.

financial viability. As metro rail is usually a subsidized project for developing countries like Bangladesh - any plan for MRT network development should be judiciously planned and designed for reaping maximum socio-economic benefits and lessening economic burden and debt for the country as well.

Speedy rail connectivity among different regions in

PHOTO: AMRAN HOSSAIN

priority to promote balanced

urban and spatial development

of Bangladesh. Rail link to

Cox's Bazar has been a new

introduction, though, there

are some criticisms regarding

environmental issues relating

to the protection of three

Conservation areas along this

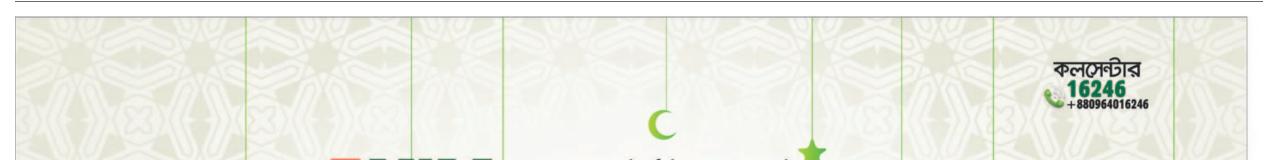
route. Regional decentralization

can be functional and effective if

we could connect our divisional

TOWARD BALANCED **URBAN DEVELOPMENT IN** BANGLADESH

Bangladesh highly demands balanced, planned, and sustainable development of its urban areas for its sustained growth. Comprehensive urban and spatial planning is necessary to achieve this goal. Development authorities like RAJUK, CDA, RDA, and KDA have been planning Structure Plan, Master Plan, and Detail Area Plan (DAP) for divisional level cities for many years. However, the implementation rate of these physical plans is very low. Master plans prepared long ago by LGED have not been gazetted by the government yet. Therefore, our secondary towns are growing in an unplanned manner, having detrimental effects on people and the environment. On top of that, even 50 years after independence, we do not have a National Physical Plan for Bangladesh to guide its urban and spatial development. Recently, Bangladesh Institute of Planners (BIP) has formulated a 'Spatial Planning Framework' for Bangladesh to ensure proper planning practices in Bangladesh in a coordinated way. The government should take appropriate steps in this regard to ensure that urbanization spatial development and around urban centers follow this framework to ensure the planned and sustainable development of Bangladesh. We need comprehensive urban planning of all levels of our urban areas and their appropriate implementation so that further damage to urban areas is not done - lest it is too late to respond.





আধুনিক ইসলামী ব্যাংকিংয়ের পথিকৃত এক্সিম ব্যাংকের শরীয়াহ্ ব্যাংকিংজগতে আপনাকে স্বাগতম আপনাদের সেবায় আমাদের অনন্য দুটি সঞ্চয়ী সেবা

মুদারাবা হজ্জ আমানত প্রকল্প

আর্থিকভাবে সামর্থ্যবান না হলে হজ্জ পালন আবশ্যকীয় নয়। তথাপিও মুসলিম মাত্রই জীবনে একবার হলেও হজ্জ পালনের আকাষ্থা লালন করে থাকে। এই তীব্র আকাষ্থাকে সহজতর করতে এক্সিম ব্যাংক নিয়ে এলো মুদারাবা হজ্জ আমানত প্রকল্প।

মুদারাবা ক্যাশ ওয়াক্বফ আমানত হিসাব

আপনার সঞ্চিত সম্পদ থেকে অর্জিত আয় আর্ত মানবতার সহায়তা ও সমাজকল্যাণমূলক কাজে ব্যবহারের মাধ্যমে সওয়াব অর্জনের উদ্দেশ্যে এক্সিম ব্যাংক নিয়ে এলো মুদারাবা ক্যাশ ওয়াক্বফ আমানত হিসাব।