

**FINAL REPORT
ON
THE US AID FUNDED PROJECT**

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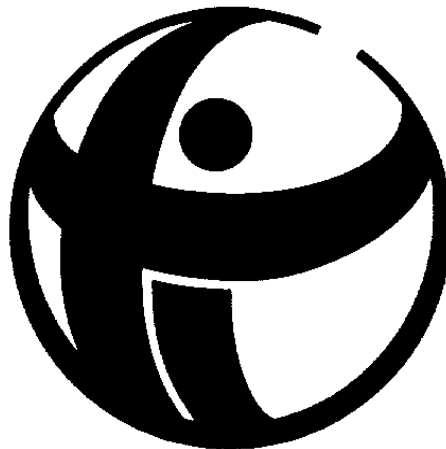
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**FINAL REPORT
ON
THE USAID FUNDED PROJECT
ENTITLED
“COMBATING CORRUPTION THROUGH
PROMOTING INTEGRITY IN PUBLIC SERVICE
DELIVERY SYSTEM”**

**FOR THE YEAR
OF
2000-2002**



**SUBMITTED BY
Transparency International Bangladesh Chapter
Progress Tower (5th & 6th Floors)
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CHAPTER ONE

INTRODUCTION

Very few institutions are now free of corrupt practices in Bangladesh. The negative impact of corruption can be felt at all levels of the society. The purpose of TIB's advocacy programs is to influence the Government of Bangladesh to make changes in key areas of governance in the identified priority areas. The programs are designed to assist the Government and other partner organizations to set priorities, change practices and formulate public policy in order to improve governance. They also intend to assist the public officials to decide how best to deliver or provide services and provide useful feedback for evaluation of public policies and programs.

In 1999 TIB embarked on a three-year project titled “Combating Corruption through Promoting Integrity in Public Service Delivery System” with financial assistance from USAID. Under this, TIB undertook the National Integrity Program (NIP). The broad goal of the NIP was to promote integrity and curb corruption in public sector service delivery systems in selected areas of Bangladesh through grassroots participation of recipients of public services. The NIP consists of four components: Fact Finding Exercises (FFE), Committees of Concerned Citizens (CCCs), Advice and Information Centers (AICs), and National Integrity Workshops (NIWs).

The findings of the national baseline survey on corruption revealed major deficiencies within crucial public sector service delivery systems. The Fact Finding Exercises were designed to focus on the existing institutional and legal framework of public sector service delivery systems in order to provide useful information for strengthening the National Integrity System. The Committees of Concerned Citizens (CCCs) were the centerpiece of NIP and consist of local pressure groups seeking to curb corruption, instigate reform and promote integrity in the public sector delivery system. Closely related to the setting up of CCCs was the establishment of the Advice and Information Center (AIC). The role of the AIC was to provide information to the general public on the availability and quality of essential services. The issue-based National Integrity Workshops highlighted the findings from the Fact Finding Exercises and the outcomes of the CCC advocacy.

CHAPTER TWO

FACT-FINDING EXERCISE

2.1 Introduction

The findings of the national baseline survey on corruption (as) conducted by Transparency International Bangladesh (TIB) revealed major deficiencies within the public sector service delivery system. As a follow-up to that survey, the proposed Fact-Finding Exercise (FFE) on the existing institutional and legal framework of the public sector service delivery system would provide useful information for strengthening the National Integrity System.

2.2 Objectives

The objectives of the FFEs were to study and analyze existing rules, regulations, laws and literature on ways and means of combating corruption in the public sector service delivery system. To fulfill these objectives TIB selected three major anti-corruption watchdog agencies, namely the Bureau of Anti-corruption (BAC), the Office of the Comptroller and Auditor General (CAG), and the Standing Committee on Public Accounts (PAC).

2.3 Bureau of Anti-Corruption (BAC)

2.3.1 Introduction

Corruption assumes different forms in different countries. Bangladesh is a developing country and corruption has spread in this country on a massive scale. In a recent seminar organized by the Bangladesh Economic Association ("*How much foreign loan and aid is necessary in Bangladesh*") (in a paper by Professor Abul Barkat) it was revealed that during the last three decades only 25% of the total aid flow actually reached those deserving it, while 75% was misappropriated in different ways, (25% by foreigners, 30% by bureaucrats of the country, politicians, commission agents, consultants and contractors and 20% by the urban and village rich). The Bureau of Anti-Corruption (BAC) is the foremost among the agencies engaged in combating corruption in Bangladesh. A detailed review of this organization has been made in this study.

2.3.2 Objectives of the Fact-Finding Exercise on the BAC

The objectives of the FFE on the BAC were as follows:

- a. Analysis of the Bureau's evolution to its present form
- b. Analysis of the Bureau's structure
- c. Review of the overall program of the Bureau
- d. Analysis of the role of the Bureau in checking corruption

2.3.3 Methodology

A. Participatory Discussion

While collecting data on the Bureau, TIB met with several employees including the Director General, Director and other officials working at the Headquarters and Zillas. TIB arranged 18 meetings with them.

Information collected on the Bureau's framework and overall activities through this participatory method is presented in this chapter.

B. Field Survey

To develop an understanding of the activities of the Bureau at field-level, six district offices in Dhaka, Chittagong and Sylhet were visited upon receiving permission from the Director General. Data received from the visits are presented below.

C. Focus Group Discussion

A focus group discussion on the role of the Public Prosecutor (PP) in curbing corruption was arranged. Among those present in the discussion were one Government Pleader (GP), one PP one Additional PP and three lawyers of the Bangladesh Supreme Court. According to the majority decision, 5 PPs were presented with a questionnaire to elicit their opinions. Responses received have been narrated in the chapter.

D. Survey

TIB conducted a survey to determine the influence of political parties in the activities of the Bureau. Interviews were arranged where respondents were given a questionnaire. The total number of respondents is 56. Among the respondents are the Director General (DG), Directors (D), Deputy Director (DD) of the Bureau. Other respondents included six employees of the Bureau. The survey also included 50 respondents not involved with the Bureau, but employed with various government departments. These government officials hold the ranks of Assistant Secretaries (13), Senior Assistant Secretaries (9), Deputy Secretaries (13), Joint Secretaries (4), Additional Secretaries (5), and Secretaries (6). The survey was conducted between 25th October and 21st December 2000.

E. Books, Articles, Newspapers and Magazines

Books, articles, compositions, newspaper articles, magazines and laws on the Bureau have been consulted in the preparation of the report. Furthermore, complaints sent to the Bureau and data of the cases filed and other statistical figures have been used.

2.3.4 Problems and Constraints faced

Activities of the Bureau are both sensitive and of a special kind. Various matters could not be discussed in detail due to this as well as the need for confidentiality. Lack of a research unit made it difficult to obtain up-to-date data. It was also not possible to include the cases filed by the Bureau, the cases for which stay orders have been issued and the amount involved in these cases. Further data on the time required for permission and the reasons for delay in giving permission could not be cited.

2.3.5 Importance of the Fact-Finding Exercises

The World Bank stated in *Corruption in Bangladesh: Costs and Cures* that double if corruption could be controlled, Bangladesh could attain an additional 2-3% GDP growth and *per capita* income would. This

has been supported in the first (September 2000) and second (April 2001) *Corruption Database* reports of TIB. Good governance and corruption are two widely discussed topics in Bangladesh. There is an inverse relationship between good governance and corruption. There can be no doubt that Bangladesh is one of the most corrupt countries in the world. Therefore, eradicating corruption is a pre-requisite for good governance.

TIB is working towards a corruption-free Bangladesh by advocating transparency and accountability in the administration for a strong economic growth. By shedding light on one of the leading anti-corruption agencies, TIB has attempted to provide an in-depth discourse on the activities of the Bureau of Anti-Corruption.

Corruption in Bangladesh has reached frustrating proportions. Various donors and international agencies have cited Bangladesh as one of the most corrupt nations in the world. Corruption has spread to all levels of the society. Despite a decade since the resurrection of democracy in Bangladesh, the BAC has not been able to fulfill the expectations of the people in curbing corruption. Different newspapers and reports of international agencies have expressed concern over the activities of the BAC. (*“To combat corruption is not possible by this Anti-Corruption Bureau: World Bank Country Procurement Assessment Report”, Daily Jugantor 9th January 2001; “By whom corruption be reduced! Prime Minister”, Daily Jugantor 9th July 2000*). This Fact-Finding exercise has been able to determine the weaknesses of the Bureau. Freeing Bangladesh of corruption is essential for its development. Wide scale reform is needed in the Bureau to enable it to combat corruption effectively. TIB hopes that this report will assist the Bureau in achieving such reform. In addition, this report provides information on corruption measures at all levels of the Bureau.

2.3.6 Time Period of the Fact-Finding Exercise

The FFE took place from January 2000 to October 2001.

2.3.7 Major findings of the FFE on BAC

Through the FFE on BAC, TIB identified various factors leading to inefficiency of the Bureau. These include:

Major findings of the FFE on BAC

- *Negligence of officials at the inquiry/investigation stage*
- *Unnecessary time taken in conducting inquiry/investigation*
- *Lack of proper planning at the inquiry/investigation level*
- *Disruptive transfer of officials involved in investigation*
- *Delay in obtaining permission for carrying out investigation*
- *Stay or Suspension order of the court*
- *Renowned lawyer presenting the defendant*
- *Submission of weak charge-sheet*
- *Irresponsibility of the Public Prosecutor (PPs) and their weak conduct of cases*
- *Lack of witnesses, incapability of the inquiry/investigation officials*
- *Lack of proper training (from 1994 to 1999, only 90 BAC officials had received training)*
- *Inefficient administration*
- *Interference from various quarters*

2.3.8 Proposed structure of Bangladesh Anti-Corruption Commission

After careful review of the country's present anti-corruption structure, as well as the structures of anti-corruption organizations of other countries, TIB has proposed the formation of an independent commission in a round table discussion. After the round table discussion, TIB had a number of Focus Group Discussions (FGDs) on the structure of the proposed independent anti-corruption commission. TIB formally recommended the structure of the proposed Bangladesh Anti-Corruption Commission (BACC) through the National Integrity Workshop (NIW). TIB is now incorporating the recommendations from the NIW. TIB intends to submit a draft bill on the BACC to the government once those recommendations are finalized.

2.4 Office of the Comptroller and Auditor General (CAG)

2.4.1 Introduction

The Office of the Comptroller and Auditor General (CAG) was established in 1973 in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution of the People's Republic of Bangladesh. The office is known as the 'Supreme Audit Institution'. All Government Departments, Statutory Corporations and Commercial enterprises where the Government owns 50% or more of the shares are audited by this office. Until recently, the office was also responsible for the preparation and keeping the finance and appropriation accounts of the Government. From 1 July 2002 the CAG has been divested of this responsibility. His responsibility is now 'to audit the above-mentioned accounts and provide opinion on these accounts as to whether they present an accurate and fair picture of the financial position of the Government'. The FFE was conducted on the CAG office to find out how it works;

2.4.2 Objectives of the Fact-Finding Exercise on the CAG office

The objectives of the FFE on the CAG office were as follows:

- Analysis of legal authority of the office
- Review of overall program of the office
- Analysis of the role of the CAG
- Roles in checking corruption

2.4.3 Methodology

A. Interviews and Participatory Discussions

To conduct the FFE on the CAG, TIB interviewed the Comptroller and Auditor General, the Additional Comptroller and Auditor General, the Deputy Comptroller and Auditor General, the Assistant Comptroller and Auditor General, the Chief Accounts Officer, as well as Audit and Accounts Officers and Auditors. TIB arranged 20 meetings with these officials of the CAG office.

B. Books, Articles, Newspapers and Magazines

Books, articles, newspaper articles, magazines and law books on the CAG office have been consulted in the preparation of the report. TIB also reviewed the Constitution of Bangladesh.

2.4.4 Problems and Constraints faced

All directorates of the CAG office have not been analyzed. TIB also didn't receive up-to-date statistics.

2.4.5 Importance of the Fact-Finding Exercise

Through the FFE, TIB identified the weaknesses and problems of the CAG office. This report would also inform government and non-government organizations.

2.4.6 Time Period of the Fact-Finding Exercise

The fact-finding exercise took place from January 2000 to August 2002.

2.4.7 Major findings of the FFE on CAG office

Through the FFE, TIB identified the problems of CAG. These are:

- Improperly treated as a Department of the Ministry of Finance
- C & AG's tenure too short
- Separation process of Audit and Accounts not fully implemented
- Lack of training facilities
- Limited performance audit
- Unacceptably slow response from ministries to primary audit objections (in some cases:12-16 years delay)
- Delay of settlement in the audit directorates (up to 2 years)
- Lack of proper utilization of trained officials
- Lack of proper training (in-house training) & trained staff
- Haphazard sampling of audit cases
- Lack of supervision

2.4.8 Recommendations:

To minimize the limitations of C & AG, TIB has proposed some recommendations. These are:

- Publication of informative booklets to introduce the Office of the Comptroller and Auditor General to its stakeholders
- Introduction of modern technology and modernization of its training program
- Ensuring application of the newly introduced auditing standards, audit code and other manuals in actual audit work
- Modernization of training program and appointment of qualified trainers
- The Office of the C & AG should provide a guideline to the public service commission requesting the commission to recruit officers for the office having specific academic background such as accounting, auditing or any other relevant subject.
- Proper planning before undertaking audits and audit supervision
- Audit observations should be kept to a minimum
- Change in the composition of the audit teams
- Full implementation of the initiative for the separation of accounts from audit, formulate policy for recruitment and transfer of the officers and staff, and the creation of a separate audit cadre for B. C. S officers

- Implementation of Performance Audits
- Punitive actions have to be adopted if the responses to the preliminary audit observations are not provided
- Tenure of the Comptroller and Auditor General should be extended
- Rationalization of the work of the Audit Directorates
- Involve all concerned in the appointment of the C & AG
- Improvement in the performance of the Public Accounts Committee (PAC)
- The activities of the C & AG office should be audited

2.4.9 Future Plan

TIB believes that the recommendations made in the working paper, if implemented, would make the functions of the CAG more effective. On the other hand, it is expected that the introduction of performance audits would reduce the incidence of irregularities, financial loss, mismanagement and inefficiency from the public sector. TIB is now lobbying with the government to implement the recommendations.

2.5 Public Accounts Committee

2.5.1 Introduction:

In a democratic country, the Parliament is the most important institution of the state. Bangladesh has adopted parliamentary democracy and an accountable form of Government. Amongst all the Parliamentary Committees, the Public Accounts Committee (PAC) is the most important one. The Comptroller and Auditor General submits audit reports to the President through the Prime Minister. In turn, the President arranges to place them before the Parliament. PAC undertakes hearings on the audit reports submitted to the parliament. On the basis of the hearings and reviews of the observations/ comments of the audit reports, the Committee Members take decisions and make recommendations on the irregularities mentioned in the CAG's reports. The ministries are responsible to implement the recommendations made by the PAC. In this way the PAC, composed of all elected Members of Parliament play an important role in ensuring transparency and accountability, and in deterring corruption.

2.5.2 Objectives of the FFE on the PAC

TIB conducted FFE on the PAC to identify its limitations. The main objectives of the FFE on PAC were:

- ❑ Analysis of the structure of PAC
- ❑ Analysis of the Constitutional status and function of the PAC
- ❑ Examine the PAC's role in curbing corruption

2.5.3 Methodology

A. Interview: A questionnaire on the PAC was developed by TIB and disseminated to the PAC members. Out of fifteen members, seven responded in this regard.

B. Books, Articles, Newspapers and Magazines

Books, articles, newspaper articles, magazines on the committee have been consulted in the preparation of the report. TIB also reviewed the Constitution of Bangladesh.

2.5.4 Limitations of the FFE

Due to a lack of own human resources along with a lack of arrangement for storing documents of the PAC, TIB could not collect sufficient information on the first five PACs.

2.5.5 Importance of the FFE on the PAC

From the Fact Finding Exercise on the Public Accounts Committee (PAC) of the Bangladesh National Parliament, detailed information on the functions of the Committee, its constraints and performance has been disseminated among people. Anybody can read the report to know more about the PAC.

2.5.6 Time period of the FFE

The fact-finding exercise took place from March 2000 to July 2002.

2.5.7 Major findings of the FFE on the PAC

Through the FFE on the PAC, TIB identified the following problems:

- Absence of a permanent secretariat for PAC
- Lack of monitoring of recommendations
- Huge backlogs
- Bureaucratic complexities
- Lack of research facilities
- Lack of follow-up regarding recommendations
- Lack of information on action taken by Ministries
- Lack of continuity between the PACs
- Absence of PAC reports in Parliament
- Lack of Parliamentary convention ensuring implementation of PAC recommendations
- Non preservation of audit documents by concerned ministries

2.5.8 Recommendations

In the light of the Fact Finding Exercise TIB recommends the following to make this important committee of the Parliament more effective:

- Decision has to be taken as regards the discussion on the backlog of reports lying with the PAC
- After the formation of the National Parliament, the PAC should be constituted in the first session of the Parliament
- The PAC should be provided with a permanent office along with necessary research and logistics support
- Establishment of a Cell at the CAG office to provide necessary support to the PAC
- The PAC should be given legal authority to implement its decisions

- The PAC should hold review meetings periodically to ensure implementation of its decisions
- Ensure appearance of the responsible officers to clarify in the PAC meeting
- Establishment of audit cells in all Ministries to facilitate preserving audit reports, replying to the audit objections and to implement PAC's recommendations
- The Ministries will prepare Annual Reports on the Implementation of the PAC's Recommendations
- PAC reports should be discussed in the Parliament
- The Mass media should be given access to the committee meetings
- PAC reports should be given to the media for more publicity
- The PAC Chairman should be appointed from the opposition party
- Transfer of Responsibility to the new PAC at the end of the old PAC's tenure

2.5.9 Future plan

To implement the recommendations, TIB is lobbying with the Government.

2.6 Success and achievement of the FFE

There are a number of success and achievement on the FFE. The following shows the some success and achievement of the FFE:

- TIB has completed three Fact-Finding reports and four separate Working Papers on the above mentioned agencies. It has also been prepared a background paper regarding the bill for the possible establishment of an Anti-corruption Commission;
- After publishing the report a demand has been created to establish an Independent Anti-corruption Commission (IACC);
- TIB has received wide media (both print and electronic) coverage after releasing the reports. The total coverage (print media) was 2275 column inch (5689.18 square);
- TIB was able to involve the relevant officials in the process;
- TIB was able to involve a number of policy makers, politicians, academicians and journalists in the process;
- This is the first ever initiative from the private sector to conduct such type of exercise or social auditing. TIB believes that the all FFE reports have a high credibility;
- TIB has prepared a FFE study tool. This has been accepted as a tool by TI secretariat. In following up this tool it is possible to conduct FFEs in a very systematic way within a specific time period.

2.7 Limitations in the FFE

However there were some limitations in the FFE. These were:

- Too much time has been spent on fact-finding studies because initial work plan of the FFE was not systematic.
- The reports were not disseminated widely because there was limited fund for dissemination
- TIB could not prepare a draft bill for possible anti-corruption commission;
- Limited analysis of the reports.

2.9 Lesson learnt

Through the FFE, TIB learned some valuable lessons. These are:

- Last moment changes have hampered the process;
- It is quite impossible to collect optimum information without a good relationship with the concerned officials. A good relationship is a prerequisite of data collection;
- A systematic work plan is also a prerequisite to ensure smooth running of the work.

2.10 Recommendation for further improvement

To improve the further FFEs in future, TIB has made some suggestions. These are:

- To undertake Fact-finding exercise with in-depth analysis;
- To avoid last minute changes;
- To have a detailed operational plan;
- To take decisions by consensus;
- Only one experienced person should be entrusted with editing the report;
- To have a proper plan for wide dissemination and advocacy activities.

