

Book Review

A Vision and Strategy for Bangladesh

Bangladesh: Promise and Performance presents an intellectual stocktaking of the country's past and present

By Professor Mustafizur Rahman

THE section of the book on Economy includes three chapters: *Economic Development: From Independence to the End of the Millennium* by Professor Azizur Rahman Khan, *Growth, Poverty and Human Development* by Dr. Binayak Sen and *Boringram Revisited: How to Live Better on Less Land* by Dr. Kirsten Westergaard and Mr. Abul Hossain. What gives this section its distinctive flavour is that taken together the three papers provide the readership with an excellent opportunity to have a close look at the interface between the macro and micro dimensions of the more than two decades of development in post-independence. The three papers presents a critical perspective to Bangladesh's development experience from three different but related angles: Khan traces Bangladesh's economic performance in terms of key macro correlates and focuses on how these have impacted on production income and distribution; Sen presents an anatomy of the growth process from a poverty perspective, poverty being treated both as a cause and an effect; Westergaard and Hossain's paper provides insights into how the growth dynamics at the macro level have got translated into the economic life of a remote village in rural Bangladesh. And as the editor of the volume Dr. Rounaq Jahan ought to be given credit both for the selection as well as the sequencing of papers in this particular section of the book.

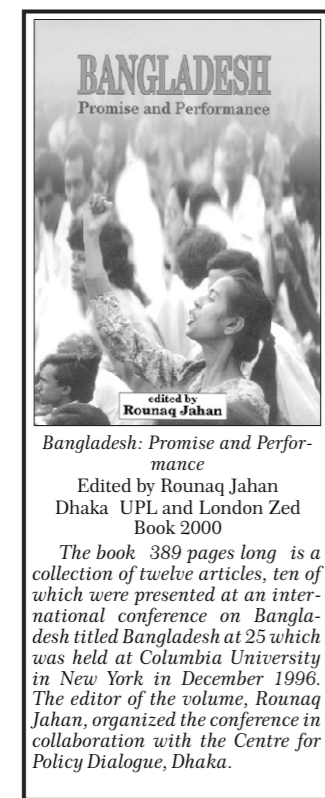
Khan's succinct and lucid analysis of post-independence economic development is based on a study of the major trends in some key macro-economic indicators including (a) structural change in the economy and its implications in terms of poverty situation, (b) dynamics of income distribution, (c) composition and quality of investment and savings, (d) foreign trade in the context of globalisation and (e) experience with economic reforms in Bangladesh. It is a retrospective analysis with an eye for learning the lessons for future policy making.

Khan analyses the historical growth rates and throws some important insights. It is pointed out that growth rate of GDP experienced during post-independence period (1975-97), averaging about 4.4% per annum, was higher than the 3.2% experienced during the two decades preceding independence (1950-70). With a secularly declining population growth rate, 1.9% in recent times, this meant that the average per capita income had indeed registered a significant rise over time. As Khan points out, per capita annual GDP growth rate during the 1990s was almost four times higher than the matched average figures for the 1960s, indicating that during the post-independence period average living standard of people has grown at a faster rate compared to the pre-independence period. However, this relative success is put into its proper perspective by putting it in the context of South Asia. Indeed GDP growth rates in Bangladesh in the 1970s and 1980 is found to be significantly lower than the rest of South Asia. The pace of per capita growth rate in income levels was neither robust enough to make a real dent on the poverty situation, nor was it a shared growth with a capacity to arrest the growing inequality in income distribution. The end result was a secular rise in the number of people below the absolute poverty line, and a worsening of the relative poverty situation manifested in a rising *gini-coefficient* of income distribution. Khan thus looks beyond the averages as it were, and goes on to dissect the dynamics of the *inequalising growth* which has characterised Bangladesh's economic performance for all the years of her existence.

