

How 1,700 Companies are Plundering Water

Stephen Carr writes from Indonesia

HIGH on the agenda of the Indonesian government is protecting the people. Under new legislation those guilty of damaging its physical resource can be jailed for ten years or fined 100 million rupiah.

One resource most misused is water. Despite tough laws, thousands of companies continue to use water illegally. In the Bandung area alone more than 1,700 textile factories are guilty. Every company sinking a well is supposed to get official permission.

Factories are restricted to using 100 litres a minute for 15 hours a day. In practice companies either have no licenses for their wells, or operate more wells than they declare, or use water at a faster rate than allowed. A 240-litre rate per minute is common.

Statistics for 1970 show that the Bandung area consumed 10.5 million cubic metres of water. The 1990 figure was 46.5 million cubic metres. Every year the groundwater level in the Bandung Basin drops between one and two metres. If these trends continue the Bandung Basin, a 2,200 square kilometre area, will have exhausted its groundwater some next century.

Another problem about using deep aquifers is that shallow aquifers can then seep into the deeper deposits. Many shallow aquifers, at 40 metres or so, have been polluted by domestic waste, agriculture and industry.

Why cannot this resource, on which everybody depends, be better protected? It is not for lack of personnel assigned to it. There are 255 civil servants in West Java concerned with management of water resources.

Wolfgram Kirchoff, an engineer with a German aid project, says getting data is difficult because of the number of government agencies, provincial and national, concerned with water. "If I listed ten different institutions it would be too few," says Kirchoff, who is looking at ways of improving West Java's water resources.

In the matter of granting licenses the three main players are the West Java Government, the Ministry of Mines and Energy and its offshoot in Bandung, the Geology Directorate. There is confusion and conflict between them over what role each has in giving permission for water extraction.

Daud Silalahi, an environmental law water expert, says although the West Java Government is drafting laws to protect the resource, reports Gemini News Service, are being flouted and ignored.

Water, one of the earth's most important resources, is often used indiscriminately. Bandung in Indonesia is a case in point. Its deep aquifers are being plundered. Every company sinking a well is supposed to get official permission, but laws to protect the resource, reports Gemini News Service, are being flouted and ignored.

One distinctive for companies to go legal is that they would have to install water level recorders in their factories. These units are expensive, costing around 40 million rupiah each. If "negotiation" with inspectors is a cheaper option they often take it. In West Java, only 37 companies have water recorders on their premises.

Unannounced inspections on factories in the Bandung area revealed that one company had seven water sources but was only licensed for four. The owner of Sinar Makin Mulya, a dyeing factory at Cimahi, claimed he had three pumps. The inspectors found six. Another dye plant, Jassa Sandano Raya, tried to conceal the amount of water it was using. One firm was found to be using 500 litres of water a minute instead of the permitted 100 litres.

Of ten companies inspected by the West Java Government, only one, Vonex, a Japanese company with five bore holes, had full and proper licensing. The abuses will probably continue until water conservation laws are seen to have teeth. The West Java Supreme Court says it will try illegal water users. Groundwater in the Bandung Basin may have some chance of protection when greedy factory owners begin appearing behind bars.

STEPHEN CARR is a British freelance writer currently living in Indonesia.

A Ray of Hope at the End of the Tunnel

Interview with Swedish Minister for Int'l Dev Cooperation

by Rashed Mahmud Titumir

SWEDEN is one of the few front-ranking European nations who recognised Bangladesh soon after the war of liberation. Since then, it is closely associated with the country's development efforts.

As part of that effort of bilateral cooperation spanning over two decades, Swedish Minister for International Development Cooperation and Human Rights Issues — Alf Svensson paid a five-day-long visit to Bangladesh last week.

After completing the graduation from University of Lund, Svensson joined politics and became a member of city council. A decade after his graduation, he was elected President of the Christian Democratic Party. During 1982-1985, he served the Parliament as a member. From 1991, he is carrying out the same portfolio as a Cabinet Minister.

The minister, during his tour, called on the Prime Minister and the leader of the opposition, had meeting with several ministers, and visited various Swedish aid projects.

The visiting minister, just prior to his departure from here, talked to The Daily Star. The interview follows:

The Daily Star (DS): How do you view the existing bilateral development cooperation between Sweden and Bangladesh?

For 1993-94, the financial assistance amounts to 120 million Swedish kroner. Besides, Sweden also supports national Non-Government Organisations (NGOs).