CHAPTER THREE

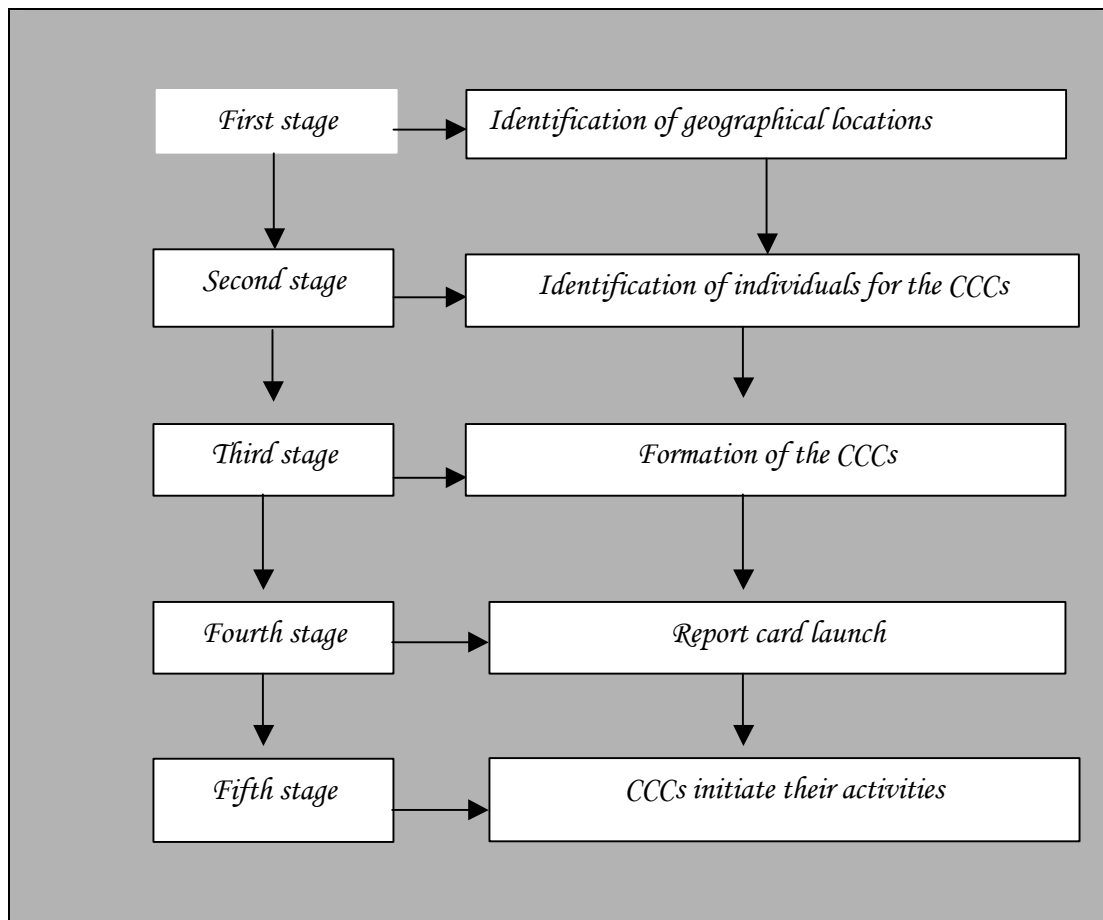
COMMITTEES OF CONCERNED CITIZENS

3.1 Introduction

In line with its grassroots focus, TIB developed six Committees of Concerned Citizens (CCCs) in the greater Mymensingh area. The main objective of the formation of the CCCs is to create local groups which would serve as local lobbyists seeking to curb corruption, instigate reform and promote integrity in the public service delivery system.

3.2 Stages of the formation of CCCs:

TIB developed some stages through which the CCCs were established. These stages were:



3.2.1 Identification of geographical location:

The first stage for the formation of the Committees of Concerned Citizens was to identify the locations.

The NIP team identified six locations on the basis of 16 criteria. The criteria are as follows areas are:

	(A) Geographic factors	Status of the criteria in selection of the areas
1	The CCCs would be established in same region, for example: greater Mymensingh.	Criteria met
2	The area would not be too far from Dhaka	
3	Locations would be close to each other.	
4	One location may be in a border area with a check post.	
5	The locations would be equally divided between urban and rural areas.	
(B) Communication and social factors		
1	Visiting contiguous locations would be easier for TIB personnel.	Criteria met
2	Availability of different facilities e.g. transport, lodging, communication i.e. road, rail, and river line communication, phone, fax etc.	
3	Availability of suitable known persons.	
(C) Administrative factors		
1	Each location would be a full parliamentary constituency	Criteria met for 5 areas
2	Preferably each location should be a full thana.	Criteria met
3	At least 2 locations would have municipal area.	
4	Each location would be administrative unit of the GOB, e.g. Thana, Municipality, and District etc.	
5	Sufficient number of Govt. institutions, offices and activities should be located in the chosen area.	
6	There should be an existing networks of NGOs and other professional bodies.	
(D) Political factors		
1	Out of the 6 constituencies, the ration of MPs would be AL:BNP:JP/JI=3:2:1	Criteria met for 5 areas
2	The MPs should be interested in TIB’s activities and should be co-operative and helpful and be able to spare some time for the CCCs.	Criteria met

On the basis of the above criteria, TIB formed six CCCs in the following areas:

1. Mymensingh Sadar upazilla
2. Muktagacha upazilla, Mymensingh
3. Kishoreganj Sadar upazilla
4. Nalitabari upazilla, Sherpur
5. Madhupur upazilla, Tangail
6. Jamalpur Sadar upazilla

3.2.2 Identification of individuals for the CCCs

TIB selected individuals on the basis of two sets of criteria. These are: essential criteria and preferential criteria. There are 15 essential and 8 preferential criteria. These are as follows:

SL	Essential criteria	Preferential criteria
1	Person of integrity	Well-known in the area
2.	Transparent person	Optimistic, enlightened, tolerant and patriotic
3.	Respected for professional and private life	Minimum educational level should be SSC
4.	No known skeletons in the cupboard	Tax payer
5.	Influential person	Pro-active and fit
6.	Track record of activism	Aware about societal issues
7.	Permanent citizen of Bangladesh	Age minimum 25
8.	Solvent person	Not impecunious
9.	Resident of the locality	
10.	Involved in bona fide legal activities	
11.	Legal source of income	
12.	Known source of income	
13.	Not involved in party politics	
14.	Not a person charged, under-trial or convicted for any crime	
15.	Not a financially bankrupt person	

The NIP selected CCC members through the following selection process

Process of selecting individuals	
01	Directly contact the well-known people of the selected areas or someone who knows them and make out a list of a proposed contact group.
02	Collect addresses of the contact group.
03	Contact the above listed people over phone or by post.
04	Make appointments with the listed people.
05	Visit the selected areas.
06	Talk to the listed people.
07	Collect names of probable concerned persons of the area.
08	Talk to the listed probable concerned persons.
09	Draw a human topography of the identified individuals according to the format.
10	Draw area topography according to the format.
11	Assess the information
12	Make a list of fit and unfit persons by grading them according to the selection criteria.
13	Prepare an assessment report.
14	Prepare the orientation manual.
15	Identify suitable facilitator and formally invite the identified individuals to become CCC members
16	Organize orientation session.

3.2.3 Formation of the CCCs

After careful review of the potential members, TIB formed the CCCs in the selected areas. After formation, a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) was signed between each CCC and TIB. TIB prepared a guidance manual for the CCCs. The following shows the MoU:

**Transparency International Bangladesh
&
Committee of Concerned Citizens (CCC)**



Memorandum of Understanding (MoU)

1. TIB agrees to:

- 1.1 Lend its name and logo to the committee so that it may represent itself as a participant in the *Committee of Concerned Citizens (CCC)* Program of TIB.
- 1.2 Establish criteria for CCC membership, select and recruit CCC members according to these criteria.
- 1.3 Assist the CCC in formulating and implementing a Plan Of Action (POA) and ensure that the POA conforms to the TIB *Mission* statement.
- 1.4 Provide the CCC with the TIB *Mission* statement, the TIB *Vision* statement and a set of guidelines for CCC activities.
- 1.5 Provide the CCC with an initial set of anti-corruption Programs and assist the CCC in implementing these Programs.
- 1.6 Provide the CCC with training and educational materials to assist them in implementing TIB designed Programs.
- 1.7 Arrange an Office for CCC with a meeting room suitably which would be equipped by TIB.
- 1.8 Appoint a full time secretary for CCC Office on TIB payroll. The secretary will be responsible to both Program Officer of TIB and the convener of CCC.

2. TIB reserves the right to:

- 2.1 Select and de-select CCC members as necessary.
- 2.2 Detach itself, its name, and its *logo* from the CCC if the membership and activities of the committee do not conform to TIB standards, guidelines, and *Mission*.
- 2.3 Establish a *Mission* statement and a set of guidelines for the anti-corruption work of the CCC.

3. CCC members agree to:

- 3.1 Meet on a regular basis and vigorously pursue anti-corruption activities according to a plan of action developed in conjunction with TIB.
- 3.2 Refrain from using the CCC as a forum or platform for party politics.
- 3.3 Abide by TIB guidelines and *Mission* statement in carrying out its anti-corruption activities. In particular, each member agrees not to use the CCC as a vehicle for investigation, attacking, or prosecuting specific individuals or to establish a confrontational situation that may lead to acrimony and violence.
- 3.4 Work purely on a voluntary basis without any financial incentive whatsoever.
- 3.5 Co-operate with TIB in developing its Plan Of Action (POA) and to vigorously follow the POA to carry out its anti-corruption work.
- 3.6 Refrain from activities that may undermine TIB and its *Mission*.

4. CCC members reserve the right to:

- 4.1 Development and implement its own anti-corruption Programs.
- 4.2 Form sub-committees and task forces for carrying out specific Programs and projects.
- 4.3 Withdraw membership for personal reason.
- 4.4 Detach itself if it seems to be no effectiveness.

This MoU is not a legal contract. Therefore, this Memorandum should not be used as a legal document.

Signature

Transparency International Bangladesh

Committee of Concerned Citizens-CCC

The first CCC was formed on 19th September, 2000 in Mymensingh Sadar upazilla and the sixth CCC was formed on 9th June, 2001 in Kishoreganj. Initially the average number of CCC members was 15-17 (91). The present average size of CCC is 13-33. The first Jamalpur CCC had to be dissolved and another committee was formed with some members from the past committee as well as new ones. The following table shows the formation dates of the CCCs, the number of members, and profession of the convener:

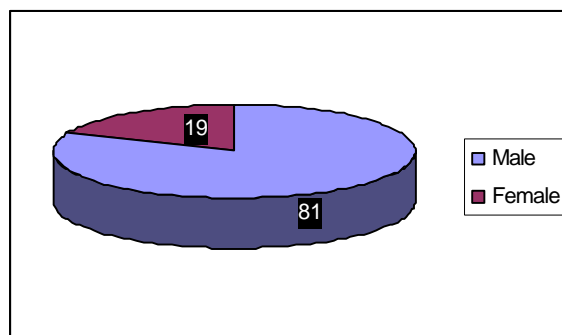
Summary of Information on CCC Formation

SL	Area	Number of CCC Members		Date of Formation	Profession of the Convener
		At the Time of Formation	Present		
01.	Mymensingh sadar	19	15	September 19, 2000	Professor
02.	Muktagacha,	16	13	December 20, 2000	Lawyer and former MP
03.	Jamalpur sadar	14	11	March 03, 2000 (First committee) March 13, 2002	Former MP (First Committee) Lawyer (Second committee)
04.	Nalitabari	15	15	May 11, 2001	Journalist
05.	Madhupur	12	13	May 12, 2001	Professor
06.	Kishoreganj sadar	15	13	June 09, 2001	Retired professor (former) Social worker (present)

3.2.3 (a) Sex structure of the CCC members:

81 per cent male and 19 per cent female members constitute the six CCCs.

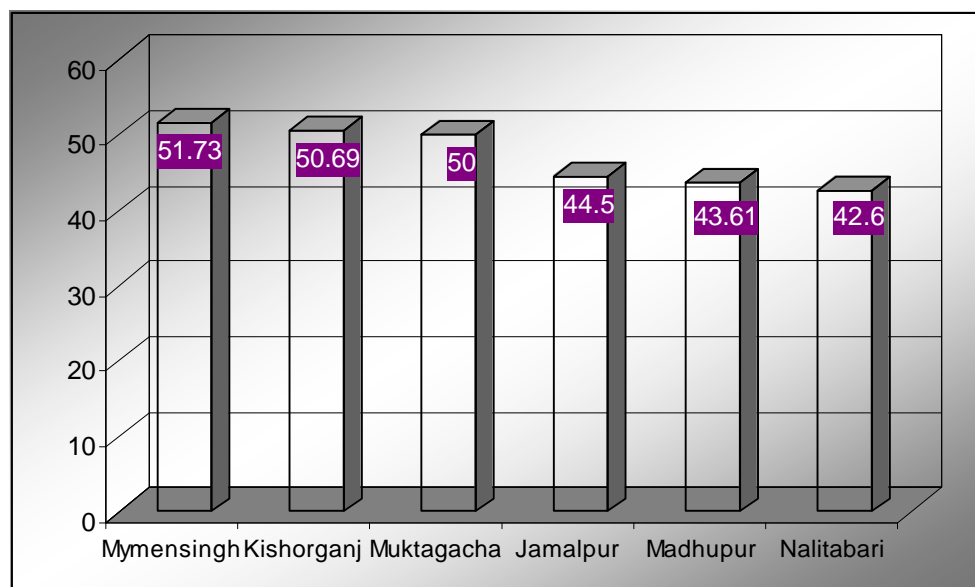
Figure: Sex structure of CCC members



3.2.3 (b) Average age of the CCC members:

The average age of the CCC members is 47.25. The average age is lowest in Nalitabari (42.60) and highest in Mymensingh (51.73). The average age for Madhupur and Jamalpur is 43.61 and 44.50 respectively. On the other hand, the average for Kishoreganj and Muktagacha is 50.67 and 50.00 respectively. The following figure shows the average age of the CCC members.

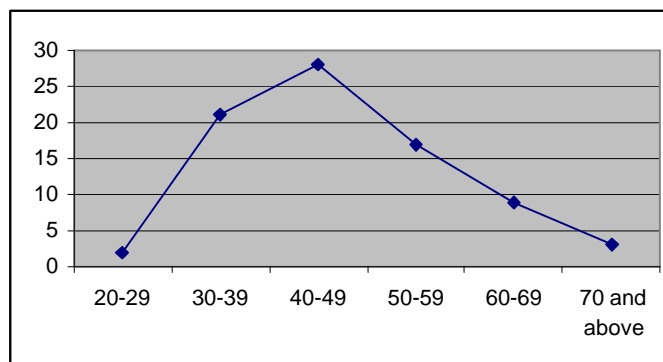
Figure: Average age of the CCC members



3.2.3 (c) Age structure of the CCC members:

35% members of CCCs belong to the age group 40-49, 26% belong to the age group of 30-39, 21% belong to the age group 50-59, 11% belong to the age group 60-69 and 4% belong to the group 70+. The following shows the age structure of CCC members.

Figure: Age structure of the CCC members

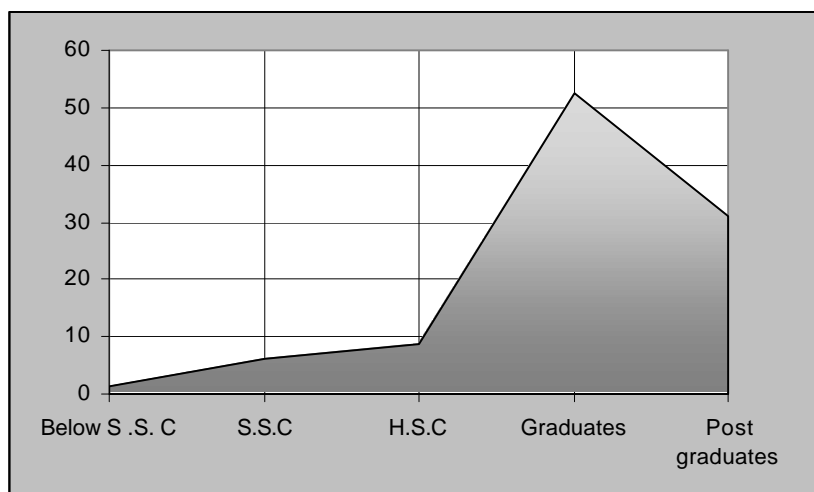


3.2.3 (d) Educational qualification of the CCC members:

Fifty two percent of CCC members obtained graduate degrees while thirty percent obtained postgraduate degrees. Only nine per cent of the CCC members obtained H.S.C and 6 per cent hold S.S.C degrees. No

illiterate person was selected for CCC membership. In Mymensingh, Jamalpur, Nalitabari, Kishoreganj and Madhupur, most CCC members are graduates. In Muktagacha, CCC members who hold post graduate degrees and graduate degrees are the same in number. The following figure shows the educational qualification of the CCC members.

Figure: Educational qualification of the CCC members



3.2.3(e) Main profession of the CCC members:

The highest number of CCC members are in the teaching profession (25.00%) The second highest group is lawyers (22%) and the third highest is journalists (10%) and businessmen (10%). The CCCs also have as members NGO activists, doctors, social workers, government and private servants, elected representatives, students and cultural activists.

Table: Main profession of CCC members

Main profession	Number of CCC members
Teacher	20
Lawyer	18
Journalist	8
Business	8
Govt. and private service	5
Farmer	2
Elected representatives	1
NGOs	6
Doctor	5
Student	1
Retired teacher	1
Retired govt. officer	1
Cultural activist	1
Social worker	3

3.2.4 Report card launch:

After the formation of CCCs, TIB released the Report Card on Primary Education through six press conferences are at each CCC area.

3.2.5 CCCs initiate their activities:

After the launching of the Report Card on Primary Education, the CCCs initiated their advocacy activities.

Methodology of work:

An induction process was arranged for each of the CCCs before taking the initiatives for work. The CCC members were oriented on the mission and vision of the organization of which they were a part. They were also informed about the role and responsibilities of the CCCs and methodology of work in the induction. TIB also arranged advocacy training for of CCC members for conducting advocacy.

To run the CCCs, TIB prepared a manual. TIB also conducted a SWOC (S= Strength, W=Weakness, O=Opportunity, C=Constraint) analysis. After evaluating the SWOC, TIB helped the CCCs to prepare a work plan.

3.2.6 List of activities carried out by CCCs

The following describes all activities carried out by the CCCs.

List of activities carried out by CCCs

01	Preparation of report card on primary education
02	Advocacy meetings on the said report card
03	Preparation of report card on health services
04	Advocacy meetings on the said report card
03	Essay and Debate Competitions among school, college and madrasa students
04	Citizens' meetings with the local government public representatives
05	Formation of theatre group
06	Peoples' theatre shows
06	Choose the Right Candidate program for the General Election
07	Holding seminars and workshop
08	Observing Human Rights Day
09	Advocacy for improving the services of railway and bus transportation
10	Volunteer group formation
11	Advocacy for keeping the city clean
12	Movement against drug use
13	Anti-mass-cheating campaign
14	Others

(1) PREPARATION OF REPORT CARD ON PRIMARY EDUCATION

1.1 Introduction:

TIB research personnel prepared the Report Card on Primary Education with the help of the CCCs'. The CCC members helped to conduct the survey. The main objective of the survey was to find out the nature and extent of corruption in primary education. The following shows the stages for preparation of the report card:

1.2 Identification of the issues:

TIB and the Mymensingh CCC jointly decided to conduct a report card survey on primary education through a discussion. The Mymensingh CCC formed a sub-committee consisting of five members headed by a senior CCC member.

1.3 Identification of the contents of the report card and preparation of the questionnaire:

The AIC personnel identified what issues should be covered in the report card. A draft questionnaire was prepared after identification of the issues and sent to all CCC members of Mymensingh. After receiving feedback from the CCC members, the second draft was prepared. A pre-test was conducted and the questionnaire finalized.

1.4 Field Enumeration:

TIB arranged fund for field enumeration and recruited field staff for data collection. The field staff was given feedback from Mymensingh CCC members about data collection. Data for this survey was collected between 22 September and 20 December 2000.

1.5 Area of the study:

The survey areas were as follows:

CCC areas

- ☐ Madhupur of Tangail
- ☐ Mymensingh sadar thana
- ☐ Muktagacha of Mymensingh
- ☐ Jamalpur sadar thana
- ☐ Nalitabari of Sherpur
- ☐ Kishoreganj sadar thana

Control areas

- ☐ Gouripur of Mymensingh
- ☐ Sarishabari of Jamalpur (Control area)

1.6 Data entry, analysis and report writing:

The collected data was analyzed by TIB research staff, who subsequently prepared a draft report and disseminated it among Mymensingh and Muktagacha CCC members. The CCC members provided feedback based upon which TIB finalized the report. A report was prepared for each of the selected areas, and disseminated accordingly.

1.7 Achievement and success:

The following lists the achievements and successes of the Report Card on Primary Education:

- (1) TIB and the CCCs could identify the nature and extent of corruption in the primary education sector in the selected areas.
- (2) CCC got a lot of media coverage on the report card.
- (3) The authority was alerted about corruption in their areas.
- (4) The report contributed towards establishing good relations with the concerned authority.

1.8 Limitations of the survey:

The following describes the limitations of the survey:

- (1) The report card couldn't identify all types of corruption in the primary education sector.
- (2) The report created some opponents of TIB and CCCs in the primary education sector in the CCCs' areas.

1.9 Lessons learnt and recommendations:

The following shows the lessons learnt and recommendations of the survey

- (1) A prior discussion should be held before the formal release of the report.
- (2) The comments of the concerned authority should be incorporated in the report
- (3) The report should be released as early as possible after completion of data collection

(See detail in the chapter four)

02. ADVOCACY ON THE REPORT CARD ON PRIMARY EDUCATION

2.1 Introduction

The AIC conducted a report card survey with assistance from the CCCs. The nature and extent of corruption in the primary education sector in the selected areas were identified through the report

card, The CCC members conducted advocacy activities based on the findings of the report card for more than one year.

2.2 Objectives of the advocacy

The objectives of the advocacy program on the report card are as follows:

- (i) to curb corruption in the upazilla education offices
- (ii) to reduce different kinds of fees extorted by the primary schools
- (iii) to curb corruption in the food for education program
- (iv) to improve services in the education offices
- (v) to improve the quality of education in the primary education sector

2.3 Strategy and methodology of the advocacy:

The CCCs prepared a strategy to conduct advocacy programs based on the Report Card on Primary Education. The following is a brief discussion on the methodology of the advocacy on primary education:

<i>Stages of advocacy on the primary education report card</i>
<i>(i) Identifying the issues</i>
<i>(ii) Arranging press conference</i>
<i>(iii) Sending the report to the concerned authorities</i>
<i>(iv) Sending letters to the concerned authorities asking for their cooperation</i>
<i>(v) Meeting with the concerned authorities and giving recommendations</i>
<i>(vii) Organizing seminars</i>

2.3.1 Identifying the issues for advocacy

Each CCC identified issues from the report card and worked on the identified issues. The corruption and mismanagement which have been identified by the report card are as follows:

- ☐ Illegal subscription for: (i) admission fee (ii) First terminal examination (iii) Second terminal examination (iv) final examination (v) sports (vi) milad (religious rituals) (vii) books (viii) promotion to higher class (ix) entertainment of Upazilla Education Officers/ Assistant Education Officers (x) non-specific purposes
- ☐ Corruption in the inclusion process of students in the Food for Education Program (FEP)
- ☐ Payment of subscription for inclusion in the Food for Education Program
- ☐ Corruption in the distribution of foodstuff
- ☐ Reduced quantity in food distribution
- ☐ Cheating tendency among students in the primary schools
- ☐ Bribery for getting things done at the Education Offices
- ☐ Delayed delivery of services by UPEO
- ☐ Misbehavior with teachers during primary school inspection by education officers

2.3.2 Arranging press conference

At the first stage of advocacy, all CCCs arranged press conferences in their respective press clubs. At the press conference, the CCC members presented the findings of the survey. The schedule of the press conferences is given below:

Name of the CCC	Date of press conference	Venue
Mymensingh	August 25, 2001	Mymensingh Press Club
Muktagacha	July 1, 2001	Muktagacha Public Library Auditorium
Madhupur	July 1, 2001	Tangail Press Club
Jamalpur	July 1, 2001	Jamalpur Public Library Auditorium
Nalitabari	July 1, 2001	Sherpur Press Club
Kishoreganj	July 1, 2001	Kishoreganj Press Club

2.3.3 Sending the report to the authority:

The report was sent to the concerned minister, secretary and other officials. The following lists of personnel to whom the report was sent:

Minister
State Minister
Member of the Parliament of all CCCs areas
Secretary
Director General, Directorate of Primary Education
Deputy Commissioner of Mymensingh, Kishoreganj, Sherpur, Tangail and Jamalpur
Additional Deputy Commissioner of Mymensingh, Kishoreganj, Sherpur, Tangail and Jamalpur
District Education Officer of Mymensingh, Kishoreganj, Sherpur, Tangail and Jamalpur
Upazilla Nirbahi Officer of all CCCs' areas
Upazilla Primary Education Officer and Assistant Officer of all CCCs' areas
President and Secretary of Upazilla Primary Teachers' Association of Mymensingh, Kishoreganj, Nalitabari, Muktagacha, Madhupur and Jamalpur

2.3.4 Sending letter to the concerned authority seeking cooperation

Each CCC sent letters to the District Administration, District Education Office, Upazilla Primary Education Office and Upazilla Primary Teachers' Association seeking permission to meet them. Most of the authority gave permission to meet and discuss the report.

2.3.5 Meeting with various concerned officials of primary education

The following briefly describes the meetings with different levels of authority of the primary education sector.

2.3.5 (a) Meeting with Education Minister

TIB Executive Director Manzoor Hasan and Program Officer Ekram Hossain met with the Education Minister Dr. Osman Farooq on 16 January, 2002 at the residence of the Minister. The TIB officials

invited the Minister to be the chief guest for a seminar. They also handed over the Report Card on Primary Education.

2.3.5(b) Meeting with the District Administration:

The Mymensingh, Muktagacha, Jamalpur and Kishoreganj CCCs met with the district administration and informed them of the findings of the Report Card on Primary Education. They asked the district administration to work for curbing corruption in the primary education sector. The district administration gave positive assurance in this regard

Case study one

Meeting with District Administration of Kishoreganj

The CCC members of Kishoreganj met with the Additional Deputy Commissioner (ADC) of Kishoreganj (Education and Development) on 9 December, 2001. The CCC members presented the findings of the report card survey on primary education at the meeting. The ADC made a number of suggestions to curb corruption in the primary education sector. The Education Officer of Kishoreganj, the Upazilla Nirbahi Officer and the Upazilla Education Officer of Kishoreganj Sadar were also present in the meeting.

2.3.5(c) Meeting with Upazilla administration

The Kishoreganj, Madhupur, Nalitabari and Muktagacha CCC arranged advocacy meetings with their respective Upazilla Nirbahi Officers on the Report Card on Primary Education. The Upazilla Nirbahi Officer asked the Upazilla Primary Education Offices for curbing corruption in the primary education sector.

2.3.5(d) Meeting with District Primary Education Officer (DPEO)

The CCC members of Kishoreganj, Mymensingh and Muktagacha met with the District Primary Education Officer regarding the Report Card on Primary Education. The CCC members presented the findings of the report card. They urged the district administration for curbing corruption from the primary education sector. Some officers criticized the findings but others appreciated the initiatives taken by the CCC and TIB. Some DPEOs have taken initiatives to improve services in the Upazilla Primary Education Offices.

Case study two

Advocacy meeting with the District Primary Education Officer

The Mymensingh CCC members met with the District Education Officer (DEO) on 17 January, 2002. The Mymensingh CCC members Mr. Md. Momtaz Uddin, Mr. Pradeep Chakrabarty, Mr. Sharifuzzaman Parag, Mymensingh Office Secretary Ms. Sazia Afreen, and Field Assistant Karuna Kishor Chakrabarty were present at the advocacy meeting. Mr. Pradeep Chakrabarty presented the findings of the report card survey on primary education. Sheikh Afzal Ali, District Education Officer of Mymensingh appreciated the initiatives taken by TIB and CCC. He also disagreed with some findings of the survey. CCC members asked the education officer to co-operate with TIB to curb corruption in the education sector.

2.3.5(e) Meeting with Upazilla Primary Education Officer

The CCC members of Mymensingh, Madhupur, Jamalpur, Nalitabari and Kishoreganj also met with their respective Upazilla Primary Education Officers and discussed the corruption in primary education. They asked for help in curbing corruption in the primary education sector.

Case study three

Meeting with the Upazilla Primary Education Officer

The Mymensingh CCC members met with Md. Safiqul Islam, the new Upazilla Primary Education Officer (UPEO) of Mymensingh sadar upazilla on 3rd April, 2002. The Mymensingh CCC members Mr. Md. Momtaz Uddin, Mr. Sharifuzzaman Parag and Mr. Niamul Kabir Sajal, Mymensingh Office Secretary Ms. Sazia Afreen, and Field Assistant Karuna Kishor Chakrabarty were present at the meeting. The CCC members presented the UPEO with the findings of the report card survey on primary education. The Upazilla Education Officer appreciated the initiatives taken by TIB and CCC. CCC members asked the education officer to co-operate with TIB to curb corruption in the education sector.

2.3.5(f) Meeting with the headmasters of primary school

The CCCs of Nalitabari, Madhupur and Jamalpur met with all headmasters of their respective areas and spoke on the report card while a number of headmasters criticized the report yet most appreciated the findings of the report. The CCC members urged the headmasters to work against corruption in primary education.

Case study four

Meeting with the headmasters of Madhupur

The Madhupur CCC members conducted two advocacy programs on the Report Card on Primary Education on 12 January, 2002. One was held in Madhupur Government Model School and the other at the office of Dhanbari Teachers Association. Above one hundred headmasters were present in Madhupur and in Dhanbari above sixty headmasters of different primary schools were present. The Madhupur CCC convener Professor Golam Samdhani described the activities of TI, TIB and CCCs. Mr. Ekram Hossain, Program officer of TIB presented the findings of the survey. Ms. Malbika Bhounik, Upazilla Education Officer of Madhupur criticized the Report Card Survey. She also asked some questions regarding the survey. Md. Sydur Rahman Molla, Research Officer of TIB answered the questions regarding the survey. TIB officials requested the education officer to help TIB curb corruption in the education sector. Md. Arifur Rahman, Secretary of Madhupur CCC also spoke on the occasion.

Case study five

Meeting with the headmasters of Nalitabari

The Nalitabari CCC members conducted an advocacy program on the Report Card on Primary Education on 11 February, 2002. More than one hundred headmasters of different primary schools of Nalitabari were present at the meeting. The Nalitabari CCC convener M A Hakam Hira described the activities of TI, TIB and CCCs and presented the findings of the report card survey on primary education. The Upazilla Primary Education Officer of Nalitabar highly appreciated the survey report. Some headmasters however criticized the findings of the report card survey. TIB Research Officer Md. Sydur Rahman Molla, and Program Officer Ekram Hossain answered the questions regarding the survey. Other CCC members of Nalitabari also spoke in the meeting.

Case study six

Meeting with the headmasters of Jamalpur

The Jamalpur CCC members conducted an advocacy program on the Report Card on Primary Education on 13 October, 2002. More than two hundred headmasters of different primary schools and the Assistant Upazilla Education Officer of Jamalpur Upazilla were present at the meeting. The Jamalpur CCC convener Advocate Mohammad Nazrul Islam (Dulu), CCC members

Professor Ansar Ali, Mr. Mustafa Monzu and Advocate Shamima Khan were present. TIB Program Officer Ekram Hossain described the activities of TI, TIB and CCCs and presented the findings of the report card survey on primary education. The Upazilla Education Officer of Jamalpur appreciated the survey report. Some headmasters openly criticized the findings of the report card survey.

2.3.5(g) Meeting with the Upzilla Primary Teachers, Association

The CCC members of Muktagacha, Madhupur, Jamalpur, Nalitabari and Kishoreganj arranged several meetings with the Primary Teachers' Association. The Association appreciated the initiatives of the CCCs and TIB and related their experiences in education offices where they often faced corruption.

Case study seven

Advocacy meeting on Report Card on Primary Education: Nalitabari

A number of leaders of the Nalitabari Primary Teachers' Association attended in meeting. Nalitabari CCC Convener M. A. Hakam Hira, TIB Program Officer, the CCC Secretary, and other CCC members participated in the meeting. The leaders of the Association agreed with most of the findings of the report and they promised to implement some of the recommendations of the report..

Case study eight

Advocacy Program on Report Card on Primary Education: Muktagacha

Muktagacha CCC members met with the Primary School Teachers' Association of Muktagacha on 30 May, 2002. Muktagacha CCC convener Advocate Shamsul Hoque, CCC member Debashish Acharya Chowdhury Tublu and Paritosh Kar, CCC secretary Akhi Kundu, and Field Assistant Karuna Kishor Chakrabarty were present at the meeting. The CCC members presented the findings of the report card survey on primary education. The members of the Muktagacha Primary Teachers Association appreciated the initiatives taken by TIB and the CCC. The members of the Association accepted the CCC members' invitation to co-operate with TIB in curbing corruption in the education sector.

2.3.5(h) Meeting with Upazilla Education Committee

The Mymensingh, Nalitabari and Kishoreganj CCCs organized an advocacy meeting with the Upazilla Education Committee on the Report Card on Primary Education. The main objective of the meeting was to seek cooperation from the committee in curbing corruption identified in the report card in primary education.

2.3.5(i) Meeting with Civil Society

The CCCs also organized meetings with the civil society in the concerned areas. The discussion focused on corruption in primary education. There were representatives from different segments of the society.

Case study nine

Meeting on "Accountability in Primary Education and in Health Services"

The Mymensingh CCC organized a discussion meeting with citizens, and the education and health authorities on 27 November, 2002 in Mymensingh. The meeting was presided over by CCC convener Professor Shamsul Islam. The CCC presented some suggestions to improve health services in Mymensingh Medical College and Hospital. They also asked the participants to cooperate with the CCC to curb corruption in primary education.

2.3.5(j) Seminar on the Report Card on Primary Education

The Kishoreganj CCC organized a seminar on the Report Card on Primary Education. The main objective of the seminar was to inform various classes of people about different types of corruption in primary education.

<i>Case study ten</i>	
Seminar on "Faults in Basic Education and Solution"	
The Kishoreganj CCC organized a seminar on "Faults in Basic Education and Solution" on 22 August, 2002 in Kishoreganj Press Club Auditorium. Professor Shafi Ahmed, Department of English, Jahangirnagar University, presented a key-note paper at the seminar titled ""Faults in Basic Education and Solution". Mymensingh CCC member Professor Zatin Sarker was present as chief discussant. Kishoreganj District Commissioner Md. Mahafuzur Rahman was present as special guest. CCC Convener Khurshed Uddin Bhuiyan presided over the meeting. CCC member and former Member of Parliament Shafiqul Islam, and TIB Program Officer Ekram Hossain were the discussants for the paper. More than two hundred participants from different segments of the society participated in the meeting.	

2.3.5(k) Summary of statistics of advocacy meeting on the Report Card on Primary Education

Types of advocacy meeting	Name of CCC	Number						Total
		Mymensingh	Muktagacha	Madhupur	Nalitabari	Jamalpur	Kishoreganj	
Press conference		1	1	1	1	1	1	6
Meeting with District Administration		2	0	0	0	1	1	4
Meeting with Upazilla Administration		0	1	1	0	0	1	3
Meeting with District Primary Education Officer		1	1	0	0	0	1	3
Meeting with Upazilla Primary Education Officer		1	0	1	0	1	1	4
Meeting with teachers' associations		0	1	1	1	1	1	6
Meeting with headmasters		0	0	2	1	1	0	4
Meeting with civil society		0	0	1	1	0	0	2
Meeting with Upazilla Education Committee		1	0	0	1	0	0	2
Seminar		0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Total		6	4	7	05	05	7	35

2.3.6 Duration of advocacy on the Report Card on Primary Education

The advocacy on the Report Card on Primary Education commenced from July, 2001.

2.3.7 Achievements and successes of the advocacy Program

The following shows the main achievements of the advocacy program on the Report Card on Primary Education carried out by the CCCs.

- (1) Most of the upazilla primary education offices have taken initiatives for curbing corruption in their offices. As a result corruption has somewhat reduced in the offices of the upazilla primary

education offices. A number of teachers informed the CCCs that they are not giving bribes in the education office for their services.

(2) Most of the education officials agreed with the findings of the report. Only a very small number of criticized the findings.

(3) The CCCs were able to establish very good relations with the authorities, teachers and administration.

(4) The CCCs were able to talk to more than 500 headmasters of primary schools and a large number of education officers.

(5) As a result of CCC advocacy, a number of education offices decided on a fixed amount of fees for various purposes. Before the advocacy, the amount was not fixed and a large number of schools collected a huge amount of money as fees from the students for different purposes. For instance, the examination fees for the students of Madhupur was 20 taka. After the CCC initiatives, the authority decided to collect 15 taka per student as examination fees. The officials of other areas have also taken the same decision.

(6) The teachers are no longer collecting illegal fees from the students. They have become alert about collecting such fees.

2.3.8 Problems and constraints of the advocacy Program

The CCC faced a number of problems which constrained their advocacy efforts:

(1) A number of officials and teachers became unhappy with TIB and the CCCs. For instance, the Upazilla Education Officer of Muktagacha who was a member of the Muktagacha CCC resigned after the release of the report. Further, no longer took part in any activities carried out by TIB and the CCC. The Muktagacha CCC was not able to enlist her support due to her non-cooperative attitude.

(2) It took a long time to obtain permission from the local education authority before meetings with them could be arranged.

(3) A number of officials were apprehensive about TIB and the CCCs. As a result, they did not participate in CCC activities.

(4) As the primary school teachers are government employees, they were not enthusiastic about co-operating with the CCCs because of possible sanctions from the concerned authority.

(5) Due to the Official Secrets Act of 1923, a number of officials didn't want to talk to the CCCs.

2.3.9 Lessons learnt and recommendations

A number of lessons have emerged. The following shows the lesson learnt and recommendations for running advocacy

- (1) Prior to starting any advocacy program, the team should be well trained.
- (2) A detailed work plan should be developed to conduct the advocacy program.
- (3) A prior discussion with the concerned authority should be arranged before releasing any report.

2.3.10 Future Plan

The CCCs will continue their advocacy program with financial assistance under the 'Making Waves' program. TIB and CCCs will jointly conduct a study for evaluating the CCC advocacy program.

(3) PREPARATION OF REPORT CARD ON HEALTH SERVICE

3.1 Introduction:

TIB research personnel prepared a report card on health services with the help of the CCCs. The CCC members assisted in conducting the survey. The main objective of the survey was to find out the standard of health service in the selected government health institutes. The following shows the stages of the preparation of the report card:

3.2 Identification of the issues:

TIB and the Mymensingh CCC jointly decided to conduct a report card survey on health service through a discussion meeting. The Mymensingh CCC formed a sub-committee consisting of five members headed by a senior CCC member.

3.3 Identification of the contents of the report card and preparation of the questionnaire:

The AIC personnel identified what issues the report card should cover. A draft questionnaire was prepared after identification of the issues. The draft questionnaire was sent to all CCC members of Mymensingh. The second draft was developed after receiving their feedback from the CCC members'. The questionnaire was finalized after conducting a pre-test.

3.4 Field Enumeration:

TIB arranged funding for field enumeration and recruited field staff for data collection. The field staff was given feedback from Mymensingh CCC members about data collection. Data for this sample survey was collected during January, 2001.

3.5 Area of the study:

The study areas for the survey were as follows:

CCC areas

- Mymensingh Medical College and Hospital
- Kishoreganj General Hospital
- Jamalpur General Hospital
- Madhupur Upazilla Health Complex
- Muktagacha Upazilla Health Complex
- Nalitabari Upazilla Health Complex

Control areas

- Gouripur Upazilla Health Complex
- Sarishabari Upazilla Health Complex

3.6 Data entry, analysis and report writing:

The collected data was entered and analyzed by TIB. TIB prepared a draft report which was disseminated among all CCCs. After getting feedback from CCC members, TIB finalized the report. The report covered for each of the selected areas.

3.7 Achievement and success:

The following shows the achievement and success of the report card on health:

- (1) TIB and the CCCs could identify the standard of health service in the selected areas.
- (2) The authority became alert about their corruption.
- (3) The report paved the way for good relations with the concerned authorities

3.8 Limitations of the survey:

The following shows the limitation of the survey

- (1) The report card could not identify all types of corruption in the health sector.
- (2) The report created some opponents of TIB and CCCs in some of the organizations.

3.9 Lesson learnt and recommendations:

The following shows the lessons learnt and recommendations of the survey

- (1) A prior discussion should be held before the release of the report.
- (2) The comments of the concerned authority should be incorporated into the report
- (3) The report should be released as early as possible after completion of data collection

(For more details in chapter four)

4 Advocacy with the report card on health service

4.1 Introduction

The AIC conducted a report card survey with assistance from the CCCs. Through the report card, the standard of health services in the selected health institutions was identified. The CCC members have started advocacy activities based on the findings of the report card.

4.2 Objectives of the advocacy

The objectives of the advocacy program on the report card are:

- (i) to improve services in the selected health organizations.
- (ii) to curb corruption in the selected organizations.

4.3 Strategy and methodology of the advocacy:

The CCCs have prepared a strategy to conduct advocacy program based on the report card on health. The methodology is briefly described below:

Stages of advocacy on health report card

- (i) Identifying the issues
- (ii) Sending the report to the concerned authorities
- (iii) Meeting with the concerned authority and noting their comments
- (iv) Arranging press conferences/FGDs/workshops

4.3.1 Identifying the issues for advocacy

The CCCs identified the issues from the report card and on the identified issues by the report card. The corruption and mismanagement which have been identified by the report card are as follows:

- Illegal fee from patients
- Poor services by the doctors and nurses
- Poor quality of food
- Lack of medical supplies
- Unhygienic environment in the hospital

4.3.2 Sending the report to the authority:

The report was sent to the Deputy and Assistant Deputy Commissioners of Jamalpur, the Director of Mymensingh Medical College and Hospital, the Civil Surgeons of Mymensingh, Jamalpur and Kishoreganj, the Resident Medical Officer of Kishoreganj and Jamalpur General Hospitals, Muktagacha, Madhupur, Nalitabari Upazilla Health Complexes etc.

4.3.3 Sending letter to the concerned authority seeking cooperation

The CCCs sent letters to the Director of Mymensingh Medical College and Hospital, the Civil Surgeons of Mymensingh, Jamalpur and Kishoreganj, Resident Medical Officers of Kishoreganj and Jamalpur General Hospitals, Muktagacha, Madhupur, Nalitabari Upazilla Health Complexes etc. seeking permission to meet with them. Most gave permission to meet and discuss the report. But the Director of Mymensingh Medical College and Hospital did not give permission in this regard.

1.3.4 Meeting with the concerned authority:

Meeting with the Civil Surgeon:

The CCCs of Mymensingh, Jamalpur, Muktagacha and Kishoreganj met with the Civil Surgeons in their respective areas and talked about the report card on health. The civil surgeons appreciated the initiatives by the CCCs and TIB. They also talked about their limitations. The CCCs gave some recommendations to the Civil Surgeons for improving health services in their areas.

Case Study One

Meeting with the Civil Surgeon

Kishoreganj CCC members met with the Kishoreganj Civil Surgeon A.B.M. Azizul Islam on 8 August, 2002 regarding the report card survey on health services. The Kishoreganj CCC Convener Khurshed Uddin Bhuiyan, other CCC members and the CCC secretary were present at the meeting. A number of doctors, nurses and staff were also present. CCC members highlighted the findings of the report card on health services offered at Kishoreganj General Hospital. Although the Civil Surgeon and others doctors criticized the report, yet they accepted the CCC's recommendations to improve health services in the hospital.

