

**ROLE OF TRANSPARENCY INTERNATIONAL BANGLADESH
IN PROMOTING DEMOCRACY AND
SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT
IN BANGLADESH**

*A thesis submitted to the Dhaka University in partial fulfillment of the
requirements for the degree of Master of Philosophy in Peace and
Conflict Studies*

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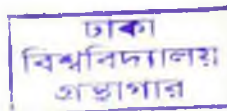
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BY

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APRIL - 2008

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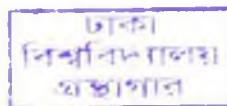
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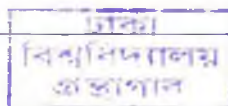


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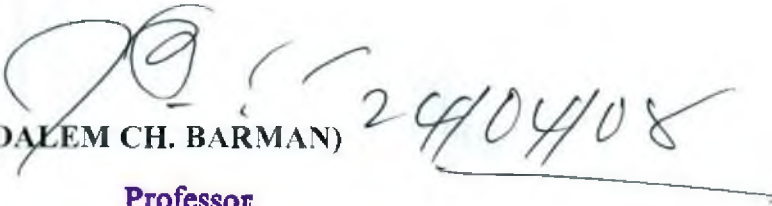
DECLARATION

I do hereby declare that the thesis entitled "**Role of Transparency International Bangladesh in Promoting Democracy and Sustainable Development in Bangladesh**" prepared and presented by me to the Dhaka University in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the Degree of Master of Philosophy is my original work. The thesis has not been presented in any form to any other academic institutions for any degree or any other purpose.

 24.04.08
(MD. MASUDUR RAHMAN)

CERTIFICATE

This is to certify that the thesis entitled "**ROLE OF TRANSPARENCY INTERNATIONAL BANGLADESH IN PROMOTING DEMOCRACY AND SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT IN BANGLADESH.**" has been prepared under my direct supervision by MD. MASUDUR RAHMAN in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the award of the Degree OF MASTER OF PHILOSOPHY in Peace and Conflict Studies. This is his original work. It does not contain any conjoint research work or analysis with me or any other else.


(DALEM CH. BARMAN) 29/04/08

Professor
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PREFACE

Corruption has become a hot subject in developing countries. Corruption is a big obstacle in the way of good governance in Bangladesh. It promotes the interests of a few over many. Rampant corruption slows down the investment and growth. It prevents a fair distribution of national wealth and broadens the gap between rich and poor. What is most dangerous is that it is mainly responsible for the breakdown of law and order in the country.

Transparency International Bangladesh (TIB) has been identified as an institution for creating awareness against corruption throughout the country. At present TIB is very significant for its activities.

This dissertation is a part of the requirements for the degree of Master of Philosophy and it attempts to analyze the role of TIB in promoting democracy and sustainable development in Bangladesh.

The study is divided into six chapters. Chapter - one gives a brief overview of the TIB's conceptual framework, scope of the study. Chapter - two presents objectives of the study, methodology, chapter scheme and limitations of the study. Chapter-three brings out the historical background of the TIB's activities.

Chapter - four concentrates on the concept of democracy and sustainable development. Chapter - five deals with the empirical findings from the study area. Chapter - six is the concluding one and presents a brief summary of the findings and recommendations.

The study examines the functions of TIB in Bangladesh to focus its role for creating awareness against corruption. TIB is the first and loudest voice to challenge corruption in national development and to demand action from government.

There are two major priorities for all citizens and institutions committed to building the rule of law: promoting an effective democracy and enabling citizen participation in the control of public officials.

The author fervently hopes that identification of TIB's activities, problems and the suggestions made herein will help bring about a significant improvement in Bangladesh, other researches, political persons and concerned citizens as a whole.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

The study has been made possible through the help of various people who gave me their love, encouragement and time. I would like to express my sincere thanks and gratitude to all the people who were involved and helped me in different ways in completing this study.

Acknowledgement of debt should start with the supervisor, Dr. Dalem Ch. Barman, Professor in Peace and Conflict Studies, University of Dhaka, Dhaka, Bangladesh for his constant suggestions, guidance and help during the course of my research work. I am immensely benefited from his stimulating advice. Without his guidance, it would not have been possible for me to complete this work. It was indeed my good fortune to have had such an able and devoted guide. I am also thankful to Mrs. Beena Rani Barman for her cordial behavior, entertainment and other supports.

From the inception of the idea to the study to the submission, I have received helps from many people and institutions. I express my deep feelings for them and though I can not take the names of all of them individually, I must mention a few names whose help and cooperation have been of immense service to me. I am extremely grateful to Asst. Professor Md. Rafiqul Islam, Department of Peace and Conflict Studies, University of Dhaka, for his constant valuable

suggestions and discerning comments on my thesis. I am thankful to former chairperson of the Department Professor Dil Rowshan Zinnat Ara Nazneen and all the teachers of Peace and Conflict Studies Department, University of Dhaka for their encouragement in completing this work.

I have also discussed with many people working in this field and shared my ideas with them. Their suggestions, experiences and written materials on the subject have been very much helpful to me in getting the insights into the problems and steer the thesis appropriately. I am thankful to them.

I am extremely grateful to my elder brother, Mohammad Moshin, Lecturer, Department of Botany, Sirajgonj Govt. College, who helped me a lot during the time of my thesis work. He has always been cooperative and provided every support to me. I shared many of my ideas with him.

My sincere thanks are also due to Syed Ehsanur Rahman, who has borne the pains of typing the thesis.

Finally, I am extremely grateful to my family for their moral supports and blessings.

Dhaka

Date : 24.04.08



(MD. MASUDUR RAHMAN)

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CHAPTER – ONE

AN OVERVIEW OF TIB'S ACTIVITIES

Introduction :

Transparency International Bangladesh (TIB) started its activities as a trust in 1996, and in 1998 the Government of Bangladesh approved its registration as a non-governmental organization. We generally find in our country that corruption has become one of the most visible and articulated social issues. Today all the sections of the society are concerned about the issue and movements, agitations and legal reforms are being made against corruption. But the rate of improvement is not noticeable. The colonial pattern of administration, characterized by elitist and alienated nature, is prevalent till today. Administrative officials working at different levels are mainly bureaucratic in orientation and alienated from the people. The most serious obstacles in the way of development of corruption remain the colonial administration pattern.

TIB's vision is that of prosperous Bangladesh with equitable distribution of wealth. TIB's mission is to curb corruption and improve governance in the public, private and non-government sectors through greater accountability, transparency and public participation in order to promoting democracy and ensuring sustainable development in Bangladesh.

Corruption is widespread in Bangladesh, taking many forms and having a major impact on all aspects of social and economic life. TIB conducts a corruption perception survey in every year, identifying the most common types of corruption in Bangladesh. This survey is resonated with the public, the press, and donors and is still frequently quoted.

Thus the study of TIB's activities is very important. Hence this study has been undertaken. It will examine the role of TIB in Bangladesh to focus its role on the establishment, management and stability of democracy. This study will investigate on the legal provisions, composition, activities of the TIB and its interaction with people, other levels of government agencies including NGOs.

TIB has been identified as an organization for corruption free awareness movement throughout the country.

The recent trend of TIB's activities adds more importance to the existing administrative system. It is perhaps the most recent political realization and administrative development in all countries that the strengthening of democracy is not necessary only for execution of governmental policy but also for involving people of all spheres of society in the formulation of the development policies as well as in the execution. Bangladesh is no exception to this.

Transparency International

Transparency International Bangladesh is one of the chapters of Transparency International (TI), which comprises the TI international organs and the national chapters.

Power needs to be properly used; otherwise it must produce destructive consequence. Power is neither bliss nor a curse; rather it depends on its use. Use and application of power are considered to be very important. Corruption is always a negative approach of life. Misuse of power tends to be corrupt no doubt. Power deserves appropriate use which will beget certain constructive result. So corruption and use of power go side by side.

TI's mission statement says:

“Corruption is one of the greatest challenges of the contemporary world. It undermines good governance, fundamentally distorts public policy, leads to the misallocation of resources, harms the private sector and private sector development and particularly hurts the poor. Controlling it is only possible with the co-operation of a wide range of stakeholders in the integrity system, including most importantly the state, civil society and the private sector. TI recognizes the shared responsibility of actors in all regions for corruption and its emphasis is on prevention and on reforming system, not on exposing individual cases; TI considers that the movement against corruption is global and transcends social, political, economic

and cultural system. TI is politically nonparties and TI recognizes that there are strong practical as ethical reasons for containing corruption. (MAKING WAVES / prepared by Transparency International Bangladesh/1996).

TI structure reflects a dual approach to two distinct but overlapping areas of corruption, international corruption and corruption at the national level – with TI itself addressing the international dimension and the national chapters both complementing this effort and formulating their own, specific national agenda in ways which reflect the core values and approaches of TI. National chapters will develop according to the needs of their respective societies.

Transparency International Bangladesh

Transparency International Bangladesh (TIB) has undertaken various activities to bring about greater awareness amongst the general public of the nature and spread of corruption in Bangladesh. TIB conducted a corruption perception survey in 1997, identifying the most common types of corruption in Bangladesh. TIB believes that miss-governance in Bangladesh can be reduced through the concerted citizen efforts and finally we would be able to promoting democracy and sustainable development. TIB, therefore, has decided to undertake an exercise in strategic planning in order to identify a range of mechanism; the process has gone through the following stages:

- Analysis of detailed historical and statistical information on the nature and extent of corruption in Bangladesh.
- With more and more awareness regarding citizen rights.
- Understanding of public reaction to published information on bad governance, particularly corruption in the service-delivery sectors ;
- Documentation of public interactions between TIB and the Civil Society.
- Detailed opinion of individuals on the range of activities that TIB could initiate as part of its long-term strategy.
- Undertaken a study in needs Assessment by way of focus-group discussions.

- TIB ultimately aims to have a network of local level “Committees of Concerned Citizens”(CCCs), local level watchdog group addressing the lack of transparency in public services such as education and health care.
- Regional Advice and Information Centers (AICs) will receive and manage information gathered by CCCs and serve as a resource for a wide range of concerned citizens groups and individuals.
- Advocacy and campaigning by TIB.
- Research by TIB. (MAKING WAVES/prepared by Transparency International Bangladesh/1996).

With the overall goal of promoting democracy and sustainable development in Bangladesh at all levels, through greater transparency in public, non profit and private sector transactions, and leading to sustainable poverty reduction, TIB aims to draw support from, and link anti-corruption strategies to constituencies of people who are most directly disadvantaged by the types of corruption that lead to poor public service (Women, the rural poor, minority groups, the elderly)

The campaigning strategy is to raise awareness among the electorate of the need to demand accountability of politicians, and through them the bureaucrats they are supposed to control, to bring about significant systemic changes. Correspondingly its research strategy will aim to explore the relationship between prevailing social structures which enable corrupt practices and constrain those who would want to refrain from them.

TIB aims at building national, regional and global coalitions, embracing the state, civil society and the private sector, in order to fight domestic corruption, coordinating and supporting international chapters to implement its mission, assisting in the design and the implementation of effective integrity systems; and collecting, analyzing and disseminating information and raising public awareness on the damaging impact of corruption on human, political and economic development.

The five major activities of TIB :

- Establishing a number of committees of concerned citizens (CCCs) in selected areas in phases, to act as core units of the project.
- Supporting the CCCs through advice and information centers (AICs), which would act as resource to their activities.
- Providing support for advocacy and campaign activities through documentation.
- Undertaking research.
- Developing TIB as the primary organization which will support movement to reduce corruption in the areas where TIB will operate and influence others to act positively against corruption through creation of an enabling environment (MAKING WAVES / prepared by TIB/1996).

The focus of TIB activities will be on advocacy and the formation and functioning of the CCCs. The main objective is to ensure accountability, transparency and efficient functioning of public and private bodies and to create an environment in which anti-corruption activities can be enhanced and made socially acceptable to all.

CHAPTER – TWO

RATIONALE FOR THE STUDY AND METHODOLOGY

2.1: Rationale for the Study:

Transparency International Bangladesh is one of the important organizations that constitute improved democracy and sustainable development. TIB works to create consciousness about corruption and develop a social movement for its alleviation. It can be attained through participation of all people in various activities. TIB is conscious of the level, depth and systemic views, nature of the problem of corruption in Bangladesh. TIB's activities have been significantly changed to enable people's representation to play an effective role in the development effort. TIB also conceives that there is and badly need for action to curb the impact and influence of corruption on private and public life.

The TIB organization nationally came into being to challenge the condition of unbridled corruption in the global procurement picture of various globally called development agencies and their suppliers, the multination companies, which would work as a watchdog and establish public opinion against corruption in multilateral financial transactions.

TIB has brought out a lot of activities. That is why TIB is now considered as the main organization in the country challenging corruption through awareness rising. Its activities have created other demands which are necessary for promoting democracy and sustainable development.

In 1997 TIB started the first survey on corruption in Bangladesh, which created a lot of interests and in 1998-2007 carried out a probe on corruption as people. These activities are not only powerful consciousness-building instrument but also supplied useful insights into the public perception of corruption and the public tendency towards challenging it.

These studies proved that, corruption can be brought under control if only there is “political will”; and that there are many citizens who are willing neither to take nor to give bribes. The study also revealed that, despite a bad environment for the alleviation of corruption people have a desire to eradicate it. General people do not start action against corruption because of high risks involved in doing so. The risks are manifold, somatic, psychological, political, social and financial and apply to all social political and personal levels.