DS: After your five-day visit and discussions with the top officials, what new frontiers are going to be opened up?

AS: I am hopeful that the assistance is likely to increase. I am particularly interested in building up physical infrastructure. I will put emphasis on improving the rural infrastructure — roads, bridges, and boat landings. The different infrastructure, if created, may ease the problems of transporting farm produce and goods between producers and consumer markets. At the same time it may open up the countryside meaningfully. The rate of drop-outs is alarming. This is not acceptable for a country willing to develop its human resources.

So, we are ready to provide expertise and resources for building up infrastructure and

Carrying out educational activities.

DS: You are Minister for Human Rights Issues too. How do you assess the human rights situation in Bangladesh?

AS: The situation is improving. However, the situation of

Women in Bangladesh face problems of many types. They do not enjoy equal rights and their social and economic status makes them extremely vulnerable. In the economic sense, they are not given equal opportunities for employment, nor are they given equal pay for equal work. In the social sense, women here suffer from traditional institutions that discriminate against them.

Thus Bangladesh faces a lot of problems, which it must solve in the coming years, if it wants to become a part of the dynamic future.

meanings. The rate of drop-outs is alarming. This is not acceptable for a country willing to develop its human resources.

So, we are ready to provide expertise and resources for building up infrastructure and



women is vulnerable. Women do not really enjoy equal rights here in Bangladesh. There is lack of respect for women. Here, women suffer from double exploitation — as women within a traditional patriarchal society, as a poor people in a highly polarised and corrupt class in society. They are beaten up, even lashed to death by village courts.

DS: Earlier, Swedish people expressed their deep concern over Chittagong Hill Tract's issue. Now, what is their position?

AS: We know about the tension. I shall not condemn the situation as Bangladesh is going towards institutionalising democracy. I am happy to note everything is on the right track.

DS: Would you please share your experience about Bangladesh and its people with us?

AS: I visited Bhoia and Faridpur. I talked to the people. They are very generous indeed. I met the Prime Minister and Leader of the Opposition in the Parliament. I think Bangladesh is in the right track in regard to parliamentary democracy.

I am satisfied with aid utilisation in Bangladesh. Situation has improved now compared to previous years. I heard 10 years ago the aid utilisation was not satisfactory. There were problems at that time. But now it is really good.

Let us see everything in a positive way. I am hopeful about the progress and prosperity of Bangladesh. I hope to see a new Bangladesh after five to 10 years.

How would you expect such a poorer country like Bangladesh without problems? However, there is a ray of hope at the end of the tunnel.

DS: Thank you for sharing your views with the readers.

AS: Thank you.

Tapless

Population without safe drinking water

Central African Republic	87%
Guinea-Bissau	82%
Bangladesh	63%
Myanmar	62%
Afghanistan	61%
Burkina Faso	56%
Mozambique	56%

1,400 million people lack safe sanitation

1,200 million people lack safe drinking water



Three approaches to the Political Economy of Development

by Tanweer Akram

THE present essay intends to compare and contrast the three dominant schools in the political economy of development: namely, modernization, dependency, and the world-system theories.

Modernization Theory

Modernisation theory sees the European experience as the ideal path to human, social, and national development: Contemporary "Western" societies are regarded as most developed. Modernization is an evolutionary process in which "backward" societies evolve into societies similar to Western societies. Hence, rural, agricultural, feudal, "primitive," societies will transform into urban, industrialized, differentiated, capitalist, "advanced," societies. Advocates of this approach argue that modernization is an irreversible and progressive transformation in which societies overcome "traditional" barriers to economic growth, development, and democracy. Such theorists regard cultural values of individualism and the

"Protestant Ethic" as the foundation for the development of the West. Modernization theorists are convinced of the universality of the Western experience and are optimistic of the validity and relevance of Western institutions for all nations. Modernization theorists follow traditional Western liberal views in economics and politics. They believe that free trade is mutually beneficial. Modernization theory should be understood in terms of the international context in which it originated: US hegemony; the rise of Stalinism; the Cold War; decolonization; and US-Soviet rivalry in the Third World. The policy implication of this theory is the maintenance of US hegemony in global affairs, containment of "communism," and the legitimation of existing North-South relation as mutually advantageous.