Meeting with Upazilla Health and Family Planning Officer (UHFPO)

The CCCs of Muktagacha, Nalitabari and Madhupur arranged bilateral meetings with the Upazilla Health and Family Planning Officer. They handed over the report card on health and discussed the findings of the report. Most of the UHFPOs agreed with the findings of the report and promised that they would try to improve services in their areas.

Case Study Two

Meeting on the report card on health in Madhupur

Madhupur CCC met the upazilla health authority on 25 December, 2002. They discussed the services offered at Madhupur health complex. The health authority discussed their problems and limitations. The CCC members gave some suggestions to improve services at the health complex. The CCC convener Professor Golam Samdani, Dr. Mir Forhadul Alam (Moni) and Mr. Tapan Kumar Goon spoke on the occasion on behalf of the CCC. Upazilla Health and Family Planning Officer Mr. Siddeshar Shaha also spoke on the occasion. He asked the CCC to cooperate in improving health services of the health complex.

Meeting with the Resident Medical Officer (RMO):

Kishoreganj and Muktagacha CCCs organized advocacy initiatives in cooperation with the Resident Medical Officer regarding the report card on health.

Case Study Three Meeting with the RMO of Kishoreganj

The Kishoreganj CCC had a review meeting with Dr. Abu Taher, Resident Medical Officer (RMO) of Kishoreganj General Hospital on 29 October 2002. CCC Convener Mr. Khurshed Uddin Bhuiyan, and Secretary Mr. Rafiqul Islam were present at the Meeting. The CCC reviewed the commitment given by the Civil Surgeon in a meeting on 8 August, 2002 regarding the problems stated in the Report Card on Kishoreganj Sadar Hospital. He had promised to (i) putting complaint box in front of the hospital (ii) hanging notice boards containing the list of services (iii) hanging boards listing available medicines and (iv) hanging board on the list of duty doctors and nurses. The authority fulfilled all their commitment except putting the complaint box and listing services, but the RMO assured the CCC that it would be done immediately. Kishoreganj Sadar Hospital is now cleaner, and the service of doctors and nurses are better than before. The RMO said that the CCCs initiatives motivated doctors, nurses and the authority to improve the quality of services.

Meeting with the District Health Service Development Committee:

The Jamalpur CCC arranged a meeting with the District Health Service Development Committee on the Report Card on Primary Education. They discussed the standard of health service of Jamalpur General Hospital. The main objective of the meeting was to inform the committee about the findings.

4.3.5 Press conference/FGD/Workshop:

The CCCs released the report in three ways. There were press conferences, workshops and Focus Group Discussions. Jamalpur, Madhupur, and Kishoreganj CCCs released the report through press conferences. The Civil Surgeon of Kishoreganj attended the press conference. But the media coverage was not adequate. The Mymensingh CCC organized a workshop on the report. The main objective of the workshop was to arrive at recommendations for improving health services in the government health organizations. Nalitabari CCC arranged a number of Focus Group Discussions in their area.

4.3.6 Summary of statistics of advocacy meeting on the report card on health service

Types of advocacy meeting	Number						Total
	Mymensingh	Muktagacha	Madhupur	Nalitabari	Jamalpur	Kishoreganj	
Press conference	0	0	1	0	1	1	3
Meeting with the Civil Surgeon	1	1	0	0	1	1	4
Meeting with UHFPO	0	1	1	1	0	0	3
Meeting with RMO	0	1	0	0	0	1	2
Workshop	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
Focus Group Discussion	0	0	0	08	0	0	08
Meeting with the District Health Service Development Committee	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
Total	2	3	2	9	3	3	22

4.4 Duration of advocacy on the Report Card on Primary Education

Advocacy activities on the Report Card on Primary Education have been initiated since July, 2002.

4.5 Achievement and success of the advocacy Program

The following shows the main achievement of the advocacy program on the report card on health service carried out by CCCs.

- (1) Most of the Upazilla Health Complexes have stopped illegal collection of fees. For instance, the doctors of Madhupur, Muktagacha and Nalitabari Upazilla Health Complex are not taking fees from outdoor patients.
- (2) Most of the health officials agreed with the findings of the report. A very small number of officers criticized the findings.
- (3) The CCCs were able to establish good relations with the health authorities.
- (4) The standard of health service has been improving after the release of the report.
- (5) A number of recommendations have been implemented by the health authorities.
- (6) The health organizations are becoming cleaner than before.
- (7) A number of local and national dailies prominently featured the findings of the survey.

4.6 Problems and constraints of the advocacy Program

The following shows the problems and constraints faced by the CCCs during the advocacy program

- (1) A number of health officials become unhappy with TIB and the CCCs. For instance, the Director of Mymensing Medical College and Hospital didn't give permission to the CCC for a meeting.
- (2) It took a long time to obtain permission from the local health authorities for arranging meetings with them.
- (3) A number of officials were afraid of TIB and the CCCs. As a result, they did not participate in CCC activities.
- (4) As the doctors are government employees, they did not want to co-operate with the CCCs sometimes because of possible threat from higher authorities.
- (5) The Officials Secrets Act of 1923 was often cited to conceal information

4.7 Lesson learnt and recommendation

- (1) Prior to starting any advocacy program, the team should be well trained.

- (2) A detailed work plan should be developed to conduct the advocacy program.
- (3) A prior discussion with the concerned authority should be arranged before releasing any report.

4.8 Future Plan

The CCCs will continue their advocacy program with financial assistance under the 'Making Waves' program. TIB and CCCs will jointly conduct a study for evaluating the CCC advocacy program.

(5) Essay and Debate Competition among school, college and madrasa students

5.1 Introduction

The CCCs organized essay and debate competitions among school, college and madrasa students. A number of educational institutions participated in the competition. A large number of students and teachers attended the program. Through the competition awareness among students has increased about corruption.

5.2 Objectives of the essay and debate competition

The objectives of the competition are:

- (i) to create awareness among students about the dark side of corruption
- (ii) to involve students in anti-corruption movements

5.3 Methodology and Stages of the essay and debate competition:

The CCCs have prepared a strategy to implement the essay and debate competition. The following shows the stages of the program:

- (a) Formation of sub-committee and preparation of a month-long work plan
- (b) Inviting local institutions to participate in the competition
- (c) Meeting with the school, madrasa and college teachers
- (d) Publicity for participation
- (e) Formation of debate groups
- (f) Identification of topics pertaining to corruption and governance related issues
- (g) Supplying materials on corruption and governance issues and providing training for the group
- (h) Formation of the judges panel
- (i) Identification of the venue for the competitions
- (j) Arranging the competition
- (k) Prize giving ceremony
- (l) Follow-up

(a) Formation of sub-committees and preparation of a month long work plan:

Each CCC formed a sub-committee consisting of five to seven members. The convener of the committee was selected from the CCC members. Sub-committee members could also be college and school teachers who were not CCC members.

(b) Inviting local institutions to participate in the competition:

The CCCs invited all secondary schools, colleges and madrasahs located in their areas through letters, leaflets and posters.

(c) Meeting with the school, madrasa and college teachers

The CCC members arranged meetings with the teachers of different institutions to motivate them to attend the competition. A number of schools, colleges and madrasahs participated in the program.

(d) Publicity for participation

The CCC members distributed leaflets and posters among students and teachers to participate in the competition

(e) Formation of the debate group

The CCCs formed the groups for debate competition from those who displayed their interest.

(f) Identification of the topics on corruption and governance issues

After the formation of the group, the CCCs identified the topics and issues for the essay writing and debate competitions.

Topics for essay writing:

The following shows some of the topics selected for the essay writing competition

- *The role of politicians in establishing good governance*
- *Corruption is a social disease*
- *Causes of corruption and its remedies*
- *The role of students in establishing corruption free society*

Topics for debate

The following shows some of the issues selected for the debate competition

- *Corruption is the main obstacle for development*
- *The present education system is responsible for cheating in public examination*
- *Only the political parties can curb corruption from the society*
- *Curbing corruption can only confirm sustainable development*
- *Mass conscientisation can pave the way towards a corruption free society*
- *Poverty is the main cause for corruption*
- *Lack of education is the main reason for corruption*
- *Economic discrimination is the main reason for corruption*
- *Moral degradation is the only reason for corruption*

(g) Supplying materials on corruption and governance issues and training for the group

The CCCs distributed materials and books on the related issues for essay writing and debate competitions among students. The CCC members also trained the contestants.

(h) Formation of the panel of judges

The CCC members formed panel of judges for the competition with a number of teachers from different schools and colleges.

(i) Identification of the venue

The CCC members arranged the debate competition in different school and colleges.

(j) Arranging the competition:

After selection of the venue, the debate competition was arranged

(k) Prize giving ceremony:

After completion of the competition, the prize giving ceremony was arranged and prizes were distributed among the winners of the competitions.

Case Study One
Prize giving ceremony in Muktagacha
Political willingness and united effort is necessary to build corruption free society

The State Minister for Energy and Mineral Resources A. K. M Mosharaf Hossain attended the prize giving ceremony for essay and debate competitions among school and college students as the chief guest, organized by the Muktagacha CCC on 7 November, 2002 in Muktagacha. In the prize giving ceremony, he said that "Political willingness and united effort is necessary to build corruption free society". R.K. High School became champion and Hamida Sultana Girls' High School became runners up in the school level competitions. On the other hand, Muktagacha College became champion and Hazi Kasem Ali Girls' Degree College became runners up in the college level competitions. The prize giving ceremony was presided over by CCC convener Advocate Shamsul Hoque. The meeting was also attended by TIB Executive Director Manzoor Hasan, Muktagacha Municipality Chairman Khandaker Abdul Malek Shahidullah, Upazilla Executive Officer Md. Faruque Alam who all spoke on the occasion. The debate was participated by three colleges and twelve schools.

(l) Follow-up:

After completing the essay and debate competitions, a follow-up meeting was arranged to identify the successes and limitations of the competitions.

5.4 Summary of statistics of the number of colleges and schools participated in the competition

Name of CCC Types of institutions	Number						Total
	Mymensingh	Muktagacha	Madhupur	Nalitabari	Jamalpur	Kishoreganj	
School and madrasa	8	12	22	10	8	6	66
College	5	3	5	2	2	3	20
Total	13	15	27	12	10	9	86

5.5 Duration of advocacy on the Report Card on Primary Education:

The essay and debate competition was first started by Kishoreganj CCC in 2001. Later, this program was undertaken by all CCCs. The following shows the duration of the competition for each area:

Name of CCC	Duration of the competition
Mymensingh	Jul-Oct, 2002
Muktagacha	Sept-Nov, 2002
Madhupur	Jul-Oct, 2002
Nalitabari	Jul-Aug, 2002
Kishoreganj	Dec, 2001-Feb, 2002
Jamalpur	Sept-Dec, 2002

5.6 Achievement and success:

The following highlights the achievements and successes of the essay and debate competition:

- (1) Awareness was raised about corruption among students
- (2) TIB and the CCCs could involve a substantial number of teachers and students in their anti-corruption activities.
- (3) The initiative was appreciated by the civil society.
- (4) A number of local and national dailies published the news on the competition.

5.7 Limitations of the competitions:

The following shows the limitations of the competition

- (1) In some areas, some organizations withdrew their names in the last moment. This created a lot of problems.
- (2) This program needed a lot of man-power. But the CCC members are all busy people and could not give enough time for arranging the competition.
- (3) There was some conflict among the contesting schools and colleges. This created some problems.
- (4) A lot of institutions could not participate in the competition as they were holding examinations at the time.

5.8 Lesson learnt and recommendations:

The following shows the lessons learnt and recommendations arising from the competition

- (1) The teachers of the participatory institutions should not be involved as judges.
- (2) This kind of program should be arranged yearly.
- (3) This kind of program should not be arranged before any examination.
- (4) It would be useful if this kind of program is arranged early in the year.

(6) Citizens' meetings with the local government public representatives

6.1 Introduction

The CCCs arranged *citizens' meetings* with the public representatives of the local government authority to make the latter authority more accountable and more active. Through the *citizens' meeting*, CCCs could involve a number of elected representatives in their activities.

1.2 Objectives:

The main objectives of the citizens' meeting are to:

- Inform the different level of citizens' about the role and responsibilities of local government;
- Make the local government more accountable and more transparent;
- Make the local government more effective in delivery of services

1.3 Methodology of arranging citizens' meeting:

The CCCs formed sub-committees to arrange citizens' meetings in different areas with the elected representatives at union and ward levels. The CCCs wrote to the elected representatives inviting them to participate. After getting their approval, the CCCs arranged the meetings in different places like schools, clubs and union parishad and municipality offices. The CCCs invited all public representatives including the chairmen and members of the UP and the chairmen and commissioners of municipality and concerned citizens of the respective areas. The CCCs discussed the causes and consequences of corruption, the cost of corruption and the role and responsibilities of the UP and Municipality. The CCCs also made some suggestions to the UP and Municipality to improve their services. The following shows suggestions which have been made to the UP and Municipality

- ❑ Yearly budget to be announced publicly
- ❑ Name, expenditure and source of fund of ongoing project to be made public
- ❑ Name, number and allotment of VGD card to be displayed for the public
- ❑ Name and number of old age pension receivers to be made public
- ❑ Name and number of vulnerable women pension receivers to be made public
- ❑ Name of the freedom fighters and name of the disabled freedom fighters to be made public
- ❑ Allotment of test relief (Food for work) to be made public
- ❑ The public to be kept informed on other public works
- ❑ Scope of work provided for female members and female citizens

1.4 Summary of statistics of citizens' meetings:

Name of CCC	Number of citizens' meetings
Mymensing	03
Muktagacha	05
Madhupur	03
Nalitabari	04
Kishoreganj	05
Jamalpur	02
Total	22

1.5 Duration of citizens' meetings:

The citizens meetings were arranged during August –December, 2002 in all CCC areas.

1.6 Achievement and successes of citizens' meeting:

The CCCs have had the following success through the citizens meetings:

- (i) It created awareness among citizens and representatives of local government about the role and responsibilities of the Union Parishad and Municipality
- (ii) These initiatives would help to raise awareness at grass root levels.
- (iii) The CCCs were able to involve grass-root level people in their anti-corruption movements.

1.7 Limitations of the program:

The CCCs faced the following problems in arranging the program,

- (i) This program could not be arranged in all Union Parishad and Municipality areas due to time constraint and resource problems.
- (ii) A large number of the targeted candidates could not attend the meetings due to avoid possible arrest during the “Operation Clean Heart”.

6.8 Lessons learnt and recommendations:

- (i) This kind of program should be arranged in all Union Parishad and Municipality area.
- (ii) More resources should be used to implement the program
- (iii) Initiatives should be taken for greater participation of the public representatives.

(7) Peoples' Theatre

7.1 Introduction:

Corruption is virulent in all spheres of society and state. Whether it is bribery for obtaining licenses or telephone lines, or the gross mismanagement of government projects, corruption permeates all sectors of government and society. Corruption is prevalent in law enforcement, land administration, banking, judiciary and even health and education. A government office untainted by corruption is hard to find. The rule of law, observance of human rights and fulfillment of people's needs and aspirations, are the cornerstones of democratization, and it is this very process that is being hindered by the all-pervasive presence of corruption. In this regard, Transparency International Bangladesh is introducing the concept of public theatre as a means of generating awareness about and against corruption. The 'People's Theatre Group' has been formed by CCCs and TIB.

7.2 Objective:

The objective of TIB's "People's Theatre Group" program is to create awareness amongst the people at the grass-roots level. It also tries to visualize the negative impact of corruption, and create consciousness to avail precise and adequate service from the state.

1.3 Working area and name of the production:

At the initial stage of TIB's activities several theatre groups have been formed and they are staging anti-corruption plays in the CCC areas. However, TIB plans to extend such activities beyond the CCC zones. The CCCs of Mymensingh, Nalitabari and Muktagacha have formed their own theatre groups. The three groups have staged four productions during the NIP. These are:

	Name of the Production	Formed by	Year of Production	Number of Shows
01.	Barnamala	Mymensingh CCC	April, 2001	12
02.	The Story of iger	Mymensingh CCC	September, 2001	26
03.	Rukhe Dandao (Resistance)	Nalitabari CCC	August, 2002	21
04.	Caricature of Corruption	Muktagacah CCC	October, 2002	15

7.4 Production Methodology

The concept of People's Theatre embodies the involvement of the entire community. The People's Theatre is open to all. Intrinsically, the young generation committed towards social movement against corruption, are involved as volunteers in all aspects of TIB's theatre activities.

The length of each play is 25-30 minutes. Usually, a play is produced through a 7 -10 day production based workshop.

The stages involved are:

- Research on corruption related local/national issues
- Selection of issues and story conceptualization
- Identification of scenes from within the story
- Production of play and subsequent rehearsals
- Staging of the premier show before a limited audience and incorporating their feedback into subsequent shows
- Finalization of the play
- Regular performances and assimilation of audience's views.

Performance

Usually, a 'dynamic' site (schools/colleges, bus terminals, railway stations etc.) is selected as a venue of the performance. At the end of the show, the performers solicit comments from the audience. The three

groups staged four productions within and outside CCC areas. The average number of audiences for each of showing is 700 people.

7.5: Summary of statistics of the performance:

The following shows the summary of statistics

Name of the production \ CCC area	Number of performances							
	Mymensingh	Muktagacha	Madhupur	Nalitabari	Jamalpur	Kishoreganj	Other area	Total
Barnamala	4	2	2	2	0	2	0	12
The Story of Tiger	0	4	4	5	0	5	8	26
Rukhe Dandao (Resistance)	0	0	0	14	0	2	5	21
Caricature of Corruption	2	11	2	0	0	0	0	15
Total	6	17	8	21	0	9	13	74

7.6 Achievement and success of the program:

- (i) A large number of general people could comprehend the nature and extent of corruption and the cost of corruption
- (ii) Illiterate people could also understand corruption issues
- (iii) Awareness among people has increased.

7.7 Limitations of the program:

- (i) Due to financial constraints, TIB had to rely on inexperienced performers.
- (ii) As the performers are students, they could not give enough time. As a result, the schedule could not be implemented properly.
- (iii) Due to inexperienced script writers, some of the scripts were not convincing to the audience.

7.8 Lessons learnt and recommendations:

- (i) The script should be attractive.
- (ii) A structured questionnaire should be developed for getting feedback from the audiences.

7.9 Future plan:

The CCC will continue their theatre program with the financial assistance under the ‘Making Waves’ project. TIB is also trying to form more theatre groups.

(8) Choose the Right Candidate Program in the General Elections

8.1 Introduction:

The CCC members of Mymensingh sadar, Muktagacha and Madhupur prepared three report cards on the contesting candidates for the national general election for these three areas.

8.2 Objectives:

The main objective of this program is to disseminate information about the contesting candidates among the voters so the voters can choose the right candidate.

8.3 Methodology and process of the program:

In this program, the CCC members collected basic information about the contesting candidates. The CCCs published three leaflets for the three areas containing this information and disseminated the leaflets among the voters.

The CCCs also arranged slaunching ceremony for these leaflets in these three areas. This launching ceremony was arranged in Madhupur and Mymensingh on 22 September 2001 and in Muktagacha on 25 September, 2001. In Mymensingh and Madhupur, most of the contesting candidates of major political parties were present on the occasion. Representatives from different segment of the society were present. In their speeches, the contesting candidates appreciated the initiative of the CCC members. In Muktagacha, a lot of people from different segments of the society were present. In Mymensingh and Muktagacha, the CCC conveners presided over the meeting. In Madhupur, the Upazilla Nirbahi Officer presided over the meeting.

In Kishoreganj and Nalitabari, CCC members also tried to do a report card on the election candidates. However, due to the lack of cooperation from some candidates, it was not possible to carry this one. The CCCs also made a report to assess the success and failures of the program.

After the election, the CCCs arranged tea parties in honor of the elected candidates.

Stages of the program on the “Choose the Right Candidate Program in the General Elections”

Sl	Stages of the program
1	Preparation of the draft questionnaire
2	Pre-test
3	Finalization of the questionnaire
4	Data collection from the contesting candidates
5	Publishing leaflet containing the information collected
6	Arranging inaugural ceremony
7	Disseminating the leaflet
8	Evaluation of the program
9	Arranging tea party for the winner

8.4 Achievement and Success:

- (i) Important information about the contestant candidates could be disseminated among the voters
- (ii) Electronic and print media covered the program.
- (iii) TIB and CCCs could bring the candidates onto one stage.
- (iv) Some of the voters changed their voting decisions after reading the leaflet.
- (v) The voters were informed about the commitments of the contesting candidates.

8.5 Limitations of the program:

- (i) The program could not be arranged in all CCC areas due to a lack of cooperation of some candidates.
- (ii) The leaflet could not be disseminated among all voters due to resource constraint.
- (iii) As most of the voters are illiterate, they were not able to read the leaflet.
- (iv) The extent of changing of voting decision was not significant.

8.6 Lessons learnt and recommendations:

- (i) This kind of program should be handled carefully. So that blames for bias etc do not arise.
- (ii) The number of leaflets should be increased.

9. Seminars and workshops

9.1 Introduction

Most of the CCCs arranged seminars and workshops to identify specific corruption issues and recommendations for curbing corruption.

9.2 Objectives:

The main objective of these workshops and seminars is to reach recommendations for curbing corruption from different government sectors.

