

# A study on Corruption in Bangladesh and Faith in the after life reduce corruption.

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## ABSTRACT

*Corruption, This evil phenomenon is found in all developing countries big and small, rich and poor but it is in the developing world that its effects are most destructive. Corruption hurts the poor disproportionately by diverting funds intended for development, undermining a Government's ability to provide basic services, feeding inequality and injustice and discouraging foreign aid and investment. Corruption is a key element in economic underperformance and a major obstacle to poverty alleviation and development. Corruption is a vast and complex matter .corruption means to make or become defiled .Corruption may originate from unsolved problems, unfinished works, vicious politics, Weak administration and many other related or relevant things. According to Indian sociologist Ramnath Sharma "In corruption a person usually neglects his specified duty in order to have an undue advantage a corruption person takes illegal advantages by neglecting duty and misusing power . Bribery, misuse of power, nepotism, avarice for wealth and social condition are the root of corruption. A corrupted person can do everything for his own self. Social value is fruitless to him.*

**Key words :** *corruption,anti-corruption, religious faith, trust after life, commitment,*

**Introduction:**Corruption is a vast and complex matter.Corruption means to make or become defiled.Corruption may originate from unsolved problem,unfinished works,vicious politics,weak administration or many other related or relevant things.Corruption means committing crime and mischief to the country. The word corruption derives from the Latin *corrumpere*, and the term,"corrupt" invokes a range of images of evil and illegal activities;designates that which destroys wholesomeness. It causes great harm to the countrymen. None escape from the harm of corruption. It is a social malady. It spreads its greedy clutches all over the country; each and every government sector of the country is affected by corruption. Government officials, clerks, secretaries and even ordinary peons, security officers and others are engaged in corruption. They take bribe from common people for giving any service. Our country, Bangladesh, has topped the list of corrupt countries five times. There is none to raise voice against the galloping corruption! Even the organizations that collect data about corruption and the anti-corruption commission – are themselves corrupted in a very secret way! However there are many reasons behind this corruption. The greed for power, self, wealth and money is the root cause of corruption. Avarice, dishonesty, nepotism and favoritism are also responsible for corruption.

### **Defination of Corruption:**

Although there is no universally accepted definition of this phenomenon yet, the common factor among most of the existing definitions is the abuse of public office or power for private gain. Corruption means charging an illicit price for a service or using of power of the office to further illicit aims. The definition taken by the ADB (1999) and World Bank is „the misuse of public or private office for personal advantage.“ Similarly, the definition of Transparency International (TI) is “Corruption involves behavior on the part of officials in the public sector, whether politicians or civil servants, in whom they improperly and unlawfully enrich themselves, or those close to them, by the misuse of the public power entrusted to them” (TI 1996). according to UNDP(2010). This phenomenon is present in some countries more than others. Many researchers like Blackburn and Powell (2011), Evrensel (2010) as well as Aidt *et al.* (2008) showed that it has a negative effect on growth. Egger and Winner (2005) showed that increasing corruption has a negative effect on direct foreign investment and Anokhin and Schulze (2009) concluded that corruption has a negative effect on innovation.

### **Rational of the study:**

The study has the great importance; the study will help to know about Corruption in Bangladesh.The study will also help in the society to know the present condition of corruption and what should to do for the prevention of corruption. Corruption is a widespread phenomenon, which undermine good governance, erodes the role of

low and hampers economic growth and efforts for poverty reduction. Corruption is one of the most crucial social problems that developing countries are confronting today. Bangladesh is one of the least developed countries in the world, with an approximate per-capita income of US \$350. Typical of any developing country, Bangladesh suffers from over-population, poverty, malnutrition, illiteracy and lack of resources. Similarly, Bangladesh has a backward economy, political instability, and corruption at all levels of society and government. Although Bangladesh achieved independence in 1971, it didn't begin to experience real democratic freedoms until 1991 (limited at that). The country is now run along parliamentary lines, but with low accountability and powerful governmental discretionary powers. The findings suggest that countries serious about improving governance and reducing corruption should redefine the role of government, overhaul the system of incentives, and strengthen domestic institutions to make sure the necessary checks and balances are in place. Such an approach to reform would help attract more investment—both domestic and foreign and would accelerate economic growth and poverty reduction. Legal research is critically important for initiating reform & change society research can initiate a new theory of verity issues challenge old one or help in clarifying existing theory the finding of research may be helpful to bring about deserve changes in existing institution. When the prime minister say that if there was no corruption in our country the country would be more developed. Then we have to think one more about corruption and its remedy so such kind of research needed for developing country.

### **Bangladesh's 18 years on the Corruption Perceptions Index:**



source:Dhaka tribune

### **Objective of the study:**

- 1.To find out the cause of corruption in Bangladesh.
2. To find out the preventive way of corruption in Bangladesh
3. To find out the co-relation between corruption and religion

### **Hypothesis of the study:**

- 1.The willing ness of Government is enough for prevent corruption
2. Religious beliefs and participants decrease corruption.

### **Methods and Materials:**

Primary data are collected from various organizations and parsons who are related with corruption . Secondary data are collected from notable authorities on law, different journals, daily newspapers, various books, internet etc.

**Sampling Method:** Purposive sampling method has been used for data collection.

**Sample Size:** Total 400 (Four hundred) respondents have been interviewed for data collection.

**Sources of data:** Data have been collected from primary and secondary sources.

**Sources of primary data:** Primary data have been collected from the respondents of the study area.

**Sources of secondary data:** Secondary data have been collected from books, journal, research, reports, news paper, internet etc.

**Tools of data collection:** Questionnaires are used for data collection.

**Method of data collection:** Data have been collected through face to face interview with questionnaire and also Primary and secondary sources.

**Data analysis:** Data have been analyzed by using computer software, Microsoft excel & SPSS Standard Programming for statistical survey.

**Respondent and their details information:**

**Category,Quantity,Address,Qualification,Job title:-**

Site : Dhaka , Barishal , Khulna , Kumilla DivisionCorruption

| Category                             | Quantity | Site Address                     | Qualification         | Job title        |
|--------------------------------------|----------|----------------------------------|-----------------------|------------------|
| Civil Society                        | 200      | Dhaka,Barishal.Khulna,kumilla    | Bachelor and above    | Civil Society    |
| Advocate<br>.Doctor&eng.             | 100      | Dhaka,Barishal.Khulna,kumilla    | Bachelor and above    | Civil Society    |
| Police Person<br>,and lawmaker       | 50       | Dhaka,Barishal.Khulna,kumillaDha | Bachelor and above    | Civil Society    |
| Teacher ,and<br>religious<br>leaders | 50       | Dhaka,Barishal.Khulna,kumilla    | Bachelor and<br>above | Civil<br>society |
| Total                                | 400      |                                  |                       |                  |

#### **Limitation of the Study:**

The researchers have identified the following major limitations of this study:

- i. The number of respondents isn't so large.
- ii. Only from four division the sample has taken in bangladesh .
- iii. Respondents have natural fear to involve themselves with such study. So many real things mayn't come out.

#### **Review of the Related Literature:**

For preparing my paper I have collected many articles and journals such as (IJACSA) International Journal of Advanced Computer Science and Applications,Vol. 8, No. 8, 2017(the title the effect of Religious Beliefs,participation and values on corruption) and The Journal of Business Inquiry 2013, 12, 102–117,<http://www.uvu.edu/woodbury/jbi/volume12> ISSN 2155-4072 and I also go through the **RELIGION AS A FOUNDATION THAT DESTROYS CORRUPTION IN OURNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT: A CHRISTIAN PERSPECTIVE** and also go through anti corruption act of Bangladesh and many othes journal from different newspapers. From Daily Star, Bangladesh Observer, New Age and Financial Express, Daily Prothom Alo, I have collected so much valuable information. I have derived much important information from websites,Oxford legal research library also. I have read the Penal Code and the code of criminal procedure of Bangladesh and I have also read anti corruption act and the special Laws of our country but I have not found any important information there.I have also visited transparancy international and many other organizations and their website in bangladesh . That is why for preparing my paper, I have to depend on internet. I have gone through so many websites and I also have collected much important information from these sites

Review of literature is very important for any research. For this research useful books and article are mentioned below:-

- i . Dr. Mizanur Rahman , Human Rights And Corruption, Empowerment through Low of the common people(ELCOP),Dhaka,2007

**This Books contains the following topic of corruption which are as given blew:-**

Definition and forms of Corruption , Human Right and Corruption, Combating Corruption in Bangladesh ,Anti Corruption Laws.

ii. Faizul Latif Chowdhuri, Corrupt Bureaucracy And privatization of Text, Pathak Shamabesh, Dhaka 1000.

**This Book contains the following topic of corruption which are as given below:-**

What is Corruption? Types of Corruption. How is Corruption made in impose Text?

iii. Dr Abdullah Al Faruque, Essential of Legal Research, Palal Prokashoni, Dhaka, 1000.

**This Book contains the following topic which are as given below:-**

Context of Legal Research, Legal language and Legal Writing, Design and Structure of Research

There will be 5 questioner by which the survey has completed.

**Sample questioner:**

1. Do you agree that corruption destroy development in Bangladesh ?
2. Do you think that the role of anti corruption buro is sufficient for prevent corruption in Bangladesh?
3. do you thik that the religious leaders can play an important role for prevent corruption in Bangladesh ?
4. Do you agree that the irreligious persons ore more corrupted than religious persons
5. Do you agree faith in the after life reduce corruption?

**There will be 5 table and grap in result discussion:-**

**Research Question:**

The Study in particular aims at answering the following questions:

- (i) What is corruption and why people engage in corruption?
- (ii) What kind of environment helps corruption to flourish?
- (iii) In which sector corruption is most prevalent?
- (iv) What is the role of democracy in creation of corruption?
- (v) Is ther any role of religious leader to prevent corruption?
- (v) Does corruption affect growth?
- (vi) Why Anti corruption laws are not always enforced?