Khan undertakes the task of locating the origins of the inequalising growth. He looks at the structural changes in the economy both as a contributing factor and also as the end result of a particular growth process. The declining share of agriculture in GDP was not matched by corresponding rise in the share of manufacturing sector in the GDP which belied the claim by some that the 1990s was witnessing the beginning process of structural shift in the economy. In this context Khan rightly points out that an increasing share of the service sector in the GDP was a trend which was indeed common to many developing countries. However, what was often ignored but remained a critically important factor of economic growth was that only a modern service sector had the capacity to stimulate growth process. This was more so in an era of speedy globalisation, a necessary ingredient which was not always given due recognition in the policy design.

The analysis of savings and investment presented by Khan helps to explain many of the endemic weaknesses which continue to haunt Bangladesh's growth process. Investment level in 1997/98, at 14.0% of GDP, failed to attain even the levels achieved in 1980/81 which stood at 16.0% of GDP. Of interest here is historical

comparisons drawn by Khan. Although investment averaged only 11.6% of GDP in 1965-70, the domestic savings component of this constituted about 8.4%, a level which was higher than the 7.6% registered in 1997/98. The national savings rate, at 12.1% of GDP, was below the South Asian average of 17%. Khan also questions the methodology of estimating the public savings and observes in this context that the surplus on the revenue budget was less than what is officially claimed. Khan's analysis once again draws attention



tion to the full-need in placing an adequate system of estimating important macro indicators in Bangladesh.

Khan contests the interpretation that the macro-economic stability experienced by Bangladesh in recent years, as phenomenon which has received appreciation of the donor community, should be seen as something to be much excited about. One of the major causes of the sustained price stability of the recent past was largely a result of depressed demand and low impetus for economic growth. Khan's interpretation to some extent explains why such sustained stability has not got translated into high growth. In this context Khan attempts to unravel the mystery of the appreciating *taaka* vis-à-vis the Indian rupee and asserts that this was a key to unravelling the slow economic growth of the country. This is indeed an important hypothesis which, if true, has important implications in terms of macro-economic management in Bangladesh. The short space devoted to this section of the paper does not allow the reader to have a good grasp of the algorithm of logic on which this particular hypothesis is grounded. This would have been interesting to know specially in view of the fact that other economists have put forward different interpretations to this intriguing phenomenon.

Khan questions the foundation on which the Bangladesh's donor-driven economic reforms were premised. He argues that the sequencing of the reforms had been wrong, and that in absence of well-functioning institutions key objectives of reforms such as achieving allocative efficiency, market-driven incentives, raising level of investment etc. were doomed to fail. Not surprisingly, the end result is a negligible reduction in poverty level and a growing inequality in income distribution. Based on his own work and those with Dr. Binayak Sen, Khan presents ample evidence to prove his point. Khan reemphasises the important role that the state had to play in the development process of a country such as Bangladesh. Khan graphically shows what the economy may end up with when policy makers tend to forget this, as had happened in Bangladesh. In order for a broad-based sharing of benefits of growth to be possible, the state must play an important role, a prerequisite which current reforms had failed to take into due cognisance. The next article by Dr. Sen takes the issue further by presenting an anatomy of the growth process from a poverty perspective.

Sen looks at the long-term trends in poverty levels in Bangladesh and puts special emphasis on poverty dynamics in the 1990s. Sen's analysis shows that the dynamics of poverty in Bangladesh has experienced fluctuating fortunes over the last two decades. This is evidenced by nutritional intake, poverty line measures and other indicators. Sen looks at the causal relationship between growth and poverty reduction, and builds up a case favouring egalitarian growth. He examines the evolving causal relationship between growth, poverty and human development in Bangladesh and attempts to

explain the underlying factors which inform the nature of this relationship as it is manifested through empirical evidence.

Sen's point of departure is positioned on two basic premises: (a) *when a country starts with initial high inequality, growth suffers* and (b) *when a growth process is accompanied by increasing inequality, growth suffers*. A logical corollary of these two hypotheses is that since countries such as Bangladesh were burdened with a legacy of initial inequality, the possibility of attaining higher growth rates would critically hinge on whether growth itself was equalising or inequalising.

