

**Research on corruption in  
Bangladesh, Nepal, Sri Lanka,  
Tanzania and Uganda**

**What, who and where?**

Jens Chr. Andvig  
and Odd-Helge Fjeldstad (eds.)

**WP 2001: 18**

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**Chr. Michelsen Institute** *Development Studies and Human Rights*

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## **Indexing terms**

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Uganda

## **Preface**

The purpose of this report is to provide an overview of the main research contributions from some of the countries that are of major importance to Norwegian foreign aid policy. The study is an accompanying work to the study "Research on corruption: A policy oriented survey" which was published in December 2000 (commissioned by NORAD).

The report contains an updated list of corruption-related literature from five of Norway's priority partner countries in the developing world; i.e. Bangladesh, Nepal, Sri Lanka, Tanzania and Uganda. Both published and unpublished studies are included. The five countries have been selected on the basis of commonalities and differences with respect to: anti-corruption efforts, extent and scope of public sector reforms, socio-economic structure, and aid history. Furthermore, the report provides a mapping of relevant local research institutions in the selected countries.

The extent and level of details of the survey vary between the case countries. This partly reflects that both the approaches to and professional level of corruption research differ among the countries. The result is a survey that may appear somewhat disjointed in style and ways of presentation. Nevertheless we believe the report may prove useful as a frame of reference for those interested in research on corruption in one or several of the countries in question.

Bergen/Oslo, February 2001

Jens Chr. Andvig

Norwegian Institute of  
International Affairs

Odd-Helge Fjeldstad

Chr. Michelsen Institute



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# 1 BANGLADESH

Compiled by Mr. Akhter Ahmad in collaboration with Dr. Murshid Khan, Bangladesh Institute of Development Studies (BIDS), Dhaka

## 1.1 Review of research on corruption

Bangladesh Rural Advancement Committee (BRAC) (1980): *The Net Prokashona*, Rural Studies Series: 02.

*Inter-disciplinary approach:* Socio-economic

*Topic/Description:* Power structure in ten villages

*Methodology:* Interviews, by linking incidents and activities from different villages and different socio-economic phenomena and their causes and effects.

Munir Ahmed, et al. (1990): *A Tale of Two Wings*, Prokashona: BRAC Bangladesh Rural Advancement Committee, Rural Studies Series: 06.

*Inter-disciplinary approach:* Health, demography and economics

*Topic/Description:* Study on health and family planning in an Upazila in Northern Bangladesh.

*Methodology:* No particular methods were followed.

Muinul Islam et al. (1999): *Bank Loan Default Problem in Bangladesh - a Dialogue between Borrowers & Lenders Institution*, Bangladesh Institute of Bank Management.

*Inter-disciplinary approach:* Socio-economic and statistics from Government sources

*Topic/Description:* A study of bank loans of different status from 1990 to 1998

*Methodology:* History of the different regimes and their impact on bank loans.

Kaniz Siddique (1999): *Local & National Government in Bangladesh: Corruption and Mis-government Issues*, Grameen Trust.

*Inter-disciplinary approach:* Socio-economic and political

*Topic/Description:* Misgovernance and corruption at the local government and its connection with the national government

*Methodology:* Information and concept from different sources and references, and flowcharts.

Zaid Bakht (1996): *Cross-border illegal trade in Bangladesh: Composition, Trends and Policy Issues*, Bangladesh Institute of Development Studies (BIDS), ESCAP/UNDP Networking of Trade Related Research Institutions in Asia and the Pacific.

*Inter-disciplinary approach:* Socio-economic

*Topic/Description:* The study covered illegal international trade operated through land border points with India and Myanmar.

*Methodology:* Questionnaire, "Delphi" technique cross-checking information provided by different individuals with one another.

Atiur Rahman and Abdur Razzaque (1998): *Informal border trade between Bangladesh and India: An empirical study in selected area*, Bangladesh Institute of Development Studies (BIDS).

*Inter-disciplinary approach:* Economics and public administration

*Topic/Description:* The broad objective of the study were to analyse: i) the nature and extent of smuggling operation, ii) volume and value of illegal trade of selected items through the surveyed



centres, iii) price differentials of the commodities that are traded illegally, iv) the internal dynamics of illegal trade (i.e. structure of illegal trade, routes of smuggling operation and routes of distribution of smuggled goods, role of various intermediaries, etc.), v) modes of financing, and vi) the role of law enforcing agencies in combating illegal trade.