**The present situation of Corruption in Bangladesh :**

Bribery, rent-seeking and inappropriate use of government funds, excessive lobbying, long time delays in service performance, pilferage, irresponsible conduct from the government officials, bureaucratic intemperance have made public sector departments the most corrupt sectors of Bangladesh. Public sectors in Bangladesh include police departments, fire departments, water supply, electricity, gas supply, education, waste disposal, health, transportation, administration etc.

A 2012 study found that 97% of MPs were involved in illegal activities, with 77% abusing their positions on local election boards, 75% abusing development projects for their own benefit, including accepting commissions

in exchange for approving projects or programs, 53% being involved in outright criminal acts, 69% influencing procurement decisions, and 62% influential local elections.

Fully 45% of Bangladeshis view political parties as corrupt, while 41% regard the parliament as corrupt. Only the police and the judiciary are viewed as more corrupt. Many politicians are regarded as out-and-out criminals, while the parties also "are believed to harbour criminals and terrorists," according to *TI Bangladesh*. The parties routinely exchange party funds for favours or pay them out because of extortion. They also improperly use state funds to buy jobs, licenses, and contracts for party members and other purposes. Party finances are largely non-transparent; despite regulations requiring reporting to the election commission, reports are scanty or absent and non-compliance is rarely punished. Also, both the parliament and the political parties are under the influence of business, with 56% of MPs now being business people.

Image : corruption



Source:BBS

### **Bangladesh Awami League:**

On 9 April 2012 Railway Minister Suranjit Sen Gupta's assistant personal secretary, general manager of the eastern region, and commandant of security were driving to Suranjit's residence with 7.4 million Taka of bribe money, when the driver Azam Khan turned them in.<sup>9</sup>

In 2012 World Bank alleged that Sayed Abul Hossain was one of the corruption conspirator in the Padma Bridge Scandal. He resigned from his office on 23 July 2012. Former state minister for foreign affairs and MP of Awami League Abul Hussain Chowdhury was also involved in that corruption plot.

On 29 August 2012, Anti Corruption Commission of Bangladesh said that they have the information that Sayed Modasser Ali, adviser to the prime minister Sheikh Hassina, allegedly influenced Sonali Bank authorities into granting scam loan to the controversial Halmark Group

On 24 April 2013, a commercial building named Rana Plaza in Savar, Dhaka, Bangladesh collapsed due to structural failure. That building was owned by Sohel Rana, a Jubo League (youth wing of Bangladesh Awami League) leader.

On 27 April 2014, the incident named Narayan Gonj Seven Murder occurred. The main plotter of that incident Nur Hossain was the vice-president of Siddir Gonj Awami League.

On 15 October 2015, Awami League MP Manjurul Islam Liton was arrested for shooting a 9-year-old boy named Shahadat Hossain Shoura.

On 10 April 2016, Bangladesh Supreme Court Appellate Division upheld 13-year jail to former minister of Disaster Management and Relief, Mofazzal Hossain Chowdhury Maya rejecting his review plea seeking acquittal in graft case.

On November 2016, Awami League MP Abdur Rahman Bobi was sentenced to three years of prison and fined US\$1 million for illegally amassing and hiding wealth of US\$100 million.

On 13 July 2017, Gazi Tarique Salman, a civil servant (UNO) was harassed by police, local administration, and local Awami League leader Obaidullah Saju.

Even though Swiss National Bank (SNB)'s data published on 29 June 2017 shows that Bangladesh has BDT 4423,00,00,00,000 in Swiss banks which is an increase by 20% since 2013-14, Bangladesh's minister of finance Abul Mal Abdul Muhit said that "Media exaggerated rise of Bangladeshi deposit in Swiss banks

### **Bangladesh Nationalist Party:**

In 2007, Military backed caretaker government charged Haris Choudhury, former Political Secretary of Prime Minister Khaledha Zia, of acquiring his wealth through corruption. Chowdhury was charged with involvement in the Murder of former finance minister, Shaha ASM\_Kibria, in 2005. He was also charged with involvement in 15 August 2004 Dhaka Granade Attack and [Zia Charitable Trust corruption case](#). On 21 December 2014, an arrest warrant was issued against him.<sup>[32]</sup> His properties were confiscated by the directives of Bangladesh High Court.<sup>[33]</sup> Harris Chowdhury is a fugitive from 2007.

On 22 July 2007, [Wadud Bhuiyan](#) received 20-years' of prison sentence for illegally amassing more than a million dollar of cash and property.

On 16 October 2008, it has been reported that the Interpol found the trace of a deposit of BD Taka 141.5 million with a bank in Hong Kong of former foreign minister [M Morshed Khan](#). Both he and his son Faisal Morshed Khan have been convicted in several cases relating to corruption, hiding wealth information, land grabbing and criminal activities after the caretaker government came to power in January 2007. Both of them are fugitive from 2007. On 5 June 2016, High Court ordered freezing of Morshed Khan, his wife and son's Hong Kong bank accounts.

On 3 November 2008, a leaked [US Embassy](#) cable said that the Embassy in Dhaka believed [Tarique Rahman](#) was "*guilty of egregious political corruption that has had a serious adverse effect on US national interests*".

In 24 June 2011, [Niko Resources](#), a [Calgary](#)-based oil and gas company, has pleaded guilty to bribing Bangladeshi minister AKM Mosharraf Hossain with a luxury SUV and a trip to New York and Calgary, and will pay a \$9.5-million fine. The Anti-Corruption Commission filed the case with Gulshan Police Station on 16 August 2011 against Hafiz and his wife for laundering US\$1.75 million to Singapore. On 23 August 2015 Bangladesh Supreme Court scrapped his acquittal from High Court.

On 4 July 2014, Bangladesh Supreme Court sentenced former minister of civil aviation [Mir Mohammad Nasiruddin](#) and his son Mir Helal Uddin to thirteen years' of prison in two separate corruption cases.<sup>[44]</sup> On 15 November 2014, Prof AKM Shafiul Islam Lilon of Department of Social Science of Rajshahi University was hacked to death by Jubo Dal (youth wing of [Bangladesh Nationalist Party](#)) leader Anwar Hossain Ujjal.

### **Jatiya Party (Ershad)**

Known in Bangladesh as "Sugar Zafar", [Kazi Zafar Ahmed](#), because of his alleged role in the hijacking of a multimillion-dollar aid shipment of sugar, he was sentenced to 15 years' jail in absentia on corruption charges by a Dhaka court in November 1999.

On 20 November 2000, [Hussain Muhammad Ershad](#) was convicted and sentenced for [Janata Tower Case](#). As a result, he was declared ineligible to contest the [general election of 2001](#). Ershad is also the main accused of the murder case of Major General .

On 10 November 2002, the deadbody of a prominent model named Syeda Tania Mahbub Tinni was found under the [Buriganga Bridge](#) which was later found to be perpetrated by former student cadre and MP of Jatiyo Party, Golam Faruk Ovi. Golam Faruk Ovi is a fugitive and believed to be hiding in Canada.

### **Corruption in Student politics:**

In Public universities and colleges the student wings of ruling political parties dominate the campuses and residential halls through crime and violence to gain various unauthorised facilities. They control the residential halls to manage seats in favour of their party members and loyal pupils. They eat and buy for free from restaurants and shops inside their campus. They extort and grab tenders to earn illicit money. They take money from job seekers and put pressure on university administrations to appoint them. In government colleges they take money from freshmen candidates and put pressure on teachers and officials to get acceptance for them. Some of them often involves in robbery and rape.

**Corruption in Government:**

Corruption abounds in Bangladeshi government offices. Many officials receive salaries without having any actual assigned work. Officials are recruited and promoted for reasons that are not objectively clear. Solicitation of bribes is common. In a 2013 survey, 76% of respondents said corruption was a problem in the public sector, and 39% said they had paid a bribe during the previous 12 months. Bribes were especially common when dealing with the police (72%), the judiciary (63%), land services (44%), and registry and permit services (33%). Bribes were paid to obtain a service (58%), to speed up service (33%), to express thanks (7%), or to obtain cheaper services (3%). These numbers, though unimpressive, mark a significant improvement over 2010.

In 2010, then president Ziaur Rahman pardoned twenty convicted murderers of Shabbir Ahmed Gamma. In July 2011, he again pardoned Awami League leader and convicted murderer Biplob.

Prime examples of government corruption are 2011 Bangladesh Share market Scam.

Padma Bridge Scandal, occurred in 2011, was the largest political scandal in Bangladesh that involved the ruling Bangladesh Awami League's government who allegedly sought a large amount of money from the Canadian construction company SNC-Lavalin in exchange for awarding them the construction contract.

On 10 December 2012, some hackers hacked and posted the seventeen hours' of Skype call of chief justice Nazrul Haq on YouTube where he suggested that he was under pressure from the government to reach a quick verdict in the ongoing 1971 war crime cases against the country's senior opposition leaders.

**Corruption in Public services:**

The public sectors are among the country's most corrupt. In few countries is bribery more common in connection with public utilities. Nearly six out of ten firms report that they have to offer bribes, "gifts," or facilitation payments in exchange for licenses or public utility concessions or to "get things done." Unclear, contradictory regulations abound, and are often exploited by officials seeking informal payments.

**Corruption in Land administration:**

Corruption is widespread in the Bangladeshi land administration. Most companies expect to make informal payments in exchange for construction permits. In a country where land is scarce, title disputes are common, and title registration takes much longer than is the average in South Asia. The collapse of an eight-story factory in April 2013 was the result of substantial building code violations, and highlighted the role of corruption in the issuance of permits and licenses and in safety inspections.

**Corruption in Tax administration:**

The Bangladeshi tax system is highly corrupt. In no country is it more common to be charged irregular payments in connection with taxation. More than forty percent of firms surveyed expected to present tax officials with gifts. Because the National Board of Revenue is poorly administered, tax collectors are able to collude with taxpayers, accepting personal payments in exchange for lower tax rates.

**Corruption in public procurement :**

The awarding of government contracts in Bangladesh very frequently involves nepotism, fraud, bribery, and favouritism. Nearly half of companies surveyed expect to make irregular payments to secure government contracts. The Public Procurement Act, Public Procurement Rules, and other legislation are intended to guarantee above-board conduct in this sector, but they are at best poorly enforced.

