Good Governence and state of good governance in Bangladesh

What is good governance

- Good governance is epitomized by predictable, open and enlightened policy making; a bureaucracy imbued with professional ethics; 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 law.
- In other words it can be said that Good governance means the effective management of a country's social and economic resource in a manner that is open, transparent, accountable, equitable.

Parameters of Good Governance

- The parameters of good governance can be categorized primarily into two types which are as follows:
- **(a)** Institutional parameters
- Independent Election Commission
- Effective Parliament
- Efficient Bureaucracy
- Independent Judiciary

- Strong and autonomous local government
- Freedom of press and media
- Strong and vigorous civil society
- Independent and effective anti-corruption agencies

- **(b) Non-Institutional parameters**
- Legitimacy of political system
- Mass participation in the polity
- Dynamic and efficient leadership
- Responsiveness of government
- Accountability and transparency of government
- Respect for rule of law

- Decentralization
- Respect for human rights
- Women empowerment
- Sound education system
- Combating corruption

Current state of Good Governance in Bangladesh

- Bangladesh constitution provides most of the essential elements for good governance though the country is yet to fully develop right policies, environment, institutions, capacity and practice of good governance.
- Governance constitutes a major challenge for Bangladesh now-a-days.Its under performance is evident in many areas of national life.

- In fact,it is crystal clear from evidence as well as pronouncement of our policy makers and international donors that Bangladesh's improvement in the governance realm is not keeping pace with the progress achieved in some areas of economic and social policies.
- Such a gap in the country's governance efforts implies that political regime management has become a central constraint to further consolidation of democracy as well as improvement of the quality of governance in Bangladesh

Governance score of Bangladesh by governance indicators:

Governance Indicator	Year	Governance Score (-2.5 to +2.5)
Voice and Accountability	2010	-0.28
	2006	-0.45
	1996	-0.15
Political Stability	2010	-1.42
	2006	-1.49
	1996	-0.65
Government Effectiveness	2010	-0.84
	2006	-0.78
	1996	-0.73
Regulatory Quality	2010	-0.86
	2006	-0.93
	1996	-1.05
Rule of Law	2010	-0.77
	2006	-0.89
	1996	-0.96

Problems of establishing good governance in Bangladesh

- Four major problems on the path of good governance in Bangladesh. These are:
- A tendency towards encyclopedic wish list in agenda formulation.
- An insufficient appreciation of the institutional and political realities through which reform initiatives have to be carried forward.
- Over focusing on what does not work while ignoring which does work.
- A lack of clarity as to where the governance agenda best interface with poverty reduction goals.

- Areas Bangladesh has been facing a number of problems in the path of good governance. These are:
- Lack of Free and Fair Election
- Problem of Consensus Building
- Ineffectiveness of Parliament
- Lack of Accountability and Transparency
- Absence of real Independence of Judiciary

- Fierce Elite Competition
- Absence of worthy Leadership
- Confrontational Political Culture
- Inefficient Bureaucracy and Public Administration.
- Biased Press and Media
- Fragile Local Government System
- Social Inequalities and Cleavages