Dependency Theory

Dependency theory originated from the pioneering

studies of the Economic Commission of Latin America (ECLA) and the crisis of orthodox Marxism. A good number of Monthly Review-writers advocated reformulating Marxist analysis in terms of the monopoly capitalism and the globalization of capital. According to the advocates of this theory, underdevelopment is not a natural phenomenon, rather a result of the subordination of the Third World through imperialism, colonialism, and neocolonialism. Dependency is incompatible with development; at best, there only be dependent development. The dependency view the world in terms of "the center" and "the periphery." The underdeveloped world is characterized through the disarticulation of the economy and external domination. They argued that whereas in the advanced economies communication between sectors is coherent, in the underdeveloped economies there is only marginal exchange among sectors. This distorts

underdeveloped economies towards exports. They also maintained that external dependence blocks development. According to them, the law of value operates throughout the world-system and transfers surplus from the periphery to the center. This prevents capital accumulation in the underdeveloped countries.

World-System Theory

World-System theory arose in order to surmount the deterministic view of the dependency theory. The protagonists of the world system theory argue that developing countries overcome their peripheral status. Mainly inspired by the works of Immanuel Wallerstein, the world-system theory builds upon the theoretical heritage of neo-Marxism and the French Annales school. The advocates of this school argue that each social science discipline cannot have a separate logic, development must be understood in context to "long historical time

and large space" and the unit of analysis ought to be the world-system in its totality. They are skeptical of the assumption that human history is invariably progressive. Furthermore, the bimodal description of the world does not suffice. Today, the world is a tri-modal system: core, peripheries, and semi-peripheries. Semi-peripheries are those states that either have been able to capture a niche in the world market, developed by "invitation," or have attained some degree of self-reliance. World-system theorists argue that while every state may not have a capitalist mode of production, all countries nevertheless participate in the world capitalist market. They believe that there are long-wave cycles of capitalist expansion and stagnation (the so-called A and B phases of Kondratieff cycles). World-system theorists study both global dynamics and national forces for social change and development.

Tanweer Akram is the author of *The Question of Imperialism and Other Essays*.

had full and proper licensing. The abuses will probably continue until water conservation laws are seen to have teeth. The West Java Supreme Court says it will try illegal water users. Groundwater in the Bandung Basin may have some chance of protection when greedy factory owners begin appearing behind bars.

STEPHEN CARR is a British freelance writer currently living in Indonesia.

the putting of even the demarcation ridges to crops and the covering of the highway-shoulders and side-slopes with crops (leaving no land to remain fallow) have added to the cultivable land area. Moreover, their Nampo project aims at reclamation of 300,000 ha of tidal lands and bringing them

under the plough. Diversification of Agriculture

Instead of confining to one cereal crop, North Korea has been growing as many as six of them, namely, rice, maize, millet, barley, wheat and sorghum. The land distribution for them in 1989 was as follows: rice-37 per cent, maize-19 per cent

'Farming First' brings Miracle in DPRK

by Dr Kamal Uddin Ahmed

This is the final instalment of a two-part article in which the writer explains the 'agricultural miracle of North Korea and draws the attention of the policy-makers of Bangladesh to share the experiences in formulating agriculture strategy.

Agricultural development activities in the field are given adequate support by at least 14 research institutes covering various commodities and disciplines and working in conjunction with the Academy of Research in Agricultural Sciences.

Seed Programme

Crops-researchers concentrated on obtaining early-maturing high yielding varieties, having disease and wind resistance and capability to intake more nutrients and endure densely-populated situations.

Germpil sim from different parts of the world were collected and tried. Seed-farms are owned by the Academy of Research in Agricultural Sciences and the Agricultural Commission.

Expansion of Crop Area

While the adoption of cooperative farming itself led to the expansion of effective land area,

being in the good books of USA, the mightiest nation on Earth.

General Well-being

North Korea is among very few developing countries where life expectancy at birth has exceeded 70 years. According to World Development Report, 1993, life expectancy (1991) in

Poverty Alleviation

The much talked-about problem of poverty alleviation that is haunting the developing world appears to have been

North Korea is at present holding the distinguished position of being the top-most rice-yielding country of the world. From amongst 112 rice-producing states, only 13 countries have the distinction of exceeding five tons of rice-yield per hectare. Countries with the yield of 5-6 tons are Spain, Italy, France, China, Uruguay, Peru and Cameroon. Countries with the yield of more than six but less than seven tons are USA (6.4), South Korea (6.7), Japan (6.2), Egypt (6.5) and Greece (6.5). Only one country has exceeded seven tons; and that country is North Korea (7.2). This performance is all the more remarkable for DPRK, a country having several so-called odds like (1) being an Asian nation, (2) having a 'developing' status, (3) following a centrally planned economy, (4) remaining in constant conflict with its counterpart South Korea and (5) not

charged at a low two-to-five per cent of the worker's wage. Basic essentials like grain and cloth are rationed... I did not see any 'North Korean suffering from a lack of food.'