Most the people of Bangladesh conceive that there is a crying need for social movement against corruption for promoting democracy and sustainable development. TIB has started social movement against corruption, that’s why the study is appropriate and justified.

TIB is committed to starting a process of participation, which will help the activities of the organization. It conceives that by doing so the importance of the original “task in mind” will be best way of protection. TIB also tried to process development as a matter of best management practice.

The joint effort of CCCs, AICs, research and advocacy has started a greater social movement. That's why the objectives of the study are relevant.

The main aims and objectives of this research are –

- To trace the background and establishment of TIB.
- To examine the main objectives and vision of TIB.
- To identify the role of TIB in promoting democracy and ensuring sustainable development in Bangladesh.
- To focus on the challenges faced by TIB to operate its activities.
- To find out the options to face the challenges by TIB.

2.2: Methodology of the study :

This study is exploratory in nature. It is based on both primary and secondary data. Where primary data could not be obtained, secondary data had been studied with care to develop possible explanation. Primary data were collected on the basis of field survey from Dhaka city. The considerations behind the selection of the above study area were :

- 1) Better awareness about anti corruption awareness programmers of the people of Dhaka City.
- 2) Researcher is familiar with the area and so the collection of primary data became easier, more reliable and less expensive.

The selection of the city was purposive. There are 80 wards in Dhaka City. Since the study is exploratory in nature, a small sample size was considered appropriate for the purpose. The sample included TIB officials, students, teachers and city's people. The researcher selected 30 people from Dhaka city on the basis of non-probability convenience sampling method. The study is thus based on the information collected from 30 city people.

The number of TIB officials were known to researcher but exact member of students, teachers were unknown to the researcher. The researcher selected 10 students, 05 teachers and 05 TIB officials. Selected sample sizes in the study are shown in Table 2.1. Though sample is not fully representative in view of the nature of the study, their views on different aspects would be fairly representative.

Table - 2.1

Sample size in the study area

Occupation	No of People	Percentage
City People	30	60
Students	10	20
Teachers	05	10
TIB Officials	05	10
Total	50	100

Source: Field Survey.

The questioning technique was used to collect primary data. Respondents were questioned in person to obtain their views in the furtherance of the study. One set of structured non-disguised questionnaire was used to obtain factual information and opinion (Appendix). Multiple-choice types of questions were also used to obtain unbiased responses. The specific points, side comments and explanations of the respondents helped the researcher to obtain ideas and views corroborating each other and in the exegesis of the final results. In order to avoid misunderstandings, the respondents were assured that the information provided by them would be kept confidential. The respondents were also given necessary explication during the course of interview and were encouraged to answer accurately to increase the validity of the information. The researcher took every care to reduce the source of biased information. Major sources of no-sampling error were lessened by means of executing field work personally with maximum care.

Nature of sample is shown in Table 2.2. One can easily guess about the sample of the study area. It is found from the table that most of the respondents were above 35 years of age in the study area. About 73.33% city people, 10% students, cent percent TIB officials were educated above secondary level. Majority of the city people have been living in the area from date of birth. On the other hand, cent percent TIB officials and 60% students have been living up to 3 years.

Table - 2.2

Nature of sample of the respondents in the study area

Variables	Classes	Types of Respondents		
		City people	Teachers	TIB officials
Age	20-32 Yr	16.67%	10.00%	100.00%
	33-35 Yr	10.00%	40.00%	-
	Above 35 Yr	73.33%	50.00%	-
Education	Illiterate	-	-	-
	Up to primary	10.00%	40.00%	-
	Up to Secondary	16.67%	50.00%	-
	Above Secondary	73.33%	10.00%	100.00%
How long have you been living in the area	From date of birth	83.33%	-	-
	0-3 yr.	10.00%	100.00%	100.00%
	4-7 yr.	3.00%	-	-
	Above 8 yr.	3.67%	-	-

Source : Field Survey

2.3 : Chapter Scheme :

This thesis is divided into seven chapters. Chapter-one gives a brief overview of the TIB activities. Chapter-Two presents objectives of the study and methodology. Chapter Three brings out the background of the TIB's activists. Chapter-Four presents the concepts of democracy, corruption and sustainable development. Chapter Five concentrates on the empirical findings from the study area. Chapter-Six presents the problems of the study area with TIB's activities. Chapter-Seven is the concluding one and presents a brief summary of the findings and recommendations.

2.4 : Limitations of the study :

Every research project has some limitations and one has to consider the limitations of the investigation. So, evaluation of the study becomes perfect subject to consideration of all the limitations.

It is usually very difficult to collect data from various people. Besides, lack of peoples spontaneity to give any official information caused great difficulties in data collection. However, appropriate steps were taken to overcome these obstacles.

CHAPTER – THREE

THE BACKGROUND OF TIB'S ACTIVITIES

Introduction :

TIB's vision is a prosperous Bangladesh where government, politics, business, civil society, education system and lives of the general people would be free from corruption. TIB started its activities in 1996, and in 1998 the Government of Bangladesh approved its registration.

TIB is committed to values of democracy, justice, rule of law, transparency, accountability, integrity and impartiality. TIB's mission is to strengthen a participatory social movement to promote democracy and sustainable development.

TIB's research efforts, activities, reports, campaign and advocacy initiatives are geared to policy and institutional reforms for curbing of corruption, and thereby reducing poverty and promoting sustainable development in Bangladesh.

TIB is an organization that determined to struggle against corruption without any hesitation, fear or favor. Its programmes and activities are distinctly against corruption.

COMMITTEES OF CONCERNED CITIZENS (CCCs)

Strong key pillars of the TIB's work are the CCCs which are local (District, upzilla) level organized watchdog groups against corruption. The CCCs are formed of dedicated, committed persons; they are highly credible and acceptable in the local level. When the committees are composed they draw up their own programme priorities and yearly plan of works and TIB ensures the technical and financial support in implementing the programmes.

Besides, different anti-corruption awareness activities, CCCs are usually kept importance on public on public service delivery institutions like education, health, police, local government, land administration etc. In total 36 CCCs have been working in various parts of Bangladesh. CCCs are implementing various activities in two categories:

- (i) Awareness and participation programmes.
- (ii) Public service delivery institutions like health and education.

YOUTH ENGAGEMENT AND SUPPORT (YES) GROUP:

Youth volunteers and cultural groups combinedly constitute the YOUTH ENGAGEMENT AND SUPPORT (YES) groups. YES groups work here on fully voluntary basis with technical and programmatic support of TIB. YES groups are working for awareness, motivation and participation in various anti corruption activities. So, YES groups are another key actor in anti-corruption advocacy activities of TIB.

ADVICE AND INFORMATION DESKS (AI-DESKS):

TIB established the Advice and Information Desks (AI-Desks) in all 36 CCCs to provide information and make aware the local (District/Upzilla) people about their rights, duties.