9.3 Title of the workshop and seminar:

The following shows the title of the workshops/seminars organized by CCCs.

Workshop and seminar organized by TIB and Mymensingh CCC

	Title	Organizer	Time
1	Workshop on “The Report card on Health Services”	Mymensingh CCC	September, 2002
2	Workshop on “Peoples’ Theatre”	Do	April, 2001
3	Workshop on “Peoples’ Theatre”	Do	September, 2001
4	Seminar on “The Role of Civil Society in Curbing Corruption and Transparency International Bangladesh”	Do	May, 2001
5	Workshop on “Peoples’ Theatre”	Muktagacha CCC	October, 2001
6	Role of the State and Responsibilities of the Citizens in Establishing Good governance locally	Do	October, 2001
7	Seminar on “The Role of Civil Society in Transparent Election Process and Democracy”	Do	August, 2001
8	Seminar on "Faults in Basic Education and Solution"	Kishoreganj CCC	August, 2002

9	Seminar on “Moral Values and Civil Society to Preserve Civil Rights”	Do	July, 2001
10	Seminar on “Transparency in Public Administration and Democracy”	Madhupur CCC	June, 2002
11	Seminar on “Transparency in Public Administration and Democracy”	Do	July, 2001
12	Workshop on “Mobile Theatre”	Nalitabari CCC	August, 2002
13	Seminar on “Democracy: Corruption and Good Governance”	Do	June, 2002

9.4 Achievements and successes of workshop/seminars:

- (i) The CCCs could prepare a number of key-note papers on different sectors
- (ii) Through the workshops and seminars, the CCCs received a number of useful suggestions for curbing corruption in different sectors.
- (iii) The CCCs received a lot of media coverage on these events.
- (iv) The CCCs were able to involve cross sectional concerned people in the discussion;
- (v) Through the seminar and workshop, the CCCs established a good relationship with the civil servants of the concerned areas.

9.5 Limitations of the program:

- (i) The CCCs could only do limited advocacy for the implementation of the recommendations.
- (ii) The chief guest for a number of seminars could not attend. It created frustration among the audiences and organizers.

9.6 Lessons learnt and recommendations:

- (i) More advocacy should be done for implementation of the recommendations.
- (ii) The chief guest should be carefully chosen and his assurance taken for attending the event prior to advertising the program

(10) Observing Human Rights Day

10.1 Introduction:

All CCCs observed the “Human Rights Day” in 2002. They organized rallies, discussion meetings and published leaflets and “Wall Magazines”. Through these events the CCCs tried to inform the citizens’ of their rights.

10.2 Objectives:

The main objective of observing of the “Human Rights Day” program is

- to make people aware about their rights.
- to encourage people to struggle for establishing their rights

10.3 Methodology and process of the program:

Mymensingh CCC

A discussion meeting was organized on that day. A key note paper titled ‘Corruption and Human Rights’ was presented at the discussion meeting. About 40 people from different cross sections of the society attended the meeting. The key note paper emphasized the history of corruption and human rights movement and relation between corruption and human rights.

Nalitabari CCC

Nalitabari CCC organized a rally and discussion meeting to observe the “Human Rights Day”. Justice Muhammad Habibur Rahman, former chief of the caretaker government attended the rally as the chief guest, while former Vice-Chancellor of Rajshahi University and Chairman, TIB Trustee Board Professor Khan Sarwar Murshid and educationist Ms Nurjahan Murshid attended as special guests.

Muktagacha CCC

A procession was arranged and a wall magazine titled ‘tolerant and expectation’ published on the “Human Rights Day”. Around 60 participants took part in the procession. Muktagacha CCC convener, Muktagacha Municipality Chairman and other CCC members attended the procession. A discussion meeting was arranged on the following day. A key note paper was presented in the discussion titled “Human Rights and Corruption”.

Madhupur CCC

Madhupur CCC organized a discussion meeting to observe the “Human Rights Day”. The discussants urged the concerned people to establish human rights by curbing corruption and making new waves against corruption.

Jamalpur CCC

Jamalpur CCC also organized a discussion meeting on that day. In the meeting, the message of the UN Secretary Kofi Annan was read by Advocate Shamima Khan. In the discussion meeting, a poet read ‘Prithibi’ by RabindraNath Tagore. A large number of people attended the meeting.

Kishoreganj CCC

A discussion meeting was arranged at Kishoreganj Press Club. More than 50 participants from different segments of the society attended the meeting. The discussants spoke about the history of the formation of UN Universal Declaration of Human Rights Convention, Basic rights of people the duty of the state towards the citizens as per the Constitution of Bangladesh and how corruption hinders the human rights in Bangladesh were also discussed..

10.4 Duration of the program:

All CCCs observed the “Human Rights Day” during December, 2002.

10.5 Success and achievements of the program:

(i) A number of people became aware of their rights.

(ii) A number of local and national dailies covered the events.

10.6 Limitation of the program:

(i) The message of the “Human Rights Day” could not be adequately publicized among all sections of people due to resource constraint.

10.7 Lessons learnt and recommendations:

(i) Comprehensive and well planned programs should be arranged to observe the day.

(11) Advocacy for improving the services of Railway and Bus Transportation

11.1 Introduction:

The Kishoreganj and Jamalpur CCCs conducted advocacy programs for improving railway and bus services. They identified the types of services that are subject to corruption and arranged meetings with the authority in this regard.

11.2 Objectives of the advocacy:

The objective of the advocacy activities was to improve railway and bus services.

11.3 Process and methodology of the advocacy:

Both CCCs identified the advocacy issues from news papers. They sent letters to the concerned authorities for arranging meetings. At the meetings the CCCs discussed the limitations of their services. They also made some recommendations on how to improve services. Both CCCs met the railway station master in their concerned areas. The Kishoreganj CCC also sent a letter to the Communication Minister. The Jamalpur CCC met with both the Executive Engineers (Civil and Roads and Highways). The Kishoreganj CCC also met with the Association of Bus Owners and Bangladesh Road and Transport Authority (BRTA) in Kishoreganj.

11.4 Duration of the advocacy program:

The advocacy program in Kishoreganj was conducted during July-December, 2002. The Jamalpur CCC conducted the advocacy program during September-December, 2002

11.5 Achievement and success of the advocacy program:

- (i) The local authority in that area is trying to improve their services.
- (ii) The Mismanagement in Jamalpur railway station has been lessened. The station is cleaner than before.
- (iii) The CCCs got good media coverage.

11.6 Limitations of the program:

- (i) The program was conducted on a small scale.
- (ii) It was done within a short period.

(iii) The CCCs did not have sufficient data on selected sectors.

11.7 Lessons learnt and recommendations:

- (i) A study should be conducted prior to launching any advocacy program.
- (ii) A long-term initiative should be taken.
- (iii) Regular monitoring should be undertaken.

(12) Volunteer Group Formation

12.1 Introduction:

All CCCs have started volunteer activities. They have formed volunteer group to help the CCC members in anti-corruption movements.

12.2 Objectives:

The main objective of the formation of volunteer group is to involve the young generation of the locality in anti-corruption movements.

12.3 Process and methodology:

The CCCs invited the young people and students to be a volunteer in anti-corruption movement. Among the interested people and students, a group of students have been selected. The CCCs are providing different kinds of books and magazines on corruption and governance issues to the volunteers. The CCCs also arranged discussion meetings with them on different issues. The volunteers helped the CCCs in different kinds of activities. They have helped to arrange seminars and workshops. They have also helped to arrange advocacy programs on different sectors. This program was initiated in 2001. The following shows the number of volunteers for each CCC.

Name of CCC	Number of volunteer
Mymensingh	20
Kishoreganj	20
Jamalpur	15
Muktagacha	25
Madhupur	15
Nalitabari	40

12.4 Duration of the program:

This program was initiated started in Nalitabari in 2001. In other areas, it was started in mid 2002.

12.5 Achievements and successes

- (i) The CCCs were able to involve a number of students in anti-corruption movement through the program

(ii) The CCCs were able to arrange a number of big program with the help of volunteer.

12.6 Limitations of the program:

- (i) As all the volunteers are students, they were not able to devote enough time to CCC activities.
- (ii) The volunteers did not get proper training.

12.7 Lessons learnt and recommendations:

- (i) Proper training should be given to the volunteers, in order to enable them to help the CCCs .

(13) Advocacy for keeping the city clean

13.1 Introduction:

All CCCs except Jamalpur and Muktagacha conducted advocacy programs for keeping the city clean. They undertook different activities for keeping the municipality area clean.

13.2 Objectives:

The objective of the program is to make people aware of the importance of keeping the municipality clean.

13.3 Process and nature of advocacy work;

Mymensingh CCC:

Mymensingh CCC observed a cleaning day at Ward no. 7 of the Municipality area on 24 December, 2002. A rally was organized on that day. The Mymensingh CCC cleaned a number of roads and drains of that area with the help of Municipality and the Rover Scout Group of Anandha Mohan College. The rally was attended by CCC Convener Professor Shamsul Islam, CCC members Advocate Anisur Rahman Khan, Advocate A. H. M. Khalequzzaman and Mr. Sharifuzzaman Parag. The ward commissioner Mr. Askar Ali, and the Executive Officer of the Municipality Mr. Amjad Hossain appreciated the initiatives taken by the CCC. Two professors of the Anandha Mohan College also attended the rally. The CCC also published a leaflet on that occasion.

Nalitabari CCC:

Nalitabari CCC arranged a meeting with Nalitabari Municipality on 28 November, 2002. All Municipality staff, ward commissioners, the President of Shilpo Banik Samitee, member of Trade Union, the Truck and Bus Owners Association and CDL (a local NGO) attended the meeting. More than sixty participants discussed the problems and services of the municipality. The municipality has taken some decisions to keep the municipality clean and have decided to form four committees in four wards. The municipality authority along with the CCC will observe the cleaning day on every Wednesday in the above mentioned wards by rotation.

Nalitabari CCC organized a cleaning campaign at Ward No. 7 of Nalitabari Upazilla on 20th December 2002. About 50 people participated in the campaign. Mr. Najmul Hasan Khan, UNO of Nalitabari Upazilla was present as the Chief Guest on the occasion. The campaign was first followed by a spot meeting presided over by Mr. Sajal Chandra Saha, Commissioner, Ward no. 7 of Nalitabari Upazilla. The UNO in his speech appreciated the initiatives for cleaning Nalitabari Town. He urged the citizens to participate in this kind of citizens' movement for keeping this native town clean. After the meeting, the participants went out with a procession around the town. The UNO spontaneously went to every shop and requested the owners not to throw the garbage onto the roads or in the drains. He also visited the restaurants and requested the workers to cover the food and not to serve the spoilt food. Members from the General Trade Union, Trade and Industry Association, Youth Muslim Association, Agradut Association, Nabarupi, as well as four Commissioners from other Wards attended the event.

Kishoreganj CCC:

The Kishoreganj CCC observed a cleaning day to ensure protecting from dengue fever on 19 September, 2002 in Kishoreganj. Kishoreganj Deputy Commissioner Md. Mahfuzur Rahman inaugurated the cleaning day. Kishoreganj Poursava Chairman Mr. Nurul Islam Nuru also spoke on the occasion. They also organized a rally on the same day. The main objective of the rally was to create awareness among public on dengue fever. They also distributed leaflet and t-shirts among the citizens.

Madhupur CCC:

Madhupur CCC organized four advocacy meetings with the Upazilla Executive Officer, Truck Owners Association, Truck Drivers Association, Chairman and Commissioners and NGOs, and businessmen. The CCC discussed the problems of the municipality area. The CCC also gave some recommendations for improving services of the Municipality.

13.4 Duration of the program:

This program was carried out during the period of September-December, 2002.

13.5 Achievement and success

- (i) Through the program the CCCs could build awareness among the citizens' about the importance of cleanness of the municipality area and involve a number of students in anti-corruption movements.
- (ii) The CCCs received good media coverage on the program.
- (iii) The CCCs were able to motivate the authorities to take some actions for keeping the municipality clean.

13.6 Limitations of the program:

- (i) The program could not be arranged on a large scale in all CCC areas.
- (ii) The program could not be sustained over a longer period due to resource constraints.

13.7 Lessons learnt and recommendations:

- (i) This kind of program should be arranged on a large scale.
- (ii) The program should continue through the entire year.

(14) Movement Against Drug

14.1 Introduction:

The Kishoreganj CCC organized a short term movement against drug use.

14.2 Objectives:

The objective of the program is to make people aware about dark the side of drug use.

14.3 Process and nature of advocacy works:

The Kishoreganj CCC organized a discussion meeting on drug problems in Kishoreganj on 28 November, 2002 at the Public Library Auditorium. Kishoreganj Police Superintendent Mr. Saiful Alam, Resident Medical Officer Dr. M.A Taher spoke on the occasion. The meeting was presided over by CCC convener Khurshed Uddin Bhuiyan. CCC members Advocate Ashoke Sarker, Advocate Shamsun Nahar Kajol, and Ms. Nazmun Nahar Molly attended the meeting. Advocate Bhupendra Bhowmik Dolon, M.A Latif, Principal (Retd.) Jalal Ahmed, Abdul Latif, former President of Kishoreganj Press Club and TIB Assistant Program Officer Samapika Halder took part in the discussion. The main theme of the discussion was “Youth is the Future of the Nation: we have to prepare them for the future”. The Police Superintendent agreed to take utmost initiatives to prevent drug addiction among youth. The CCC distributed 300 leaflets and hoisted a number of banners around the town.

14.4 Duration of the program:

The program was carried out in November, 2002.

14.5 Achievement and success of the program:

- (i) The CCC was able to build an awareness campaign against drug use.
- (ii) The CCC could involve government officials in the program

14.6 Limitations of the program:

- (i) The program could not be arranged on a large scale.
- (ii) The program did not continue over a long period of time.

14.7 Lesson learnt and recommendations:

- (i) This kind of program should be arranged in large scale.
- (ii) This program should take place over a long period.

(15) Anti-mass cheating campaign

15.1 Introduction:

The Mukatagacha, Nalitabari and Mymensing CCCs arranged an anti-mass cheating campaign in public examinations in 2002.

15.2 Objectives:

The objective of the program is to bring awareness to the students, guardians and civil society members on the harm of cheating in public examination.

15.3 Process and methodology of the campaign:

The Muktagacha, Nalitabari and Mymensing CCCs published leaflets against cheating and distributed these among the students, guardians and teachers. They also hoisted banners against cheating in different places around the towns. Muktagacha CCC also arranged a joint rally against cheating with the Municipality and Upazilla administration.

15.4 Duration

The program was conducted in May, 2002.

15.5 Achievement and success of the campaign:

- (i) The CCCs received considerable media coverage on the campaign.
- (ii) The local authority took initiatives for stopping cheating.

15.6 Limitations of the program:

- (i) The program could not be arranged on a large scale.
- (ii) The program did not continue over a long period.

15.7 Lesson learnt and recommendations:

- (i) This kind of program should be arranged on a large scale.
- (ii) This program should arrange over a long period.

<i>(16) Others</i>

16.1 Observing World Environment Day:

The Mymensingh, Madhupur and Nalitabari CCCs observed the “World Environment Day” on 5 June, 2002. The main objective was to create awareness among citizens’ on the importance of the environment. The CCCs published leaflet and distributed these among the people. The CCCs also organized rallies on that day.

16.2 Advocacy on the secondary education:

The Kishoreganj CCC arranged a meeting with the authority of secondary education and other concerned authorities to improve the quality of education in the secondary education sector on 16 November, 2002.

The Deputy Commissioner, Additional Deputy Commissioner, District Primary Education Officer (DPEO), and members of the Education Committee attended the meeting. The DPEO promised to prepare a yearly lesson plan immediately and to take the necessary initiatives for implementing the lesson plan.

16.3 Iftar party with government officials in Jamalpur

The Jamalpur CCC arranged an Iftar party on 17th November, 2002 for the government officials. Most of the senior government officers of Jamalpur District attended the party. Jamalpur CCC discussed the initiatives taken by themselves and TIB. They also discussed the cost and consequences of corruption. The CCC urged the participants to co-operate in curbing corruption.

16.4 Citizens' Meeting in Jamalpur

The Jamalpur CCC organized a meeting in Jamalpur on 19 December, 2002 at the Jamalpur Public Library. Dr. Kamal Hossain, Chairman, TI Advisory Council was present as the chief guest and Professor Khan Sarwar Murshid, Chairman, TIB Trustee Board was present as the special guest. Advocate Sorwar Jahan presented the key-note paper titled "Good Governance, Human Rights and Corruption". CCC Convener Advocate Mohammad Nazrul Islam (Dulu) presided over the meeting. Dr. Kamal Hossain in his speech said that misuse of law is one type of corruption.

16.5 Anti-Corruption procession and Inaugural Ceremony of the CCC office of Nalitabari

The inaugural ceremony of the CCC office of Nalitabari, Sherpur was held in Nalitabari on 29 June, 2001. Professor Muzzafar Ahmad, Member of the Trustee Board of TIB was present as the chief guest. The Nalitabari CCC also organized an anti-corruption procession on the same day. In a brief address, Professor Muzaffar Ahmad said, "We must resist corruption and to accomplish this, we must build social resistance and make our citizens conscious of who are behind corrupt activities."

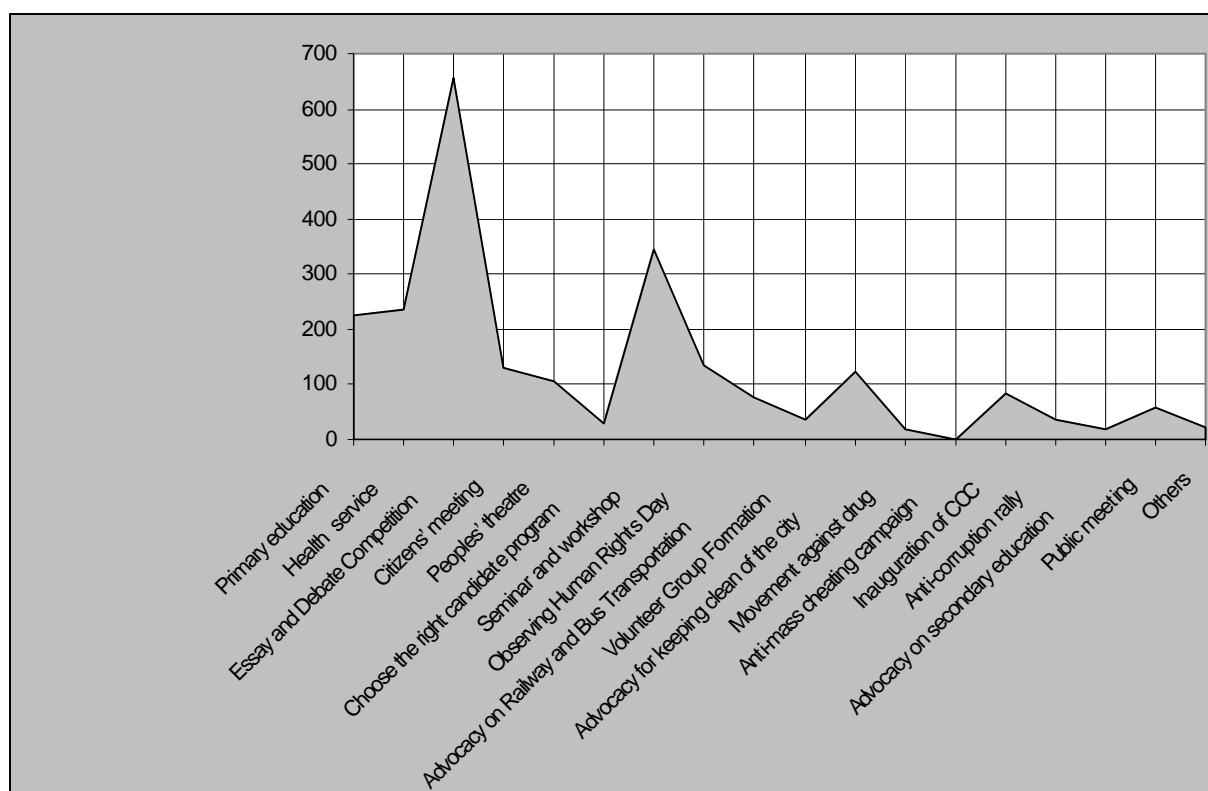
17. Summary of CCC activities and media coverage:

The following shows the summary of activities carried out by the six CCCs:

SI	Name of CCC Types of activities	Number						Total
		Mymensingh	Muktagacha	Madhupur	Nalitabari	Jamalpur	Kishoreganj	
01	Preparation of report card on primary education	1	1	1	1	1	1	6
02	Advocacy meetings on the Report Card on Primary Education	6	4	7	05	05	7	35
03	Preparation of report card on health service	1	1	1	1	1	1	6
04	Advocacy meetings on report card on health service	2	3	2	9	3	3	22
03	Essay and Debate Competitions	13	15	27	12	10	9	86

	among school, college and madrasa students							
04	Citizens' meetings with the local government public representatives	03	05	03	04	02	05	22
05	Peoples' Theatre shows	6	17	8	21	0	9	61
06	Formation of theatre groups	1	1		1	0	0	3
06	Choose the Right Candidate Program in the General Election	1	1	1	0	0	0	3
07	Seminars and workshops	4	3	2	2	0	2	13
08	Observing Human Rights Day	1	1	1	1	1	1	6
09	Advocacy for improving the services of Railway and Bus Transportation	0	0	0	0	3	3	6
10	Volunteer Group formation	1	1	1	1	1	1	6
11	Advocacy for keeping the city clean	1	0	4	2	1	0	8
12	Movement against drug	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
13	Anti-mass cheating campaign	1	1	0	1	0	0	3
14	Inauguration of CCCs	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
15	Anti-corruption rally	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
16.	Advocacy on secondary education	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
17.	Public meetings to introduce TIB and CCCs	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
18.	Observing the World Environment Day	1	0	1	1	0	0	3

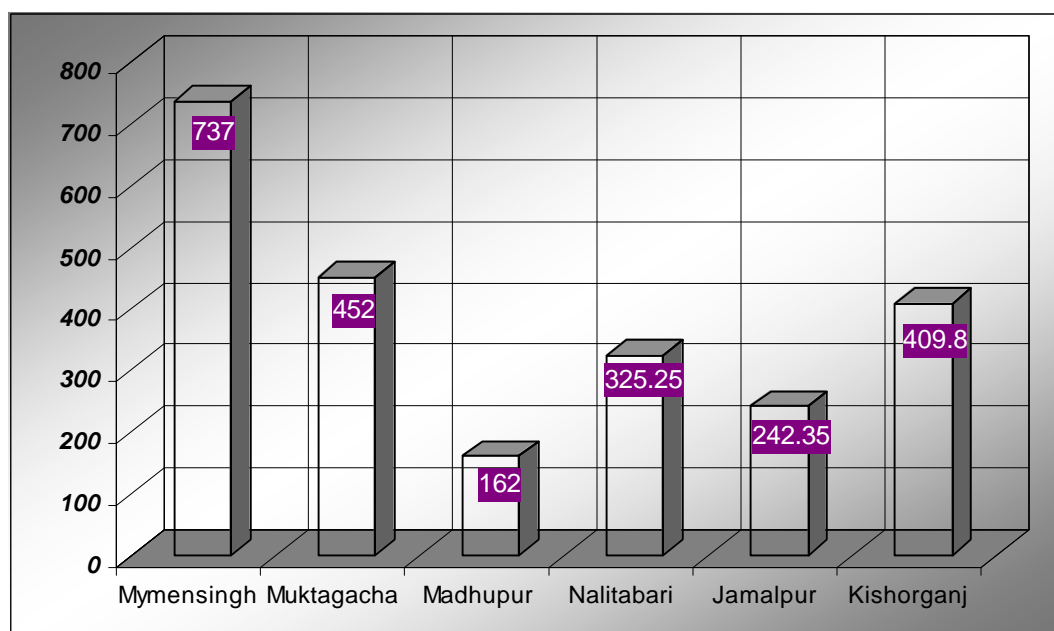
Figure: Media coverage on different issues of CCCs



3.3 Achievements and successes of the CCCs:

The following shows the achievements and successes of CCCs.