The system there makes it difficult for a person to remain unattended, uneducated and unemployed. It is not easy to find a child who is hungry, does not go to school, does not wear school uniform, and when sick, is not taken care of by a physician or nurse. The street-urchins are conspicuous by their absence.

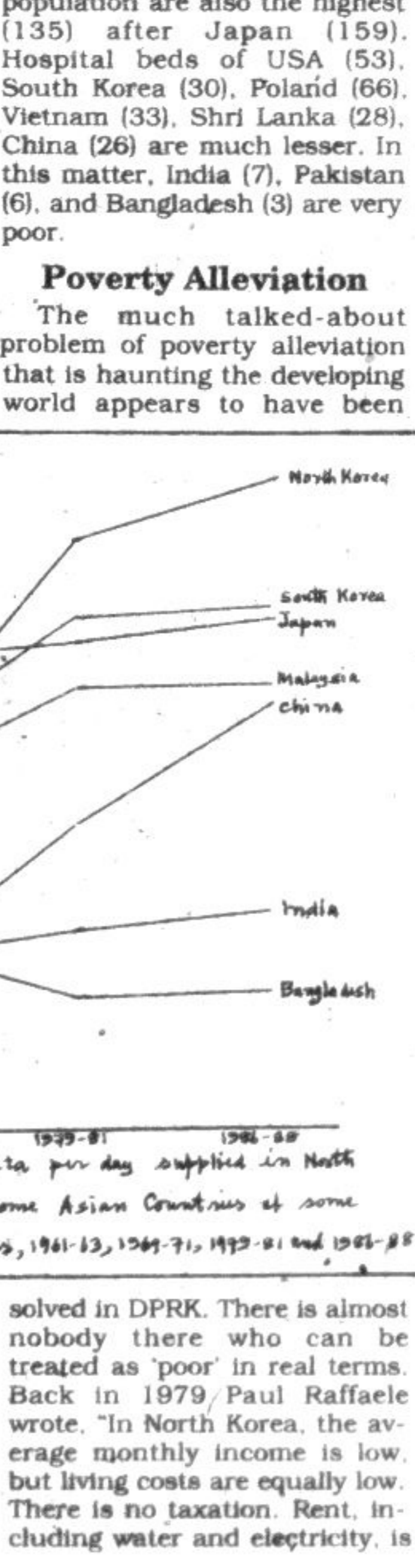
"The children are virtually full-time boarders at the school, they return to their homes each Saturday afternoon and report back to the school on Monday morning", wrote Paul Raffaele about a kindergarten school that he visited".

Fruit of Agricultural Development

North Korea's leadership did not make the country run the wild race of industrialization and enhancement of total national income at the cost of agriculture and individual's income and well-being at the lowest level. It did not make millions to live in absolute poverty, hunger, destitution and sickness so that thousands could live a princely life.

Every development activity in the country has been based on agricultural development. A good part of the industries is devoted to the production of such machinery or goods as are used for agriculture. The 'Farming First' attitude together with various other ideas of the president has not only made DPRK the topmost rice-yielding country of the world, but also a nation that is well-fed, well-housed, well-dressed, well-educated and well-nursed.

The writer is a former Member-Director of Bangladesh Agricultural Research Council.