RESEARCH:

TIB conducts various types of research for awareness building. The categories of research are:

- (i) Diagnostic study for corruption in a particular sector or institution and recommendations for reform and institutional change.
- (ii) Monitoring of National Integrity System for Good Governance.
- (iii) Report Card on education, health, local government and land administration to reduce corruption.
- (iv) Corruption Data base on the basis of yearly report prepared periodically and reported for public information.
- (v) Household surveys on corruption in Bangladesh for factual information provided by households.
- (vi) Fellowships for qualified and selected researcher, short term.
- (vii) Short term Internship opportunity to post-graduate students.
- (viii) Resource centre is a specialized library having collection of various books, reports, journals etc.

ADVOCACY:

The main view of TIB's advocacy programmes is to increase citizen's participation in anti-corruption movement nationally, locally and above all internationally.

Advocacy programmes of TIB include:

- (i) Research/survey/report card findings according to TIB's corruption data base or other sources.
- (ii) Presenting research findings in creating public awareness, and lobbying with the concerned authority for policy making / reform and institutional change.
- (iii) Relationship with other organizations / institutions and building and working with local bodies (CCCs)
- (iv) Building coalitions with like oriented organizations / institutions.
- (v) News, reports, information, ideas dissemination country wide.

New programmes of TIB's:

A few new programmes have been introduced in 2007 for creating awareness. Such as -

- (i) Investigative Journalism Award for best investigative reports on corruption.
- (ii) Publication of Newsletter and E-Bulletin both in Bangla and English for spreading reports on corruption.
- (iii) Media campaign for anti-corruption movement like Television and Newspaper advertisement. These advertisements put out spreading and carrying message against corruption. Besides these, TIB is working with television channels, phone in, talk shows, concerts, anti-corruption cartoon etc.
- (iv) Friends of TIB in a particular area of Bangladesh. Friends of TIB include Journalists, NGO workers, businessmen, students, religious leaders etc. Friends of TIB undertake various awareness programmes on corruption.
- (v) People's theatre at the local level to create awareness against corruption.
- (vi) Membership for committed, dedicated and experienced individuals to strengthen the anti-corruption movement.

Above these are the effective advocacy tools of TIB which are used at the local and national level to build awareness against corruption.

CHAPTER – FOUR

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THE CONCEPT OF DEMOCRACY, CORRUPTION AND SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

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4.1 : Concept of Democracy :

Democracy is the best institution in the field of political civilization in the world. Democracy is one kind of forum which helps people understand their own rights and position to build his or her nation as well as his or her own career suitable for the nation.

In democracy, people are the ultimate judge. They alone have the right to decide what is constructive or destructive for them as well as for the country.

As a concept 'Democracy' is pervasive in modern value system but elusive in definition. In general, democracy is defined as a political system which meets three essential conditions –

- (i) Meaningful and extensive competition among individuals and organized groups, either directly or indirectly, for the major positions of governmental power ;
- (ii) A highly inclusive level of political participation in the selection of leaders and policies at least through regular and fair elections ;
- (iii) A level of civil and political liberties sufficient to ensure the integrity of political competition and participation.

Thus, democracy involves the following aspects to be cared of –

- Transparency
- Accountability
- Popular consent
- Majority rule
- Periodic election
- A widespread habit of endurance and compromise among members of community;
- Rule of law and constitutionalism
- Freedom of speech, publication and association.

Democratic environment is very much essential to establish democracy as an institution. If we look at the developed countries we would find them engaged in sound practice of democracy.

Since the independence of the country, the people of Bangladesh have been longing for the democratic environment in order to enjoy their political and individual privileges. Though from the beginning we had much expectation about democracy, it was foiled for various reasons; corruption is one of them.

Among numerous problems, the most important and worrisome problems may be identified as under –

- a. Absence of a democratic political culture;
- b. Absence of rule of law;
- c. Lack of political morality;
- d. Absence of strong civil society;
- e. Absence of strong political leadership;
- f. Confrontational politics;
- g. Ineffective political institutions;
- h. Corruption and terrorism;
- i. Negativity / Double standard;
- j. Lack of clarity and reciprocity;
- k. Lack of transparency and accountability.

In fine, effort should be continued to make our people politically aware and habituated with democratic norms, values and practices. For this, the media, civil society and socio-political organizations and institutions must play the pioneering role. TIB is one of vital organization. It is also playing pioneering role.

4.2 : The Concept of Corruption :

Corruption is a vast and complex matter. It is difficult to define corruption.

Indian sociologist Ramanath Sharma says that in corruption, a person usefully neglect his specified duty in order to have an underadvantage.

Beyond the reach of memory the existence of corruption was in the society. A corrupt person takes illegal advantages by neglecting duty and misusing power, bribery, nepotism, avarice for wealth. A corrupt person can do everything for his own self. The social or state value is nothing to him. Now it is endemic and can be found in almost all countries of the world irrespective of level of development, political system in operation and cultural content. Corruption is injurious and destructive of public interest. Moralists says that corruption is an immoral and unethical phenomenon that contains set of moral aberrations from standards of society, causing loss of respect for confidence in duly constituted authority.

4.3 : The Concept of Sustainable Development :

The definition of sustainable development varies but it usually talks of improving people's material well-being through utilizing the earth's resources at a rate that can be sustained indefinitely or at least over several decades by using of nature's 'interest' rather than depleting the capital.

Sustainable development requires meeting the basic needs of all and extending to all the opportunities to fulfill their aspirations for a better future. It essentially requires notable a new earth of economic growth for nations in which the majority are poor, in which there is an assurance that those poor get this fair share of the resources required to sustain that growth. Such equity would be aided by political system that secures effective citizen participation in decision making and by greater democracy in international decision making.

Therefore, in the 1980s, development was seen to be a multi-dimensional concept exposing improvements in the social as well as material well-being of all in a society, It was also realized that development needed to be sustainable. In other words, it must involve not only economic and social priorities and activities, but also those related to population, use of natural resources and their resulting impact on the environment. These concepts were in fact the outcome of the following concerns which were raised as a result of past development efforts:

- There is only one earth that sustains human life. The on-going process of increasing exploitation of natural resources using energy intensive technologies and the accumulation of pollutants and toxic substances generated by that process have been causing damage to both the present and future potential of the planet's natural resource base and life supporting system.
- A minority of the world's population i.e., most of the people living in west consume far too much of the planet's resources. While the majority consume little and live miserably.

Therefore, sustainable development encapsulates the realization that to achieve the goals of development or environmental conservation, the welfare needs of the poorest groups in the society must be addressed.

The concept of sustainable development encompasses:

- a. Help for the very poor because they are left with no option other than to destroy their environment.
- b. The idea of self-reliant development within natural resource contains.
- c. The idea of cost effective development using differing economic criteria to the traditional approach.
- d. The great issues of health control, appropriate technologies, local self-reliance, clean water and shelter for all.
- e. The notion that people-centered initiatives are needed; human beings, in other words, are the resources in the concept.

