

Normative causality of corruption in Bangladesh: the past and present scenario

 blogs.lse.ac.uk/southasia/2018/08/21/normative-causality-of-corruption-in-bangladesh-the-past-and-present-scenario/

August 21, 2018

*Corruption is widely prevailing in Bangladesh as reported by Transparency International Bangladesh and other sources. In this article, **Dr Khurshed Alam** frames corruption and its history in Bangladesh by observing it in terms of a normative determinant – a sociological interpretation of this economic phenomenon.*



Corruption in the past

Corruption was not as prevalent in Bangladesh in the past particularly in the 60s. People tended to be normatively against it as they considered corruption to be an antisocial activity – not that it was necessarily rooted in the religious belief since societal Islamic norms were arguably less ingrained. Nevertheless, any person identified as involved in any kind of corruption in the society was boycotted or abhorred by his neighbours as part of social punishment.

There was also another social creed whereby if a son was doing something anti-social, he could be regarded in extreme cases as “*Teaizza Putra*” (the disowned son). This value system was maintained by almost everybody, irrespective of their classes and political commitments. At that time there was a similarity between this normative order and the existential order which might be recognised as a ‘harmonic system’ existing in the society. The informal social authority played the *defacto* role of political authority with or without legal sanction. It was indeed, a mixture of religious and social sanctions which was instrumental in compelling people to uphold this value system.

Corruption from 1971 – present day

The present day corruption can be traced back to 1971 when public looting took place during the liberation war of 1971, when the established political order nearly ceased to exist. With the collapse of political order in Bangladesh, no functional political authority was existing there at that time and public looting took place in the rural areas as well as urban ones where, irrespective of party affiliation, many people joined in. The age-old system of maintaining a sense of righteousness through moral self-discipline began to waver with the horrendous act of mobocracy. This can be described as an anarchic cause of corruption in Bangladesh.

Since then a change in the normative order has taken place which entailed widespread corruption in independent Bangladesh. The process became further intensified during the work of reconstruction and rehabilitation in the country. The economic rehabilitation has not worked for restoration of the social fabrics that were torn during the liberation war.

Soon after independence, the rule of law was almost absent. All the infrastructures of the country were damaged whatever little development work was done under the Pakistani regime. The law enforcement agency had to be reorganized and reconstituted for running the country to address the unstable situation. In order to reinstate the economy a number of countries offered relief and rehabilitation support. But since nearly a dysfunctional social and legal system was there, powerful elites, particularly politicians and bureaucrats, started embezzling those relief materials and other resources that were under their disposal to dispense.

The scenario worsened following the 1974 famine during which millions of poor people were between life and death. The upper strata of the society did not face the same crisis and as a result it took away all types of confidence of the common people on the state machinery. The ruling party showed very little capacity to handle the situation – particularly since the famine disrupted the systematic functioning of the country and whatever achievement it could make over the three years of after independence.



Protesters at an anti-corruption rally in Bangladesh. Photo credit: [Faisal Akram](#), [Wikimedia Commons](#), [CC BY-SA 2.0](#).

This normative degradation resulted in pervasive corruption and misrule. In one speech, Bangabandhu Sheikh Mujibur Rahman, the founding father of the nation, declared: 'Everyone gets gold mines, I have got a mine of thieves' – a remark made by him about corruption culture in Bangladesh. Sheikh Mujibur Rahman, however, tried to restore the confidence of the people after the devastating flood and famine, and to combat the situation by bringing about a change in the political system and economic management including food production. The assassination of Bangabandhu in 1975, ended his attempts to improve conditions.

After this tragic incident, the two military authoritarian regimes of Zia and Ershad ran the country for one and half decades, incorporating Islamisation to consolidate military power by using the dominant values of the majority people. During this time, both rulers obtained the support from dominant Islamic parties of the country and the Islamic academic

institutions. However, that Islamisation has not increased the ethical standard of the people in general. Rather a consolidated civil and military bureaucracy, a more mercenary system developed in the country contributing to a further increase of corruption. This despotic cause of corruption in Bangladesh created the demand for the restoration of democracy which became the main political agenda in the country in late 80s.

But even the initial gain in restoration of illiberal democracy in 1991 has contributed almost nothing to recovery of the ethical standard. Both the Islamisation and democratisation did not show much potential to restore the lost values for fighting corruption. This can be described as oligarchic cause of corruption in Bangladesh.

Conclusion

Indeed, with the passage of time Bangladesh has come to witness numerous forms of corruption emanating from the discussed anarchic, despotic and oligarchic system of rule. The country is in need of a turning point through creating and capacitating institutions to get rid of pervasive corruption. For that, many efforts could be made, including: establishing new norms for government institutions and officials; making institutions more effective; service delivery monitoring; enforcement of anti-corruption law; effective mechanisms to investigate and prosecute corruption; and to respect the freedoms of the press. If such measures can be taken then Bangladesh may at last rid itself of the blight of corruption.

This article gives the views of the author, and not the position of the South Asia @ LSE blog, nor of the London School of Economics. Please read our comments policy before posting.

About the Author

Dr Khurshed Alam is the Chairman of BISRT. He worked as a senior consultant for various government departments, World Bank, ADB, JICA and USAID. He was involved in preparing the national plan for the country by the government of Bangladesh in 2008. He was also a university teacher. He has published numerous articles in international journals and books. He can be reached on khurshedbistr@gmail.com and www.drkhurshedalam.info/