**Corruption in Judiciary:**

The Bangladeshi judicial system is inefficient and under the influence of the executive branch. Political appointments, promotions, and firings are routine, and it can be difficult to enforce contracts and resolve disputes. The payment of bribes in exchange for favourable verdicts is common. Prosecutors, who earn only \$37.50 a month, are especially susceptible to bribery.

In 2010, Judiciary of Bangladesh was ranked as the most corrupt institution of the country. The most prominent aspect of the judiciary of Bangladesh is, it is not an independent institution of the state in that both judiciary and the executive branch of the government are overlapped. Bangladesh's Judicial system is infested by partisanship, governmental or political influence, judicial corruption, delays in verdicts, and abuse of power.

### **Corruption in Judges:**

On 3 March 2007, University of chittagong revoked the LLB certificate of the judge Faisal Mahmud Faizee and seventy others for tempering with their mark-sheets, asking them to immediately return their certificates.

On 26 July 2014, it has been reported that three senior judges, AKM Ishtiaque Hussain, Md Mizanur Rahman, Salauddin Mohammad Akram, would lose their jobs because of various types of corruptions. Recently three justice of Bangladesh Supremecourt was ejected being corruption.

On 14 August 2016, Bangladesh Ministry of Law said that they have started the process of dismissing four judges, SM Aminul Islam, Ruhul Amin Khandaker, Sirajul Islam and Moinul Haque, for grave corruptions.

### **Impunity:**

Bangladesh has a huge backlog of unresolved cases both civil and criminal. Political clout is believed to be the main factor behind most of the unsolved murder cases.

According to Global Impunity Index of [CJP](#) published on 27 October 2016, Bangladesh occupies 11th position in the list where journalists are slain and killers go free.

### **Corruption in Civil cases:**

Dhaka, Dec 23 (bdnews24.com) –The judiciary is the most corrupt service sector, says a Transparency International, Bangladesh (TIB) household survey report.

The Berlin-based corruption whistleblower in its report 'Corruption in Service Sectors: National Household Survey 2010' says among the judiciary, the High Court is where exchange of kickback takes place the most. TIB executive director Iftekharuzzaman revealed the report at a roundtable held at the auditorium of Bangladesh Institute of International and Strategic Studies (BIISS), Dhaka on Thursday. The survey was conducted on 6,000 households in 64 districts from June 2009-May 2010. The report says 88 percent households of the country have been victims to judicial corruption while 79.7 percent have suffered due to corruption in other law-enforcing agencies. Besides, 71.2 percent households have suffered due to corruption in land administration, 51.3 percent for taxation and value added tax (VAT) while 45.9 percent for corruption in power sector. Each of the household paid Tk 7,918 in bribes on average to the judiciary, a bigger chunk of which was spent in the High Court. The report says 73.6 percent households gave bribes to the High Court, 58.9 percent to the Magistrate's Court and 58.4 percent exchange bribes at the Judge's Court. Of them, each household provided Tk 12,761 on average to the High Court, Tk 6,598 to the Magistrate's Court and Tk 6,178 to the Judge's Court. Other than these, 56.3 percent household had to pay bribes for quick disposal of cases while another 32.7 percent bribed to manipulate verdicts.

### **Corruption in Bangladesh Military:**

Although, Bangladesh Military is uniformed soldiers but Bangladesh military also involved large scale corruption in Bangladesh through Military's business empire. Bangladesh military officers are known to receiving illicit loans from the Trust Bank and VDP bank. The Bangladesh Rifles (BDR) mutiny was partly fueled by resentment among the BDR troops over the corruption of army officers who lead them for many years were personally profiting from consumer goods sold by the organisation.

In the year 2012, Defence Adviser Maj Gen (Retd) Tarique Ahmed Siddique was involved in bribery of BDT 7 million carried by a government vehicle. The vehicle with the money was confiscated by the Border Guard Bangladesh. Maj Gen (Retd) Tarique Ahmed Siddique called the then chief of army staff, General Md Abdul Mubeen to released the vehicle and the money. Intelligence sources reported that the Army chief was paid a large some of the money to release the vehicle.

### **Corruption in Bangladesh Police:**

Law enforcement agencies were the most corrupt among 18 departments and sectors in providing services to households last year, says a survey report of Transparency International Bangladesh (TIB). Passport offices and Bangladesh Road Transport Authority (BRTA) were the second and third most corrupt service-oriented entities, the anti-graft watchdog said in its report "Graft in Service-oriented Sectors: National Household Survey 2017".

According to the report, 66.5 percent of the households surveyed fell victim to corruption in the service-oriented sectors.

Low salaries and poor training make the police susceptible to bribery as well. The force is characterised by political patronage and a culture of impunity. International businesses have said that the Bangladeshi police force is one of the world's least reliable.

In 2002, Transparency International Bangladesh revealed that [Bangladesh Police](#) is one of the most corrupt public institutions in Bangladesh. In 2013, they again published the same assessment. Asian Human Rights Commission revealed that people of Bangladesh pay more to police than to the government. Police force benefits from political patronage and culture of impunity. Police is involved in blackmailing, extortion, torture, rape, and killing.

#### **Rapid Action Battalion:**

Law enforcement agencies like [Rapid Action Battalion](#) are involved in extrajudicial killing, murder, abduction, and rampant human rights abuse.

#### **Corruption in Energy and power sector:**

In 2009, the mahajote or 'grand alliance' government took up many rental and quick rental power plant projects through the private sector to overcome the crisis in the power and energy sector. However, there were accusations of nepotism and corruption in the selection of the companies. The costs of setting up these plants were abnormally high, causing objections from the very outset. Power production cost per unit of these plants, fired by furnace oil and diesel, was 14 to 16 taka. Due to the urgency of the power demands, the normal tender process was not followed and an impunity clause was used to ensure no case could be filed against the procedures. Why should that clause still exist, 10 years on?

The corruption prevails. Even though production costs are double that of the selling price, the government continues to purchase power from many of the rental and quick rental power plants despite the purchase term having been completed. It had been agreed upon that these power plants would not be used for more than five years. During that period, the mid-term power plants were to have started production. But the owners of almost all the rental and quick rental power plants have been lobbying hard to ensure that the Bangladesh Power Development Board (BPDB) continues to purchase power from them. Corruption in this lobbying process has often been revealed in the media. Government sector power plants have been kept shut down and the public is having to pay. Power prices are hiked after every few days. While the mahajote government has to be thanked for saving the people from a power crisis, it also must be kept in mind that this success is linked to crass corruption.

#### **Corruption in Banking sector :**

In 2015, it was revealed that some Bangladeshi accounts of [HSBC](#) were involved in money laundering activities. [HSBC](#) was also involved in tax evasion activities.

- a) Bangladesh bank corruption: In February 2016, Hacker abled instruction to steal us \$951million from Bangladesh bank, the central bank of Bangladesh. Five transactions issued by hacker through SWIFT network, worth of 101million and they abled to steal \$81million from its accounts. Some Bangladeshi central bank officers deliberately expose its computer systems and enable hackers to steal \$81million from its account. the head of the Bangladesh bank, has resigned after cyber-attack.
- b) Sonali bank corruption: according to Bangladesh bank investigation report published in may 2012,, controversial hall-mark and five other companies took 3543crore in loans from bank's Ruposi Bangla branch using false documents. Of sum hall mark alone embezzled tk 2686.14 crore. Anti \_corruption commission digged into the metter. Central bank probe found that sonali bank's high\_ups including deputy managing director,a general, were directly involved,the main suspected culprits hall\_mark group managing director tanvir mahmud and his wife jasmin islam.
- c) Janata bank corruption: more controversial scem in Bangladesh is bismillah scem, two deputy general managers of janata bank & more than 50 people are involved swindling out 1175 crore from five commercial banks. The oofficials of janata bank were involved in abetting controversial Bismillah Group to mis appropriate & lounder about tk 333crore, on November 3,2016 ACC(Anti-corruption commission) filed 12cases against 53top officials of five banks and terry towel maker for misappropriating & laundering tk 1174.46crore.Thirteen of the accused are proprietors & top officials of Bismillah Group and its sister concerns.... 1.shaharish composite Towel Ltd,Alpha composite towel Ltd,Hindu Wali Ltd & Bismillah Towel Ltd.The accused of bismillah Group created fake sales contract with their own companies abroad and applied to bank for expert facilities. By issuing back to back letters of credit to the companies they pocketed the money without supplying any goods,

on the other hand, the bank officials breached the conditions of approval for LCs and violated the guidelines of Bangladesh bank to help Bismillah Group in the process. Basic Bank corruption :The anti corruption commission (ACC) alleged against officials in terms of irregularities and corruption at basic bank. ACC report also contained a list of 40 pay orders that were transferred from number of loan accounts at shantinagar branch to suspected accounts in the same branch in 2012. Each pay order transferred funds between 50 lakh to 1 crore.

- d) Bangladesh krishi Bank: krishi bank is called the bank of farmers. But sometimes the regular farmers don't get proper benefit. In 2011, krishi bank allegedly misappropriating tk 152 crore through loan scam. The officers concealed information of CIB (credit information bureau). The anti graft watchdog launched a probe in this regard.
- e) Rupali bank corruption: One of the major state financed bank is Rupali bank. Last year Rupali bank sent 151 crore to a gold trader in Feni without much scrutiny. Of the amount 60 crore was approved by the board and remaining tk 73 crore lent without approval as well as proper documents. A number of branch managers admitted that loans were given to gold trader because of instructions from the top. Orion Bank Corruption :A large number of officials along with Obaidul Karim were involved in the Orion bank corruption. He (Obaidul Karim) had bought 83 percent bank share and got absolute management & transactions and was able to embezzle 67 million tk from Orion bank.