1. Increased responsibility and accountability within the public service delivery institutions have been a major success in terms of CCC activities.
2. CCCs have been able to generate mass awareness at grass roots through
 - a. Citizens meetings
 - b. Essay and debate competitions
 - c. Seminars/Workshops
3. CCCs have initiated a new program to mobilize those at the grass roots to be active in the social movement against corruption.
4. CCCs established good networks among government and non-government organizations through their advocacy
5. Media coverage of CCC activities has been noteworthy. The following shows the total media coverage for each of the CCCs on their activities (2328 Column Inch)



3.4 Problems and constraints:

The following shows the problems and constraints the CCCs have faced in conducting their activities:

- (i) Lack of enthusiasm among CCC members created difficulties.
- (ii) Lack of interest among CCC members in relation to its various activities affected the entire advocacy process.
- (iii) Personal relationships affected CCC activities

- (iv) TIB couldn't find enough CCC members who met the MOU's criteria
- (v) Quantity of CCC programs affected the quality of CCC programs
- (vi) Level of CCC skill affected CCC and TIB activities
- (vii) Decision making was often delayed due to limited personnel and logistic support.
- (viii) Limitation of budget hampered CCC activities.
- (ix) Lack of accountability of CCC members affected overall CCC performance
- (x) CCCs as community watchdogs failed to meet the level of expectation.
- (xi) The MoU was not sufficient to build a relationship between CCCs and TIB.

3.5 Lessons learnt and Recommendations:

The following shows the lessons learnt and recommendations for further improvement of CCC activities:

- (i) Different age groups should be involved in CCCs.
- (ii) Only the really committed people should be involved in the CCCs.
- (iii) The process of selecting members in various locations of CCCs should not be influenced by any person/organization.
- (iv) Members should not be involved in too many social organizations, so that they can concentrate on TIB activities.
- (v) Strategies should be developed and implemented to motivate CCC members.
- (vi) CCC secretaries should be selected from outside the CCC areas.
- (vii) The Memorandum of Understanding needs to be revised.
- (viii) A long-term and realistic action plan needs to be devised.
- (ix) Necessary training should be organized for CCC Secretaries
- (x) Required personnel and logistic should be provided for program activities
- (xi) Dynamic and strong individuals should be recruited.

- (xii) Realistic budgets and operational plans for each CCC needs to be developed.
- (xiii) Revision of the present policies essential in order to enhance accountability of the CCC members (e.g. yearly change of CCC convener subject to well participation, new CCC Constitution to be introduced).
- (xiv) Develop a dynamic membership policy.
- (xv) Orient CCC members in terms of CCC's role, functions and scope.
- (xvi) Encourage women's participation in the CCCs to order to bring a gender perspective.

3.6 Future Plan:

TIB will continue the CCCs activities with funds provided under the 'Making Waves' project.

CHAPTER FOUR

ADVICE AND INFORMATION CENTER

4.1 Introduction

A major undertaking of TIB in relation to dissemination of information and advice to the public is the Advice & Information Centre (AIC). The AIC is the third component of the National Integrity Program. It works as a conduit for information from CCCs to TIB and vice versa; and provide information and advice to the public. Good quality materials are made available in the Advice and Information Centre. Various fact-sheets containing information regarding public services are offered to the general people at the local level. TIB opened its first AIC on 14 June, 2002 at 3/Ka, College Road, in Mymensingh. This central information house intends to create a well-aware citizenry in terms of obtaining information regarding government services.

4.2 Objectives

The AIC was established to fulfill some specific objectives namely:

- To compile and manage information from the CCCs throughout the country as well as obtain data from other sources such as newspapers and research.
- To supervise replication of the corruption surveys at specified time intervals to continue to follow-up on national progress in the fight against corruption.
- To administer the task of disseminating information and advice to the public via quarterly newsletters, reports, academic papers, press releases and press conferences.
- To collect information about the ‘islands of integrity’, which have been formed and then report those through appropriate media.
- To develop creative ways to compile and analyze data, such as formulating a vulnerability index that measures the effect of corruption on different demographic groups.
- To assist in publishing a corruption almanac that lists data in tables and charts, which can be used to make comparisons across the country and among nations.

4.3 List of activities of the AIC

In order to provide information to the people, policy makers, CCCs members and researchers, TIB has conducted a number of report card and other surveys, established a news scan data base and is monitoring the Parliament and prepared report on the proceedings of the Parliament, TIB has also prepared fact sheets and given information on public service delivery institutions to the people. The following table shows a brief description of the different activities which are undertaken by AIC:

4.3.1 News Scan Database

4.3.1 (a) Introduction

The NIP team has established a database on corruption news reported by the national dailies to measure the nature and extent of corruption in Bangladesh. This study was carried out in several steps. Samples were collected from published reports. TIB developed a Data Capture form to record relevant information

from those stories. This Data Capture form is the input for data analysis. Various cross checking methods have been put in place to ensure reliability of those reports. Then it followed the justification procedure by random selection of some of those stories. This corroboration procedure is necessary to ensure validity of those samples for the Database.

4.3.1 (b) Objectives:

The objectives of the News Scan Database are to:

- Identify the most corrupt government institution(s);
- Identify the most corrupt level among government officials;
- Identify areas where incidences of corruption are highest and lowest;
- Identify the victims and the effects of corruption;
- Attempt to measure monetary losses;
- Encourage newspapers to play a vital role in curbing corruption;
- Raise awareness among general people and concerned groups about the extensiveness of corruption;
- Draw attention of policy makers in this issue;

4.3.1 (c) Methodology:

This study was carried out in several steps. The following shows a brief description of the study:

(i) Reading and Selecting the Stories

In this study, TIB's first step was reading of the newspapers. Corruption stories were then identified in accordance with TIB's definition, paper cuttings made and stored in separate boxes according to sectors. For example, all the paper cuttings related to police were stored in one box. The following news papers were perused for preparing the reports:

The first report (Jan-June, 2000): The Daily Ittefaq, the Daily Bhorer Kagoj, the Daily Sangbad, the Daily Star, the Daily Janakantha, the Daily Jugantor, the Daily Observer, and the Daily Prothom Alo, a total of eight.

The second report (July-Dec, 2000): The Daily Ittefaq, the Daily Bhorer Kagoj, the Daily Sangbad, the Daily Star, the Daily Janakantha, the Daily Jugantor, the Daily Observer, the Daily Prothom Alo, the Daily Arthonitee, the Daily Inqilab, the Daily Banglabazar Patrika, the Daily Matribhumi, the Daily Manavzamin, the Daily Financial Express, the Daily Independent, the Daily Azadi, the Daily Azker Barta, the Daily Korotoa, the Daily Jahan, and the Daily Purbanchal, a total of twenty.

The third report (Jan-Dec, 2001): The Daily Ittefaq, the Daily Bhorer Kagoj, the Daily Sangbad, the Daily Star, the Daily Janakantha, the Daily Jugantor, the Daily Observer, the Daily Prothom Alo, the Daily Arthonitee, the Daily Inqilab, the Daily Banglabazar Patrika, the Daily Matribhumi, the Daily Manavzamin, the Daily Financial Express, the Daily Independent, the Daily Azadi, the Daily Azker

Barta, the Daily Korotoa, the Daily Jahan, the Daily Purbanchal, Azker Kagoj, New Nation, and Sylheter Dhak, a total of twenty three.

The fourth report (not yet released): Same newspapers were perused as for the third report.

(ii) Completing the data capture form

The form used to record information was a structured questionnaire. Some parts of it were in a descriptive format. The questionnaire was known as the ***Data Capture Form***. The form contains the name of the newspaper, its publication date and reporter's name, type of corruption reported, name of the organization involved, geographical location of the incidence, types of actor, levels of actor, types of transactions, victims of the corruption and effects of the corruption, amount loss, time of occurrence, action taken, action taken by and description of the event. All the information was collected through data capture form.

(iii) Cross Checking

There was no scope to collect the same news more than once. Before capturing the data, all the news/paper cuttings on a specific case were gathered and information was taken from only one of the paper cuttings that contained the most information. The name of the other newspapers containing the same news was also written in the data capture form as additional information sources with their names, publication dates and reporter's names. Furthermore, the computer program also checked the duplications.

(iv) Computerization of Data:

A similar data capture form was stored in the computer. This was developed using SPSS. All the information was gathered here from the data capture form.

(v) Corroboration:

TIB corroborated 5-10 percent of data from the place of its occurrence. TIB interviewed the authority at the concerned department. TIB also interviewed the reporters who sent the news. Some times TIB interviewed some neutral person who was aware of the incidence.

(vi) Analysis of Data:

The data was analyzed using Microsoft Access and SQL.

(vii) Study Period:

TIB prepared and published three reports. The fourth report is to be published in the year 2003. The following shows the study period for the News Scan reports.

Name of the report	Study period
First report	January-June, 2000
Second report	July-December, 2000
Third report	January -December 2001
Fourth report	January -December 2002

(viii) Sectors Included:

In first News Scan data base report, TIB looked at irregularities of 36 sectors with 98 sub-sectors. These areas were selected based on news coverage. TIB looked at irregularities of 38 sectors with 100 sub-sectors for the second, third and fourth reports.

(ix) Report dissemination:

TIB arranged press conferences to release the News Scan Database report.

Sl	Name of the report	Date of release	Venue
01	First report	25 September 2002	National Press Club, Dhaka
02	Second report	13 April 2001	National Press Club, Dhaka
03	Third report	09 July 2002	Chittagong Press Club, Chittagong
04	Fourth report	Not published during the project period	

4.3.1 (d) Success and achievement:

1. Initiation of a new study by adding value to news paper reports;
2. Three reports produced;
3. Huge media coverage:

Media Coverage on News Scan Database Activities

Name of the Report	Coverage in the news papers (Column-Inch)				Coverage in Electronic Media
	National Dailies	National Weeklies	Local Dailies	Foreign Bengali Dailies	
First report	778 (1945 Sq.)	114 (285Sq.)	309 (772 Sq.)	101 (253 Sq.)	Covered by BBC Bengali Service
Second report	550 (1375 Sq.)	50 (125 Sq.)	223 (558 Sq)	-	Covered by ETV, Channel I, ATN Bangla
Third report	812 (2030 Sq.)	51 (128 Sq)	270 (675.5 Sq)	-	Covered by BBC Bengali Service and BBC World
Total	2140 (5350 Sq.)	214 (538 Sq.)	802 (2005 Sq)	101 (253 Sq.)	

4. Accepted as a tool by TI;
5. Net work building (media, police etc);
6. Using as reference.

4.3.1 (e) Limitations:

In the News scan data base, there were some limitations. These were:

- (i) Some data errors in the third report;
- (ii) The reports were more factual than analytical;

- (iii) A number of methodological weakness in the study;
- (iv) Limited advocacy activities;
- (v) Limited dissemination.

4.3.1(f) Lesson learnt:

In the study, TIB learnt a number of things. These are:

- (i) Manual data analysis is detrimental to accurate data analysis;
- (ii) The analytical aspect should have been emphasized;
- (iii) There is a need for constant review and implementation;
- (iv) Decision should have been made earlier;
- (v) Strong advocacy;
- (vi) Wider dissemination.

4.3.1(g) Recommendations for further improvement:

TIB has some recommendations for further improvement of the study. These are:

- (i) Research personnel should be involved in the cross checking of data;
- (ii) Proper planning should be made before starting any study.
- (iii) Training should be given to the concerned staff.
- (iv) Opinion of research experts should be sought to enrich the report;
- (v) Pilot study should be prepared after incorporation of new ideas;

4.3.1(h) Future plans:

TIB will release the fourth report by the end of March, 2003. TIB will continue with the news scan data base to produce further reports.

4.3.2 Report card survey

The Public Affairs Centre carried out 'Report Card' assessments in several cities and sectors of public service (in India) and TIB has demonstrated the potency of this mechanism to create national level benchmarks. These efforts, designed and conducted in collaboration with committed local stakeholders, have led to many creative innovations and partnerships. Experiences with Report Cards, both national and international, have amply demonstrated its potential to effectively demand more public accountability and also in providing a credible database to facilitate proactive civil society responses.

TIB conducted three report card surveys under NIP. These are:

- (i) Report card survey on primary education
- (ii) Report card survey on health
- (iii) Report card survey on the crisis of secondary school books

4.3.2 (a) Report Card on Primary Education:

(i) Introduction

TIB is committed to improving the standard of education and to curb corruption from the education sector and has therefore decided to produce a number of report cards on education sector mainly at the primary school level. The report card is being used as a catalyst for local officials to make changes where necessary in the manner services are delivered. TIB established six of Committees of Concerned Citizens (CCC) in the greater Mymensingh area. In these areas, the CCCs are using the report cards as an advocacy tool. TIB conducted the survey with the financial assistance of ActionAid Bangladesh.

(ii) Goal and objectives

The general goal for producing report cards on the education sector is to “promote integrity and curb corruption in the education sector of selected sites of Bangladesh through grass root level participation.” The specific objectives of the report cards are to:

- (i) Identify the nature of corruption in the Upazilla Primary Education Office (UPEO);
- (ii) Determining the satisfaction level of the teachers concerning services rendered by the officers and staff of the UPEO;
- (iii) Ascertain the overall of quality of service of various UPEOs;
- (iv) Ascertain the level of corruption in the admission process of students in primary schools;
- (v) Ascertain the amount of surcharges/subscriptions collected from primary school students;
- (vi) Probe into the nature and extent of corruption in the Education for Food Program;

(iii) Area

TIB produced report cards in six CCC areas and two control areas. The six CCC areas and two control areas have been selected based on a number of criteria. The CCC areas are:

- ❑ Madhupur of Tangail
- ❑ Mymensingh sadar thana
- ❑ Muktagacha of Mymensingh
- ❑ Jamalpur sadar thana
- ❑ Nalitabari of Sherpur
- ❑ Kishoreganj sadar thana

The control areas are:

- ❑ Gouripur of Mymensingh
- ❑ Sarishabari of Jamalpur

(iv) Methodology:

This Report Card Survey was conducted on the Primary Education Offices, teachers of primary schools, students and their guardians. The Report Card Survey was conducted on 171 Headmasters, 966 students

and 966 guardians - a total of 2103 persons covering 171 primary schools in 8 Upazillas and 5 Districts. The survey covered 105 government, 40 non-government, 14 satellite and 12 community primary schools spread over 8 Upazillas.

Required number of primary schools were selected by random sampling of the primary schools in the 8 Upazillas. Information was collected from the Headmasters of the schools and from students of 4th and 5th grade chosen by random sampling. A total of 20 primary schools were selected from each Upazilla. Of these, as a general rule, 10 were from among those covered under the Food for Education Program while the other 10 were from among those not covered under the Program. In some Upazillas, there have been some deviation of this standard average. 4 students (2 from grade 4 and 2 from grade 5) were selected from each primary school not included in the Food for Education Program. Information was also obtained from the guardians of these 4 students. Headmasters of each selected school also provided the necessary information.

As for schools covered under the Food for Education program, 8 students were selected from grade 4, and 4 more from grade 5. Of the 4 from each class, 2 were from those covered under the Food for Education Program and the other 2 were amongst students not covered under the Program. Information was also collected from guardians of all selected students. Data for this sample survey was collected between 22 September to 20 December 2000. The sampling error of this survey is less than 2.5% on a confidence level of 95%.

For analysis of the data, percentage rates and averages have been used in the reports. Data was presented in two manners.

- (1) An overall picture of the 8 Upazillas;
- (2) A comparative picture of the 8 Upazillas.

v) Report release and dissemination

The report was released by the CCCs through six press conferences during the period of June-August, 2001. The CCCs disseminated the report among concerned officials, civil society and others.

4.3.2 (b) Report card on health

(i) Introduction

TIB conducted a report card survey on health services in the greater Mymensingh area. The report card is being used as an advocacy tool by CCCs.

(ii) Goals and Objectives

The primary goal of producing a report card on the health sector is to “promote integrity and curb corruption in the health sector in selected sites of Bangladesh through the participation of recipients of health services.” The specific objectives of the report card are to:

- ❑ Generate citizens’ feedback on the degree of satisfaction with the services provided by thana/district health complexes
- ❑ Provide an instrument to assess and highlight dimensions of the services provided by health services providers.
- ❑ Catalyze citizens groups into collective action to demand higher quality treatment and services, as well as more responsive and reliable services by health complexes located in the selected sites of Bangladesh.
- ❑ Serve as a diagnostic tool for the authorities to identify problem spots or deficient areas that need attention within the medical authorities.
- ❑ Encourage the medical authorities to initiate patient friendly practices and policies, internal performance measures, and increased transparency in operations.
- ❑ Find out the nature and extent of corruption in the health sector.

(iii) Area

TIB conducted the report card survey on 5 Upazilla Health Complexes, 2 General Hospitals and 1 medical College and Hospital. These are:

- (1) Mymensingh Medical College and Hospital
- (2) Kishoreganj General Hospital
- (3) Jamalpur General Hospital
- (4) Madhupur Upazilla Health Complex
- (5) Muktagacha Upazilla Health Complex
- (6) Gouripur Upazilla Health Complex
- (7) Nalitabari Upazilla Health Complex
- (8) Sharishabari Upazilla Health Complex

(iv) Methodology

The report card on health sector was prepared by using sample survey. A simple random sampling technique was used for selecting indoor patients. Accidental sampling technique was used for outdoor patients. Two types of structured interview schedules were used for data collection, one for indoor patients and another for outdoor patients. 800 out door and 800 indoor patients were interviewed for the

survey. 200 respondents from each of the selected hospital were interviewed. Information was collected in the first week of January, 2001.

(v) Report release and dissemination

The report was released by the CCCs through press conferences, workshops and Focus Group Discussions. The report was released during the period of June-November, 2002. The CCCs disseminated the report among concerned officials, civil society members and others.

4.3.2 (c) Report card survey on the crisis of secondary school books

(i) Introduction

The crisis in the publication of textbooks for secondary school level education in 2001 is a reflection of the sad state of the education sector in Bangladesh. Only one publishing house was awarded the task of publishing textbooks for all secondary schools in Bangladesh. For various reasons the publishing house failed to deliver the books in due time, and the deadline had to be extended. Due to the delay in delivering the books, twenty five million schoolchildren were compelled to begin the year without the necessary textbooks. The textbooks which were available were full of errors and frustrated pupils and guardians also had to pay a higher price for these. TIB conducted a Report Card Survey during the months of February and March, 2001, to measure the impact of the crisis arising from the situation with publication and distribution of National Curriculum and TextBook Board (NCTB) books throughout the country.