Sen decomposes the poverty trends into *growth effect* and *inequality effect* and looks at how the two conflicting forces, the *push effect* (in the sense that growth pulls poverty level down) and the *pull effects* (in the sense that inequality pushes it up) have impacted on the poverty situation in Bangladesh over the years. Sen also attacks the *trickle down hypothesis* by emphasising that there are limits to the capacity of growth in reducing poverty.

Sen's analysis shows that most of the reduction in poverty level was restricted to the decade preceding 1983/84. Since the mid-1980s the trends had been relatively uneven: between 1985-91 poverty had indeed increased, subsequent to which the country experienced some insignificant reductions in the poverty level. Analysis presented by Sen shows a number of interesting features in this regard: almost the entire drop in national poverty was due to gains accrued to the urban poor and the relative progress in poverty was achieved without any tangible decline in extreme poverty. As a matter of fact, in particular years the incidence of extreme poverty had indeed gone up.

In his article Sen attempts to relate the casual links which impact on the poverty trends. Poverty measures are decomposed into *growth effect* and *inequality effect* and Sen finds that it is not only the growth rate but also the process of growth which is important as explanatory variables in poverty reduction. Sen shows that if all the urban consumer groups had shared equally in the urban growth, then poverty head count index between 1983/84 and 1991/92 would have actually declined by 10.8% rather than 7.3%; similarly head count index in rural areas would have been reduced by 2.4% instead of 0.9%. This section of the paper which analyses the implications of *growth elasticity of poverty on poverty reduction* is indeed extremely important from a policy perspective. An example should suffice: as Sen points out, a switch to *distributionally neutral growth* in rural areas may be expected to increase the current growth elasticity of poverty reduction (achieved under inequitable growth) from 0.6 to 1.8. This would mean that whilst a 2% rate of growth in rural mean consumption would bring the rural poverty rate down by 1.2% per year under the *inequitable* growth path, a *neutral* growth path would push it down 3.6% per year. Some food for thought for policy makers indeed!

Sen's analysis of the poverty trends in the 1990s, more specifically the evidence of slow progress in the reduction of rural poverty, increasing income inequality in urban areas (as manifested by a rise in the *gini-coefficient of concentration*) and rising rural-urban income differential, should raise serious doubts as to the efficacy of the policy reforms pursued so enthusiastically in the 1990s. Thus, Khan's attack on the premise of the reforms is, to a large extent, validated by Sen's analysis of their impact on poverty situation in Bangladesh. Sen points out that when the initial stock of human capital is poor, capacity to translate potential gains from human development into growth possibilities becomes severely limited. In an environment of lacked market opportunities it becomes even more difficult to effectively utilise the existing human capital stock. In this context another argument put forward by Sen is perhaps very important from policy perspective: the human development - enhancing role of growth mediated via public services depends only marginally on the *quantitative expansion* of social spending; it depends primarily on the *quality dimensions of such services*. This is a point which Khan also emphasised when he pointed out importance of modern service sectors in the economy.

Sen reemphasises the importance of fighting on two fronts - on accelerating the growth rate that *creates opportunities for poverty reduction* and on creating an environment that *enhances the capacity for growth to impact on poverty*. This however, as the author admits, and Khan's paper suggests, would require a radical departure in terms of approach to development in Bangladesh in all its multi-faceted dimensions including its economic, social and political elements. It is from this perspective that Sen's concluding section is captioned *Whither Poverty Alleviation: The Unfinished*

Agenda.

The paper by Dr. Kristen Westergaard and Mr. Abul Hossain validates many of the hypotheses, observations and comments which can be distilled from the earlier two papers. The paper makes a very interesting reading as it provides a rare opportunity to have a close look at how macro reforms and policies had on the ground impacted on the economic life and practices of a remote village in the heart of rural Bangladesh. The paper presents two snapshots taken at two particular points of time, mid-1970s and mid-1990s, and provides a succinct account of the major changes which the economic life of the village has experienced over the period of two decades.