### **Corruption in Health and hygiene sector :**

A 2012 Survey by Transparency International Bangladesh showed that 40.2% of the people fell victim to the irregularities and corruptions in public hospitals. Doctors, nurses and other professionals working in government-run public hospitals have long been accused of demanding bribes for services which are supposed to be provided free of cost. The survey also alleged that the recruitment, transfer and promotion process of personnel in this sector is also corrupted. Although the allegations were rejected by the Government Health Ministry. The survey reported that there is lack of regulation from the government in the private health care sector. The medical practitioners in these sectors earn money by driving up health care costs and commission agreements with diagnostic centres. According to patients, even in emergency needs, they were unable to access services unless a bribe is paid first.

### **Corruption in Business sector:**

Companies have been reported to be subjected to expensive and useless license and permit requirements. In 2014–2015, business executives said corruption was the second largest obstacle to doing business in Bangladesh. Business people are often expected to bribe public officials, often in connection with annual taxes. Fully 48% of companies have been asked to pay bribes, and most firms seeking licenses are asked for bribes, with 55% of construction permits, 77% of import licenses, 56% of water connection arrangements and 48% of electricity connection arrangements involving bribes.

Politicians are involved in giving contracts to foreign companies by taking bribes or kickbacks in closed-door negotiations. Major public contracts are often said to involve corruption. Fully 49% of companies said they had to present "gifts" to win state contracts, with those "gifts" averaging a value of 3% of the contract value.

Business owners do not obey proper safety codes of the buildings and workplaces. As a result, several large accidents occurred and killed hundreds. The garment industry is also rife with corruption, with leaders in the industry obtaining tax concessions, gaining special access to infrastructure, and ignoring with impunity official safety and security regulations. Because of this brand of corruption, the Rana Plaza factory complex collapsed, killing over 1200. Owing to corruption, the builders had been able to ignore many construction regulations.

Various international sources provided \$2.9 billion to build the Padma Multilateral Purpose Bridge near Dhaka in 2011. After the World Bank learned in 2012 of "a high-level corruption conspiracy among politicians, businessmen, and private individuals" in connection with the bridge, support for the project was withdrawn by several of the sources.

Transparency International attributes the ubiquity and high level of corruption in Bangladesh to the power of business interests over the political parties and parliament.

### **Corruption in Transportation Sector:**

Corruption and criminality in the transport sector are the main barriers to development of the public transport system in Bangladesh, said discussants at a roundtable yesterday.

The government should establish a special cell or taskforce to curb corruption and emphasise strengthening state-run transport operating bodies to overcome public transport crisis, they viewed. Bangladesh Passengers Welfare Association organised the roundtable titled "Public Transport Crisis: Way Forward to End Passengers' Sufferings" at Jatiya Press Club in the capital. Eminent columnist Syed Abul Maksud said a high-powered special cell of the government is needed to end the chaotic situation in the transport sector. The cell will intensively monitor the overall situation, chalk out plans and place proposals to the ministry for entire development of transport sector. The state-run Bangladesh Road Transport Corporation (BRTC), and Bangladesh Inland Water Transport Corporation (BIWTC) have failed to serve the people due to negligence of the authorities concerned, he viewed. Noted media personality Muhammad Jahangir alleged that all governments since the 1990s have overlooked the issue of improving public transport system leaving the sector in a shabby state. Urban transport expert Salehuddin Ahmed, also a former director of BRTC, said road space and communication infrastructure must be increased to improve mass traffic system. Nagorik Sanghati General Secretary Sharifuzzaman Sharif demanded that the government take steps to operate BRTC buses in all the districts in the country. Presenting a paper in the roundtable, Mozammel Hoque, the welfare association's secretary general, said around 44 bus companies have been shut in the last seven years, while around 150 private cars hit the streets daily. In the 1990s, there were around 11,000 buses in Dhaka, while around 70 lakh people lived in the city. Currently, around 1.5 crore people live in the capital, but the number of buses has come down to around 4,000, said Mozammel. He also claimed that around 90 percent of public transport, including buses, minibuses, CNG-run auto-rickshaws, and cabs, are **unfit. Besides, around 50 percent drivers operate public vehicles with fake licences.**

### **Corruption in Traffic sector :**

Traffic is heavy and chaotic in urban areas, specially in big cities. Streets are extremely congested and the usual traffic and safety rules are not applied or obeyed. Most drivers are untrained, unlicensed and uninsured. Over the years, road accidents have risen to a disastrous level. Bangladesh Jatri Kalyan Samity, assessed that 8,589 people had died in road accidents across the country in 2014. 5,000 people died in road accidents in 2015. According to [World Bank](#) statistics, annual fatality rate from road accidents is found to be 85.6 fatalities per 10,000 vehicles. Chaos in the street is usually caused by reckless driving and jaywalking which leads to fatal accidents. Police, Ministers, Lawmakers, VIPs have the tendency to break traffic laws by driving on the reverse sides of the roads.

### **Effect of corruption in Bangladesh :**

#### **Effect in Development:**

Among all the issues currently affected Bangladesh, corruption is the most talked and contentious issue of them because the impact of corruption on development is often disastrous. Corruption is considered as one of the greatest obstacles to any countries growth & development. Corruption hinders proper allocation of resources, undermining the legitimacy of the government and weakening their structures as well as the performance, reducing productivity, worsening poverty, marginalizing the poor, creating social unrest. In every country poor's are the worst victim and the rich, powerful peoples are most beneficiary of corruption. In Bangladesh most corruption affected public institutions are police, local government, land departments, education, health, taxation, revenue, financial institutions, transport, energy, forestry & environment.

In Bangladesh perspective this aspect may be broadly categorized as economic, political, social, and environmental impacts of corruption. Among them political and economical impacts has more significance than others.

#### **Effect in Economy:**

The economic effects of corruption are generally very difficult to quantify due to the nature of corruption and its measurement but not impossible. Corruption has a negative, deleterious and divesting influence on investment and economic growth. The economic effects of corruption can be categorized as minor and major but they both have serious impact on the individual community or country. Corruption leads to the depletion of national wealth. Large scale corruption hurts the economy and impoverishes entire population.

In Bangladesh here approximately 40% of population lives less than a bellow poverty line. Corruption is keeping the Bangladesh economy from improving. Corruption creates underground economy; a recent TI

research shows corruption costs almost 2% of national economy of Bangladesh. Corruption has impact on lowering investment, both foreign and domestic. It does so because potential investors perceive it as an unwarranted and pernicious tax. It raises the cost of investing without providing any guarantee of producing the required results. Corruption therefore increases the uncertainty and risk attached to investment as well as reducing the incentive for entrepreneurs. Hall-Mark group of Bangladesh recently frauds approximately Tk.2.668 crores from Sonali Bank, Ruposhi Bangla Branch, They obtained this amount of loan by submitting fake documents and corruption. These types of fraudulent affect both domestic and foreign investment because this hampers fair business environment. Corruption lowering investment as a consequences it reduces the rate of production and growth.

Corruption can also influence the willingness of the donor community to provide aid and development assistance. High levels of corruption can cause donors to suspend, reduce or withdraw development assistance. For current example world bank withdraw their promised \$1.2 billion credit by claiming that a high level corruption conspiracy among Bangladeshi government officials, SNC lavalin executives, and private individuals in connection with this project.

There is an adverse effect of corruption in Foreign Direct Investment in Bangladesh. In previous part I show a chart from Bangladesh Bank that indicates the recent trend of FDI flow. It clearly shows highest Foreign Direct Investment took place in year 2008-09 when military supported in-term caretaker government is in power, but after elected democratic government took control of Bangladesh

Foreign Direct Investment in 2009-10 reduces two-third than previous fiscal year. What is behind factor that reduces Foreign Direct Investment? According to my observation the tendency of corruption among politician and administrative officials are the reason behind this FDI reduction in Bangladesh.

Power and Energy sector corruption costs Bangladesh a huge amount of money every year. In Bangladesh history Canadian Resource Company Niko Resources Ltd. corruption was the most famous corruption in energy sector. Niko Bangladesh charged with corruption that they give bribe to energy minister Akm Mosharraf Hossain to use his influence to ensure Niko Resources was able to get a gas purchase and sales agreement from the Bangladesh government, as well reducing the compensation claims against the company for tengratila gas field blow-out. Government committees formed after the incident mentioned the loss worth Tk. 746 crore. Electricity is the major source of the power for country's most of the economic activities. Another recent confusing corruption issue in Bangladesh energy sector is Quick rental electric plant. Government in collaboration with power companies has established Quick rental power plant in order to solve the electricity deficit problem quickly but it failed to solve the problem and create burden over national economy, peoples have been charged extra bills in the name of cost covering or slashing the government subsidy. News published on bdnews24.com on 31 January 2013 that the government will count more than Tk. 63billionin losses for purchasing electricity through rental and quick rental projects during the 2012-13 fiscal year, but the question is who are the getting benefited? Obviously government officials and politicians who have collusion with the corporate and who is suffering? The general tax paying people. Government took this policy avoiding the cheapest sources of electricity.

Corruption creates income inequality in Bangladesh corrupted politicians and government officers earned illegally more than legally so they spent money without any calculation but an honest government official, privet sector worker or lower government employs have to calculate twice before spending money, This could be easily verified by cheek out the salary and standard of living variations. Corruption may behind to creation inflation and often responsible for increased costs of goods and services. Due to corruption in tax administration and customs Bangladesh every year lost huge amount of tax revenue. If the tax is collected through legal way the tax revenue may become a huge contributor to national budget.

### **Political Effect :**

Corruption in Bangladesh is a hot political and controversial issue and political parties often charge each other with being corrupted. In our country corruption in politics firstly, create some adverse effects on democracy and the rule of law. These two are core structure of any country so if they are affected by corruption they may also affect others. In a democratic system public institutions and officers may lose their legitimacy

when they misuse their power for private gain and it is quite common on Bangladesh. There is no accountability and transparency to people, politicians don't concern people and don't look at public interest, and they do whatever is beneficiary to them. For example, a four page report published by Daily Prothom-Alo in 2008 (local Bengali daily) about more than thousands of unnecessary and unfinished small & medium bridges in the country that never got completed in several years.