(ii) Objectives

The general objective of the survey was to measure the overall affect of the shortage of textbooks and particularly the extent and nature of loss incurred by the students and guardians of secondary schools and overall effect of the problem. The specific objectives of the survey have been to generate the students' feedback on:

- ☐ availability of books
- ☐ quality of printing of books
- ☐ quality of binding of books
- ☐ prices of books
- ☐ error in the books
- ☐ financial losses
- ☐ academic losses

(iii) Methodology

The survey was conducted through random sampling of 636 meritorious students between classes six to nine, and 53 headmasters of high schools in 27 thanas under 21 districts of the country. The sampling error of this survey was less than 4 % at 95 % confidence level.

(v) Report release and dissemination

The report was released on 22nd March through a press conference. The report was disseminated among politicians, concerned officials and others.

4.3.3 Achievements and successes of the report card survey:

1. TIB published three reports on Report Card survey;
2. The survey attracted wide media coverage (608CI);
3. TIB has advocated with concerned authority of the health and education sectors through the Committees of Concerned Citizens' (CCCs);
4. TIB has created awareness regarding the health and education sectors.
5. TIB has played a crucial role to reduce corruption in primary education in CCCs areas. After conducting the survey on the primary education, corruption has reduced significantly from primary education in the CCCs areas. The major elements of corruption in the primary education sector in Mymensingh area were identified. After that, the authority has taken initiatives for reducing corruption from the primary education sector of Mymensingh area.
6. TIB has helped to improve the service of hospitals in CCC areas. After the release of the report card on health authority, the service has improved and corruption has reduced in some hospitals. TIB has established a good relationship with the health authorities of Kishoreganj and Madhupur. They took initiatives to improve the health service and to reduce corruption.

4.3.4 Limitations and failures of report card survey

1. Too much time has been spent in the survey work;
2. TIB could involve only a limited number of concerned authorities in the process. TIB also could not involve CCCs members widely;
3. TIB could not receive adequate media coverage in this regard;
4. The report has been disseminated in limited areas;

5. The report card survey is a new thing for the country. Through the report card survey, an effort is being made to determine the satisfaction level of the respondents. But in Bangladesh, the citizens are very poor. Their expectations are very low. They become satisfied with very small things. In the survey, TIB got the impression that respondents are satisfied with the poor services. As a result, the real picture of health services was not reflected in the study.

6. TIB released the report on health after one and half years of data collection due to various reasons. It placed the study in a weak position. TIB decided to release the report later because the CCCs were mainly engaged on advocacy activities on the Report Card on Primary Education and the general feeling was that a simultaneous release of the health sector report and could hamper the advocacy on primary education.

4.3.5 Lesson learnt:

1. Before doing any report card, literature on the issues should be thoroughly perused. More discussions should be arranged with the experts and CCC members. The data should be gathered from households.
2. Involving concerned authorities in the pre and post activities of the survey would render it more fruitful;
3. Application of proper research methodology is a prerequisite of a successful survey;
4. Adequate background information is required before preparing the questionnaire.

4.3.6 Recommendations for further improvement

2. Report Card surveys should be continued;
3. Detailed operational plan should be prepared before conducting the survey;
4. Background information should be collected and incorporated in the activities;
5. Intensive pretest must be conducted before preparing a realistic questionnaire;
6. Advocacy should be started immediately after releasing the report.
7. A proper strategic plan should be prepared regarding media coverage and information dissemination.

4.3.7 Future plan

CCCs have tried to prepare report cards on land administration and municipality. TIB also tried to do research on Madhupur forest. But CCCs couldn't finish their surveys due to fund and time constraints. But TIB expects to do these kinds of surveys and research under its next project 'Making Waves'

4.4 Parliament Watch

4.4 1. Introduction

Democratic practices are still in a primary stage in Bangladesh. In the new Parliament, established after the general elections of 1991, the twelfth amendment to the Constitution was passed and it was expected that the country would march forward upholding the democratic norms and values. Ten years have passed but parliamentary democracy is yet to be grounded in an institutional form. It is hoped that under the parliamentary form of government the House of the Nation (Jatiya Sangsad) would be the center where all important issues and policy matters would be initiated, discussed and decided for the benefit of the people. But the Bangladesh Parliament, has not yet consolidated its position to meet the nation's expectations.

4.4.2 Objectives of the Study

Theoretically the bureaucracy is responsible to the elected heads of the executive branch. But in practice, the bureaucracy and the executive branch are not accountable to any wing. On the other hand, the people elect the Members of Parliament and they elect the Prime Minister, who appoints Ministers. So, finally the elected Members, Ministers and the executive chiefs should be responsive and accountable to the people. The main theme of this study is to deal with the above principles.

The general objectives of the study are:

- to analyze the roles and performance of the Parliament to ensure good governance;
- to ensure Parliament's accountability to the people.

The specific objectives (in case of the first, second and third sessions) are:

- to analyze the President's Address to the House and hold discussions on it;
- to analyze the questions put to the PM and other Ministers;
- to analyze the notices tabled as per Rule 71;
- to analyze the Bills tabled and related issues;
- to analyze discussions on the budget
- to identify the nature of quorum crisis;
- to evaluate the roles of the Speaker;
- to analyze the basic information in relation to the Committees.

4.4.3 Methodology

Now the people can watch listen to the proceedings of the Parliament by sitting in their own living rooms thanks to the electronic media. The proceedings of the House, from the beginning to the end of the first, second and third sessions, have been recorded from radio and television for this study. Relevant information has been transferred into a database from the recorded proceedings by filling up a questionnaire. Besides this source, some information has also been collected from the newspapers. At the end of the sessions, the information preserved in the database has been analyzed and included in this report.

The questionnaire that was used to select the required information from the recorded proceedings was an open ended one. The subject-matters covered in the questionnaire include:

- general information about the working days;
- quorum crisis and the attendance of the MPs;
- role of the Speaker and the presiding persons;
- address of the President and discussions on it;
- question-answer hour;
- matters related to the notices given as per Rule 71;
- law making procedures and related matters;
- point of order;
- basic information on the parliamentary committees;
- general discussion;
- unscheduled debates;
- un-parliamentary behavior;
- boycotting of the proceedings and
- walkouts.

This report was prepared and presented on the basis of the first, second and third sessions of the Eighth Parliament.

4.4.4 Limitation of the Study

This type of study on the performances of the Parliament is an innovative idea. This study is different from general types of survey. Therefore, it has its limitations. These are as follows:

- the data used in this study has been collected from the electronic media, not by face to face interview;
- no written document was available on the proceedings of the sessions;
- some information (for example the attendance of MPs in the House at the scheduled time) has been taken from the newspapers;
- the matters presented on the Table have not been included in this study;
- there may have been some incongruities in the calculation of time because of technical error.
- some parts of the parliamentary proceedings were not broadcast because of mechanical/power failure;
- collection of information about some matters (for example, when a Member of Parliament gives more than one notice as per Rule 71) couldn't be found.

4.4.5 Report release and dissemination

The report for the 1st, 2nd and 3rd session was released on 22nd August, 2002 through a press conference in Dhaka.

4.4.6 *Achievement and success*

TIB received huge media coverage on the study. The news of the study was telecast by Channel I, and ATN Bangla. TIB got 432 column inch (1080 sq. inches) in the national dailies, 75 column inch (189 sq.) inches in the weeklies and 65 column inch (163 sq. inches) in the local dailies.

4.4.7 *Future plan:*

TIB will continue the study in the future under the project 'Making Waves'.

4.5 *Giving information to the people:*

4.5.1 *Introduction:*

Through the AIC, TIB is trying to give advice and information to the people about the public service delivery institutions. Through a need assessment study, TIB identified the kind of information people need. TIB prepared a number of fact sheets to provide people with information.

4.5.2 *Preparation of fact sheets:*

On the basis of the needs assessment study, TIB prepared more than 70 fact sheets on different organizations and issues. The rules and regulations, amount of fees for services of the organization etc are available in the fact sheets. TIB collected information for the fact sheets from the following sources:

- (i) News papers
- (ii) Concerned organizations
- (iii) Books, weekly magazines and law books

List of current Fact Sheets

Sectors	Organizations
Health	1. Mymensingh Medical College
	2. Madhupur Health Complex
	3. Private health complex in Madhupur
	4. Biddalaya Health Center
	5. Nuclear Medicine Centre
	6. Mymensing TB and Leprosy Control Project
	7. Mymensingh Community Based Medical College and Hospital
	8. Family Health Centre
	9. BNSB Eye Hospital
	10. AK Hospital, Mymensingh
	11. Ganoshashtha Nagor Hospital
	12. Training centre in Bangladesh
	13. Dengue fever
	14. Hepatitis: Treatment and Prevention
	15. Hospitals in Hyderabad in India

	16. Negligence in treatment: What to do
	17. Treatment in India
	18. Tips for different kind of diseases
Education	1. Anandha Mohan College
	2. Biddamohi Govt. High School
	3. Govt. Laboratory school
	4. Muslim Girls High School and college
	5. Mymensingh Zilla School
	6. Community Based Medical College
	7. Admission in Bangladeshi university
	8. Stipend for Female Students
	9. Education from overseas university
	10. Primary School Managing Committee
Power and Energy	1. <i>PDB</i>
	2. <i>PB</i>
	3. <i>Grameen Shakti</i>
	4. <i>Solar energy</i>
	5. <i>TITAS</i>
Passport	1. <i>Mymensingh Passport Office</i>
Telephone and Internet	1. <i>Mymensingh Telephone Office and Internet connection</i>
Police	1. <i>FIR and GD,</i> 2. <i>Arrest: What's should do by the citizens'</i>
Lower Judiciary	1. <i>Lower court</i>
Bank	1. Sonali Bank
	2. Pubali Bank
	3. Krishi Bank
	4. Janata Bank
Travel and tourism	1. <i>Bus services in Mymensing</i>
	2. <i>Railway services in Mymensingh</i>
	3. <i>Travel in UK</i>
	4. <i>Address of Biman Office</i>
	5. <i>Rules for carrying baggage's in Biman</i>
	6. <i>Hotel in Calcutta</i>
	7. <i>Domestic Flights</i>
Law	1. <i>Marriage and divorce</i>
	2. <i>Address of lawyers in Mymensingh</i>

	<i>3. Women repression prevention act</i>
NGOs	<i>1. BRAC</i>
	<i>2. PROSHIKA</i>
	<i>3. Grameen Bank</i>
	<i>4. Ganoshashtha Hospital</i>
	<i>5. ASA</i>
Social Sectors	<i>1. Community centre in Mymensingh,</i>
	<i>2. Rent-a- car in Mymensingh</i>
	<i>3. Marriage Registry Office in Mymensingh</i>
	<i>4. Birth certificate</i>
Land Administration	<i>1. Upazilla Land Office</i>
	<i>2. Settlement Office</i>
	<i>3. Tehsil office</i>
Local Government	<i>1. Mymensingh Poursava</i>
	<i>2. Union Parishad</i>
	<i>3. Madhupur Municipality</i>
Human Rights	<i>1. Universal Declaration of Human Rights</i>
	<i>2. Constitutional Human Rights</i>
	<i>3. Child and Women Oppression Act, 22000</i>
Others	<i>1. Mymensingh BAC</i>
	<i>2. Value Added Tax, Customs and Income tax</i>
	<i>3. Mymensingh local newspapers and national newspapers</i>
	<i>4. Mymensingh post office</i>
	<i>5. Mymensingh sadar upazilla</i>
	<i>6. Department of Relief and Disaster Management</i>

4.5.3 Printed materials:

The AIC also has a number of books, journals, law books, reports etc to assist visitors with.

4.5.4 Giving information to the people:

TIB is trying to give information to the people on the basis of the prepared fact sheets on different kinds of public service delivery information. TIB is also getting feedback from the people who come to the AIC

office for getting information. More than 80 people came to the AIC for information from June 14, to December of 2002. They were students, businessmen, journalists, doctors, service holders and lawyers.

4.5 Report card training manual:

AIC prepared a training manual on report card survey. This shall be used to train the CCC members and others. TIB received funding for this work from ActionAid Bangladesh.

4.6 Household corruption survey:

The AIC personnel conducted a nationwide corruption survey which was funded by TI-Secretariat. The survey report was released on 17th December, 2002. TIB expects to release the report by the end of the year.

4.6.1 Objectives of the survey

In 1997 TIB conducted a nationwide household survey on 2500 individuals which drew the attention of the media and others. The significance of the survey was discussed in TI's South Asian conference held in Kathmandu, Nepal in 2000, and a discussion was taken to undertake a similar survey in five South Asian nations where TI has national chapters. The general aims of the survey are as follows:

- a. Measuring the nature and extent of corruption;
- b. Determining how and where corruption takes place;
- c. Identifying the causes of corruption.

4.6.2 Methodology of the survey

(a) Method of identifying sectors included in the survey

The government generally provides basic services in the following sectors: education, health, justice, law and order, rehabilitation, taxation, and finance. Besides, the government is also involved in various other sectors as well. It is not possible to conduct a survey on all government departments at the same time. Therefore certain indicators were identified to determine which sectors were to be included in the survey. The indicators are as follows:

- a) Most essential government service sectors
- b) Sectors from which the general population expects to get some benefit
- c) Sectors would be identical for all participating countries

(b) Participating Countries and various Sectors

A decision was taken to conduct a household survey in five South Asian countries: Bangladesh, India, Sri Lanka, Pakistan and Nepal. The above method was adopted to conduct the survey and seven general sectors were identified through voting. These sectors were: 1. Education, 2. Health, 3. Land Administration, 4. Power, 5. Taxation, 6. Police and 7. Judiciary

(c) Survey Questionnaire

Representatives of the five South Asian Countries prepared a questionnaire after elaborate discussion. All concepts, definitions and facts used in the questionnaire were determined and streamlined after much

analysis. The questionnaire had four sections. The first section relates to identification of households, and facts about the supervisor and back checks. The second section queries the respondents' demographic and socio-economic conditions. The third section asks for information about corrupt sectors and the respondents' opinions. The last section refers to the seven sectors. The following heads were included in the questionnaire for the different sectors.

2. Connection established between the households and selected sectors;
3. Kind of connection established between households and selected sectors;
4. Nature of corruption;
5. Actors of corruption;
6. Extra costs involved;
7. Instrument and medium of corruption
8. Causes of corruption

The questionnaire was initially tested upon people of various classes in different urban and rural areas. At this stage factors such as the time taken to conduct the interview, selection of respondents, problems in selection of respondents and respondents' opinions, were examined and discussed. This pre-testing of the questionnaire led to some realistic changes in the formulation of the final questionnaire.

(d) Sample size of the survey

The confidence level of the survey is 95 percent with a sample error of less than 2 percent. The total number of households in Bangladesh is 2.54 crores. With a confidence level of 95 percent, the number of representative households is 2500 with a sampling error of 2 percent. The sample size of the survey was 3030 drawn both from urban and rural areas.

(e) Selection of samples

The entire nation was divided into six parts in accordance with to the six administrative divisions, and then divided again into urban and rural areas. The samples were distributed amongst different geographical regions, 76% from rural and 24% from urban areas, and a proportional amongst the six divisions.

Under the first phase, 10% of the nation's upazillas, 10% of municipalities and all city corporations were randomly selected, and the samples proportionately divided - 46 in rural areas and 34 in urban areas.

In the second phase, one village from the selected upazilla, and one mohalla (locality) from the selected city, were selected through random sampling in order to conduct the survey.

In the third phase, households were selected through systematic random sampling. Preliminary information was gathered from households of all selected villages and mohallas.

(f) Collection of Data

Data for the household survey was collected from April 26 to May 28, 2002. The names of the villages and localities from selected rural and urban areas were first collected. Villages and mohallas were

selected randomly, and the specified number of households were selected from these villages and mohallas. A card was used for preliminary data about the households. A list of the names of households was prepared from April 5 to April 25, 2002. Collection of preliminary household data and list of names took about 14 days. From the selected villages/ mohallas, a maximum of 135 persons/households and a minimum of 39 persons/households were chosen. It took more time to conduct surveys in urban mohallas rather than in villages (3-7 days). Each interview took about 40 minutes on average, the variation in the interview time being caused by the following factors: education of respondents, experience about the subjects, comprehension, and desire to respond, and so on. The survey revealed that men had more knowledge about the subject. Of the 3030 respondents who were interviewed, 91.2% were selected initially and 8.8% were alternative respondents. Sixty four percent respondents were heads of households and 36% were members.

(g) Supervision of survey and examination of standard of work

Field level of work was back checked from May 10 to June 7, 2002. 22% were back-checked. The team organized for back checking handled the data for at least two villages/ mohallas, and this work was directly supervised by TIB's Research Associates. The back-checking was conducted to determine whether data was collected properly.

(h) Screening and editing of selected data

After the collection of data, each questionnaire was edited manually and the data carefully scrutinized and selected. This screening and editing procedure was conducted by TIB's Research Officer and Research Associates. The editing work was done from May 2 to June 8, 2002.

(i) Preparation of a Computer Database

A computer database was created for the preservation and analysis of data. The work was entrusted to a local computer firm which had prior experience in this area. Data collected from the survey was stored in the database from May 5 to June 8, 2002. Before analysis of the preserved data, a TIB team back-checked 20% of the data randomly.

4.6.3 Report preparation and release:

The AIC personnel prepared the report and disseminated among various segments of the society. The report was released through a press release.

4.7 Achievements and success of AIC

The AIC of TIB has the following success in its operations:

- (a) More than 70 fact-sheets were prepared during a span of six months.
- (b) Citizens are being benefited in terms of obtaining information from the AIC.
- (c) TIB is getting information from GO/NGOs for fact sheet preparation.
- (d) Creation of public demand for more fact-sheets and more AIC.

4.8 Limitations of AIC

To operate the AIC, TIB faced the following problems.

- (a) AIC has failed to attract more people.
- (b) It is unable to provide the adequate information.
- (c) There were delays in establishing the AIC office.
- (d) TIB could not actively involve CCC members in setting up the AIC and preparing fact sheets
- (e) Proper advice could not be provided to people due to lack of experts.
- (f) Apart from the Mymensingh CCC, others have not been much benefited with the fact-sheets.

4.9 Lesson learned:

TIB learned the following lessons through the operation of the AIC:

- a. More people will come to AIC if there is more publicity.
- b. Feedback form concerned individuals enriched the fact sheets.
- c. A need assessment study is useful for identifying issues for the fact sheets.
- d. Proper advice cannot be provided without an experienced counselor.
- e. Unattractive location affects the functioning of the AIC.

4.10 Recommendations for further improvement:

TIB recommends the following suggestions to improve the AIC. These are:

- (a) Devise effective strategic plan
- (b) Proper training for AIC personnel
- (c) Recruit more experienced people for AIC.
- (d) Advanced technology/logistics in
AIC
- (e) Devise effective strategy for involving CCCs in AIC process
- (f) FGDs can be arranged for further improvement of AIC
- (g) Periodical need assessment study and assessment study.
- (h) Creating more AICs at the grass roots level
- (i) Adequate resources and attractive location for the AIC office.

4.11 Future plan

AIC will continue its services under the next project “Making Waves”

CHAPTER FIVE

INTEGRITY WORKSHOPS

5.0 Introduction:

The fourth component of the NIP is the holding of national integrity workshops. The fourth component will be held based on the experiences of the first three components, Under NIP, TIB conducted a National Integrity Workshop (NIW) and a number of other workshops and seminars on corruption and governance issues. The following narrates the proceedings of the seminar and workshops.

5.1 Workshops and seminars organized by TIB

5.1.1 National Integrity Workshop

A two-day National Integrity Workshop on the key integrity institutions of Bangladesh was held on 21-22 September, 2002 in the CIRDAP auditorium. The institutions are:

- The Office of the Comptroller and Auditor General (CAG) & the Standing Committee on Public Accounts
- The Structure of the proposed Bangladesh Anti-Corruption Commission (BACC)

The Office of the Comptroller and Auditor General (CAG) & the Standing Committee on Public Accounts (PAC)

The NIW was divided into three sessions. There were two sessions on the first day. All the sessions were presided over by Professor Khan Sarwar Murshid, Chairman of the TIB Board of Trustees. The first and second sessions were held on the Office of the Comptroller and Auditor General (CAG) on 21st September, 2002. In the first session, the findings of the Fact-Finding Exercise on the CAG office and a working paper on the recommendations on how to strengthen of the office of CAG were presented by Professor Muzaffer Ahmad, a member of the Trustee Board of TIB. A number of lawmakers, politicians, researchers, senior journalists and high government officials took part in the discussion. In the second session, the findings of the Fact-Finding Exercise on the PAC and a working paper on the recommendations on how to strengthen the PAC were presented by Professor Muzaffer Ahmad.

Representatives from different segments of the society attended the workshop.

M. Hafizuddin, Chairman of Public Expenditure Commission and former advisor to the Caretaker Government, said that it is not possible to audit all items of such an administration of such size. Dr Moinul Islam, former president of the Bangladesh Economic Association, said the nation should be kept informed about all overt and covert expenditures of defence sector. "If a country spends 63 per cent in the unproductive sector, how will it provide education and healthcare services to people?". he questioned. Awami League lawmaker Col. Shawkat Ali said that the parliament runs according to the wish of the ruling party and its leader. The speaker of the house cannot function for being in constant fear of losing

his job. There has already been a precedent of removing the president and it needs only a simple majority to remove the speaker. The chairman of the PAC in the seventh parliament SM Akram said that any case should be resolved in the court and not on instructions from the Prime Minister's Office. Referring to the absence of the opposition party in the fifth and seventh parliaments, Shudhangshu Shekhar Halder reflected that political parties cannot work in cooperation. On the other hand, BNP lawmaker Professor Shahidul Islam said there should be an understanding between the treasury and the opposition benches that any report related to corruption would be discussed in the House.

