Ethical Aspects of Sharing International River Water: The Case of Teesta River
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All riparian states have the right to use international river water. This right is equally recognized for all riparian states on the basis of ethical principles and laws on international water sharing. However, sharing of river water has become one of the issues of conflict between neighboring states. Various claims and counter claims are heard of and in order to resolve these issues many cooperative bilateral treaties have also been signed. But politically induced treaties that neither include provisions for economic benefits nor follow ethical principles on humanitarian grounds of the riparian states are not likely sustain for long. Continuity of such treaties is indispensable for the sustenance and development of the riparian states and ethical principles and humanitarian grounds should be the basis for these treaties. Nowadays, it is observed that states situated at the upstream control the water flow of rivers for their own benefits without considering its consequences on the downstream state. As a result inhabitants of the downstream countries suffer untold miseries. Nevertheless, there are some good examples of international water sharing. In this paper, I discuss these examples along with the case of sharing of the Teesta River water between India and Bangladesh. Some policy proposals are also made in this regard. The paper emphasizes the necessity of upholding morality and ethical principles in formulating and implementing policies regarding sharing of international river water. Riparian states must cooperate and be sympathetic for the cause of one another.

Ethics and Integrity in Public Service in Bangladesh: Institutional and Comprehensive Approach
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This paper is an attempt to examine the challenges to prevent erosion of ethics and integrity in public service in Bangladesh. It first presents an overview of corruption as a development and governance challenge. We then identify the entry points of erosion of integrity which account for the depth and breadth of corruption in public service. In the next section the paper goes on to examine the prospect of preventing erosion of integrity and ethics, and propose a few tools and processes. Finally the paper proposes an institutional and comprehensive approach without which ethics and integrity in public service will be hard to promote and institutionalize. The main theme of the paper is that corruption exists everywhere in the world; it also involves every sector and level where there is scope of abuse of power. The public sector tends to be exposed to erosion of ethics because of institutional and individual factors. When depth and breadth of corruption are associated by a growing culture of impunity and erosion of values and ethics, corruption threatens to become a way of life. Policies, decisions and actions of public interest at national level are taken in private interest, while at the local level citizens’ access to basic rights and entitlement become contingent upon the capacity to make unauthorized payments.

The issue of ethics and integrity in public service is crucial to addressing corruption. Whatever well-meaning may be reforms in other sectors, these cannot bear fruits nor can any of those be sustained without establishing that appointments, promotions, postings and transfers in public service are based on performance and merit and not on