Some of them stand in middle of nowhere, with no road or canal in the vicinity! Preposterously, there are two bridges built within yards of one another. This thousands bridges constructed in both democratic regime of AL & BNP. Most of cases once 20% to 40% work has been completed the builders took their full bills from ministry. This type of activity has mostly permitted by local MP, Engineers and related officials because they already have their commission. But the ultimate sufferers of this wastage are the country's economy and local tax paying people. Here corruption creates the mentality of ill political competition. Politicians always want to have the power so they engage fight with opposition party. In Bangladesh political activities sustained by money and power but it must be through ideology and merit.

In Bangladesh corruption has several impacts in Political category such as creating political instability, reducing fair political competition, reducing the transparency of political decision making, distorting political development, sustaining political activity based on clientelism and money, reducing accountability & transparency to state & people, creating low level of democratic culture, etc. TI rated Bangladesh the most corrupt nation for 5 consecutive years from 2001, but it starting to change in 2008 after military backed in-term government took tough anti-corruption steps. But TI latest research shows widespread corruption remains and getting worse again after democratic government established again. From this anyone can able to understand there is a strong relationship between Politics and corruption in Bangladesh as well as effects. Lower democratic culture and affection to money and power, ill morality leads Bangladeshi politician & administrators towards corruption.

#### **Social Effect:**

In social sphere corruption discourage people to work together for the common good, corruption is secret process and only brings individual pleasure. In our country demanding and paying bribe become tradition no one bother to demand bribe it seems quite rightful to them and who paid bribe it seems to them the fastest way to done the work, whether it is right or wrong it's not considerable. Corruption creates education and health-care sector vulnerable. Corruption also create social inequality & wide spare gap between rich and poor because corruption make rich people more rich and make poor more poor. Corruption may destroy peaceful social structure and violets culture of peace. Riches are the main beneficiary and the poor's people are major loser by corruption. Civil-strive may also resulted by corruption. Corruption affects investment and low investment result low production and low production increased poverty this is continuous in society by circle. Corruption creates jealousy and hatred among people in society, corrupt people are hatred by normal people but due to powerlessness they can't do anything against corrupt persons. Corruption sometimes creates social insecurity to the common people of the country.

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#### **Environmental Effect:**

Bangladesh is situated in disaster prone region and already proved vulnerable to environmental degradation and corruption in this sector gradually increasing risk of being vulnerable. In Bangladesh Industrial pollution is the reason for destruction of the river water, most of industry has direct drainage system with river but every industry should have an individual industrial waste management system. Industrial pollution and biodiversity

laws are not fully implemented in our country and private companies took this advantage sometimes they also bribed environmental inspectors.

Forests are another important element of environment. Mangrove forest Sundarbans,

Chittagong hill tracts districts are the only source of large forest in Bangladesh. Forests are protector to humans such as Sundarbans protect coastal areas as a bioshield from cyclones, high tidal surges, coastal erosion but this is being weakened by illegal forest clearance and these activities are happening eyes before the local forest department. Osman Gani former chief conservator of forests was sentenced to 12 years in prison for amassing wealth illegally and smuggling over 1 million cubic feet of logs and lumbers worth over BTDT 1200 million from the reserve forest in Rangamati. These are the only few examples of corruption related to environment destruction cases in Bangladesh.

### **Role of Anti Corruption Commission in Bangladesh:**

Anti Corruption Commission was formed through an act in 2004, but is considered to be largely ineffective in investigating and preventing corruption because of governmental control over it. The Anti-Corruption Commission of Bangladesh is crippled by the 2013 amendment of the Anti-Corruption Commission Act introduced by the ruling Awami League government, which makes it necessary for the commission to obtain permission from the government to investigate or file any charge against government bureaucrats or politicians. The commission is often criticized for being ineffective and a wastage of resources due to the influence of the government over it., it is seemingly clear that the Anti-Corruption Commission is failed to control the corruption of Bangladesh. Bangladesh is going through the tremendous corruption but there is no committed authority to fight the corruption. We all know that the Anti-Corruption Commission (ACC) is responsible to hold the corruption activities but nothing like these have been propelled. There are many scandals occurred in Bangladesh but go without investigation. There are many complaints received to the Anti-Corruption Commission (ACC) about the corruption done by the public and private officials but the concerned authority does not take the sufficient measures to handle them. Moreover there is blame about the Anti-Corruption Commission (ACC) that it is handled by the ruling party in every term. This organisation itself cannot avoid this blame. Whenever, this organisation is biased how it would be able

### **Functions of Anticorruption commission:**

- v To enquire into and conduct investigation of offences mentioned in the schedule
- v To file cases on the basis of enquiry or investigation and conduct cases
- v To hold enquiry into allegations of corruption on its own motion or on the application of aggrieved person or any person on his behalf
- v To perform any function assigned to Commission by any Act in respect of corruption
- v To review any recognized provisions of any law for prevention of corruption and submit recommendation to the President for their effective implementation
- v To undertake research, prepare plan for prevention of corruption and submit to the President, recommendation for action based on the result of such research
- v To raise awareness and create feeling of honesty and integrity among people with a view to preventing corruption
- v To organize seminar, symposium, workshop etc. on the subjects falling within the functions and duties of the Commission
- v To identify various causes of corruption in the context of socio-economic conditions of Bangladesh and make recommendation to the President for taking necessary steps
- v To determine the procedure of enquiry, investigation, filing of cases and also the procedure of according sanction of the Commission for filing case against corruption and
- v To perform any other duty as may be considered necessary for prevention of corruption.

**Current Corruption Index of Bangladesh:****Table:1**

| <b>TI CORRUPTION PERCEPTIONS INDEX 2018</b> |                      |              |
|---|----------------------|--------------|
| <b>BANGLADESH'S POSITION IN SOUTH ASIA</b>  |                      |              |
| <b>COUNTRY</b>                              | <b>RANK FROM TOP</b> | <b>SCORE</b> |
| Bhutan                                      | 25                   | 68           |
| India                                       | 78                   | 41           |
| Sri Lanka                                   | 89                   | 38           |
| Pakistan                                    | 117                  | 33           |
| Maldives                                    | 124                  | 31           |
| Nepal                                       | 124                  | 31           |
| Bangladesh                                  | 149                  | 26           |
| Afghanistan                                 | 172                  | 16           |

| <b>GRAFT INDEX: TOP FIVE, BOTTOM FIVE</b> |                     |
|---|---------------------|
| <b>LEAST CORRUPT</b>                      | <b>MOST CORRUPT</b> |
| Denmark                                   | Somalia             |
| New Zealand                               | Syria               |
| Finland                                   | South Sudan         |
| Singapore                                 | Yemen               |
| Sweden                                    | North Korea         |

**Source;Internet**

The following table is depicting the comparison of [Corruption Perceptions Index](#) of various countries in South Asia as rated by Transparency International.

The Global Corruption Perception Index of 2016, published on 25 January 2017 indicates that, even though Bangladesh gained one point in the ranking, it slipped 6 positions to 145 as more countries had been able to reduce their corruption levels than that of Bangladesh. According to the report, India and Sri Lanka both plunged in the ranking. The biggest improver was Pakistan as it gained two more points than that of 2015 and also progressed one step forward.

**Previous Corruption Index of Bangladesh Table-2**

| <b>Years</b> | <b>Afghanistan</b> | <b>Bangladesh</b>          | <b>Bhutan</b> | <b>India</b> | <b>Myanmar</b> | <b>Nepal</b> | <b>Pakistan</b> | <b>Sri Lanka</b> |
|--------------|--------------------|----------------------------|---------------|--------------|----------------|--------------|-----------------|------------------|
| 1997         |                    | N/A                        |               | 45(2.75)     |                |              | 58(2.53)        |                  |
| 1998         |                    | N/A                        |               | 66(2.9)      |                |              | 71(2.7)         |                  |
| 1999         |                    | N/A                        |               | 72 (2.9)     |                |              | 87(2.2)         |                  |
| 2000         |                    | N/A                        |               | 69(2.8)      |                |              | N/A             |                  |
| 2001         |                    | 91 (0.4) most corrupt      |               | 71(2.7)      |                |              | 79(2.3)         |                  |
| 2002         |                    | 102 (1.2) most corrupt     |               | 72(2.7)      |                |              | 77(2.6)         |                  |
| 2003         |                    | 133 (1.3) most corrupt     |               | 83(2.8)      |                |              | 92(2.5)         |                  |
| 2004         |                    | 145 (1.5) most corrupt     |               | 90(2.8)      |                |              | 129(2.1)        |                  |
| 2005         |                    | 158 (1.7) most corrupt     |               | 88(2.9)      |                |              | 144(2.1)        |                  |
| 2006         |                    | 156 (2.0) 8th most corrupt |               | 70(3.3)      |                |              | 142(2.2)        |                  |
| 2007         |                    | 162 (2.0) 7th most corrupt |               | 72(3.5)      |                |              | 138(2.4)        |                  |
| 2008         |                    | 139 (2.4)                  |               | 84(3.4)      |                |              | 139(2.4)        |                  |
| 2009         |                    | 139 (2.4)                  |               | 84(3.4)      |                |              | 139(2.4)        |                  |
| 2010         |                    | 134 (2.4)                  |               | 87(3.3)      |                |              | 143(2.3)        |                  |
| 2011         |                    | 120 (2.7)                  |               | 95(3.1)      |                |              | 134(2.5)        |                  |
| 2012         |                    | 144 (2.6)                  |               | 94(3.6)      |                |              | 139(2.7)        |                  |

|      |                           |                            |        |         |         |         |          |        |
|------|---------------------------|----------------------------|--------|---------|---------|---------|----------|--------|
| 2013 |                           | 136 (2.7)                  |        | 94(3.6) |         |         | 127(2.8) |        |
| 2014 |                           | 145(2.5) 14th most corrupt |        | 85(3.8) |         |         | 126(2.9) |        |
| 2015 | 166 (11) 2nd most corrupt | 138 (25) 13th most corrupt | 27(65) | 76(38)  | 147(22) | 130(27) | 117 (30) | 83(37) |
| 2016 | 169 (15) 6th most corrupt | 195 (26) 15th most corrupt | 27(65) | 79(40)  | 136(28) | 131(29) | 116 (32) | 95(36) |

Source:BBS

**Religious Beliefs reduce corruption:**

Religious beliefs are linked to ethical abuses, especially in the area of rewards and punishment . Religion promotes equality, condemns deception and rejects corruption .Faith in afterlife is negatively associated with death anxiety,and small experience of life-threatening events is enough to push up an individual’s faith . While atheists believe that the individual goes to heaven after death and heaven differs from hell , individuals with moderate religious status have a higher death anxiety than the very religious individuals . Although we are not certain about the existence of afterlife,religions working exceedingly to provide a set of beliefs about what happens after death and focus on individuals who are not committed to such beliefs, as such individuals will go to hell in the afterlife . Thus we can ask the question: “Doe sreligious belief have a real impact on the levels of corruption?”

