Good Governance in Bangladesh: Challenges and Opportunities

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ABSTRACT
The word ‘governance’ and ‘good governance’ are progressively being utilized in the writings regarding development. Scholars, administrators and affiliates of civil society- all are admitting the essence of the model. It looks after the human rights situation, safeguards the justice, upholds law and order and offers the same prospects to the crowds. It offers the output of advancement and progress to the whole thing. Rule of law, participation, and transparency are some basics of good governance. It is a vibrant feature at very levels of the country and culture. It creates the scheme of the government operative and well-organized. Good governance is not fine embedded in Bangladesh owing to particular challenges. In Bangladesh, democracy and governance is still inundated by corruption, violence, outmoded laws, misuse of human rights, non-accountability, deficiency of rule of law, and hefty politicization of very government organizations comprising the judicial arrangement. In the face of various difficulties and complications in the build-up of good governance in our state, there are cheers for good governance envisioned in the diverge procedure of our political affairs and governance. The key focus of this article is to examine the challenges and opportunities of good governance issue in Bangladesh.

Keywords: Governance, Good Governance, Poor Governance, Politicization, Bangladesh.

INTRODUCTION
At the present time, governance is assumed to embrace an extensive variety of methods in which the social, political, and executive arrangement of a society affects entrance by the individuals to elementary prospects and competences. Governance signifies just more than government: it denotes to a representative procedure that incorporates the whole society. The nongovernmental organizations (NGOs), the private sector and other civil society groups, in consort with the government, are stimulated and esteemed for contributing in the governance and improvement procedure (Mollah, 2008). This is subsequent on account of fast-moving and inter-reliant worldwide environment. No state can meet the expense to remain with a governance structure that is outmoded, slow, unproductive, costly and corrupt in this phase of globalization (Khan, 2003). Governance is demarcated as the scheme of government focused on active and responsible organizations, democratic attitudes and electoral procedure, representation and liable arrangement

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of the government, so as to confirm an open and valid connection between the state and the civil society (Halfani et al, 1994). World Bank defines governance (1992) as “manner in which power is exercised in the management of country’s economic and social resources for development”. Governance can be observed as the totality of three key apparatuses: procedure, content and deliverables. The procedure of governance contains issues, for instance accountability and transparency. Content comprises values, for instance justice and fairness. Governance cannot be very procedure and principles. It is essential to confirm that the citizens, particularly the deprived, have the elementary necessities and have an existence with self-esteem (Aminuzzaman, 2006). This is termed as governance deliverables. Good governance confirms the construction of suitable strategies and significances to upkeep the events of the populaces to support them to get an attired livelihood, their entrance to state possessions and prospects and benefit them to lead a protracted and dynamic life.

Good governance incorporates the apparatuses, courses, and organizations through which populations and crowds coherent their benefits, work out their lawful civil rights, meet their requirements and decide their transformations. Good governance involves that organization and procedures attempt to attend very stakeholders within a sensible time-frame (Nath, 2005). The notion of good governance is extensively recognized in the speculative groups, donor organizations and governments at this moment. The causes behind such comprehensive reception of the idea are modest. Populaces of the whole world are progressively assessing poor governance and demanding for good governance. As a result, it is vital to extricate between good and poor governance (Khan, 2007 a).

The indicators of poor governance are stated in the following:
  a) Unsuccessful to create perfect difference between public and private and therefore the propensity to direct public possessions for personal achievement;
  b) Unsuccessful to launch an expected structure of law and behaviour of government that is favourable to improvement or uncertainty in the uses of directions and regulations;
  c) Extreme rules, principles, authorizing requirements which obstruct the working of markets and inspires rent-seeking;
  d) Priorities unreliable with progress, resultant, in a misdistribution of resources; and
  e) Disproportionately scarcely-based or non-translucent decision making (World Bank, 1992).

Therefore, poor governance creates the lives of citizens tough. Lack of accountability and transparency, corruption, poor law execution mal-progress, all pool together to generate an atmosphere where economy, politics, civil service the whole thing are harmfully affected, causing in a depressed prospect for the populaces of a state.

Good governance, in contradiction of poor governance, emphases on generating and satisfying situations that are favourable to worthy living. Significant variables/basics that govern the characteristics of good governance in a state contain:
  a) Democracy considered by political independence;
  b) Legitimate and jurisdictional defence for the rights of the person strengthened by rule of law, comprising a fair and manageable lawful and jurisdictive scheme;
  c) Consolidation of accountable, transparent, competent governmental scheme comprising bureaucracy;
d) Being of solid anti-corruption organizations proficient of attempting and decrease corrupt exercises;

e) Confirming free stream of information and liberated media;

f) Confirming human rights of very citizens regardless of creed, caste, religion, region and race;

g) Presence of effervescent civil society groups;

h) Decreasing disproportionate spending on defence and proliferation of spending on social segments like education and health; and

i) Conservation of a constant macroeconomic structure (UNDP, 2002; Khan, 2002; Khan, 2009).