When the authors first visited this village, which they call *Boringram*, in the mid-1970s the village economy was predominantly dependent on income from agriculture; seasonal unemployment was high, non-crop income was insignificant and access to credit was mostly limited to the credit line operated by the village *mahajans* charging exorbitant interest rates. The village socio-economic life was what many political scientists of the period had termed *semi-feudal*, manifested in the production relations, ownership structure, presence of large tenancy markets and nature of the labour market. There was little non-crop, non-farm economic activity in the 1970s. Economic life mostly centred on production of *aman* crop.

The authors detect significant change at the time of their revisit. Some of these developments are positive and some are negative. Their analysis of panel data generated at the households level reveals a remarkable change along all the important economic variables: landholding pattern, occupational structure, cropping pattern and employment opportunities. Average size of land holding of the subsistence farmers had decreased but income opportunities from non-crop and non-farm sources had increased significantly. Real wage rate of agri-labourers had doubled in the interim period and average daily income from informal sector was found to be even higher than wage rates of agri-labourers. All these changes had positively impacted on the nutritional intake of the average household which was manifested both in terms of the amount of calorie-intake and also in the structural change in the food items consumed by the households. Widespread adoption of HYV technology has led to a rise in productivity of land which in turn has led to an increase in farm income. Improvement in general standard of living of the people were clearly discernible: children from many marginal households were able to access education through informal education programme run by NGOs such as BRAC. Literacy rate, both for boys and girls, has increased.

However, as the authors find out, not all sections of the village community had been able to benefit equally from the above-mentioned developments. Although *pauperisation* seemed to have been arrested, unequal access to incremental income had generated and sustained a parallel process of *polarisation*. The decrease in the landholding size of the marginal peasants observed in the 1970s had persisted in the 1990s, resulting in an erosion of one of the major sources of income of this particular group of people in the village. In mid-1970s about 31% of the households were found to be landless; by mid-1990s this share had gone up to 56%. Although members from many such households had found opportunities in the rural-labour market, their income levels have not kept pace with the general rise in income level experienced by other groups in the village. As a result, there was a sharp rise in income inequality between the two points of time. Even the presence of some of the major NGOs in the village, armed as they were with their micro-credit programmes, was unable to arrest the process of increasing polarisation in this village.

It is sometimes said that *things have to change in order that they remain the same*. In spite of the many changes observed by the authors in the economic life of *Boringram*, it is difficult to conclude from the evidence presented in this paper whether these have meant a radical departure from the age old deprivations which rural Bangladesh had been subjected to over the centuries. The authors conclude that *Boringram* is in a *process of transition*, but falls short of predicting where this transition is likely to lead. If the reader goes through this piece by keeping in the perspective the broader picture presented in the papers by Khan and Sen, he will perhaps have received an answer to this.

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Angels and Demons

Bangladeshi-Australian writer Adib Khan's third novel The Storyteller launched

By Annie Greet

IF There had evolved the global equivalent of an Olympic contest in literature, Adib Khan's third novel, *The Storyteller* (*The Storyteller*, by Adib Khan, Flamingo, \$20.85), could be confident of winning gold in an impressive number of areas. True, I was reading the closing pages when the room began to shake and I was overwhelmed by the impression that an earthquake had hit Melbourne - as it had - but it was entirely appropriate, the lasting impact of the novel being that its brilliance lies in the many dimensions that Khan has wrestled with, and powerfully won over.

The storyteller of the title is Vamana, a grotesque dwarf living in his native Delhi. His origin is obscure, his painful childhood propelling him into his first act of survival which is to leave his adoring parents and seek out other misfits.

But this is not a novel about dwarfs or misfits, although it reads consistently

as such that is the reader's interest. One great achievement of the novel is that, in his focus on extreme ugliness and perversion, the antithesis of our fancied "norm" for the human condition, Khan pinpoints the sad, twisted nature of the species as a whole.