Faith in the afterlife reduces corruption. As a matter of fact, religious leaders speak publicly about suspicious practices within religious establishments when individuals participate in religious rituals [5]. Religious participation is working to support and strengthen the cohesion of confidence within the religious groups [9], as well as enable the individual to deal with negative and stressful events and turn the individual to pray to ease the psychological pressure [10].

Religious leaders often interact with individuals belonging to the same community, to provide strict guidance on behavior and lifestyles [9] as well as teaching them to prevent believers from participating in corrupt activities [11]. However, this can be influenced by cults. And as it turns out to be, cult is one of the factors that decreases corruption [5]. Also Marshall and Van Saanen (2007) added that, religious institutions, leaders and networks offer a powerful potential force in raising governance standards in the work of development. Because they have special “expertise” in values and integrity, and because of their extensive presence and reach [12]. From here we can see that the fundamental point is the possibility of the impact of religious participation on corruption

**Data analysis and findings:**

**Age Group of the respondent :**

From the result it was found that Age group 41-50 years was 28% which was maximum, Age group 31-40 years was 24% which was second position, Age group 21-30 years was 18% which was third position, Age group 51-60 years was 17% which was fourth position and age group above 61 years was 13% which was the minimum.

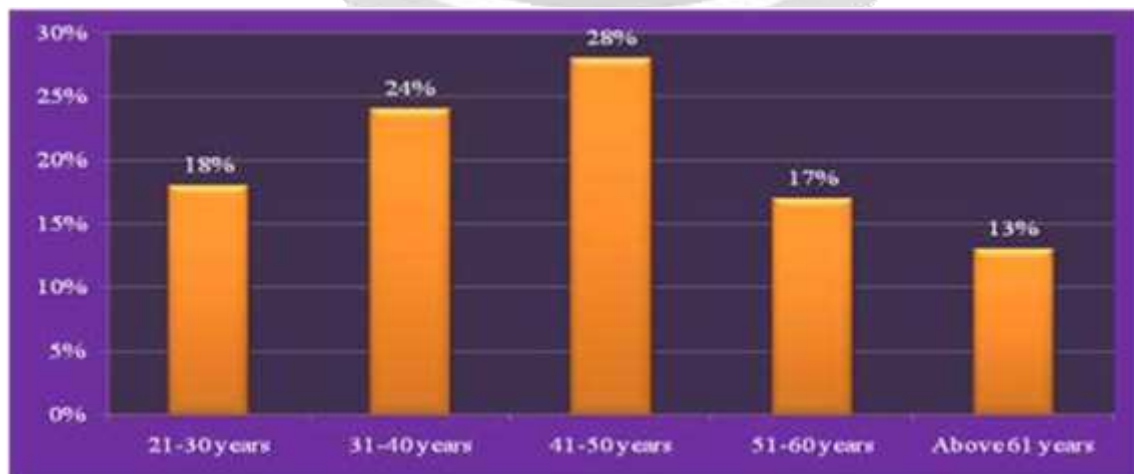


Figure: age group of the respondents

Source:Survey

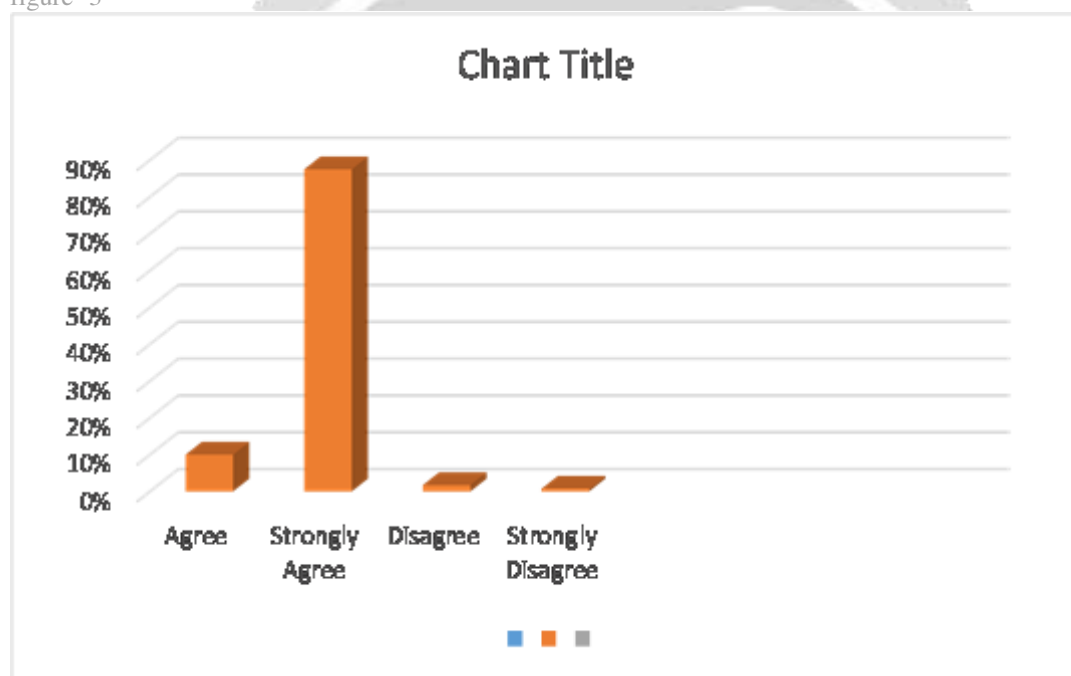
1. Do you agree that corruption destroy development in Bangladesh ?

- (a) Agree
- (b) Strongly Agree
- (c) Disagree
- (d) Strongly Disagree

Table-3, Respondents attitude about the corruption destroy development

| Variable          | Frequency  | Percentage (%) |
|-------------------|------------|----------------|
| Agree             | 40         | 10             |
| Strongly Agree    | 350        | 87.5           |
| Disagree          | 7          | 1.75           |
| Strongly Disagree | 3          | .75            |
| <b>Total</b>      | <b>400</b> | <b>100%</b>    |

figure -3



Source:survey

From the above result was found that 10% respondents express agree about that **corruption destroy development in Bangladesh** , 87.5% respondents express strongly agree about that **corruption destroy development in Bangladesh**, and 1.75 0% respondents express disagree about that **corruption destroy development in Bangladesh** and .75% express strongly dis agree about that **corruption destroy development in Bangladesh**,

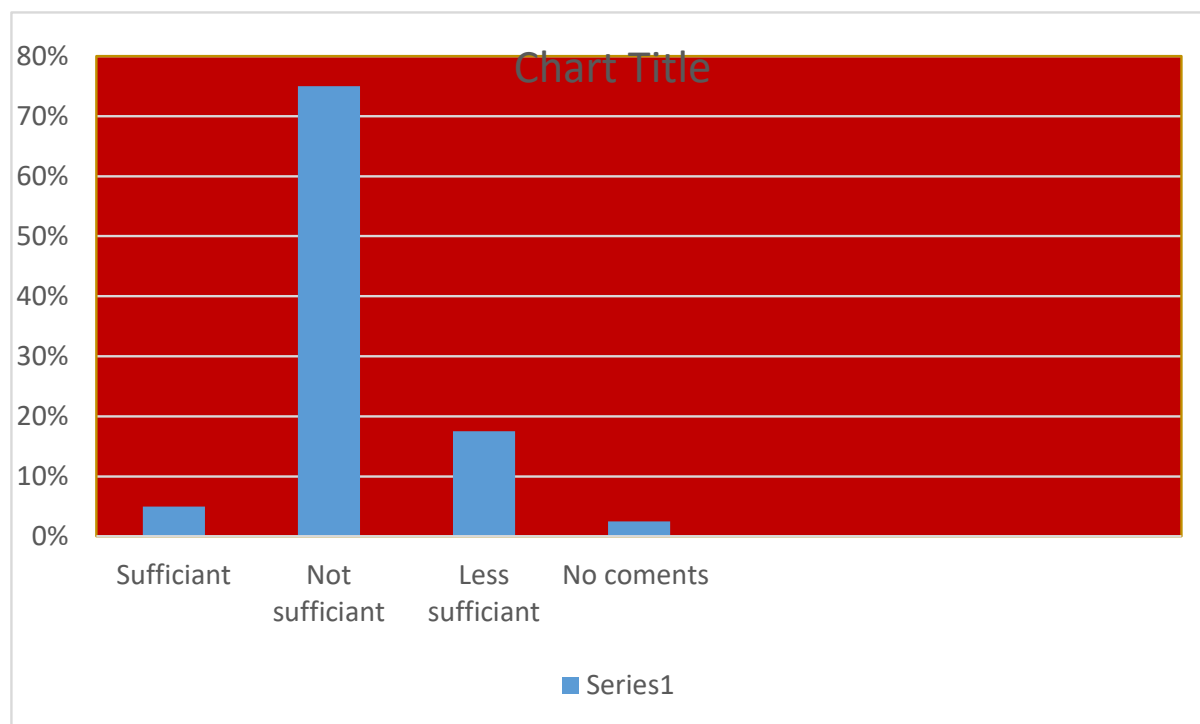
2. Do you think that the role of anti corruption buro is sufficient for prevent corruption in Bangladesh?