A retired permanent secretary from British, Sir Kenneth Stowe, keeps that good governance is potential when six indicators are extant. These are: (1) freedom in politics, comprising freedom of speech and an open-elected parliament assemblage or parliament; (2) legitimate and jurisdictional defence of the privileges of the populaces; (3) the upkeep of constant currency, the vital reinforcement of monetary and community progress; (5) improvement of community in total by health care and education; and (6) administrative accountability to an openly-elected parliament (Stowe, 1992; Khan, 1997).

Besides, good governance has been regarded in footings of what advantages it can deal with a specific state. However, this way of viewing at governance not only extends its prospect still more, but creates the word heavier and accordingly confines its effectiveness. Good governance suggests all under the sun from this viewpoint.

CHALLENGES OF GOVERNANCE IN BANGLADESH

Now-a-days, governance institutes a key challenge for Bangladesh. Its low level of performance is obvious in many magnitudes of state life. In actual fact, it is very clear from the sign along with the assertion of our policy makers and global donors that Bangladesh’s development in the governance dominion is not keeping speed with the development attained in certain extents of financial and societal policies. This kind of a crack in the state’s governance struggles infers that the political government administration has turned into a dominant control to more an alliance of democracy along with the development of the excellence of governance in Bangladesh.

Public Administration Reform

Administrative reform is not a new issue in Bangladesh. Abundant reform packages were accepted throughout the Pakistan period since there were pervasive reproaches of anti-democratic observes in the service arrangement. Yet, reform determinations unsuccessful to yield important consequences. Bureaucracy, by a feature of its factually strong situation, supposedly influenced all reform events in its favour (Khan, 1980). At the beginning of Bangladesh as an independent country, diverse governments endeavoured to restructure the administrative arrangement to twin-set the requirements of their particular policy statements. Diverse types of governments have administrated the state in the previous three decades. The initial political government was in authority for three and a half years only. Military governments, in diverse practices, were in authority from mid-1975 to 1990. Meanwhile 1991, admittedly democratic governments, elected through fair elections, have been in authority. Efforts have been made throughout the term of all these governments to rearrange the administrative scheme. All these events have, yet, mostly unsuccessfully, to make the administrative scheme approachable, transparent, and well-organized (Sarker, 2004). Now, administrative reforms are in a state of uncertainty. There is no severe effort to instrument the commendations of diverse reform study clusters/commissions/committees. In Bangladesh, certain
issues obstructing reforms are may perhaps be deficient of political obligation, factionalism in the public sector, partial capability of the government, bureaucratic confrontation and corruption etc.

**Politicization of Administration**

The bureaucracy found its sovereignty challenged when the government of Bangladesh decided to hold a democratic scheme in 1991. It seemed that political support and partiality endangered to corrode the interrelatedness and harmony of the civil service. Ultimately, the bureaucracy found out an innovative approach to stun this “difficulty”. It was completed in two methods. First, senior public servant activated “penetrating the positions of politicians” after the retirement from the job. Second, the administration permitted itself to be politicized. The political bashes did not avert this, as the administration’s backing was essential to track and succeed the state. This provided an increase to enormous politicization and to a destruction of the outmoded ideas of government service impartiality held by the administration (Haque & Rahman, 2003). The democratic age in Bangladesh has observed enormous politicization however, it was not to attain effectiveness and intensification of efficiency. Reasonably, the main importance was employed in recruiting “party men public servant” regardless of their credentials (Jahan, 2006). This immense politicization has an adversative consequence of the whole enactment of the civil service. As the coming back to democratic regulation, the bureaucracy has demarcated its role to protect its sovereignty and atmosphere.

**Corruption**

Bangladesh represents a distinctive situation where corruption has seen a strangely abundant earth, regardless of the ‘presence’ of numerous instruments, although unproductive, for deal with it. Currently in Bangladesh, corruption is very persistent that it has induced extensive criticism from within the state in addition to from external area. Outwardly, it has now instigated a national awkwardness as the state has been patented as the most corrupt state in the sphere. On the inside, reports and appraisals arranged and bespoke by native think tanks have previously painted a threatening image of public sector reliability. The civil society clusters and media are voluble in disparaging the contemporary situation of corruption in the organization (Zafarullah & Siddiquee, 2001). The politicians and the bureaucrats of Bangladesh really functioned hand in hand so as to carry on the corrupt applies. Corruption link concerning the politicians and bureaucrats was not accidental: the political leaders utilized their power and situation to regulate the recruitment process and besides to inspire civil servants to be affianced in corrupt applies. Therefore, people who pass in the civil service in give-and-take of money found it ‘essential’ to make earnings through exploitation of the prevailing service delivery schemes. More, it was accompanied by the civil servant whose tendency to corruption placed the basis for a politician-civil servant conglomerate. When these two influences were joint the charge of the poor to acquire the facilities, which they were thought to obtain free or nearly free of charge, augmented. Moreover, it hindered entrance by the deprived of basic provisions which the government is constitutionally certain to deliver. The deprived found that no room present to submit their complaints as the government organizations, thought to obtain them and take essential activities on getting their grievances, were not protected from corruption whichever (Hasan, 2007).