*Methodology:* "Delphi" method, questionnaire and cross-checking of the recorded information. qualitative and quantitative techniques of analysis.

Saadat Husain (1990): *Corruption in public offices: Some conceptual issues in context in Bangladesh*, Bangladesh Academy of Rural Development (BARD).

*Inter-disciplinary approach:* Public administration

*Topic/Description:* Corruption, crime, Bangladesh, social problems.

*Methodology:* Questionnaire

The Survey and Research System, with assistance from The Asia Foundation (1997): *Survey on Corruption in Bangladesh*, Transparency International Bangladesh.

*Inter-disciplinary approach:* Demographic and socio-economic

*Topic/Description:* Health, Judiciary, Grameen Shalish (Village Arbitration), police, land administration, financial service, municipal service, public transport, media - news papers and public perception of corruption.

*Methodology:* Baseline survey.

Research and Computing Services Private Ltd (1999): *Need Assessment Study - Corruption, Bangladesh Chapter of TI*, Transparency International Bangladesh.

*Inter-disciplinary approach:* Demographic and socio-economic

*Topic/Description:* Corruption in public sector, private sector and professionals

*Methodology:* 8 Focus group discussions in urban areas and 8 Focus group discussions in rural areas with 8 - 10 respondents on an average. The respondents were farmers, male, female, business men, private service holders, government servants, students, small business men, retired persons, teachers, NGO workers, lawyers and journalists.

Mohammad Mohabbat Khan (1999): *Political and Administration Corruption: Concepts, Comparative Experiences and Bangladesh Case*, Transparency International Bangladesh.

*Inter-disciplinary approach:* Political history of different regimes, civil service, economics and judicial

*Topic/Description:* The article presents a review of recent developments in the empirical literature on corruption that uses subjective indices and survey data. The results are presented on two broad themes: contributions to understanding the causes of corruption and theories on the consequences of corruption.

*Methodology:* Surveys, corruption indicators: concept, nature, victims, when it did occur, actors and circumstances.

Nurul Haq (1999): *Diagnostic Study on Corruption in the Roads and Highways Department*, Transparency International Bangladesh

*Inter-disciplinary approach:* Civil service, economics and statistics from govt. sources.

*Topic/Description:* Investigating the manifestations of corruption, analysing the causes of corruption, determining the reasons that impede anti-corruption work, and proposing appropriate

remedies, with respect to the activities of the Roads and Highways Department (RHD) under the Ministry of Communication.

*Methodology:* Analysing the functions and structure of the RHD and Case Studies.

Abdul Latif Sikder (1999): *Diagnostic Study on Anti-corruption*, Transparency International Bangladesh.

*Inter-disciplinary approach:* Customs law

*Topic/Description:* Customs and its organisational structure, corruption in the assessment of goods, corruption in the detention of goods during assessment, corruption in the valuation of goods, pre-shipment inspection system (PSI) system: an alternative procedure of assessment, corruption due to anomaly in the Customs Tariff Structure, corruption in the power of adjudication of the officers of Customs, corruption in the power of the Appellate Authority.

*Methodology:* Discussions with selected knowledgeable and honest officers of Customs, who want to remain anonymous, a few case studies and critical analysis of the provisions of law, rules and orders which enables the officers to enjoy unbridled discretionary and monopoly powers in the administration of revenue of the government.

Transparency International Bangladesh (1997): *News Scan Analysis of Corruption*.

*Inter-disciplinary approach:* News paper documentation and civil service

*Topic/Description:* Corruption, misuse of public resources and misuse of public office.

*Methodology:* News paper scanning, survey and tables. Findings are presented in report forms.

S. M. Al-Husainy (2000): *Power Supply and Corruption in Bangladesh Power Development Board (BPDB)*, Transparency International Bangladesh

*Inter-disciplinary approach:* Statistics from different sources and public administration

*Topic/Description:* Corruption; technical, administrative and financial management; distortion in procurement and system loss.

*Methodology:* Interviews, case studies analysis and assimilation of data.

Binayak Sen, Md. Kabir Ahmed Chowdhury and Md. Ezazul Islam (1999): *Cross-border unofficial trade in agricultural commodities: Recent evidence for Bangladesh*, Bangladesh Institute of Development Studies ( BIDS ).