Vamana is a metaphor, a reminder of our creative natures and an indictment on how we have crippled and distorted ourselves, failing our potential as human beings. Dwarfs have had an age-long fascination as mythical characters, and Vamana's wit, agility, malice and earthiness (he steals a shop-front mannequin to love), keeping her buried in a hole he digs; his "treasure" incline the novel into development as a complex fable about human existence in which the pages constantly spit out profound images of despair. Vamana lives in the bustee, a derelict area that is home to an assortment of thieves, whores and outcasts, the despised of the earth. He is a remarkable being, who has learnt early that a person's only



The author: Adib Khan

hope of survival in this "bruised world" is to surround himself with stories. His highly evolved intelligence and imagination transform him into a storyteller of immense power, and he manipulates not only his own world but that of others by his "lies". Unlike those who boast that we only tell the truth in fiction, Vamana exploits fiction's power to convince us of what is not true. It is on variously packaged lies that we

are shown to depend for our sense of reality, this, ironically, becoming the central truth of the novel.

It is a book full of such paradoxes. Vamana is vicious, fearless, vengeful and stubborn, but, in the midst of protecting his precarious position, is prey himself to the call of ideals, to "dreams", to "stories", to "freedom". He focuses on the yearning to experience sex - he is a virgin, an aptly sterile image - but it is love that

creeps unrecognised into his life.

He thrives on the idea of his own cruelty, but can be uncomfortably overcome by compassion and, at moments of greatest pathos, plays a flute. He is wiser and more honest than any mythology, but turns to the mullah on the one hand and the priest on the other, speaking to the frozen wooden Jesu (receiving no answers, of course, but an offended "Get off those steps!") in his pathetic search for comfort and healing.

His life is pragmatic, a constant battle for food both literal and spiritual: "Are you a Muslim?" (asks the mufti). "Only if you feed me." Vamana's earth is peopled by the twisted and suffering, and "spiritual" life is inhabited by exquisitely, delicately drawn angels and demons, the imaginative lies of mixed religious philosophies.

There is a great deal of humor in the novel, much of it black and appropriately visceral. This often leads to a mixture of pathos, admiration and anger, particularly with the character of Baji, leader of a group of performing transvestites in Delhi. The scene in which Vamana has joined Baji (as children's storyteller) at a wedding fixture is at once hilarious and enraging.

One by one, Vamana is betrayed by his acquaintances, as they in turn betray each other. For a time, even the redemptive power of his stories fails him. In its view of the complexity of miseries that beset human lives, *The Storyteller* has powerful psychological, philosophical, metaphorical and sociological veracity. It is also a novel with a strong sense of the vastness of the human mind, a novel in which we live so intensely and deeply inside Vamana's consciousness, feeling the blows that he does not understand, sharing even the onset of death, that I can't help but think that it must have been extraordinarily painful to write.

Three Guys, A Girl, And a Workplace

Jahan Ara Siddiqui has probably led us to believe that it is about time that we reconsider and redefine human relationships in today's context. She has deftly avoided ideological discussions or comments in her narrative. Rather, she has depicted a real-life office situation where men indulge in guys-talk, where guys-talk spread into 'immoral' activities that portray women as nothing more than purchasable objects of sex.

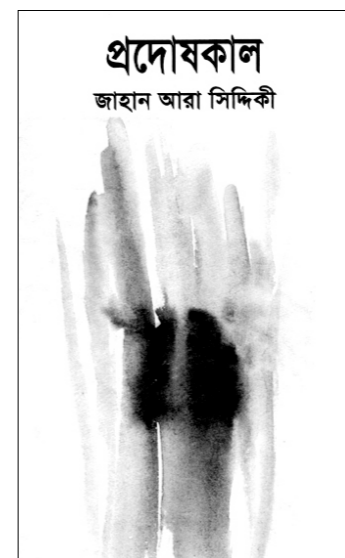
By Shamsad Mortuza

THEY say, middle age is the time when everything starts to wear out, fall out, or spread out. This is particularly true about Jahan Ara Siddiqui's recent novel *Prodoshkaal* where we find three male characters either wearing out, or falling out, or spreading out. All these three men are educated and well provided. They are married but disenchanted with their docile wives, and thereby prone to a little-adventure in their love lives. On the surface, they may vary a lot in their approaches to love. In the final count, however, these three characters earn fixity as stereotypical 'male colleagues' and contribute to understanding the so-called erratic behaviour of middle age people. No wonder, Jahan Ara Siddiqui rates hypocrisy high in their love relationship. *Prodoshkaal* (Twilight) thus appears to be an exploration of human behaviour of those who have reached their evenings of life.