- (a) Sufficient
- (b) Not sufficient
- (c) Less sufficient
- (d) No comments

Table-4,shows the Respondents opinion Role of anti-corruption buro for prevention corruption in Bangladesh

| Variable        | Frequency  | Percentage (%) |
|-----------------|------------|----------------|
| Sufficiant      | 20         | 5%             |
| Not sufficiant  | 300        | 75%            |
| Less sufficiant | 70         | 17.5%          |
| No coments      | 10         | 2.5%           |
| <b>Total</b>    | <b>400</b> | <b>100%</b>    |

figure :4



Source:survey

From the above result it is found that 5%respondent give their opinion that **the role of anti corruption buro** is sufficient for prevent corruption in Bangladesh, 75% respondent give their opinion that **the role of anti-corruption buro** is not sufficient for prevent corruption in Bangladesh, 17.5%respondent give their opinion that **the role of anti corruption buro** is less sufficient for prevent corruption in Bangladesh and 2.5%respondent avoid this question .Above the result we can mention **that the role of Anti-corruption Buro is not sufficient in bangladeshat all.**

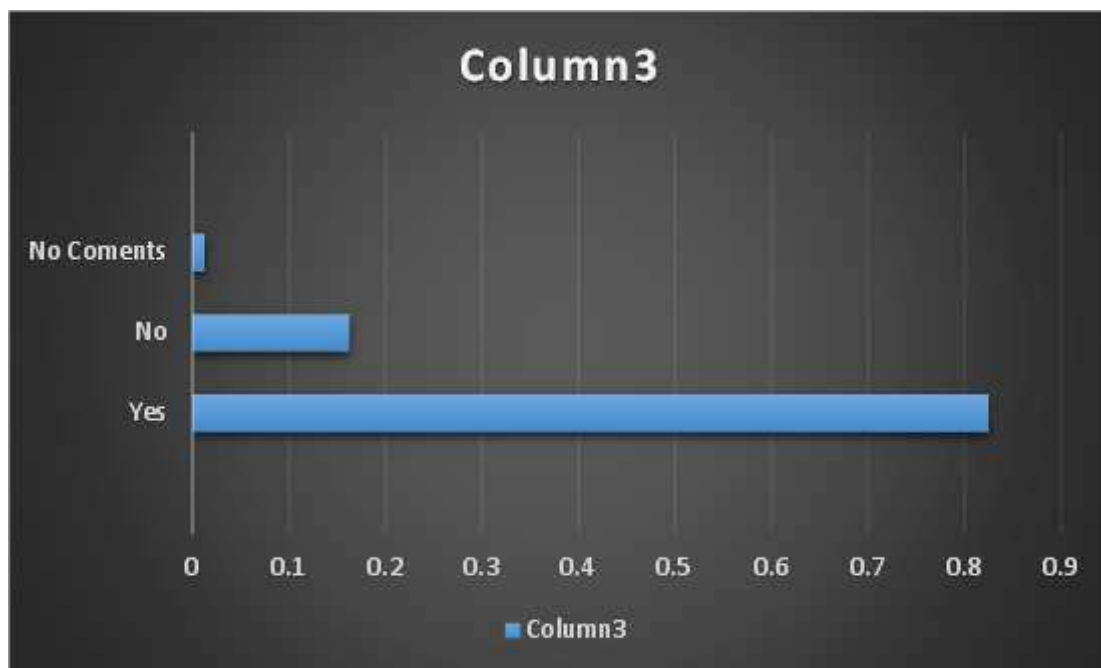
3.Do you thik that the religious leaders can play an important role for prevent corruption in Bangladesh ?

- (a) Yes
- (b) No
- (c) No Coments

Table :5, Shows the respondents attitude towards Religious leaders can play an important role for prevent corruption in Bangladesh

| Variable     | Frequency  | Percentage (%) |
|--------------|------------|----------------|
| Yes          | 330        | 82.5%          |
| No           | 65         | 16.25%         |
| No Coments   | 5          | 1.25%          |
| <b>Total</b> | <b>400</b> | <b>100%</b>    |

Figure :5



Source:servey

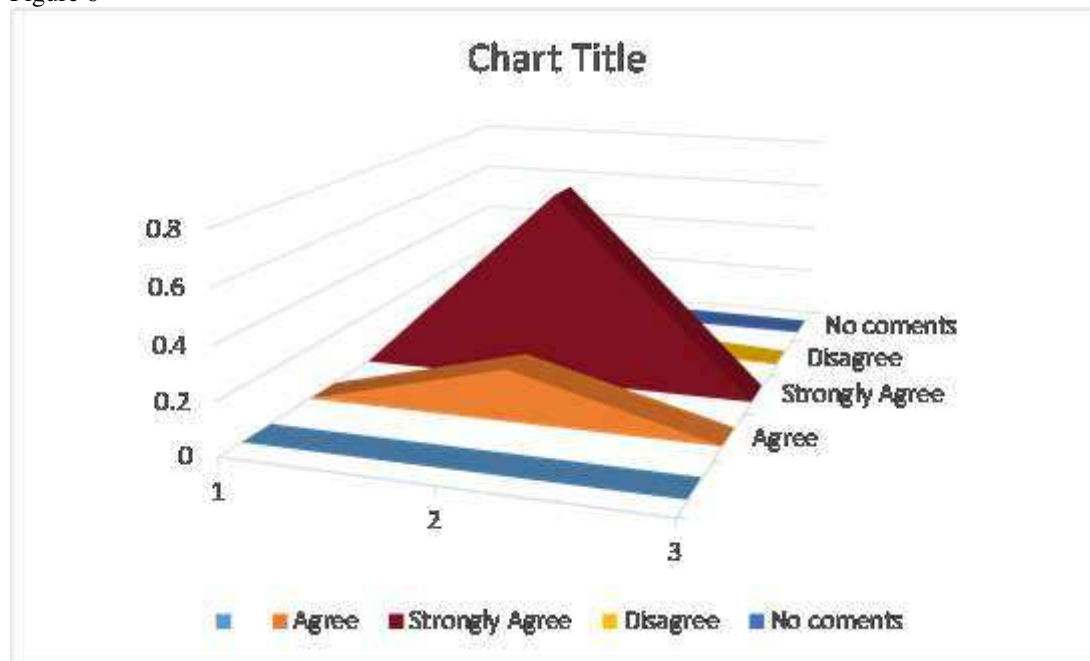
From the above result it is found that 82.5%respondent give their opinion that **thethe religious leaders can play an important role for prevent corruption in Bangladesh** , 16.25% respondent give their opinion that **the religious leaders can not play an important role for prevent corruption in Bangladesh** , 1.25%respondent dont give their opinion about the religious leaders can play an important role for prevent corruption in Bangladesh above the result i can mention that in the society the religious leader has a great role for prevent crime

4.. Do you agree that the irreligious persons are more corrupted than religious persons .

Table:6,Shows that the irreligious persons are more corrupted than religious person.

| Variable       | Frequency  | Percentage (%) |
|----------------|------------|----------------|
| Agree          | 80         | 20%            |
| Strongly Agree | 300        | 75%            |
| Disagree       | 17         | 4.25%          |
| No coments     | 3          | .75%           |
| <b>Total</b>   | <b>400</b> | <b>100%</b>    |

Figure 6



Source:survey

From the above result it is found that 20%respondent agree that the irreligious persons are more corrupted than religious persons **in Bangladesh** , 75% respondents are strongly agree that the irreligious persons are more corrupted than religious persons **in Bangladesh** , 4.2%respondentsare dis agree with this result and 3% respondes dont give their opinion about the irreligious persons are more corrupted than religious persons in Bangladesh above the result I can strongly mention in Bangladesh perspective the **irreligious persons are more corrupted than religious persons** .

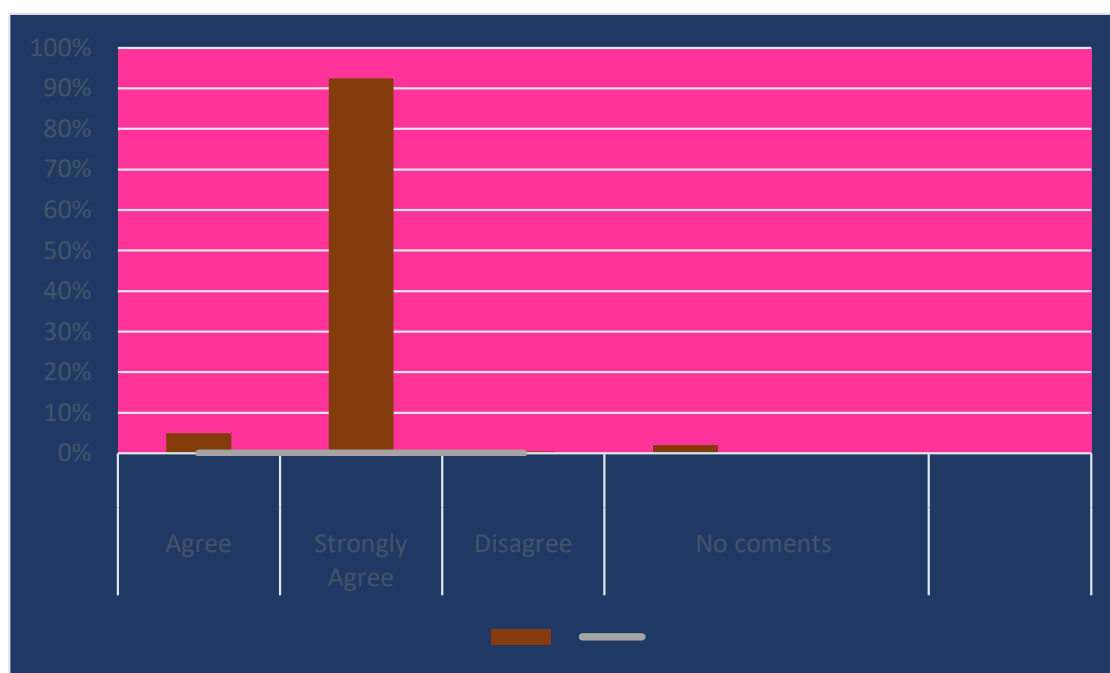
7.Do you agree faith in the after life reduce corruption?