*Inter-disciplinary approach:* Agro-socio-economic

*Topic/Description:* Trade; illegal trade; agricultural products; foreign trade; commodity prices; agricultural prices; wholesale prices; wholesale marketing; Bangladesh, India.

*Methodology:* Field survey

*Note:* Joint report of BIDS and Bangladesh Bank for Macro-Economic Consultative Committee of the Bangladesh Ministry of Finance.

Rehman Sobhan (2000): *The State of Governance in Bangladesh*, Centre for Policy Dialogue

*Inter-disciplinary approach:* Political Economics

*Topic/Description:* Two-day dialogue on state of the economy and governance: Budget responses 2000

*Methodology:* Assimilation of papers and reports from different sources and statistics from government sources.

*Note:* The two-day dialogue was held on June 17 and 18, 2000 at CIRDAP Auditorium, Dhaka.

### **Other reports by Transparency International Bangladesh:**

1. Seminar Report on "The Role of Newspaper in Curbing Corruption" March 28, 2000
2. Reports on "Fact-finding Exercise on Bureau of Anti-Corruption"
3. Reports on "Fact-finding Exercise on Comptroller and Auditor General"
4. Reports on "Fact-finding Exercise on Public Accounts Committee"

### **1.2 Institutions involved in research on corruption**

#### **Bangladesh Institute of Development Studies ( BIDS )**

E-17, Agargaon, Sher-e-Bangla Nagar, G P O Box 3854, Dhaka 1000, Bangladesh

Phone: Director General: 9116959, Secretary: 8110759, Administration: 323058, Cable: BIDECON, Fax: 880-2-8113023, E-Mail: [Computor.bids@drik.bgd.toolnet.org](mailto:Computor.bids@drik.bgd.toolnet.org).

#### **Bangladesh Rural Advancement Committee ( BRAC )**

BRAC Centre, 75, Mohakhali, Dhaka 1212, Bangladesh, Tel: PABX: 9881265, 8824180, Fax: 880-2-8823542, 8823614, E-mail: [brac@bdmail.net](mailto:brac@bdmail.net)

#### **Transparency International Bangladesh**

121/C (3rd Floor ), Gulshan Avenue, Dhaka 1212, Bangladesh, Tel: 9884811, 8826036, Fax: 880-2-9884811, E-mail: [info@ti-bangladesh.org](mailto:info@ti-bangladesh.org)

#### **Grameen Trust**

Grameen Bank Bhaban, Mirpur - 2, Dhaka 1216, Bangladesh, Phone: 8015422, 9005257 - 68, Fax: 880-2-8016319, E-mail: [gt\\_prpa@citechco.net](mailto:gt_prpa@citechco.net); [poverty@grameen.com](mailto:poverty@grameen.com); [gmprrpa@grameen.com](mailto:gmprrpa@grameen.com)

#### **Bangladesh Institute of Bank Management (BIBM)**

Section - 2, Mirpur, Dhaka 1216, Bangladesh, Tel: 8013208, 8014394, 9003031 - 5, Fax: 880-2-9007769, E-mail: [bibm@bdonline.com](mailto:bibm@bdonline.com).

#### **Centre for Policy Dialogue**

10, Eskaton Garden, G P O Box 2129, Dhaka1000, Bangladesh, Tel: 8317055, 8318790, Fax: 880-2-8315701, E-mail: [cpd@bdonline.com](mailto:cpd@bdonline.com), Website: [www.cpd-bangladesh.org](http://www.cpd-bangladesh.org)

#### **Bangladesh Academy for Rural Development (BARD)**

Kotbari, Comilla, Bangladesh.

#### **Department of International Relations**

University of Dhaka, Arts Building, Dhaka 1000, Tel: 96661900-19, Fax: 880-2-8615583

## 2 NEPAL

Compiled by Dr. Lok Bhattari, Kathmandu

### 2.1 Review of research on corruption

#### Books, other publications and papers

Acharya, Radharaman (1997): *Corruption is Endemic in Nepal*, Kanoon.

Banjade, Mohan (1997): *Corruption Prevention and Judiciary*, Kanoon, Vol. 5, Lawyers Club.