All was well in the multinational company where these three guys worked: Besides being officers, Sharif not so sharif in manners though - served to his natural instincts (i.e. lust), Iqbal to his spiritual instinct (i.e. religious fear), and Zafar to his intelligence (i.e. awareness of an inextricable marriage). The arrival of a self-assured beauty-with-a-brain, Banya, stirs the office-trio. Sharif feels challenged to add another feather to his cap, Iqbal is encouraged to beat his fear of after-life punishment for adultery and get into a relationship, and Zafar is interested in seeing how his two colleagues make fool of themselves in apprehension of a non-existent mating game. The first two, disheartened a little too soon, wear out and falls out. They abandon the race but are gracious enough to air some juicy rumours about the new girl in the office. In her, the third member of the office trio finally finds a perfect match for his ego who goes for good-old-fashioned romance. Zafar finds his dream woman who, like his wife, will not spoil the party by mentioning jewelry or kids in an intimate relationship.

Put simply, *Prodoshkaal* is a survey of middle-age human behaviour in a workplace. All the charac-

ters are old enough to know life and its disappointments. One such disappointment involves failure in marriage. The author seems to ask and answer whether one partner is more to blame than the other for such a failure! She boldly points out that the wife's indifference about the husband's mental needs con-



Prodoshkaal By Jahan Ara Siddiqui Diba Prokash July 2000, 152 pages. Tk. 100

tributes significantly in determining the outcome.

It is not difficult to understand why Zafar is tempted to have a romantic relationship with Banya while her wife Poppy's only concern is to raise her son and beautify herself and her house with gaudy jewelry and showpieces. Banya, brought up in London, offers everything that is absent in Poppy. With her, Zafar can get into a rare intellectual conversation and enjoy the subtle things of life. She has no inhibition in speaking candidly (and honestly) about her involvement with other men while she was abroad. Still, passion runs high in Zafar as he risks his 'image', not to mention his marriage, to be close with Banya.

But before this extramarital affair gets out of control, Banya decides to withdraw herself from the life of the married man and settle down according to the will of her mother.

Zafar also realises that their affair is a no-win situation. He is not in a position to leave his wife and his son for the sake of another woman. Furthermore, he is mature enough to know that the romance is sure to wither once institutionalized. (No wonder, Byron in *Don Juan* has compared the transition from romance to marriage with wine turning into vinegar.) Banya leaves for London with her husband. The tension proves to be a little too much for Zafar and consequently he suffers a cardiac arrest. It is the care of his devoted wife and the face of his son that ultimately enables him to accept life the way it is. Later, on a trip to London, Zafar manages to track down Banya's phone number, even rings her up, but decides not to talk to her. This is how *Prodoshkaal* ends.

It is often difficult to judge literary merit of a writer who is less familiar in the literary scene. The immediate question that pops up: Is it literature? Literature, as Jonathan Culler puts it, "is a paradoxical institution because to create literature is to write according to existing formulas to produce something that looks like a sonnet or that follows the conventions of the novel but it is also to flout those conventions, to go beyond them." Jahan Ara Siddiqui's plain straightforward narrative reminds us of such paradox. She has not dared to break any stylistic convention in her novel but sure has questioned a lot of social norms and conventions. It appears that Jahan Ara Siddiqui is embracing a changing time where social taboos like adultery and infidelity are explored through the eyes of a marriage counsellor (not so through those of a puritan moralist).

Surely, someone has to take the blame for the failure in marriage and its outcome. Is it only lust that makes a man an adulterer? Or is there something more to it? Jahan Ara Siddiqui seems to reaffirm the idea that marriage should be grounded on mutual respect and understanding. Poppy, though an ideal housewife, never understood the needs of her husband. Their relationship was no more than a social arrangement and a senseless routine. Banya, on the other hand, breaks the stereotypical image of an

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