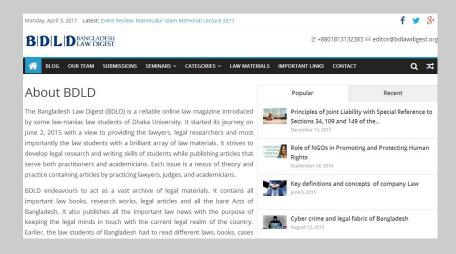
Name of the Tool

Bangladesh Law Digest (BDLD)

Home Page



Logo



URL

https://bdlawdigest.org/

Subject

Law – Bangladesh - Digest

Accessibility

Free

Language

English

Publisher

The Bangladesh Law Digest (BDLD), maintained by some law-maniac law students of Dhaka University.

Brief History

The Bangladesh Law Digest (BDLD) is a reliable online tool introduced by some law-maniac law students of Dhaka University. It started its journey on June 2, 2015 with a view to providing the lawyers, legal researchers and most importantly the law students with a brilliant array of law materials.

Scope and Coverage

It contains law related articles by practicing lawyers, judges, and academicians. It publishes all the important law news with the purpose of keeping the legal minds in touch with the current legal realm of the country. BDLD endeavours to act as a vast archive of legal materials. It also contains all important law books, research works, legal articles and all the bare Acts

Kind of Information

Bangladesh Law Digest provides law and legal issues related articles. In this tool articles are available with its title, author name (posted by), publication date, place of publication and short description. Sometimes articles are presented with a theme photographs. An example is given below.



Protecting the Biodiversity of Chunati Wildlife Sanctuary

December 7, 2015 Imtiaz Ahmed Sajal

Chunati Sanctuary Bangladesh, Chunati Wildlife Sanctuary

Although Bangladesh is a very small country, nature has blessed it with varied wildlife biodiversity (flora and fauna). Biodiversity is the diversity, frequency and variety in genes, species and ecosystems in the biosphere. From the zoo-geographical point of view Bangladesh is at the junction of the Indo-Himalays and Indo-China sub-regions, one of the few countries where the species of two bio-geographic realms overlap.

Bangladesh, with its warm and humid climate, forms diverse ecosystems which support tremendous biodiversity. According to IUCN, Bangladesh is a home of 1952 species of invertebrates, 49 species of amphibians, 154 species of reptiles, 128 species of mammals and a total 706 bird species.

Chunati Wildlife Sanctuary was established through a Gazette notification of March 18, 1986 by the Bangladesh Forest Department under the Bangladesh Wildlife (Preservation) Order, 1973 as the country's third oldest sanctuary. Located at 70 km south from Chittagong city and is managed under the newly created Wildlife and Nature Conservation Division. The total area of Chunati Wildlife Sanctuary is 7764 ha under two ranges namely Chunati and Jaldi. Chunati belongs to the tropical evergreen and semi evergreen forest biogeographic zone, representative of the biodiversity of southeastern region of the country, with hilly to mountain areas ranging from 30-90 meters in elevation. A study on faunal diversity of Chunati conducted by Arannayk Foundation in 2014 revealed that, it's a home of 110 species of invertebrates, 26 species of amphibians, 54 species of reptiles, 40 species of mammals and a total 252 bird species. Another study of Arannayk Foundation revealed that, the Wildlife Sanctuary harbours diverse floral resources i.e. 691 plant species including 240 trees, 102 shrubs, 211 herbs, 106 climbers, 19 ferns, 7 epiphytes and 6 parasites with a significant occurrence of exotic tree species plantation.

In 2011 provision for conservation and safety of biodiversity, forests and wildlife for the present and future generations by the state has been inserted in article 18A of the Constitution of the people's republic of Bangladesh. All the Protected Areas of Bangladesh including Wildlife Sanctuaries are governed and managed by the Forest Department in accordance with the Wildlife (Preservation and Safety) Act, 2012 which is enacted with the same object as enshrined in the Constitution; and which repealed the previous Wildlife (Preservation) Order, 1973. Section 2(1) of the Act defines wildlife sanctuary as an area where capturing, killing, shooting or trapping of wildlife is prohibited; and which is managed for the conservation of all natural resources such as vegetation, soil and water mainly for undisturbed breeding of wildlife. Section 13 empowers the Government to declare any area as 'wildlife sanctuary' in the light of National Forest Policy and Forestry Master Plan, and considering natural, geomorphological features, biodiversity and environmental significance, specifying the demarcation, for the conservation of forest and habitat of wildlife.

(It is not a complete article)

After ending of individual article information about author(s) and his/her latest publications are available. e.g.:



Special Features

- Latest news posts are available.
- > Contact and feedback option available.
- Links to social networking sites like Facebook, Twitter, Google+ and so on. User can share each article via social networking sites.
- > BDLD Blog present.
- ➤ News on forthcoming events present.

Arrangement Pattern

The articles are arranged according to category wise. The categories are arranged alphabetical order.



Remarks

Now, BDLD made it easy for the learners of jurisprudence to get access to their desired legal materials for free. Anyone can write in the BDLD magazine but the writing should have a minimum quality standard and a relevancy with legal issues as well.

Comparable Tools

- Open Medicine Digest (https://blogs.biomedcentral.com/on-medicine/tag/open-medicine-digest/)
- ➤ Weekly News Digest for Legal Career Professionals (http://www.nalp.org/newsdigest)

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April 04, 2017