Belbase, L.N. (ed.) (1998): *A Study on Good Governance*, Propublic Kathmandu.

Dahal, D.R. (1997): *Challenges to Good Governance in Nepal*. Report submitted to international institute for electoral and democratic assistance, pp. 35-37.

Dahal, D.R. (1998): Review Work on "The Role of National Integrity System in Fighting Corruption", in *The Rising Nepal ...*

Dahal, D.R. (1999): Comment on the Paper titled *Possibilities of Reducing Corruption in Nepal*, submitted to DFID Nepal, Feb. 29, 1999.

Pandey, Devendra Raj (1999): *Nepal's Failed Development*, Kathmandu: Nepal South Asia Centre.

Parajuli, G.P. ed. (1988): *Corruption Control - Some Analysis*, Kathmandu: Sarada Parajuli.

Shrestha, Aditya Man (-): *Bleeding Mountains of Nepal*.

Shrestha, Aditya Man (1997): *A Loosing Battle against Corruption*. Spotlight, 7 April, 1997.

Upreti, Hari (1996): *Crisis of Governance*. Kathmandu: Centre for Governance and Development Studies.

*Transparency and Accountability Against Corruption in Nepal*. Political Scientist Association of Nepal, 2000.

**Proceedings of National Workshop: Vision Beyond 2000: A Civil Society Perspective for Good Governance in Nepal**, March 7-9, 1999, Sauraha, Chitwan.

#### List of Papers

1. Durga Ghimire: Women's Political Participation: Constraints of challenges
2. Prabha Thacker: Can NGO's Contribute to good governance in Nepal
3. Rita Thapa: Vision Beyond 2000 - The TEWA Perspective for good governance
4. O.R. Dahel: Toward Alternatives: Vision of Good Governance in Nepal

5. Effective Implementation of Plans, Good Governance and System of Providing the Benefits of Development to the Target Group
6. Rahit kumar Nepal: Governance
7. Youbray Sengraula: Accountability Transparency of Representation in the Perspective of the Existing Parliamentary System of Nepal

**Seminar Proceedings on "Domestic Conflict & Crisis of Governability in Nepal", 1998, organised by CNAS**

**List of Papers:**

1. Dhruva Shrestha: Introduction: What Else Democracy in Nepal
2. Lok. R. Baral: Crisis of Governance or Callos Elite Attitude towards Problems
3. K. Hachhethu: Nepali Politics: Political Party, Political Crisis and Problem of Governance -
4. D.R. Dahal: Nepal's Governmentally Elite: Their Composition and Role in Constitution the State
5. K. Bhattachar: Possible Ethnic Revolution or Insurgency in a Predatory Unitary Hindu State Nepal
6. P.N. Maharjan: Maoist Insurgency and a Crisis of Governability in Nepal
7. Kapil stha: Minority Politics of Nepal: a Human Right Perspective
8. Suman K. Sherm: Some Aspects of Dependency Crisis in Nepal
9. A. Dixit and Dipak Gyawali: Mahakali Impan and Nepal India Water Conflict
10. Dhruva K. Sthan: Negotiation the Resumption of the Indian Airlines Flight

A Study Research Report on "Corruption Reduction in Nepal" (1999), Submitted to Department for International Development (DFID), Enabling State Programme (DFID/ESP) Nepal, Prepared by Management Training and Research Centre, Kathmandu Nepal, April 1999.

**Ph.D. Thesis**

Khanal, Sambhu ( ), *Public Service Commission and Bureaucratic Corruption in Nepal*. Sambhu Khanal is lecturer in Nepal Law Campus, Kathmandu.

**MA Thesis**

Bhattarai, C. (1996/97): *Corruption and its Administration in Nepal*, submitted to Political Science Department, Tribhuvan University , Nepal.

Dahal, Giriraj (2000): *Bhrastachar Nivaran Ma Akhtiyar Durupayog Anusandhan Ayogko Bhumika: Ek Sankchhipta Adyayan*, submitted to Political Science Department, Tribhuvan University , Nepal.

Mahara, Sudhir (2000): *Good Governance in Nepal: An inquiry into the Government's Response to the Maoist Insurgency*, submitted to Political Science Department, Tribhuvan University, Nepal.