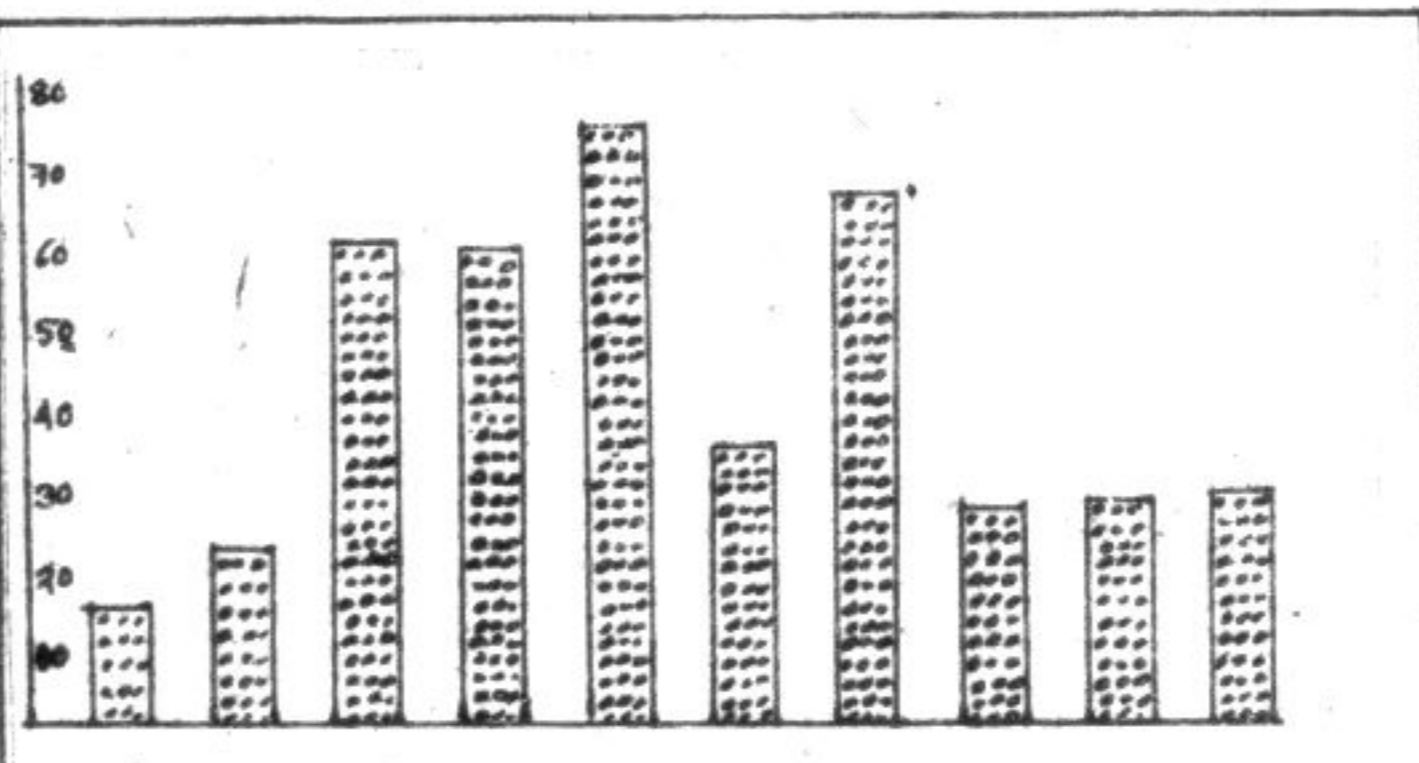


DKR is said to have reached one of the highest levels of perfection in providing the crops with nutrients. The amount of fertilizers of different kinds to be applied to the soil for raising a particular type of crop is decided on the basis of soil analysis of every piece of land. According to Mr Id Man Sung, there are two million soil-fertility cards for two million ha of crop-land of the country, at the rate of one card for each hectare. Although a great amount of labour and chemicals are spent for maintaining these cards, they pay the dividend very well.

For rice, they use, on the average, about 750 kg of fertilizers per ha, which is one of the highest in the world. A lot of organic matter is placed in the field by composting almost every plant and animal refuse that they can lay their hands on. The micro-nutrients are not forgotten. Every country and all major cooperative farms have a soil analytical station/laboratory, where the work is done by farm technicians and students of agriculture.

Electrification

By developing hydro-electricity from many rivers in the hills and harmonizing it with thermal/power stations it has been possible to provide every house (both urban and rural) with electricity. Electricity is used for various production-purposes like water lifting, rice-milling, chopping of feed, heating, hatching in poultry, chicken raising, drying and processing of crops and seed treatment. Now the total amount of electricity used in agriculture is said to amount to 13,300 million kilowatt per year out of a total of 41,000 million kilowatt. Every house has got TV sets. As Mr Id said, "All these have resulted in joyful working for the farmers. All farmers are thankful to Great Leader and Dear Leader (President's son, Kim Jong Il)".



and bringing them under the plough. Diversification of Agriculture

Instead of confining to one cereal crop, North Korea has been growing as many as six of them, namely, rice, maize, millet, barley, wheat and sorghum. The land distribution for them in 1989 was as follows: rice-37 per cent, maize-19 per cent