Sustainability is a dynamic concept which considers the expanded needs of a growing global population. It encompasses a double function - the direction in which to move and a set of criteria to evaluate more specific actions. Simultaneous to five dimensions of sustainable development:

- (i) Social sustainability;
- (ii) Economic sustainability;
- (iii) Ecological sustainability;
- (iv) Geographical sustainability;
- (v) Cultural sustainability.

In the context of developing countries like Bangladesh, the pursuit of sustainable development calls for a development strategy which accelerates growth and at the same time equitably distributes the benefits towards alleviation of poverty. But it must be recognized that such initiatives derive from the political compulsions of governments and depend on the perspectives and quality of governance in most of those countries, consequently a strong political commitment is needed if sustainable development is to be promoted and as a corollary the democratic system should be conducive for this process, However, for the policies to succeed it must have a wide socio-cultural acceptance by the people which requires promotion of such appropriate environment through awareness building encompassing all aspects of life, so that people accept the sustainable development policies, support them and actively participate. Transparency International Bangladesh is starting the sustainable development movement.

4.4 : Corruption, Democracy and Sustainable Development :

In developing and less developed countries like Bangladesh, corruption in public life, civil administration, business and industry, education health etc. has become an intense and extensive problem. World Bank Strategy Paper for the meeting of the development partners of Bangladesh in Paris in 2000, stated that if corruption could be controlled the GDP growth rate of country's economy could increase by 2.9% and per capita income of US\$ 365 doubled.

Corruption is not only a stumbling block to the achievement of economic development and way of realization of true democracy, corruption in Bangladesh and other societies has various political, administrative and commercial dimensions. Corruption at the political level is often the result of compulsions of political leaders and parties to mobilize support for their respective organizations.

In all situations, even in healthier ones political leaders and parties need money for parties and political and election campaigns. In countries like Bangladesh, their need for enormous funds increased manifold on account of monetization and criminalization of politics in recent decades. Election campaigns in the country have become enormously expensive for which much more money is needed to contest and win elections at various levels. All these in the absence of legal ways of mobilizing such massive resources lead to corruption by many of those involved in politics within or without power.

Political parties are the engines of democracy. Without democratic, transparent and accountable political parties, fair and meaningful elections are not possible and democracy and sustainable development cannot become effective.

Corruption is a widespread phenomenon in today's public life. In the past 37 years we have virtually institutionalized corruption as an inseparable part of our life. The democracy of Bangladesh has many feathers in her cap. Our progress in all fields of social, national and international context has been lauded by our elite thinkers as well as by the international community.

In every socio-economic field of Bangladesh corruption has broken out as an epidemic. These social diseases are gradually destroying the notion of our development. In everywhere the existence of corruption makes us understand that at present in our society corruption has been institutionalized. The phenomenon of corruption is rampant not only in government offices but even in politics. Many people became MPs and ministers in order to make a fortune and not to serve the people. Politics is the most lucrative business these days where money power and muscle power are the best investments and leadership can be passed to the succeeding generations of the family, politics for many is a short-cut way to fabulous wealth. The practice of corruption becomes widespread during the formation of a government if there is no clean majority for the party. Honest civil servants cannot survive under corrupt ministers.

Freedom gives power to individual who leaves no stone unturned in order to get rich quickly and immorally. The politician, the bureaucrat, the government employee, the private sector businessmen, who are the vital units of the national family, have contributed in the spread of the corruption menace. Corruption is now prevalent at all the levels of industry, business and administration and is an essential part of the national economic fabric. According to an estimate, if the funds earned due to corruption could be circulated in the national economy, Bangladesh would not have to look for a foreign aid for many years to come. Our growth would be tremendous in all the spheres and we would be "independent economic entity" within a short time. The black market economy, corrupt bureaucrat and industrial practices and dishonesty in administration have led to the generation of a parallel economy whose magnitude is much larger than the national budgets.

Corruption and democracy can not co-exist. The continued corruption may fuel perpetual discontent and resentment among citizens. If corruption is uncontrolled, it spreads in other institutions and sectors including public administration and business. Though corrupt persons are thrown out of office in a democracy, the situation changes drastically if the culture of corruption is widespread in it. Then the possibility remains that the incumbent corrupt leader is to be replaced by another who is equally corrupt. Election is the main ingredient of democracy. If the society is corrupt, it is impossible to establish democracy and

sustainable development when the officials of the government are corrupt it is difficult for the government to institutionalize democracy.

Corruption has been continued to be rampant in Bangladesh involving politicians, civil servants and businessmen. Pay off benefits from corrupt practices include money, jobs, luxury gifts, building supplies, overseas travel and the payment of foreign tuition bills, foreign medical bills, overseas hotel and personal liabilities. That's why, in the present situation of Bangladesh democracy and corruption, these two words are highly pronounced. In a developing and poor country like Bangladesh the effects of corruption in politics is very divesting. Corrupt politicians misuses state power, uses power for their own self and party. They take many illegal opportunities, when the politicians of a country are corrupted then the developing works of the country become stagnant. Foreign help which is the main source of development go to the pock of corrupted politicians and their relatives. In this situation the wealth and power of country go to that person. Above all when the politics of a country is corrupt the development of the country is impossible.

Corruption is the main obstacle of socio-economic development of a country. As a result of corruption, the money for development work is not properly utilized. A great amount of money is misappropriated by the government staff, political leaders. As a result the main target of the development work is not attained.

Corruption destroys the moral base of the society and the moral character of the public. When a person observes that through corruption it is easy to get everything then he will try to do that. He will not try to find out the meaning of fair and unfair. Corrupt persons do not properly utilize their earned wealth. As a result, a large amount of money is used in an unproductive way. In a corrupt society the command of law, fair justice, social equality is never established. As a result democracy fails to be meaningful.

Corruption is ubiquitous. Its detection is difficult and sentence for the wrong is seldom decided due to loopholes in the legal framework. The urge of the people for riches and quick earning without hard work must be changed. Our democratic fabric must be changed for the better. If we want to establish us as a developed nation it is very necessary to eradicate corruption.

CHAPTER – FIVE

FINDINGS OF THE STUDY

FINDINGS OF THE STUDY

Introduction: This chapter presents the result of field survey. The respondents have given their opinion about TIB's activities, corruption etc. It's activities have created other demands which are necessary for promoting democracy and sustainable development.

This chapter presents the nature of corruption in government, local bodies. It also presents suggestions to solve these problems.

In the following paragraphs the research findings are presented in detail.

Table - 5.1

Level of understanding of corruption free awareness programme

Categories of ideas	Number	Percentage
Understand well	24	54.84
Not so well understand	18	32.26
Not understand	06	9.68
Can not say	02	3.22
Total :	50	100.00

The table shows that out of total 50 persons, 24 (54.84%) persons understand the term well whereas before the introduction of this programme, this percentage was only 3.22. 18(32.26) persons do not know the correct meaning of this term. It can be mentioned here that these persons either understand or yet to get familiar with this term, though they tried to express the actual meaning.

To examine the near correctness of the data given in the above table, the people were interviewed on the meaning of corruption free awareness program. From their answer it is clear that most of them understand the implications of TIB's corruption free awareness programme and if successfully implemented good results can be achieved in increasing developmental output.

5.2 : Nature of the main corruption in government

Respondents were asked to mention whether there was any corruption in the government activities. Table 5.2 shows the opinions of the respondents in this regard. Majority of the respondents replied in affirmative.

Table - 5.2**Respondents' opinions about corruptions in government activities**

Respondents	Yes	No
City People	93.33%	6.67%
Students	100%	-
Teachers	100%	-
TIB officials	100%	-

Source : Field Survey

The respondents were further asked to mention the nature of main corruption in governments. Their responses are presented in Table 5.3. Majority of the respondents identify political persuasion to take bribe in various kinds and also in cash as corruption. About 53.33% city people, 30% teachers, cent percent students and TIB officials identified the reluctance of government bodies to response in time as second corruption. Procrastination has been identified on the third kind of corruption and another nature of corruption is the desire for illegal gains.

Table - 5.3

Opinions of respondents about nature of main corruption

Respondents	Nature of Corruption			
	Political persuasion to take bribe	Government bodies reluctance to response in time	Government bodies officials procrastination	Desire for illegal gains
City people	96.67%	53.33%	46.67%	16.67%
Teachers	90%	30%	10%	10%
TIB officials	100%	100%	100%	100%
Students	100%	100%	100%	100%

Source : Field Survey

The respondents were asked to give their opinions about corruption in government. Table 5.4 shows the opinions of the respondents in this regard. About 20% local people, 10% teachers, cent percent TIB officials and students told that corruption in government bodies increased significantly. On the other hand, 73.33%, city people and 90% teachers thought that corruption in government bodies increased slightly. It appears from Table 5.4 that only 6.67% city people mentioned that corruption in government bodies decreased slightly.

Table - 5.4

Respondents' opinion, about corruption in government bodies

Respondents	Increased slightly	Increased significantly	Decreased slightly	Decreased significantly	No opinion
City People	73.33%	20%	6.67%	-	-
Teachers	90%	10%	-	-	-
TIB officials	-	100%	-	-	-
Students	-	100%	-	-	-

Source : Field Survey

*** Information About Corruption :**

The respondents were asked to state about the sources through which they used to keep themselves much informed about the corruption of Bangladesh. Table 5.5 shows the opinions of the respondents in this regard.

80% teachers, 95% TIB officials and 96.7% students mentioned that they used to get information about the corruption of Bangladesh from Annual Report of TIB. 13% City people, 12% teachers, 3% TIB officials and 2.3% students mentioned that they used to get information through listening to the complaints of political parties.

Table - 5.5

Respondents and the processes of information collection about the corruption in Bangladesh

Respondents	Annual Report of TIB	Political Party	Government Source	Others
City People	70%	13%	17%	-
Teachers	80%	12%	8%	-
TIB officials	95%	3%	-	2%
Students	96.7%	2.3%	-	1%

Source : Field Survey

All respondents mentioned that they used to get much information about corruption of Bangladesh through TIB's activities. So TIB is one of the main NGOs in Bangladesh which is working for transparency, accountability and above all to promote democracy and sustainable development.

Table - 5.6

Benefits from the TIB's report and activities

Respondents	Yes	No	Partially	substantially
City People	93.33%	-	3.33%	3.33%
Teachers	100%	-	-	-
TIB officials	100%	-	-	-
Students	100%	-	-	-

Source : Field Survey

Respondents were asked to mention whether they thought that the people of Bangladesh were getting more benefits from the various services increased after establishing of Transparency International Bangladesh. Their responses are shown in Table 5.6. About 93.33% city people, cent percent teachers, TIB officials, students replied in positive. However, about 3.33% city people mentioned that the people in Bangladesh were getting more benefits but partially. Only 3.33% city people replied that they were getting benefits substantially.

Table - 5.7**People's participation in the TIB's activities for promoting information**

Respondents	Yes	No
City People	93.33%	3.67%
Teachers	100%	-
TIB officials	100%	-
Students	100%	-

Source : Field Survey

People's participation is essential for any development work. But some problems are there to ensure participation of people in the development work. These are poverty, pressure of influential groups, financial inadequacy, lack of information and education etc. Table 5.7 shows the opinions of the respondents in this regard. All teachers, TIB officials, students and 93.33% city people replied in affirmative. Only 6.67% city people replied in negative.

Table - 5.8

Participation of the people and democracy

Respondents	Yes	No
City People	93.33%	6.67%
Teachers	100%	-
TIB officials	100%	-
Students	100%	-

Source : Field Survey

Respondents were asked to mention whether the participation of the people was necessary to develop democracy. Table 5.8 shows the opinions of the respondents in this regard. It appears from the Table 5.8 that 93.33% city people, 100 percent teachers, TIB officials, students replied in the affirmative.

Table - 5.9

Scopes of government power application on TIB's activities

Respondents	Economic	Bureaucratic	Political
City People	53.33%	6.67%	66.67%
Teachers	70.33%	6.27%	60.67%
TIB officials	80.27%	-	20.63%
Students	100%	-	-

Source : Field Survey

Table 5.9 shows the scopes of governmental power application on TIB activities. About 53.33% city people, 70.33% teachers, 80.27% TIB officials, cent percent students mentioned that government applied power on TIB economically. Only 6.67% city people and 6.27% teachers told that scope of governmental power application on TIB activities was bureaucratic. On the other hand 66.67%, city people, 60.67% teachers and 20.63% TIB officials mentioned about the political control by the government.

Table - 5.10

Impacts of the Application of Govt. power on TIB activities

Respondents	Frequent interference hampers the worker	Retard the usual activities	Better Functioning is not possible	No opinion
City People	100%	40%	73.33%	6.67%
Teachers	90%	-	10%	10%
TIB officials	100%	100%	-	-
Students	100%	100%	-	-

Source : Field Survey

Though the political governments always exercise control over the TIB activities sometimes such type of control helps TIB's activities. But frequent interferences hamper the activities of TIB and retard the growth of TIB. Again, respondents were asked to mention whether they felt impacts of the application of govt. power on TIB activities. Table 5.10 shows that 73.33% city people hold the opinion that better functioning is not possible when government exercises power on TIB activities. 10% teachers did not give any opinion.

Table - 5.11

Respondent's opinions about government control on TIB

Respondents	Helpful	Hindering	Both
City People	26.67	-	73.33%
Teachers	50%	-	50%
TIB officials	-	50%	50%
Students	-	50%	50%

Source : Field Survey

Respondents were further asked to mention whether they thought that such type of government control on TIB activities was always helpful or hindering or both. Their responses are shown in Table 5.11. On an average about 73.3% city people, 50% teachers, TIB officials; students mentioned that government control on TIB activities was always helpful and hindering. But 26.67% city people and 50% teachers replied that such type of control on TIB activities was helpful.

Table - 5.12

The benefit received through TIB by the people

Respondents	Getting benefits	No benefits	Can not say	Percentage
City People	30	-	-	60
Teachers	5	-	-	10
TIB officials	5	-	-	10
Students	10	-	-	20
Total	50	-	-	100

Source : Field Survey

Persons have opined that TIB's awareness programme definitely be benefited if they adopt the actual participation of TIB programme. In the true sense, the TIB programme helps the people to achieve their rights and duties in the society; Table 5.12 shows that about cent percent people getting benefits from TIB's activities.

Table - 5.13

The views on people's participation in TIB's activities

Respondents	Participation is necessary	To some extend necessary	Not necessary	Can not say
City People	100%	-	-	-
Teachers	100%	-	-	-
TIB officials	100%	-	-	-
Students	100%	-	-	-

Source : Field Survey

Respondents were asked to mention about the participation in TIB's activities. Table 5.13 shows the opinions of the respondents in this regard. Most of the respondents agreed with the view that participation is necessary. Cent percent city people, teachers, TIB officials and students mentioned that people's participation is necessary in TIB's activities.

Table - 5.14

The utility of TIB Reports

Respondents	Good	Average	Bad	Can not say
City People	60%	38%	-	2%
Teachers	70%	30%	-	-
TIB officials	100%	-	-	-
Students	100%	-	-	-

Source : Field Survey

The respondents were asked to comment on the utility of TIB reports. Their responses are shown in the Table 5.14. It appears from the table that 60% city people, 70% teachers, cent percent TIB officials, Students told that utility of TIB report is good. On the other hand, 38% city people, 30% teachers opined that the utility of TIB report is average. Only 2% city people did not give any opinion.

Table - 5.15

The acceptance of TIB reports by the people

Respondents	Accepted	will accept	Not accept	Can not say
City People	50%	50%	-	-
Teachers	70.33%	29.67%	-	-
TIB officials	90.33%	9.67%	-	-
Students	100%	-	-	-

Source : Field Survey

The respondents were asked to mention about the acceptance of TIB reports by the people. About 50% city people, 70.33% teachers, 90.33%, TIB officials cent percent students replied that people accepted. On the other hand, 50% city people, 29.67% teachers, 9.67% TIB officials expressed that the reports. The people will accept the TIB reports.

Table - 5.16

Respondents opinions about measures to ensure democracy and sustainable development

Respondents	Have to increase people's participation in awareness programme	Other's	Can not say
City People	100%	-	-
Teachers	100%	-	-
TIB officials	100%	-	-
Students	100%	-	-

Source : Field Survey

The respondents were asked to mention about the measures to ensure democracy and sustainable development. Cent percent city people, teachers, TIB officials, students argued that people's participation in awareness programme will have to increase.

Table - 5.17

Popular thinking about TIB activities

Respondents	Favorable	Unfavorable	No opinion
City People	66.67%	26.33%	7%
Teachers	80%	10%	10%
TIB officials	100%	-	-
Students	100%	-	-S

Source : Field Survey

The respondents were asked to mention whether they thought about the TIB activities. 66.67% city people, 80% teachers, cent percent TIB officials, students favorably argued. On the other hand, 26.33% City people, 10% teachers argued this unfavorable. Only 7% city people, 10% teachers did not give any opinion.

Table - 5.18

Level of peoples participation in TIB activities (From 1996-2008)

Respondents	Increased	Not Increased
City People	100%	-
Teachers	100%	-
TIB officials	100%	-
Students	100%	-

Source : Field Survey

TIB emphasizes on people's participation in the TIB's activities. The realization has been significantly increased in the recent years. The teachers, city people, TIB officials, students and other concerned people have also realized that people should participate in the TIB's activities.

Respondents were asked to mention whether they thought that the level of people's participation in TIB activities increased or not. Table 5.18 shows the opinions of the respondents in this regard. All the respondents replied in affirmative.

From the above discussion, it is clear that TIB is an important organization and it is working for prosperous Bangladesh. Its mission is to curb corruption and promote governance in the public, private and non government sectors through greater accountability, transparency and people's participation in order to promote democracy and ensure sustainable development in Bangladesh.

CHAPTER – SIX

CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Corruption in Bangladesh has increased and spread like an incurable disease. It has spread to every level of society. We observe that Transparency International has been putting Bangladesh at the top of corrupt countries for the last five years based on corruption perception index.

TIB explains corruption as the abuse of entrusted power for personal gain. When power is misused the decision making process is distorted by greed, and decision often hurts conscious, innocent people and stands in the way of progress. The result : reduced economic growth and productivity and low political culture.

Poverty is a main source of conflict in many parts of the world. Dr. Younus, an economist, who was awarded the 2006 Noble Prize for Peace, has been dreaming to put poverty in the museum by 2030. This goal will be attained even earlier if academicians inculcate anti-corruption sentiments of TIB's vision.

Transparency International Bangladesh is very significant for its character. The most important aspect of the TIB is its scope for raising consciousness. TIB is the only institution that can ensure people's participation in all the activities, which plays an important role to develop democracy and sustainable development in Bangladesh. The current study emphasizes on involving the people in the development activities, which formulate the rights of people as well. Thus, TIB plays an important role for democracy, its establishment, continuity and stability. On the other hand, democracy entails people's initiative, people's participation and

people's vigilance. Actually, democracy gets institutional form through the public participation in the process of governing. When the mass of the people formulate and implement the government policies then their latent expectations and needs come to light. So, democracy can awake and develop people. As a result, people learn to lead themselves in the way appropriate for their interest.

CCC's local level organised groups against corruption, are a strong pillar of TIB's work.

YES groups are another pillar of TIB's work. Parallel with CCCs, the youth volunteers and cultural groups that constitute the Youth Engagement and Support (YES) carry out their activities on fully voluntary basis.

Corruption in politics is obstacle for good governance and the democratic environment. According to IT global Corruption Barometer 2006, politicians, political parties, parliaments and legislatures are considered the most corrupt institutions. The political system of Bangladesh is full of corruption. TIB is working here like a candle.

Corruption and poverty are closely related. When incumbent governments steal money instead of development adverse effect is felt on the poorest portion of society. Corruption always pervades every aspects of economic and political life. Corruption remains a major issue in the domestic politics of Bangladesh. The release of IT's Corruption Perceptions Index (CPI) - in June 2001 to 2003 ranked Bangladesh as the "most corrupt" country.

The post and pre-liberation approach of development was a bureaucratic top down approach. This traditional approach is the main reason for increased corruption. TIB introduced an approach of reducing corruption which is essential for promoting democracy and sustainable development.