## **Background Papers**

*Governance, Including Civil Service Reform and Corruption* A paper prepared by the donor community in Nepal for purposes of the Nepal Development Forum (NDF) April 17-19, 2000 Paris., <http://www.worldbank.org.np/worldbanknew/ndf/background/governance.html>.

## **2.2 Institutions involved in research on corruption**

### **Centre for Economic Development and Administration (CEDA)**

CEDA is a research institute located in Tribhuvan University (TU), Complex Kirtipur. CEDA has formed 7 various core groups of researchers. All the researchers are the teaching employees of TU. Among the various core groups of CEDA are: (i) Management System and Administration Group; (ii) Economic Policy Group; and (iii) Action Research Group.

### **Centre for Studies on Democracy and Good Governance (CSDG)**

In order to fulfil the need of developing good governance and strengthening democracy, major political parties of Nepal agreed to develop a collective action in this regard. Major objectives of this centre are to implement various studies and research in good-governance, and to develop procedures for consensus making between the political parties. The main committee is made up of the general secretary of 4 major political parties of Nepal. To organise the research activities under CSDG, the major responsibility lies at the director of the Centre, who also acts as a secretary of the study committee. At present, Mr. Achut Bahadur Rajbhandari is the Director of the Centre.

CSDG has currently completed one study on "Neutral and Impartial Civil Service, Accountability in the Public Services and the Self-Regulatory Service".

### **Transparency International (TI) Nepal**

TI Nepal, since its establishment in 1996, has been working as a pressure group for good governance, transparency and anti-corruption. TI Nepal has implemented (i) user survey regarding "The Performance of Governmental Organization and Public Institutions" and carried out a study on "Commission of Investigation of Abuse of Authority (CIA). Reports from these studies are yet to be published. CIA is, according to constitution, responsible to administer all judiciary procedures against authority abuse.

### **Propublic Nepal**

Propublic works for advocacy of consumer and media propaganda against corruption. Currently, Propublic is launching a research project "Transparency of Government on Privatization Process" under the financial support of Swiss development co-operation (SDC). Propublic has developed a "Counter Corruption Training Manual for NGOs" and a guideline paper on "Strategies for the Institutions Involved in Anti-Corruption Campaign".

### **Asian Development Bank (ADB)**

Currently, ADB has financially assisted the Ministry of Public Administration, Nepal, for the civil service reform project.

### 3 SRI LANKA

Compiled by Professor K. M. de Silva, International Centre for Ethnic Studies, Kandy

#### 3.1 Background on the status of corruption in the country

My colleagues at the International Centre for Ethnic Studies, Kandy, and I were very concerned for some years about the growing influence of illegal transactions in money, narcotics and arms in the politics and public life of Sri Lanka. We were aware that these were causally related to some of the main problems of governance in the region – South Asia. What was known with a fair degree of certainty was that corruption among politicians and public officials was rampant, and so too the smuggling of drugs and weaponry, often in large quantities, and that this was followed – if not accompanied – by money laundering. Such activities were being detected with increasing frequency in Sri Lanka and in various parts of South Asia. Furthermore, transactions related to these aspects of corruption were conducted on a highly organised footing. Such transactions had a deleterious effect on democratic governance and internal politics as well as on the external relations of the countries of South Asia. What was missing, so far as Sri Lanka is concerned, was hard evidence generated through systematic inquiry.

Looking for published material on corruption in Sri Lanka in the mid-1980s, we found to our dismay that there was virtually nothing available. The issues of corruption in politics, of the narcotics trade and the smuggling of arms were not being studied by scholars in any of our universities, or for that matter in any of our independent research centres. Indeed the last serious study of some of these matters had been published in 1976. This was a study entitled *Bribery: A Study in Law Making and of the Criminal Process*, written by R.K.W. Goonersekere, formerly a lecturer at the Law Faculty of the University of Ceylon, Peradeniya and Colombo, and later Principal of the Law College in Colombo. This solidly researched, pioneer study was less than 100 pages in length but it contained a great deal of material on all the principal issues. The fact that there were no other studies on the subject thereafter in Sri Lanka, did not signify that bribery and corruption had ceased to be of any great significance. It was simply that for some reason or reasons the subject had not attracted the attention of scholars, journalists or for that matter politicians.