- (a)Agree
- (b)Disagree
- (c)Strongly agree
- (d)Strongly Disagree

Table-7

| Variable       | Frequency | Percentage (%) |
|----------------|-----------|----------------|
| Agree          | 20        | 5%             |
| Strongly Agree | 370       | 92.5%          |
| Disagree       | 2         | .5%            |
| No comments    | 8         | 2%             |
| Total          | 400       | 100%           |

Figure:7



Source: survey

From the above result it is found that 5% respondents are agree that **faith in the after life reduce corruption**, 92.5% respondents are strongly agree **that faith in the after life reduce corruption**, 5% respondents are disagree with this result and 2% respondents don't give their opinion about **faith in the after life reduce corruption** above the result I can strongly mention in Bangladesh perspective that faith in the after life reduce corruption.

### **Results and discussion:**

:According to this research it is clearly shown that in Bangladesh there are various fields of corruption. Every sector of Government is corrupted, there is no organ rather than corruption in Bangladesh. There are competitions of corruption through table one shows that the most corrupted countries are 1. Somalia 2. Syria 3. South Sudan 4. Yemen 5. North Korea. But though Bangladesh is a corrupted country, there is a hope that Bangladesh's position is in number 149 and score is 26 as per current index. If the government tries it can overcome easily. Though the second table shows that at 2016 Bangladesh's position was 15th but the 1st table shows that the current position at 2018 it is improved.

The 3rd table presents that 87.5% respondents are agree that in Bangladesh corruption destroyed development if it can't be reduced then all the credit of present Government will be covered and faded by corruption. On the other hand 4th figure and table shows that 75% respondents present their opinion that the role of anti-corruption bureau are not sufficient to prevent corruption. Though there is an Independent Anti-corruption Commission in Bangladesh they work for to destroy the opposite political parties they work as a weapon of Government.

The 6th table and figure presents that 75% respondents are agree that the irreligious people are more corrupted than religious people the cause is here the religious people believe in after life they have to face the creature after death. 5th figure and table present that 82.5% respondents believe that the religious leader can play an important role to reduce corruption through religious teaching and giving lessons of religion, and the 6th table and figure presents that 92.5% respondents believe that faith in after life reduce corruption. No religion in the world encourages corruption. In every religion discourages corruption and shows that for corruption there will be a bitter situation after life. The last table and figure shows that 92.5% respondents believe that believe in after life reduce

who believes in creature and who believes in after life is less corrupted than irreligious person.

### **Recommendation:**

Eradication of corruption is a crying need for the country's greater interest. To make the country free from corruption, citizens of all classes should be responsible, accountable, dutiful and considerate nepotism, favoritism, red-tapism etc. should be dealt with an iron hand. Corruption control is difficult, though not

at all impossible. In our understanding there are four interrelated elements of an effective anti-corruption strategy. First, corruption control must be at the core of political agenda of government and politics. This commitment to control and prevent corruption is not enough to be only in paper and words. It must be enforced without fear or favour to anyone.

Secondly, the corrupt must be punished in the due process irrespective of social, economic and political status or identity. To create effective deterrence, there must be robust and credible evidences all around that corruption is not a stepping stone for illegal accumulation of wealth. Corruption will never be controlled if the corrupt, especially those with links with politically or otherwise powerful quarters, instead of being subjected to accountability, enjoy impunity.

Thirdly, the key institutions of democratic accountability or the national integrity system (NIS) must be able to function independently and effectively as mandated by law. The collective integrity strength of the ACC, parliament, executive, judiciary, law enforcement agencies, Office of the Comptroller and Auditor General, auditor general, media and private sector holds the key to rule of law, accountable governance and corruption control. If the neutrality, objectivity, integrity and effectiveness of these institutions are compromised or if they lend themselves to be used for promoting partisan political agenda of the ruling authority, corruption will flourish.

Fourthly, it is equally important that people stand up against corruption. A robust people engagement programme, especially youth engagement is extremely important to fight corruption. It is the people who have to create the demand against corruption; demand that political leaders develop and enforce the political will; demand that the corrupt are brought to justice; and demand effective institutions. Finally, it is the responsibility of the Government to shun a "shoot the messenger" syndrome and create conditions in which people can raise such voice and demand against corruption free from fear, inhibition or intimidation.

fifthly;To ensure worthy,Justified and consistent ways to meet the existing cost of living especially for the labor class.and shoul take step to reform administrative channels eith liability and transparency by strengthening trained up police force and the rightful discharge of their duties.

Sixthly:To execute severe exemplary punishment to corrupt people and miscreant to corrupt people and miscreant by enforcing impartial inflexible laws and menacing penal code and to drive healthy ,religious and pragmatic awareness in the minds of people in general against corruption through all mass media.

### **Finally:**

Religiou Leaders can reduse corruption:

In bangladesh 90%People are muslim and rest of the persent are Hindu ,christan and others.Most of the people believes in religion. In this field .The religious Leader or religious teachers of various religion can teach people that corruption is a sin and you have to suffer for corruption in long run

Firstly and most generally many people are used to looking to their faith organizations and specifilly their religious leaders, for ethecal and behaviour guidance and in speaking to communities about corruption other countries have already successfully targeted religious leaders as educators in their efforts.Nigeria for instance,held a workshop in october call "Train the Trainers "to inccourage Imamas and Islamic Schlars to speak against corruption in their sermons and school lessons

Bangladesh also can follow that system .In Bangladesh may Islamic scholar delivery their public lecture and it can in cloude in jumma Khutbha and islamic waisin should present that corruptin is a great sin it collups all prayer towards allmighty. Those leaders can draw an text and lessons that are both familiar to their followers and to heightened importance in their lives

For example The Quran commands in verse 2:188 "And do not Consume one another welth un justly or send it (in bribery)to the rulers in order that [they might did]you [to]consume a portion of the welth of the people in sin on the other hand ,Book -2 ,Chapter - 6 of Vishan Puran,A Hindu text, states"He who takes unlawful gifts goes to the Adhomukha (or head-inverted)Hell"

On the other hand the christan leaders can state that the Eacc Bible study guide for example points to the story of Ananias and Sapphira (two early Christians guilty of embezzlement)Jrsus commandments to tax payers and soldires not to extor money or take more than they are due and the change of heart of Zacehaeus(a corrupt tax collector)

Secondly: Aniel following on the first point , religious organizations already serve as institutions of public education on issue on morality and ethics,and opposition to corruption is embedded in the teaching of every major religion,Engaging religious teachers an anti corruption thus activities existing educating systems for social good.

Thirdly: Beyound serving as institutions of education, religious organizations are also social networks. That means they are distinctly well equipped to collect,interpret,and distribute in formation,both within a given group and across group in their tradition. Should a government or NGO wish to reach certain communities, doing so through their religious leaders and organizations can be effective specially when targeting religious minorities or marginalized groups.Religious organizations can also mobilize large groups of people,whether through Fundraisings,marches,or volunteer efforts.

Finally: Despite the blemishes on many religious organizations,own records when it comes to integrity.Surveys,shows religious leaders are considered one of the most trust worthy groups in society.Across the world they are trusted more than the police ,government officials,Judge,and business executives.This gives religious organizations significant perhaps unique advantages in pushing a pro-integrity anticorruption message.

### **Conclusion:**

This study started with the particular aims at finding the causes of corruption and its negative impacts on Bangladesh's recent development. After starting this study I found some core issues that directly create corruption and others that help the tendency to do corruption. Low wages, low level of democratic practice, lack of punitive measures, weak anti corruption law and commission, ill morality are directly responsible for creating corruption. Every criminal activity has an explanation as so corruption also have some. Corruption results from the presence of a number of factors. Corruption is rooted in fundamental economic, political and institutional weaknesses and shortcomings of a country. Corruption is most prevalent where there are different forms of institutional weaknesses, such as political instability, bureaucratic red tape, and weak legislative and judicial systems. In recent years corruption is not viewed from moral and functional angles only. Corruption is a complex multi-faceted social phenomenon with innumerable manifestations. There are many forms of corruption. To understand the dynamics of so many types of corruption different attempts have been made. Although this study was not started with the aim of finding anti corruption measures because combating corruption is not easy task in Bangladesh but here I feel the importance to express my some recommendations regarding anti corruption strategies in Bangladesh. If we want really changed corruption free country we have to start work with changing the basic structure and culture of our society. Firstly democratic reform means we have to change our conflicting political culture. Secondly if we achieve sustain democracy through this economic development may be assured. Thirdly the role of civil society is important to combat corruption, a strong civil society with access to information and a mandate to oversee the state is pre-condition to corruption Free State. And fourthly the presence of rule of law in society is another deterrent factor. All the basic institution of good governance needs to be strengthened. At the head of this list is the judiciary, it must be independent and the capacity and integrity of enforcement must be enhanced. Government needs to create a solid set of preventive tools; Codes of Conduct and strong Anti Corruption Commission to ensure that the corruption is in under control.

Only state measures will not able to prevent corruption in Bangladesh, normal people should cooperate with anti corruption movement from their standpoint. In this way family can play a great role to grow consciousness among family members about corruption and discourage them to do corrupt activities. Mass

education may have positive effect on combating corruption. Furthermore political reform, political accountability and transparency must be ensured. A strict & strong punitive law may be created to punish corrupt politicians or officials. From the upper discussion it is clear that undertaking both economic and political reforms by reducing institutional weaknesses offers the best hope to overcome corruption. Corruption will not fully disappear because of reforms. But reforms will bring it under control and minimize its adverse consequences. Moreover strong moral views may play a significant role to deter humans to engage in corruption.

Biography:



Md. Oliul Islam is an Advocate, of Supreme Court of Bangladesh. He has been working for Law & Human Rights in Bangladesh since 2010. Mr Islam is a famous Lawyer in Bangladesh supreme court. Mr. Islam is engaged in research activities throughout his academic career more than 10 years and has published many research papers, participating international conferences.

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