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Abstract: Transparency, accountability and efficiency in management and administration is vital requirement for sustainable development in all sectors of developing countries. As the higher education sector is providing human resources to serve in all other sectors, it must produce professionally skilled, morally developed, honest, sincere and responsible human resources for sustainable development. But the higher education sector of Bangladesh is found to be not successful in producing expected human resources and public universities being major component of this sector are more responsible for producing expected human resources for sustainable development. The very cause behind the failure of the higher education sector is prevailing poor political practices in Bangladesh. This paper presents a systematic and analytical study on political practices in Bangladesh for sustainable development. Participant Observation Method, Case Study Method and Questionnaire technique of Survey Method are used to collect primary data. Respondents are selected by random sampling method from senior officials/executives/professionals/educationists not involved in politics. Questionnaire comprising of 10 questions is administered among 100 respondents. Secondary data are collected from books, journals and daily newspapers. Author has been involved in management, administration and curriculum systems of a public engineering university for the last 29 years as participant and case study observer. Evaluation report supported by this study will be helpful for developing suggestions for sound political practices in all developing countries.

Key terms: Poor Political Practice (PPP): Which promotes corruption, illegal & non-ethical influence, waste of national budget, misuse of national resources/aids/loans, erosion of public confidence, deterioration of investment climate and fails to ensure transparency, accountability and efficiency in management and administration in all sectors. Sound Political Practices (SPP): Which resists corruption, illegal & non-ethical influence, waste of national budget, misuse of national resources/aids/loans, erosion of public confidence, deterioration of investment climate and ensures transparency, accountability and efficiency in management and administration in all sectors.

I. Introduction:
Developing countries utilize approximately 70% of national budget in development projects. This huge amount of national budget is used for procurement of goods, works and services for sustainable development. We should ensure proper utilization of this major portion of our national budget i.e. ensure best value for money. But due to poor political practices, there exist unfair means, rent-seeking, corruption, fraudulent/collusive/coercive practices, dishonesty, lack of morality and ethics etc and hence a large sum of national budget is wasted [2]. This leads not only to misuse of scarce public resources, domestic & foreign aids, but also leads to acquisition of poor quality of goods, works and services [2]. At a more fundamental level, it causes erosion of public confidence, political unrest and deterioration of investment climate i.e. poor political practice is the main barrier in our national development. On the other hand, sound political practice promises significant benefits for sustainable development. These include economy, efficiency, accountability and transparency in administration and management leading to timely and cost effective implementation of development projects [2]. It has the potential for enhancing Bangladesh’s aid utilization capacity, creating opportunities for increasing foreign aids, reducing cost of doing business and improving investment climate, for the better interest of the state as well as the people or mankind. It offers a promise for developing a strong nation with a bright future and sustainable civilization for next generation, the capacity of domestic contracting and consulting industries/firms for entry into the regional and global markets [2], strong foundation for research and education..

II. Methodology
Participant Observation Method, Case Study Method and Questionnaire techniques of Survey Method are used to collect primary data from senior official, executives, educationists, professionals responsible citizen of...
Bangladesh. Author as professor of a public university, member of TEC/PEC and consultant to many engineering projects, participant observation and case study methods had been used to know activities, involvement, and professionalism of prevailing political practices in Bangladesh. Qualitative outcomes from this long study are incorporated in construction of questionnaire. Following steps are followed in construction of questionnaire [4].

(i) As per definition of the problem to be investigated, data requirements are fixed. And qualitative outcomes from case study and participant observation are incorporated.

(ii) Type of questionnaire (closed/open ended) is decided.

(iii) Questions are pre-tested to know how well to work.

(iv) After pretest, final edition is made of ensure that the questionnaire is ready for administration. This includes a close look at the content, sequence of questions, appearance and clarity of the procedure for using the questionnaire.

(v) Finally the questionnaire is formulated to make it reliable and valid. To do a satisfactory formulation job, procedural check lists are considered.

III. Questionnaire

Random sampling method is used to select 100 respondents from senior executives, educationists, professionals, responsible citizens. Questionnaire format comprising of 10 questions was administered on 100 respondents is as follows:

Demographic Information of the Respondent:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sl. No</th>
<th>Age</th>
<th>Profession</th>
<th>Education</th>
<th>Religion</th>
<th>Caste</th>
<th>Sex</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Q 1: Most of Group of Companies, Industries, Banks, Commercial Buildings and other business organizations in Bangladesh are owned by Political Leaders. Is it true ?

Ans: So far I know, It is …….. % TRUE.

Q 2: All most all Political Leaders in Bangladesh are addicted, corrupted, notorious and harmful to civil society and national development. Is it true ?

Ans: So far I know, It is …….. % TRUE.

Q 3: Personal and family life of Political Leaders are very unhappy. Is it true ?

Ans: So far I know, It is …….. % TRUE.

Q 4: At present, employment in public sector is 100% corrupted and controlled by Political Leaders. Is it true ?

Ans: So far I know, It is …….. % TRUE.

Q 5: At present, no general citizen can get utility connection like gas/ electricity, Legal License or Permission from govt. office etc without paying a big amount of “ Table Cost”. Is it true ?

Ans: So far I know, It is …….. % TRUE.

Q 6: All development projects are corrupted and controlled by Political Leaders. Is it true ?

Ans: So far I know, It is …….. % TRUE.

Q 7: Huge amount of national budget, foreign aids/loans, national resources are wasted due to corruption leaded by Political Leaders. Is it true ?