In this connection, it is pointed out that -

- i) TIB can more effectively identify the groups who are really corrupt.
- ii) Creating and testing of new ideas, methods, programmes and strategies of creating awareness.
- iii) Conscientization and awareness building among the general people.
- iv) TIB can act as a pressure group for curbing corruption.

Critics point out that TIB is highly dependent on foreign assistance. In order to minimize the defects of TIB and maximize its usefulness, the government efforts have been to set up a bureau in the government to support TIB's activities.

This study shows that TIB is the most important organization for creating anti-corruption movement.

Bangladesh has failed to build a strong civil society which could develop democratic environment. TIB is working here to build strong civil society. Our political institutions are not strong and developed enough to render required service in the way of democratization and political development.

Corruption and terrorism are two dangerous barriers to democratic development in our country. Although the then government refused the claim, it has ranked Bangladesh as most corrupt nation of the world. Terrorism is not unconcerned to any of our citizens.

Thus, greatest challenge before the nation is to uproot corruption and terrorism from the society.

What should be done to get rid of corruption ? :

With the advent of democracy and electoral politics, popular orientation toward corruption has changed a lot. Today people usually reject any corruption. So, to get rid of corruption, the following points deserve special attention:

1. To get rid of corruption both the government and opposition parties and public officials should show due respect to democratic norms and values. They should value popular consent and interests.

2. Government also have the responsibility to value the views and orientations of the anti-corruption.

3. Our media should play the role of watchdog against corruption.

4. People themselves should be aware of their rights, duties and destiny. They should renounce corruption consciously.

5. Our politicians should realize that they have a responsibility to build up the nation and they should pay due respect to peoples will and expectation.

6. Both the government and opposition should work under democratic norms and values instead of corruption.

7. Consensus among political parties is a must to fight against corruption and poverty. Otherwise, all the achievements go in vein.

8. There should have consensus on key issues of national importance.

In fine, effort should be continued to make our people aware and habituated with democratic norms, values and practices. For this, the media, civil society and socio-political organizations and institutions must play the pioneering role.

TIB has started the much-needed war against corruption in Bangladesh. As part of this anti-corruption drive Bangladesh signed the United Nations Convention Against Anti-corruption (UNCAC) in February 2007. In order to start, sustain and win the battle against corruption we must all join the fight and act as comrades-at-arms to fight the same enemy.

People's participation is a must for any development activity in country. But some problems are there in the field of the participation of people in development work. These are poverty, pressure of influential groups, financial inadequacy and lack of knowledge and information, educational inefficiency etc. Moreover, the existing modes and mechanisms of people's participation have increased and the TIB played here a vital role.

The study reveals that democracy and sustainable development may improve through the participation of general people. The socio-economic problem is the main problem of Bangladesh. The study reveals that corruption by government has been increased significantly due to political pressure and bribe, as such the general people do not response in time.

Finally, it is found by analyzing the TIB's activities that TIB is committed to values of democracy, rule of law, transparency, accountability, integrity and impartiality. TIB's vision is to strengthen a participatory social movement to promote democracy and sustainable development.

APPENDIX

Location of Committees of Concerned Citizens (CCCs)



" Role of Transparency International Bangladesh in Promoting Democracy and Sustainable Development in Bangladesh"

(Questionnaire for City people / Teachers / TIB officials / Students)

Survey Area : Dhaka City, Bangladesh.

01. Sample No. : 02. Name 03. Age

04. Address : a) Road b) House No c) Thana

05. Education Qualification :

a) Illiterate b) Up to Primary

c) Up to Secondary d) Above Secondary

06. How long have you been living in this area ?

07. What is your main occupation ?

08. Do you know about TIB's corruption free awareness programme ?

09. Do you have any corruption in government activities ?

Respondents	Yes	No
City People		
Teachers		
TIB officials		
Students		

10. If yes, what is the nature of main corruption ?

Respondents	Nature of Corruption			
	Political persuasion to take bribe	Government bodies reluctance to response in time	Government officials' procrastination	Desire for illegal gains
City people				
Teachers				
TIB officials				
Students				

11. What is your opinion about corruption in government bodies ?

Respondents	Increased slightly	Increased significantly	Decreased slightly	Decreased significantly	No response
City People					
Teachers					
TIB officials					
Students					

12. What is the source of the process of information collection about the corruption of Bangladesh ?

Respondents	Annual Report of TIB	Political Party	Government Source	Others
City People				
Teachers				
TIB officials				
Students				

13. Are you getting benefits from the TIB's report and activities ?

Respondents	Yes	No	Partially	Substantially
City People				
Teachers				
TIB officials				
Students				

14. Do you think that people should take part in TIB's activities ?

Respondents	Yes	No
City People		
Teachers		
TIB officials		
Students		

15. Do you think that participation of the people is necessary for democracy?

Respondents	Yes	No
City People		
Teachers		
TIB officials		
Students		

16. Do you think that government exert influence upon TIB's activities ? Yes / No.

b) If yes, which way ?

Respondents	Economic	Bureaucratic	Political
City People			
Teachers			
TIB officials			
Students			

17. What are the impacts of the application of Govt. power on TIB's activities ?

Respondents	Frequent interference hampers the workers	Retard the usual activities	Better Functioning is not possible	No opinion
City People				
Teachers				
TIB officials				
Students				

18 Do you think that such type of government control on TIB always helpful or hindering or both ?

Respondents	Helpful	Hindering	Both
City People			
Teachers			
TIB officials			
Students			

19. Do you get any benefit from TIB ?

Utility of TIB	Number	Percentage
Getting benefit		
No benefit		
Can not say		
Total		

20. What is the view about the participation in TIB's activities ?

Respondents	Participation is necessary	To some extent necessary	Not necessary	Can not say
City People				
Teachers				
TIB officials				
Students				

21. What is your opinion about the utility of TIB Reports ?

Respondents	Good	Average	Bad	Can not say
City People				
Teachers				
TIB officials				
Students				

22. What is your opinion about the acceptance of the TIB Reports by the people ?

Respondents	Accepted	Civil accept	Not accepted	Can not say
City People				
Teachers				
TIB officials				
Students				

23. What are the measures to ensure democracy and sustainable development?

Respondents	Have to increase peoples participation in awareness programme	Others	Can not say
City People	-	-	-
Teachers	-	-	-
TIB officials	-	-	-
Students	-	-	-

24. What's your opinion about TIB activities?

Respondents	Favorable	Unfavorable	No opinion
City People			
Teachers			
TIB officials			
Students			

25. What is your opinion about the level of people's participation in TIB activities (From 1996-2008)?

Respondents	Increased	Not Increased
City People		
Teachers		
TIB officials		
Students		

26. Which types of organizations are necessary / needed for promoting democracy and sustainable development in Bangladesh?

27. What steps do you suggest to eradicate corruption in Bangladesh.....

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