During the 17-year period from July 1960 to 1977 socialist and left of centre regimes were in power in the country most of the time (with the exception of the period 1965-1970), and there was fairly rigid state control of the economy. Whether the socialists were in power or not their thinking had a powerful hold on politicians, senior administrators and intellectuals. There was considerable evidence of corruption in public life as the *Commissions of Inquiry* held in the late 1950s and early 1960's revealed. Stemming from the reports and recommendations of these *Commissions of Inquiry* several politicians, some senior, and others not so senior, lost their seats in Parliament. There was a great deal of evidence of misgovernance in this period as well. State control of the economy and severe restrictions on the import of goods, resulted in scarcities of common articles of consumption, all of which encouraged corruption among politicians and bureaucrats.

The year 1977 marked a very significant change in the economy, the beginning of an opening of the economy and an abandonment of the policies that prevailed from 1960. It marked the start of

a period of massive investment in the economy, the re-entry of foreign capitalist investment, and the biggest investment in multi-purpose dams that the country had seen since the beginning of British rule in the early 19th century, and the most complex series of power and irrigation projects anywhere in the South Asia and South East Asia in the period 1978 to 1989. Most of the money came in as grants in aid from western countries: Canada, Great Britain, Germany, Sweden and the US. The point to be made, however, that this massive investment opened the way for corruption at higher levels than hitherto. The corruption that emerged was not only among politicians but as usual also among bureaucrats of many categories. Apart from hints in national newspapers there were no serious, and in-depth, studies by academics or journalists, not even any serious challenges to corruption in the form of parliamentary debates. While Sri Lankan corruption was well below the scale of the corruption that prevailed in the rest of South Asia, i.e., in Pakistan, India and Bangladesh, the fact is that the opportunities for corruption had increased and there was visible evidence of this especially in the life style of politicians and bureaucrats.

The production, sale and consumption of narcotics are not recent phenomena in Sri Lanka, but the production was on a very limited scale, and only of *ganja* (marijuana) and consumption largely by sections of the working class. The antecedents of the recent availability of heroin however, were directly related to the recent upsurge of the narcotics trade in South Asia. Sri Lankans (especially Tamil separatists) had an involvement in the trade largely as couriers. The basic fact is the location of South Asia close to the two most important areas of narcotics production and trafficking in Asia, the "Golden Triangle" of inner South East Asia, and the "Golden Crescent" of Northwest Pakistan, Afghanistan and parts of Central Asia. The venues of lawlessness in the Afghan and Pakistan tribal areas of the north-west of Pakistan, served as sources for narcotics while insurgent groups scattered elsewhere in the sub-continent. For Sri Lanka a good example was the LTTE. The demand for arms that cannot be procured legally provides the principal motive force for separatist activists such as Sri Lanka's LTTE involvement in the drug trade. On account of systematic weaknesses inherent in governance, part of the profits generated in narcotic transactions infiltrated law enforcement agencies and bureaucracies in the form of "protection" payments, bribes, finances for payment of their supporters, and other transactions that have both the direct effect of undermining civil society, as well as a feedback effect of strengthening illegal transactions in drugs, arms and money.

Another obvious area for examination in Sri Lanka were arms purchases and the opportunities these created for high level corruption, opportunistic which increased greatly in the 1990's. This was an area in which hard evidence was extremely difficult to come by, but a careful study of the national budget, and defence ministry budget could reveal clues. This was apart from "leaks" of information by disgruntled or concerned officials.

### **3.2 Review of research on corruption**

When one looks at the background literature and published material on these themes, South Asia lags far behind other parts of the world, even behind South East Asia, while Sri Lanka lags far behind India and Pakistan in this regard. We had nothing at all on the role of drugs in Sri Lanka, although it has been known since the early 1980's that the island served as a transit point for the transfer of drugs, and above all nothing on political and other forms of corruption since 1976.



The subject of corruption is a very sensitive one, and data was often difficult to get and gather; and there is, in addition, the danger of physical violence against researchers especially in regard to narcotics and arms purchases.

The International Centre for Ethnic Studies (ICES) established in 1982, turned to a study of the ICES, Kandy. Eventually in 1997-98 the ICES secured grants for the study of corruption in Sri Lanka, and for a comparative study of corruption in South Asia - specifically India, Pakistan and Sri Lanka. The ICES decided that it would research five or six areas in our study of corruption in Sri Lanka :

1. The National legislature and its handling of corruption among its members.
2. The drug trade
3. The legal framework
4. The bureaucracy
5. Money laundering
6. Traditional and pre-colonial attitudes to corruption

Papers were presented on all these subjects at a conference on corruption in Sri Lanka held in January 1999. Revised versions of these papers were presented at the Conference on Corruption in South Asia held in July 1999.

In regard to monographs almost nothing apart from Goonesekere's volume referred to earlier, was available by the mid-1990s. By 1996, there were two essays on "Accountability" by Professor David Hulme of Manchester University, UK, and Dr. N Sanderatne, formerly a Senior Researcher and official in Sri Lanka's Central Bank. The two articles did refer to corruption but that was not their principal interest.

D. Hulme and N.Sanderatne (1996): "Sri Lanka : Democracy and Accountability in Decline, 1948-1993; pp. 109-152 in J Healey and W Tordoff (eds) *Votes and Budgets, Comparative Studies in Accountable Governance in the South*. Macmillan, London.

D. Hulme and N. Sanderatne (1996): "Public Accountability, Public Expenditure Management and Governance in Sri Lanka, 1948-1993," Research Studies, Governance Series No.4, Institute of Policy Studies, Colombo.

Thereafter came:

A. R. B. Amerasinghe's (1999): *The Legal Heritage of Sri Lanka, Colombo*, The Royal Asiatic Society of Sri Lanka and the Law & Society Trust. The publication contained a chapter (Chapter 10) entitled "Allegations of Corruption", pp. 197-217. Dr. Amerasinghe is a justice of the Supreme Court.

### **3.3 Researchers involved in research on corruption**

Professor *S.W.R. de A Samarasinghe*, Director at ICES (Kandy) is making a study of money laundering in Sri Lanka. Needless to say reliable data is extremely hard to come by. As a result, the work is taking longer than expected.

Professor *G.H. Peiris*, ICES, has made a careful study of the drug trade, including its links with the LTTE, and therefore its local, regional and international ramifications. He is contributing to the volume to be published from the ICES-conference in 1999.

Mr *H.L. de Silva*, a senior lawyer in Colombo, has presented a paper on the legal framework on corruption and the National Legislature. Two versions of this paper have been presented at the two conferences, and a revised version is being included in the volume to be published from the ICES-conference in 1999.

Professor *K.M. de Silva* is concentrating on a study of Parliamentarians - Sri Lanka's political elite - and corruption. A chapter on this theme forms part of the volume being published by the ICES.

Professor *K.N.O. Dharmadasa* is making a study on attitudes to corruption in ancient and medieval Sri Lanka, and the influence of these on public perceptions and responses to corruption today.

## 4 TANZANIA

Compiled by Dr. Brian Cooksey, Tanzania Development Research Group (TADREG), Dar es Salaam

### 4.1 Review of research on corruption

Cooksey, Brian (1997): 'Corruption in Aid: How much is acceptable?' *Governance*, vol.1, no. 1, Economic Development Institute, World Bank, Washington, pages 13-18, January.

Cooksey, Brian (1997): *Education, Health and Water: A Baseline Service Delivery Survey for Rural Tanzania*, with Dr Max Mmuya, TADREG Working Papers numbers 5-8 (1997-98), DFID, GON, SIDA.

Cooksey, Brian (1997): *Helpless Crusader, Opinion Poll on Corruption in Tanzania*, The Express, Dar es Salaam, December 18

Fjeldstad, Odd-Helge (2001): 'Taxation, coercion and donors. Local government tax enforcement in Tanzania', in *Journal of Modern African Studies*, vol. 39, no. 2 (forthcoming)

Fjeldstad, Odd-Helge (1999): *Controlling Fiscal Corruption. Theoretical Approaches and Illustrations from Tanzania*. Bergen: CMI (Working Paper WP 1999: 6)

Fjeldstad, Odd-Helge and Joseph Semboja (2000): 'Dilemmas of fiscal decentralisation. A study of local government taxation in Tanzania', in *Forum for Development Studies*, vol. 27, no. 1, pp. 7-41).

Tanzania Chamber of Commerce, Industry and Agriculture (1995): *Corruption and Drugs Trafficking in Tanzania. A Social-economic Analysis*, Dar es Salaam

#### **Conference, seminar, workshop papers**

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