Ans: So far I know, It is …….. % TRUE.

Q 8: Political Leaders are just cheating with their own peoples. Is it true ?

Ans: So far I know, It is …….. % TRUE.

Q 9: Political Leaders are nursing and patronizing unsocial, non-ethical, immoral and destructive activities in society. Is it true ?

Ans: So far I know, It is …….. % TRUE.

Q 10: All constitutional bodies like Armed Forces, Police, PSC, UGC, Election Commission, Dudak, Administration etc can’t function independently, rather completely influenced by the ruling Political Leaders. Is it true ?

Ans: So far I know, It is …….. % TRUE.

IV. Statistics of Respondents

Demographic information and statistics of respondents are shown below:

Demographic information:


<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Age structure</th>
<th>No of respondent</th>
<th>Percentage (%)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Age up to 30 years</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>5.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Age 30 to 35 years</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>5.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Age 36 to 40 years</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>10.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Table 1 shows that age group of above 50 are major respondents

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Age Group</th>
<th>No. of Respondent</th>
<th>Percentage (%)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>41-45 years</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>15.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>46-50 years</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>25.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Above 50</td>
<td>45</td>
<td>45.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>N</strong></td>
<td><strong>100</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table – 2 : Education of Respondents

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Level of Education</th>
<th>No. of Respondent</th>
<th>Percentage (%)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Graduation</td>
<td>45</td>
<td>45</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Masters Degree</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ph. D degree</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>26</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Diploma Engineering</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>N</strong></td>
<td><strong>100</strong></td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 2 shows that graduates are major respondents.

Table – 3 : Religion, Marital status and Sex of Respondents

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Religion, Marital status and Sex</th>
<th>No. of Respondent</th>
<th>Percentage (%)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Islam</td>
<td>91</td>
<td>91</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Others</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Male</td>
<td>85</td>
<td>85</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Female</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>N</strong></td>
<td><strong>100</strong></td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 3 shows that Muslims(91%) and males(85%) are major respondents

V. Empirical Outcomes

For limitation of paper size, only two empirical outcomes presented below:

Q 5: At present, no general citizen can get utility connection like gas/ electricity, Legal License or Permission from govt. office etc without paying a big amount of “Table Cost”. Is it true?
Ans: So far I know, It is ….. % TRUE.
Ans.: 100% / 90% / 80% TRUE

Which shows that 80 % of respondents confirm the statement as 100% true, 10% as 90% true and rest 10% as 80% true. So we can conclude that the corruption situation in Bangladesh represented by the statement “no general citizen can get utility connections without paying big amount of illegal money” is 90% true.

Q 4: At present, employment in public sector is 100% corrupted and controlled by Political Leaders. Is it true?
Ans.: 95% / 90% / 85%

Which shows that 95% of respondents confirm the statement as 100% true, 90% as 90% true and rest 85% as 80% true. So we can conclude that the corruption situation in Bangladesh represented by the statement “no general citizen can get utility connections without paying big amount of illegal money” is 90% true.
Which show that in average the question is 90% true.

VI. Assessment of political practices in Bangladesh for sustainable development

As per empirical outcomes, following assessment on political practices are supported by the present study:

Q 1: Most of Group of Companies, Industries, Banks, Commercial Buildings and other business organizations in Bangladesh are owned by Political Leaders. Is it true?
Assessment: In average the above statement is 70% true. That is less than 1% population (political leaders) own major assets and resources of the country. So far it is known, this situation is more crucial in the USA, where most of the political leaders are very rich and others are poor. As per ethics, leaders are social workers and server of the people. But it is found that the servers have become very rich. So present democracy is not perfect, it should be revised.

Q 2: All most all Political Leaders in Bangladesh are addicted, corrupted, notorious and harmful to civil society and national development. Is it true?
Assessment: In average, the above statement is 60% true

Q 3: Personal and family life of Political Leaders are very unhappy. Is it true?
Assessment: In average it is 75% true.

Q 4: At present, employment in public sector is 100% corrupted and controlled by Political Leaders. Is it true?
Assessment: In average it is 90% true.

Q 5: At present, no general citizen can get utility connection like gas/ electricity, Legal License or Permission from govt. office etc without paying a big amount of “Table Cost”. Is it true?
Assessment: In average it is 90% true.

Q 6: All development projects are corrupted and controlled by Political Leaders. Is it true?
Assessment: In average it is 75% true.

Q 7: Huge amount of national budget, foreign aids/loans, national resources are wasted due to corruption leaded by Political Leaders. Is it true?
Assessment: In average it is 65% true.

Q 8: Political Leaders are just cheating with their own peoples. Is it true?
Assessment: In average it is 60% true.

Q 9: Political Leaders are nursing and patronizing unsocial, non-ethical, immoral and destructive activities in society. Is it true?
Assessment: In average it is 60% true.

Q 10: All constitutional bodies like Armed Forces, Police, PSC, UGC, Election Commission, Dudak, Administration etc can’t function independently, rather completely influenced by the ruling Political Leaders. Is it true?
Assessment: In average it is 70% true.

VII. Conclusion

Research field and findings are very much interesting and realistic to present political situation of not only Bangladesh. More or less same situations are prevailing in many countries like India, Pakistan. But as an academic research work and as per strategic analysis and procedure of the research, there may be some wrong facts, findings, feelings etc. so constructive suggestions and criticisms are appreciated.

References: