

Prospects of Good Governance in Bangladesh: a critical study

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Abstract

The concept of the 'governance' and 'good governance' is increasingly usage in development literature in recent years. There has been a dynamic change in exemplary change towards public administration and good governance. Members of intellectuals, bureaucrats and civil society are taking the soul of the concept and holding it in their own experiences and environments. All internal and external artists of politics, administration and development are emphasizing the need for good governance. Good governance is necessary for the socio-economic development of the government of Bangladesh. In this study, the requirements and prospects of good governance have been analyzed in Bangladesh and the possible practical steps for establishing good governance are suggested here.

Keywords: Governance, Good Governance, Accountability, Transparency, Bangladesh

Introduction:

Governance means the ability to manage the economic and social resources of the country for the development of an effective and transparent way. It has now become a fashionable word in contemporary world politics and economics, which ensures the well-being and quality of the constitution. In the recent times, particularly from the second half of 1980s, the issue of governance and good governance has been emerging at the forefront of the global agenda for development. Quality of governance is being considered as the principal prerequisite for solving many problems and for the socio-economic development in the developing countries. This is due to fact that in spite of having abundant resource, manpower, institutions, etc., the major objective of economic growth and human development is not taking place in some countries to confront problems of poverty, community development and above all the provision of basic services essential for the well-being of society. That is why several international organizations like the World Bank, UNDP, IMF and a good number of NGO's have started emphasizing good governance as a precondition of delivery of their services and funds. Bangladesh like other developing countries has been marked by the failure of the public sector to meet the demand of its citizens, ineffective public services, and unfavorable environment for the proper growth of the private sector, leadership crisis, lack of transparency and accountability in administration, ineffective political institutions and so on.

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For such poor acts in the administration, the effective democratic rule continued as a barbaric golden deer that the nation thoroughly searched but could not be found. Against this backdrop, it is to examine how far behind the good governance. In this context, the focus of the current paper is to obstruct the good governance of Bangladesh.

Governance and Good Governance: a conceptual analyze

Scholars and international organizations have defined the term of governance from different perspectives. Despite many attempts, there is still no clear-cut unanimity as to its meaning. However, to say it simply, governance is not implemented or implemented by the process of decision-making and decision-making process. The concept of governance can be applied in different contexts in global, national, institutional community.¹

Governance has three main components: process, contents, and deliverables such as deliverables, such as transparency and accountability. Content includes values such as justice and equity. The government cannot have all the processes and values. It must ensure the basic needs and security of its citizens. In this sense, it is only when all these three conditions are fulfilled that governance becomes good governance. Good governance implies an administration that is sensitive and responsive to the needs of the people is effective in coping with emerging problems in society by framing and implementing appropriate laws and policies.

Good governance is epitomized by predictable, open and enlighten policy making; a bureaucracy imbued with a professional ethos; an executive arm of the government accountable for its action; and a strong civil society participating in the public affairs; and all behaving under rule of law² Good governance involves the self-organizing and inter-organizational networks characterized by interdependence, resource-exchange, rules of the game and significant autonomy from the state³ Good governance means the effective management of a country's social and economic resource in a manner that is open, transparent, accountable equitable.⁴ Good governance is the exercise of economic, political, administrative authority to manage a country's affairs at all levels. It encompasses mechanisms, process and institutions through which citizens' groups articulate their interests exercise their legal rights, meet their legal obligations.⁵

The World Bank has identified a number of parameters of good governance, which have assumed significance for the developed and developing countries.⁶ These are:

1. The legitimacy of a political system which can best be achieved through regular elections and political accountability.

¹ Kjaer, A.M. (2005) *Governance*, Polity Press, Cambridge, pp. 3

² Nath, D.M. (2004) *Guide lines for Good Governance*, CIRDAP, Dhaka

³ World Bank (1994) *Bangladesh-From Stabilization to Growth* Report No. 12724-BD

⁴ Ahrens, J. (2003) *Governance and Economic Development*, New York. pp. 128-129

⁵ March, J.G. and Olsen, J.P. (1995) *Democratic Governance*, The Free Press, New York, pp. 6.

⁶ Hyden, G. (1999) 'Governance and Reconstitution of Political Order' in Richard, J. (ed) *State, Conflict and Democracy in Africa*, Boulder. pp. 36.

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2. Freedom of association and participation by various socioeconomic, religious, cultural and professional groups in the governance.
 3. An established legal framework based on the rule of law and independence of the judiciary to protect human rights, secure social justice.
 4. Bureaucratic accountability, including transparency in administration.
 5. Freedom of information and expression
 6. A sound administrative system, leading to efficiency and effectiveness.
 7. Cooperation between the government and civil society organizations
- The Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) have identified a set of criteria of good governance.¹⁶ These are as follows:
1. Legitimacy of government;
 2. Accountability of political and official elements of government;

State of Good governance in Bangladesh: A brief description

The Bangladesh constitution provides for all the elements essential for good governance, though the country is yet to fully develop right policies, environment, institutions, capacity and practice of good governance. Despite returning to parliamentary democracy following a mass movement for democracy in 1990, and subsequent free and fair elections under neutral caretaker governments, the establishment of democratic norms and practices has not been smooth in the country. Democratic governance, which alone can safeguard the constitutional rights and interests of the common citizens and ensure better performance of the state functionaries, is still missing. Accountability of the parliament to the people and that of the executive to the parliament could not yet be institutionalized. Evident lack of institutional capacity and other maladies continue to impede social and economic development, and peaceful democratic process. Weak performance of state institutions resulting in failure, to reform state structures, make progressive policy decisions, create an enabling environment and provide leadership of different levels of government and society meant that people's desire for democratic governance is far from being fulfilled. Lack of adequate accountability and transparency resulting in widespread corrupt practices and deteriorating law and order situation have become endemic features of political, social and administrative culture, dampening the development spirit. The maladies thwart justice and fairness, restrict outreach and quality of public service delivery and inhibit vibrancy of market forces. Scope of compromise and consensus on the major national issues is constrained, thereby obstructing the democratic process and further escalating confrontational politics manifested in parliamentary boycott, frequent hartal and widespread violence. According to the World Bank estimate, the revenue loss of the government due to corruption and inefficiency exceeds US\$500 million, US\$1 billion is lost due to poor management, and power sector loss amounts to over US\$100 million per years staggering amounts of losses for a nation gripped by poverty. In addition to, lack of human security and social disorder persist due to improper law enforcement, as revealed in a recent UNDP report systematic violations of human rights

goes unabated in a growing culture of impunity. Independent watchdog institutions such as human rights commission, Anti-corruption commission and ombudsman could not yet be institutionalized. There are missing links in the chain of accountability between the public, the legislature, the judiciary and the executive. Despite many well documented reports of waste, fraud, and abuse of public funds, little action has been taken, encouraging further corrupt practices. Therefore, despite remarkable progress in some areas, there is still a long way to go before the desired momentum in economic growth, poverty reduction, and improvement in quality of life and overall social development is created to realize national aspirations and global commitment like millennium development goals. The problem of leadership in governance looms large in every sector. A substantial gap exists in the nation's ability to generate sound understanding of the situation, to identify problems and constraints and implement better policy making, managerial and leadership practices and to measure progress towards good governance. Bangladesh has the basic infrastructure for good governance, but they are not well utilized. That's why, 'Effective democratic governance continued to be the elusive golden deer that that nation doggedly sought but could not find.'⁷ The current state of governance in Bangladesh has been demonstrated in the following table which clearly indicates that Bangladesh's performance on good governance criteria between 1996 and 2006 has been declining.

Prospects of Good Governance in Bangladesh:

Bangladesh is a country of unlimited prospects. Despite having some dismal features in case of good governance in Bangladesh but there are also lots of the prospects of good governance in the country. Bangladesh has made significant progress in the case of human resource development, social development, women empowerment, reducing poverty and improving the lives of its people.

Increasing Economic Growth:

In the 1990s alone, poverty in Bangladesh shrank by 9 percent, stemming in large part from the strong, sustained economic growth, with an average annual GDP increase of almost 5percent and a rise in real per capita GDP of 36 percent, or twice the average rate of other low- and middle-income countries. Now our average GDP is 5 to 6.5.

Increasing Literacy Rate:

Literacy rate necessary for good governance is increasing day by day and the country reached parity between boys and girls in primary school enrolment. Now our literacy rate is 66%.

Independent Media:

Another positive side in Bangladesh Governance is that there is a lot of independence in Print as well as Electronic Media. About 30 National Newspapers both English and Bangla, nearly 20 Private TV Channel, 8 Private Radio Channel are operating in this country without any pressure of the Government. Besides, BTV and Bangladesh Betar is still remaining the

⁷ Landell-Mills and Serageldin (1991) *Governance and Development Process*, Finance and Development, Washington D. C.

mouthpiece of the Government. Viewers of Bangladesh also watch various news channels like BBC, CNN, Al-Zazira etc. without any restrictions.

Recommendations for good governance in Bangladesh:

The objective of this paper is not just to talk about the problems, but also to seek out solutions. Focusing on and considering the present scenario of Bangladesh, we now find ourselves in a position where we are no longer sure which path to choose. We have pretty much tried out all the known political systems and have failed miserably with all of them. On the other hand, we do not have much time to invent something absolutely new either. Instead, what we can do is identify the major problems and modify or patch here and there to get our country up and running with a democratic government that would function properly, the way we want it. Some such clues are discussed below.

Democracy and the Political Parties

"Politics" is just a business today. In this business, one just uses the connections through abuse of power to achieve one's goal. Ethics and morality are underrated. As a result, we witness testimony to the reality of our social, corporate and civic life's massive degradation of morality and morality.

Our policy makers are not in a position to support and maintain a better government because they are not better than themselves, therefore, dreaming about "good governance" is clearly not how we can achieve it now. In most cases, we talk about good governance but we do not really mean it or want it. Because a notion has now developed in our minds that "goodness" does not pay. The reason for this change in our mindset is mainly due to absence of "reward and recognition" for goodness and fairness in our performance and absence of proper accountability toward the criminal activities. The famous saying of Martin Luther King Jr. (Note 4), "Injustice anywhere is a threat to justice very where" is a blatant truth one can realize and conclude upon. In absence of justice, injustice is now prevailing everywhere. The local newspapers are reporting such news on a daily basis.

We are so greedy that we do not mind to sell our values and moral values for cheap prices. To save us well, we dedicate our policies and personalities to material gain. Forgetting totally that none of it would remain if we also our precious independence and freedom. What good is wealth when there is famine and starvation all around? How well off are the crooks and criminals who so dedicatedly used their mind and soul for illegal hoarding of wealth? What good is their wealth to them now when they are locked up in jails? Good governance is not something that could be done quickly as we see in a magic. It takes a lot to achieve the objectives. It takes strong patriotism. This is a realistic dream that could only be fulfilled if certain conditions are met.

"Goodness" is a primary requirement before anything good can happen. If we are untrue to ourselves then we are just faking our intentions. Thus the result is "hypocrisy".

A bunch of fouls is not well expected. Their greed has been directed to be subordinate to their foreign preys. We make unfair deals with foreign subjects without even understanding

the consequences. Let us take Niko incident for example, where our nation ended up in major loss of natural gas resources for their inexperienced technical faults.

Where do they expect to go when their freedom is curtailed? What good is freedom if we can't do anything? Are they planning to be "refugees" and seek refuge and shelter in a foreign land living like a traitor betraying his or her own nation?

It is now evident that the political parties in Bangladesh are motivated by greed and lust for power and nothing else.

Their main goals are to climb to power by hook or by crook and then the Left and Right nations are looted. And this process has been running for decades. According to Choudhury (Note 5), silent majority reckon that our politicians culture of corruption mainly imprison vast majority of our people into poverty. Our maverick politicians preach moral and democratic values; constantly speak for greater rights for ethnic and religious minorities. They also speak about protecting human rights, reducing corruption and increasing the quality of governance, yet they practice antithesis of these values. In public speeches, they call on the people to practice benevolence, justice and brotherhood, yet they routinely violate these ideals themselves. Political parties are unused to the idea of sharing power and working together.

Following quote from a letter of a fellow citizen by the name Ekram Belal was published on the Daily Star on February 13, 2008 that reflects a dire concern, "My worry is one of Newton's laws of physics which is also applicable to our corrupt politicians and the democratically elected governments. Forces of change will be gone with the departure of this current CTG and the evil forces of inertia will be back and will try to take the country and run it their old way..."

While doing literature review for this thesis work, the author came across with another good article written by Dr. Kamal Hossain (Note 6) under the title "Making democracy work: What we need to do", where he depicted the ugly picture of the political party based democratic system. He admits that we have bitter experiences of how the fruits of victory of our struggle have been lost due to the selfish pursuit of power by the predators. For people to become empowered, and to remain empowered, and to enjoy the fruits of victory, institutions need to be built, and checks and balances established in order to prevent usurpation of power by the predators, leading to disempowerment of people and their continuing dependence. A free and fair election is essential if we are to enable our people to choose honest and competent representatives who would genuinely represent them. But elections alone cannot ensure a working democracy, unless democratic institutions are strengthened and function effectively. A democratic culture enabling active participation by people, tolerance and mutual respect, must be nurtured. Candidates who are put forward by large parties, which are afflicted by the practice of selling nominations to corrupt persons, who see their election to public office as an investment, through which to earn huge dividends. They showed little interest in people's concerns, or in the strengthening or proper functioning of democratic institutions.

The systemic crisis of development of a working democracy has been caused by the injection into politics of arms, money and extremism, thus making politics sick. Sick politics did not

feel the need to retain the confidence of the people by fulfilling election promises. Instead they manipulated elections with money and armed groups as reported in the local newspapers, even co-opting election officials and law-enforcement agencies. Political parties became centralized and their process of nomination of candidates degenerated into a form of auction or selling of nominations to the highest bidder. Potential candidates were questioned not about their qualifications or how they were equipped to serve the people but on how much money they could spend in the elections. This is how people became disempowered and growth of democracy was stunted. Political patronage of mafias made violence endemic. Armed cadres imposing their reign of terror in different locations became another ugly symptom of sick politics. Mafia-like structures spread through the country and the word 'godfather' found its place in common parlance even in the countryside as small arms continued to proliferate, with the connivance and protection of powerful coteries.

The police were prevented from taking action against such protected armed cadres in campuses and other arenas, as they were compelled to enforce law in a partisan manner, harassing and persecuting the poor and vulnerable and the political opponents of the predators in power while extending impunity to their protégés. Land grabbers who enjoyed political patronage deployed police to forcibly occupy lands and also to evict poor slum dwellers who comprise some forty per cent of our capital city's population.

The Law enforcement agencies also practiced ill politics to patronize and protect extremist organizations who misused them. Acts of terrorism were routinely covered up, investigations delayed and effective law-enforcement obstructed. There can be no rule of law where there is selective enforcement of law and the injection of the virus of "dolliokoron" (meaning grouping) into national institutions responsible for law enforcement and national security. Armed cadres and private forces (finance forces) in the control of democracy, protected and protected by the "political party" strikes at the main level of democracy. Democracy cannot work, even the law enforcement agencies cannot guarantee the security of the person or the property, unless there is a massive de-commission and division of private forces and armed cadres.

Parliament did not develop into a forum for debating and adopting national policies on major subjects, ranging from education and energy to industry and agriculture, nor did it exercise accountability. With a dysfunctional Parliament and a non-accountable government, social and economic change which was a basic national goal, remained neglected.

The time has come to abolish all political parties and ban all party based political activities in Bangladesh. We should accept and continue with a new concept of democracy which is plain and simple. All we should care about is "Onenation, one goal". Banning of political parties would resolve 80% of our political problems; the remaining 20% can be handled by amending the constitution to accommodate the new system.

In absence of political parties, there will be no political candidates. Therefore, there will be no need for any political elections for candidates. Chowdhury (Note 7) wrote in an important article with the title "Blueprint for democracy" appeared on the Daily Star on February 15, 2008 where he said that the success of democracy depends on various factors. Education is perhaps number one on the list; then comes human rights. This would include freedom of

expression, right to information, tolerance for each other's philosophies, and rule of law. All these factors have to come together to bring success to democracy.

Having an elected parliament and a cabinet does not mean democracy. Democracy has to be established at every level. It is not possible to discuss and solve all problems in a national assembly or parliament. Some of them must be dealt with at local level. This is what we call "local government." Besides, the essence of democracy cannot be practiced by those who do not follow democratic principles within their own parties.

The civil service is not the government. In a democratic society, the government is elected by the people (government of the people, by the people, for the people), and the civil service provides support and assistance to the government in the implementation of policies.

The civil servants at local levels must provide service to local governments in the same way that the Bangladesh Secretariat at Dhaka provides the support service to the national government. In this article we shall discuss two issues democracy within political parties and democracy at local government level.

The events of 1/11 have taught us a lot. We do not want to go back there. God has given us an opportunity and we must make best use of it. We must achieve fundamental changes and put democracy on track so that it does not get derailed again.

It is true that there is no democracy within the political parties themselves and their activities. Therefore, how can they advocate 'democracy' when they do not practice it themselves? Thus Chowdhury continues saying, "First, let us talk about reform in political parties. We do not want political parties to be headed by hereditary leaders.

Let not political parties be used as family property...The parties must remain committed to resolving all matters through democratic means. Finally, they must also spell out as to who can or cannot contest an election. Any criminal record should automatically disqualify a person, and the person must also meet some minimum criteria in respect of age, education, etc."

At this point, by disagreeing with Chowdhury here, the author likes to advocate for abolishing of all political party activities in Bangladesh. It is clear that the political parties are undemocratic; instead of hoping that they would become democratic and passing laws to make them or force them to behave let's just say 'no' to that failed concept. We have done enough experimentation with "democracy" already and it is just a waste of time and effort.

The Proposed Model

Considering the nature and situation of people of Bangladesh, the best workable solution would be a "Council Based Democratic System". It means that, instead of elected officials in the government all we need is a group or council of "experts" independently formed to head the respected ministry. For instance, "The Economic Council" will run and monitor the affairs of concerned governmental ministry. "The Agricultural Council" would look after the affairs of the Ministry of Agriculture and so on.

The graduates of all the universities would automatically become members of the respective councils and they would have their own elected or mutually selected or nominated board members for a term, say five years. Non graduates or graduates of other disciplines who are interested in becoming a member could be allowed membership to ensure participation and contribution in the area.

The routine council sessions will be held at the parliament house in regular intervals and will be broadcasted through hour media of all kinds, so that the members' at large or distant members could also participate in decision making process for the nation.

The idea is similar to the "Citizen Council" suggested below, but only better "To counter a single party or a powerful leader from monopolizing power, a modified form of Athens Council may be in order. Besides voting for the candidates of different parties, a Citizen Council composed of prominent citizens maybe formed. This will include civil society members -- academics, lawyers, journalists, business people, union members, and other citizens who want to contribute to public life..." (Note 8). Under this system, there would be no need for wasteful nationwide elections, and all decisions would be taken in broad daylight through open sessions; meeting agendas and minutes and will be passed on to the concerned ministry for execution or implementation. Figure 8 shows a format of a Council Board that is recommended.

This system would not allow Tom, Dick and Harry to intervene in any democratic processes. Nor will they ever get a chance to hold positions for which they are not qualified. All things will be governed by experts in respective areas in a democratic way. All decisions will be taken on the basis for what is good for the nation. No personal interests would get preference at any point as a parliamentary system will be in place.

The good thing about his system is that the process would be constant and the vision of the nation will be long term and effective. There will be no chance for any interference in long term projects and national strategies, as there will be no change in government, ever. The whole nation will be focused into one single direction and follow a track smoothly without any distraction. This process will replace the Parliamentary Elections.

The President

We need a national leader or a president. The leader who would be representing the nation could be an elected one, elected by the citizens in open competition. The criterion will be to elect the best among the candidates based on his or her academics, personalities, and other competitive edge they hold and offer. This position could be for a five year term, but would not hold much power in reality. Because, in a council based democratic system, the country is actually run by the citizens behind the scene. A decision of the president would not be required. In fact, the country would function even if we do not have a president! But still, we should have one, who would be our ambassador to the world community.

Presidential Election

Every five year, there will a presidential election nationwide in an open competition among the interested and independent candidates whose candidature would be approved by the security council of the country after all background check and managed and organized by the Election Commission. This would prevent the crooks and criminals in becoming a candidate. It will be a daylong election day when the eligible voter citizens would cast their votes. The majority vote would bring the successful presidential candidate to take oath ceremoniously.

There will be no other national elections besides this presidential election. All other elections will be held internally within the council members of the respective councils.

The National Security Council

An increasing threat of global terrorism as well as from home grown terrorists is now on the horizon that did not exist before. Recently we have witnessed one such incident at the Pilkhana Bangladesh Rifles (BDR) Head Quarters on 25–26 February 2009 where almost hundred military officers were murdered in a mutiny. On 29th of May 2009 Prothom Alo reported on the first page that during the period of 2001 -7 about 1300 BDR soldiers were recruited under the political backing. Therefore, can we conclude that the mutiny at BDR was politically triggered to seek revenge on the officers who harassed the politicians during the CTG? If that is really the case, then we are all in tremendous hate crime and the whole country is in terrible danger.

Many countries are now adapting the concept of NSC. Bangladesh too needs to adopt one - “It is argued that if some institutional structure like National Security Council consisting of civilian and military leaders is constituted, military leaders could have some say in the running of the state power and military officers would be less prone to take over political power directly...It must be mentioned here that General Ershad established a National Security Council consisting of a few senior ministers of his government and three chiefs of armed forces. But Ershad had no commitment to the cause of national security. Ershad's NSC atrophied and soon died...The defense of the country against direct and indirect international and national forces may be better managed by the establishment of civilian dominated NSC...” (Note 9).

It is recommended that the NSC is formed with the following leaders according to the protocol below:

- 1) The President.
- 2) Chairman, Co-chairman and the Secretary of the Defense Council
- 3) The Chiefs of the Armed Forces.
- 4) The Chiefs of the Law and Enforcement Agencies (i.e, BDR, RAB, Police, National Guard, CID, etc.)

The Parliament

The Parliament House will be used for regular National Council assemblies. There will be no more fixed or permanent parliamentary committees as we have today. A special committee will be formed at the time of National Council Sessions on ad hoc basis by the respective ministries holding the sessions. In other words, all the entry doors for crooks, criminals and ineligible candidates will be closed for good. Only the competent candidates with proven track records will take office. The President could preside over the meetings or sessions.

The Local Government

There will be no election at the local level. A government office will be there to handle all activities at the local level where all the citizen / voters living within that area will be members. Any member moving from one location to another must do so by notifying the local government office so that his or her membership could be transferred to new location or jurisdiction of his or her new residency. This way the mobility of a citizen could be tracked, which would eventually help the government in implementing social safety net programs effectively. Now that we have already created a national database of our citizens in order to prepare and issue the voter registration card (which is also our national ID card), through this mechanism the information on the database could be constantly updated. On February 15, 2008 news appeared on the Daily Star newspaper on local government matter where the speakers at a view exchange meeting said that transparency, accountability and citizens' participation in different development works and in formulation of budgets have become essential for good local governance as well as poverty reduction. They also stressed that self-reliance is needed to strengthen local government and this becomes possible when citizens are sure of good returns. The views were exchanged at the meeting for sharing achievement of Sharique, a local governance program with Inter Cooperation of Care Bangladesh at Nanking Darbar Hall. Sharique program is helping union parishads manage public affairs in a more effective said several union parishad chairmen and members in a special discussion arranged for sharing their experience.

Citizens' participation at the local government level is crucial in national decision making process. Attempts have been made at the root level to motivate and encourage citizens to participate without much success. But in the newly proposed model citizens' participation is a must to run a government. According to standard rule of thumb, for a valid quorum, one third of the total members would be required to validate a meeting or session. Now here we are talking about direct democracy. The concept of "Direct Democracy" is taking shape around the world. The author has come across with one such website that advocates this concept at <http://www.freewebs.com/platoxxi/index.htm>. It talks about the direct representation of the people through the use of modern technologies that would eliminate use of 'representatives' at the local level. We could make this idea a reality. The idea is not really new, "In addition to challenges to traditional patterns of governance arising from globalization and from the power of networks, there is yet another set of challenges that would produce very different styles of governing. This collection of related challenges all endeavor to deinstitutionalize governance and to more directly involve citizens in making

binding policy decisions. The assumption undergirding these ideas is that the public can – and more especially should – have more direct influence over decisions than they can exercise in respective democracy...to focus on citizens themselves as the principal source of governance.” (Note10).Let the people who knows and understands the issues deeply should be allowed to have their say in policy devising inthe council meetings at the parliament. This is one of the ways to go for digital Bangladesh.

Recommendations:

Bangladesh has been faced with a plethora of challenges on the path of good governance. Based on the results of this research study, the policy and institutional steps adopted on an uninterrupted basis have been recommended in an effort to combat this huge challenge and good governance will be established in Bangladesh.

1. To establish good governance, there must be systematically distribution of power between law, justice and governance department. In this case there should be an independent judiciary and there should be a law meeting with the competent authority to ensure the accountability of the public representatives. Besides, the Election Commission, the Human Rights Commission, the Comptroller and Auditor General can make significant contributions in establishing good governance. Therefore, establishing good governance without the institutional form of these institutions is not possible. Because, the above institutions can be only ensured government accountability.
2. Skillful bureaucracy has an important role in establishing good governance. Many times the bureaucrats keep their decisions confidential. People suffer from this. It is observed that the bureaucracy created complexity in their activities.
3. The biggest obstacle in the establishment of good governance is corruption. It is illegal to take advantage of political, administrative, social power and prestige, to take possession of property and assets, and to obstruct the rights of the people, all of which are corruption cases. In the food adulteration, making counterfeit medicines, reducing weight, keeping the formalin of food items in the forefront, protecting the interests of individuals or groups, is also involved in corruption. Corruption is the abuse of power.
4. Good governance is not established without democratic political system. Democracy will be institutionalized to establish good governance.
5. In order to establish good governance, efficient and democratic leadership is needed. Leadership will be the values of democracy. Such leadership will give priority to the opinion of the majority of the people of the country rather than their own party. They will be informed of the expectations and expectations from the general public.
6. It is a big obstacle in the form of good governance. Without institutionalization, sustainable development is not possible. Good governance is not established without sustainable development.

Concluding Remarks:

Good governance is essential for overall development of Bangladesh. In general, certain issues in Bangladesh can be considered as a good governance criteria, such as the rule of human rights and the law, people's participation in different stages of governance, transparency and accountability, multilateral partnership, the practice of different opinions in politics, an efficient and effective public sector, education, information and other knowledge, the people's political empowerment, equality and justice Behaviors and values that are encouraged, responsible, unity and tolerance etc.

UN Security Council Resolution 2000/64 of the United Nations Human Rights Commission, the main features of good governance has been identified. These are transparency, accountability, accountability, participation and response (to the needs of the people). In this proposal, good governance has been associated with sustainable human development. Good governance has been explicitly associated with a favorable environment for enjoying human rights and supporting sustainable human development. It also mentions: Relations between good governance and human rights can be established in four areas - democratic institutions, service to the public by the state, rule of law and corruption prevention.

If we take up the above mentioned matters as good governance, then it is reasonable to believe that development without democracy is possible without good governance. In view of this, the presence of all types of democratic institutions for democracy is the pre-condition of good governance. If there are such institutions in the country, then it is necessary to see how effective they are. Unfortunately, good governance is also good for the government, it is not yet understood by any of our governments. As long as the government does not realize it, good governance will not be established in the country. The major institutions of governance like political parties, parliament, bureaucracy and judiciary existing in our country are not truly effective. There is a severe lack of transparency both in government and administration. The mechanisms of information gathering, storage and retrieval have fallen into disuse. In the absence of any system of bottom up reporting from the field and top-down supervision, systems of accountability within government remain virtually non-existent. As a result, there is no basis on which to hold anyone accountable if anything goes wrong within any part of government. The political leadership of our country to whom good governance mostly depend holds very much parochial mindset and they are reluctant to tolerate oppositions. Due to these facts, good governance still remained a fragile plant in Bangladesh that is severely thwarting socioeconomic development of the country. In the wake of this backdrop promoting good governance requires a fundamental change in mentality of people and leadership and also major reforms in the political institutions of the country.

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