The proceedings of the workshop were telecast by Channel I and ATN Bangla on that day. The following day (22nd September, 2002) most of the national dailies made their lead stories on the workshop proceedings.

The Structure of the proposed Bangladesh Anti-Corruption Commission (BACC)

The structure of the proposed Bangladesh Anti-Corruption Commission (BACC) was presented by Professor Muzaffer Ahmad in the second day. The workshop of the second day was also presided over by Professor Khan Sarwar Murshid, Chairman of the TIB Board of Trustees.

Former Chief Advisor of the Caretaker Government Justice Habibur Rahman, former cabinet secretary Mujibul Haq, former law minister Abdul Matin Khasru, journalist A Z M Enayetullah Khan, former Director General of the Bureau of Anti-Corruption M Badiuzzaman and Dr Asif Nazrul of Dhaka University took part in the discussions on the proposed structure of the commission. It was proposed that the commission would have one chairman and two members. Besides, there should be a constitutional body which would suggest the appointment of the chairman and members of the commission. The President of the Republic would appoint the chairman and members of the commission for a period of five years and in the light of the suggestion of the constitutional body.

Former chief of the Caretaker Government (1996) Justice Habibur Rahman opposed the formation of a constitutional body in the proposed commission. He opined that the Constitution should not be brought in or involved in each and everything. Former cabinet secretary Mujibul Haq also expressed his disappointment at the proposal made by TIB on the formation of the commission. A mere change of name from bureau to commission would not solve the problem, he observed. He said with the establishment of rule of law and building up an honest administration by the elected government would help reduce corruption in the country.

The following day (23rd September, 2002) most of the national dailies made their lead stories on the workshop proceedings of the second day.

5.1.2 Fact-Finding report on the Bureau of Anti-Corruption and proposed structure of the Independent Anti-Corruption Commission (IACC)

TIB held a round-table discussion on January 14, 2002 in Chittagong on the Fact-Finding report of the present Bureau of Anti-Corruption and on a proposed structure for an Independent Anti-Corruption

Commission (IACC) in Chittagong. Professor M. Yeahia Akhter, Professor of Chittagong University moderated the round table discussion. Md. M. Anwarul Amin, Research Associate of TIB presented the results of the Fact-Finding Report and Zia Haider Rahman, Research Director of TIB presented the structure of the proposed IACC. Manzoor Hasan, Executive Director of TIB also spoke on the occasion.

Speakers at the round-table were Farid Ahmad Chowdhury, President of Chittagong Chambers of Commerce and Industries (CCCI), Md. Idris, President of Chittagong Union of Journalists, Dr. Moinul Islam, President of Bangladesh Economic Association and others. More than sixty participants from different segments of the society were present at the discussion.

TIB also held a discussion meeting on the same theme on February 10, 2002 in Rajshahi. TIB Executive Director Manzoor Hasan moderated the round-table discussion. Md. M. Anwarul Amin, Research Associate of TIB presented the results of the Fact-Finding Report and the structure of the proposed IACC. The speakers at the round-table were politicians, journalists, NGO activists, lawyers, professors and government officers.

5.1.3 Curbing corruption and good governance in Chittagong and the role of TIB

TIB formed a TIB's Friends group in Chittagong in 2001. The Friends group conducted an open discussion at the Public Administration Training Center on 13th November 2001. The Executive Director of TIB was present as the chief guest. Dr. Yeahea Akter, Professor of Chittagong University, conducted the open discussion. Imam Uddin, Public Relation and Outreach Officer of TIB, presented a paper titled "Curbing corruption, good governance and the role of civil society". A number of professors, businessmen and journalists took part in the discussion. Around fifty participants participated from different segments of society.

5.1.4 Round Table Discussion on the FFE report on Bureau of Anti- Corruption and the proposed structure of the IACC

TIB held a round table discussion on the Fact-Finding report of the present Bureau of Anti-Corruption and on a proposed structure for an Independent Anti-Corruption Commission (IACC) on December 30, 2001 at CIRDAP auditorium in Dhaka.

Professor Khan Sarwar Murshid, Chairman, Board of Trustees of TIB moderated the round table discussion. Professor Muzaffar Ahmad presented the results of the Fact-Finding Report and Zia Haider Rahman presented the structure of the proposed IACC.

Speakers from both the government and the opposition political parties and members of civil society voiced a consensus that society is plagued by corruption even at the grass-roots level. The discussants raised questions regarding TIB's proposed structure for an IACC and some changes.

Speaking at the round table were Dr. Kamal Hossain, Dr. Atiur Rahman, M. Hafizuddin Khan, Khondker Delwar Hossain MP, Abdus Shaheed MP, SM Shahjahan, SM Akram, GM Kader MP, Mujibul Huq, Enayetullah Khan, Sudhangshu Shekher Halder, Dr. AIM Mohsin, Dr. Jean Paul Emmert, Dr. Syed Anwar

Hossain, Faruk Khan MP, Dr. Tarek Shamsur Rahman, Prof Ali Ashraf, Bodiuzzaman, Dr. Asif Nazrul and ABM Kamal Uddin.

All of the national dailies published the proceedings of the roundtable on the following day (December 31, 2001). Ekushey Television (ETV), the first private TV Channel in Bangladesh, telecast the gist of the discussion on that evening (30th December). BBC World Service also covered the discussion in its broadcast on that day.

5.1.5 Workshop on National Integrity Program

TIB organized a two-day workshop on the National Integrity Program (NIP) on 30-31 December, 2002 in Rangamati. The main objective of the workshop was to find out the key achievements, failures and lessons learnt from the NIP. Almost all TIB staff attended the workshop. The workshop was facilitated by Network for Research and Training (NRT) Executive Director Dr. Sanual Mostafa, TIB Executive Director Mr. Manzoor Hasan and Research Officer Md. Sydur Rahman Molla.

5.2 Workshops and seminars organized by TIB and Mymensingh CCC

5.2.1 Workshop on the Report Card on Health Services

The Mymensingh CCC organized a workshop on the Report Card on Health Services on 28th September, 2002. Representatives from different segments of the society attended the workshop. The objective of the workshop was to prepare recommendations on how to improve health services in government hospitals.

5.2.2 Workshop on Peoples' Theatre

TIB and the CCC formed a theatre group consisting of eighteen members. TIB has recruited a director for the theatre group. A three-day workshop was conducted in Mymensingh on the production of the group. All of the activists of the theatre group participated in the workshop. Ms. Mahbuba Hoque Kumkum, member of Dhaka Padatik- a renowned theatre group acted as the moderator of the workshop. Mr. Kamal Hossain Mintu, member of TIB, assisted the moderator. The Executive Director of TIB, Professor Jatin Sarker, and Sharifuzzaman Parag both of them are the CCC members of Mymensingh were present in the first day of the workshop,

5.2.3 Seminar on "The Role of Civil Society in Curbing Corruption and Transparency International Bangladesh"

The Committee of Concerned Citizens (CCC) of Mymensingh sadar of TIB organized a seminar titled "The Role of Civil Society in Curbing Corruption and Transparency International Bangladesh" on 26th May, 2001 at Mymensingh district council auditorium. Professor Muzaffer Ahmad of Dhaka University presented a paper on "Corruption in Bangladesh and Good Governance" while Professor Jatin Sarker presented another paper on "Corruption: Society: Socio-cultural Movement" Chairman of TIB Board of Trustees Professor Khan Sarwar Murshid attended the seminar as the chief guest while Shamsul Islam, convenor of the CCC, presided over the seminar. Former Comptroller and Auditor General (C& AG) M. Hafizuddin Khan attended the program as a special guest. Representatives of different professional groups

in the locality, a number of diplomatic missions in Dhaka and the district administration also took part in the seminar.

Expressing concern over the existing degree of corruption in the society, Professor Murshid said that there was no easy way to overcome this situation unless we were honest and were prepared to make sacrifices. He stressed the need for a concerted movement in curbing corruption.

Professor Jatin Sarker in his paper said that we have not been able to be free ourselves from the corruption of colonial reign. He added that we can not expect a sound and corruption-free society unless our politics is sound and corruption-free. Referring to different studies conducted by TIB, Professor Muzzafer Ahmad said that a lack of accountability and incentives for honesty and political influence on a weak administration are responsible for the rise in corruption.

Reviewing his career of 25 years as a government servant, the former C & AG Hafizuddin Khan said corruption is gradually increasing. He further stated that the society still has some good people who are yet to give in to corruption. The consequences of corruption would have been far worse otherwise, he added.

There was a discussion panel of five at the seminar, comprising of Professor Khandakar Mujahidul Haq and Professor Sumita Naha, both from Anandamohan College, Professor M Asrafuzzaman Selim of Agriculture University, Taleya Rehman of DemocracyWatch and Advocate Anisur Rahman Khan. A number of national and local dailies covered the seminar the following day (17th May).

5.3 Workshops and seminars organized by TIB and Muktagacha CCC

5.3.1 Workshop on Peoples' Theatre

TIB and Muktagacha CCC organized a ten-day workshop on theatre in Muktagacha between 25th September and 4th October, 2002. Twenty participants from Muktagacha attended the workshop. The first show was held in Muktagacha on 4th October, 2002. The name of the production was "Caricature of Corruption".

5.3.2 Role of the State and Responsibilities of the Citizens in Establishing Good governance Locally"

Muktagacha CCC organized a seminar titled the "Role of the State and Responsibilities of the Citizens" in Establishing Good Governance Locally" on 3rd October, 2002 in Muktagacha, Mymensingh. Professor Zatin Sarker was present as the chief guest while Upazilla Executive Officer Md. Faruque Alam was present as the special guest. Muktagacha CCC convener Advocate Shamsul Haque presided over the seminar. USAID Mission Chief Gene V. George, TIB Executive Director Manzoor Hasan, CCC member Advocate Mahbubur Rahman Bulbul, Swapon Kumer Das and Ekhlashur Rahman also spoke on the occasion.

Professor Zatin Sarkar in his speech stressed that rule of citizens is necessary to establish good governance. Democracy and good governance are not possible without empowerment of the people he added

Mukhlesur Rahman, lecturer of Anandamohan College and Advocate Sharafuddin Ahmad presented two papers. A number of participants from different segments of the society attended the seminar

5.3.3 Seminar on "The Role of Civil Society in Transparent Election Process and Democracy"

The Muktagacha CCC of TIB organized a seminar titled "The Role of Civil Society in Transparent Election Process and Democracy" on August 4, 2001 at Poura Pathagar Milanayatan, Muktagacha, Mymensingh. Professor Muzaffer Ahmad, Member of TIB Board of Trustees, attended the seminar as the chief guest, while Advocate Shamsul Haque, convenor of Muktagacha CCC, presided over the seminar. Advocate Anisur Rahman Khan, a CCC member of Mymensingh Sadar, was present as the special guest. Mr. Khondoker Muzahidul Haque, Lecturer of A. M. College, presented a paper on "Free, Fair and Transparent Election: Pre-condition of Democracy". Zulfiker Rafique Ranju, Lecturer of Phulpur Degree College, Mymensingh presented another paper on "The Role of Civil Society in Preserving Civil Rights and Establishment of Democracy". More than two hundred people from different segments of the society were present at the seminar.

CCC member advocate Mahbubur Rahman Bulbul moderated the seminar. There was a discussion panel of four consisting of Selina Begum and Advocate Sharafuddin Ahmad (both Muktagacha CCC members) Sawpan Kumar Das, Principal Muktagacha College, and Jay Prakash Sarker, scriptwriter.

5.4 Workshops and Seminars organized by TIB and Kishoreganj CCC

5.4.1 Seminar on "Faults in Basic Education and Solution"

Kishoreganj CCC organized a seminar on "Faults in Basic Education and Solution" on 22nd August 2002 at Kishoreganj Press Club Auditorium. Professor Shafi Ahmed, Department of English, Jahangirnagar University, presented the key-note paper at the seminar titled "Faults in Basic Education and Solution". Mymensingh CCC member Professor Zatin Sarker was present as the chief discussant. Kishoreganj District Commissioner Md. Mahafuzur Rahman was present as the special guest CCC. Convener Khurshed Uddin Bhuiyan presided over the meeting. CCC member and former Member of the Parliament Shafiqul Islam and TIB Program Officer Ekram Hossain were the discussants of the paper. The seminar was well attended by more than two hundred participants from different segments of the society.

5.4.2 Seminar on "Moral Values and Civil Society to Preserve Civil Rights"

The Committee of Concerned Citizens (CCC) of Kishoreganj sadar of TIB organized a seminar titled "Moral Values and Civil Society to Preserve Civil Rights" on 21st July, 2001 at Kishoreganj Press Club. Professor Rafiqur Rahman Chowdhury, convenor of Kishoreganj CCC, presented a paper on "Corruption and Conception of Life", while Professor Sarif Raza, a CCC member of Kishoreganj, presented another paper on "Role of the Civil Society to Preserve Civil Rights". The Executive Director of TIB attended the seminar as the chief guest while Professor Rafiqur Rahman Chowdhury, convenor of Kishoreganj CCC, presided over the seminar. Advocate Ashoke Sarker conducted the seminar. There was a discussion panel of five at the seminar, consisting of Nazmun Nahar Molly and Shafiqul Islam (both CCC members of Kishoreganj), Mr. Shaj Azizur Hoque, lawyer and journalist, Mr. Bhupendra Bhoumik Dolon, lawyer,

and Nasir Uddin Faruqui, lawyer. More than a hundred and fifty people from different segments of society were present. Representatives from DFID also attended the seminar.

Professor Rafiqur Rahman Chowdhury in his paper said that the concept of creating an Island of Integrity is inspired by romantic imagination. He was doubtful whether it would be possible to build up an Island of Integrity. Even if it were possible, he wondered if it would be able to resist the turbulent waves of the sea of corruption all around. He stressed that what was needed in these circumstances was to create a sea of virulent hatred for corruption. The violent waves of the sea of hatred would wash corruption away from our land he hoped.

The seminar received coverage in a number of national and local dailies the following day (22nd July)

5.5 Workshops and Seminars organized by TIB and Madhupur CCC

5.5.1 Seminar on “Transparency in Public Administration and Democracy”:

TIB and Madhupur CCC jointly organized a seminar titled “*Irregularities in Land Administration and Transparency and Accountability in Political Parties*” on 14th June, 2002 at the Pourasava Auditorium, in Tangail. Professor Golum Samdani, convenor of Madhupur CCC presented a paper on “*Transparency, Accountability and Democracy in Political Parties*”, while Advocate Kamakka Nath Sen presented another on “*Abolish of Zamindar System and Distribution of Khas Land*”. Professor Muzaffar Ahmad, TIB Trustee member was present as the chief guest while Margit van Ham, Executive Director (Asia & Pacific) of Transparency International and Md. Ilias, Assistant Deputy Commissioner of Tangail were present as the special guests in the seminar. Professor Sekandar Hayat presided over the seminar. More than a hundred participants from different segments of the society were present.

5.5.2 Seminar on “Transparency in Public Administration and Democracy”

The Committee of Concerned Citizens (CCC) of Madhupur of TIB organized a seminar on “*Transparency in Public Administration and Democracy*” on 28th July, 2001 at the Upazilla Training and Development Center, in Madhupur. Professor Golum Samdani, convenor of Madhupur CCC, presented a paper on “*The Role of Citizens, Civil Society and Political Parties in a Transparent Election Process*”, while Professor Zoynal Abedin, a CCC member of Madhupur, presented another paper on “*Forest, Aforestation and Corruption: Perspective Madhupur*”. The chief guest Samson H. Chowdhury, a Trustee member of TIB was not able to attend the seminar. Professor Dizen Sharma, a renowned writer of environment, was present as the special guest. The Executive Director of TIB attended the seminar. Professor Golum Samdani, convenor of Madhupur CCC, presided over the seminar, while Ekram Hossain, Program Officer of TIB, conducted the seminar. There was a discussion panel of seven at the seminar. More than hundred and fifty people from different segments of the society were present.

5.6 Workshops and seminar organized by TIB and Madhupur CCC

5.6.1 Workshop on Mobile Theatre

Nalitabari CCC has formed a theatre group. The workshop on the theatre started on 9th August, 2002. A number of local performers have attended the workshop.

5.6.2 Seminar on 'Democracy: Corruption and Good Governance':

TIB and the Committee of Concerned Citizens of Nalitabari jointly organized a seminar titled 'Democracy: Corruption and Good Governance' on 21st June at Nalitabari in Sherpur. Noted lawyer and constitution expert Dr. Kamal Hossain was present as the chief guest. He said that multi-party democracy does not necessarily mean partisan politics. He also said the ruling parties of the country are in fact destroying the basis of democracy by indulging in dirty politics. Dr. Hossain in his address called for a united effort to establish a society free from corruption and exploitation. With Convenor of the CCC MA Hakam Hira in the chair, the seminar was addressed by Professor Jatin Sarkar, journalist Hakim Babul and TIB Program Officer Ekram Hossain. Professor Matindra Sarkar and Provat Chandra Pal presented two papers on education, good governance and corruption.

5.7 Achievements and successes of NIW

Through the workshop, TIB has achieved the following objectives.

1. TIB published its reports on the three major Anti-corruption watchdog agencies through the workshop;
2. TIB could involve cross sectional concerned people in the discussion;
3. Spontaneous discussion was held in the NIW on issues.
4. TIB has received wide media coverage (both electronic and print media). TIB has received 1161 column inch (2902.89 square inches) coverage from the print media on the NIW;

5.8 Failures of NIW

In organizing the workshop, TIB has faced the following drawbacks:

1. Policy makers of the ruling party (poor involvement) could not be involved in the workshop.
2. TIB took too much time to choose the right issues.

5.9 Lessons learnt

Through the workshop, TIB has learned a number of lessons

1. Selection of the right issues is the precondition of a successful event;
2. Frequent changes of decision hamper the smooth implementation of work. E.g., TIB took a decision to prepare some key note papers for the NIW but finally TIB chose same other technique;
3. The discussion would have if the reports were sent with along the invitations at least one week prior to the events.
4. Inclusion of concerned government officials as well as policy makers would enrich the discussion;
5. Flat discussion policy was an appropriate decision. For it facilitated a spontaneous discussion

5.10 Recommendations

For further improvement, TIB recommends the following:

2. NIW should be continued processing on the right issues;
3. The Flat discussion policy should be continued;
4. There must be an effective pre- plan for NIW;
5. The invitation list should be finalized at least a month prior to the event and invitation should be sent to participants two weeks beforehand with the relevant documents.

CHAPTER SIX

CONCLUSION

Corruption in Bangladesh has now become a huge systemic problem that cannot be avoided by any member of society. It has become to a great extent almost part and parcel of the culture of country. It is necessary to develop first and foremost a holistic approach in order to curb corruption. Furthermore, in the present context of increasing globalization, the fight against corruption needs to originate primarily from an indigenous perspective in order to be effective. The identification of corrupt practices in Bangladesh by external organizations have been nonchalantly dismissed in the past as biased or inaccurate by government and other sectors, but pressure from a group of citizens of Bangladesh working from their own concerns and agenda will have a much more significant impact. TIB is striving to catalyze this indigenous perspective into a grassroots movement by promoting public support for reform at every level. A grassroots movement, with substantial numbers of common people demanding change, will ultimately be more successful than a top-down approach.

An empowered citizenry is the mainstay of a country's national integrity system. Citizens need to be informed, aware of their rights, willing to claim them and prepared, where necessary, to complain without fearing eventual oppression. Substantial and lasting change will be accomplished only if a large number of people from every socioeconomic background demand accountability and transparency in the way services are provided. TIB, through the National Integrity Program, has been modestly successful in initiating changes in important economic, social and political sectors.

Through the NIP TIB has been able to identify the nature, extent, causes and dynamics of corruption in certain sectors. Civil society has been mobilized through rising awareness and dissemination of information about citizens' rights, the costs of corruption and appropriate methods to combat corruption. An enlightened and empowered civil society would be able to devise ways to close down the windows of opportunity for corruption in the public sector service delivery system.

TIB has learnt some valuable lessons from implementing this project. Last minute decisions and changes have been a great hindrance and in many cases, the absence of a systematic work plan has hampered the process. It has learnt the necessity of cordial relations with the concerned authorities and the value of consultations with all levels of stakeholders. An advocacy team should be not only highly motivated and be able to rise above petty differences for the sake of a greater cause but should also be well-trained so that they may carry out their responsibilities in a satisfactory manner. And finally, a realistic budget should be prepared with adequate allocations in order to ensure that project components can be optimally implemented without constraints.

The National Integrity Program has become the basis for future work of TIB within the National Integrity System. TIB has now undertaken the second phase of NIP, which will be a five-year program. TIB hopes to initiate the emergence of a viable countervailing social institution that would serve as deterrence

against widespread corruption. The NIP project has also had a demonstration effect for other TI chapters with similar socio-economic environments. TI has already adopted the concept of CCCs as a tool.