**Ensure Institutionalization of Democratic Governance**

It is familiar that institutionalization of democratic governance arrangement is one of the key challenges and fruitful institutionalization of that type of system could develop the situation of governance to encounter other challenges efficiently. Throughout last two decades mutually in the
state and native level elections have observed utilization of black money and employing of goons by key political bashes. The Election Commission (EC) and bureaucracy have not been continually capable to play an impartial role. Somewhat, there has been an insistent propensity, on the share of the party in authority, to usage the bureaucracy and the EC to effort as its representatives throughout the election period. Muscle and money power have become the two key factors of appealing the elections. Proposals are generally given by great political parties to those contenders who can expend money beyond the boundary provided by the EC and can device individual’s opinion by signifying muscle influence. It suggests that a deficiency of trust in democratic exercise by political bashes and their associate organizations have enforced them to depend on black currency and gain influence to win elections. This, in line, has devastated the essence of good governance as individual’s speech has been disregarded (Khan & Islam, 2015).

Inopportune violence, election-associated corruption, and a clash between two key political parties specifically Bangladesh Awami League (AL) and Bangladesh Nationalist Party (BNP) still control the political section. Political discontent is a spectacle frequently detected in the state as there has been an upsurge of Islamic revolutionary clusters and chauvinism between the two key political bashes throughout last two eras (Khan, 2007 b).

Electoral Issues
The election is one of the important apparatuses in confirming democracy since they “improve citizens’ involvement in governance, confirm government accountability and inspire political rivalry” (Mollah, 2016). The free, reliable and fair election is one of the elementary and vital preconditions and essentials of democratic administration and authority (Mesfin, 2008). The neutral and impersonal exercise of election management is one more significant article of open and fair elections. Though legal apparatuses of the electoral procedure are very solid to compact impartially as an institution in Bangladesh however, in reality, the EC and election management is not impartial and sovereign adequate and controlled by the regime. Moreover, these, a reasonable election amongst all parties and neutrality of performing government are not confirmed excluding four elections held in Care Taker Government (CTG) in 1991, 1996, 2001 and 2008 respectively. Theoretically, in Bangladesh, the EC of being very autonomous as Representation of people order (RPO) and the constitution. Yet, in reality, it has been observed that the EC is not unbiased and free sufficiently under the presiding government from the liberation of Bangladesh. Even, various elections in local government the EC comprising some political bashes required army arrangement with the government accordingly that election can be apprehended under the comprehensive law and order condition. Moreover the position of the army required to guard and confirms the safety of voters. However the government did not stream the army and numerous occurrence of ferocity and shots occurred in the elections of City Corporation in Bangladesh. On 5th January 2014, the previous state election held the EC and regime futile to confirm the safety of voters and destruction of human rights over and afterward the election. Consequently, another component of free and impartial election is the safety of voters essential to be confirmed over and afterward the election has been disrupted sternly (Mollah, 2016).

Entrance to media and election spectators in the election procedure; and free dialogue and link are two additional very vigorous mechanisms of free, unbiased and reliable elections. These two essentials in Bangladesh noticeable intensely however, when elections apprehended under ruling regime, opposition political bashes have been demanding for management and election work contrary to the government and election management from the time of liberation. Little trust or
deficiency of trust amongst political parties is one of the vigorous difficulties in Bangladesh. Accordingly, lack of trustworthiness in footing elections under ruling administration and claim and blameworthiness game is working on from the actual commencement of sovereign Bangladesh.

Amendment of Constitution
On 16 December 1972, the Bangladesh Constitution came into action and has been witnessed to be ‘really a representative Constitution’ (Islam, 2012). The Constitution recognized that it would be the ultimate act of the state, keeping essential rights, and as long as for a parliamentary method of government among other necessities. Of the Constitution, Article 142 deliberated influence on Parliament to improve the Constitution by a two-third mainstream in Parliament. The modification procedure is vindicated as a vital requisite in any constitution so as to be capable to hit inadequacies within a constitution and permits it to modification along with social development during the course of time. Yet, while an improvement process is vital to the constancy of a constitution over a period time, it unlocks up space for exploitation by legislatures and constitutions can be revised as well in an approach that they instigate to reveal the determination of specific political benefits instead of the determination of the populaces (Khan, 2015).

The thirteenth amendment of constitution delivered for the routine supposition of influence by a temporary, unelected, Non Party Caretaker Government (NCG), generally ruled by a previous Chief Justice, earlier to each national election. In a state stalled in political conflict and uncertainty amongst political bashes, this facility permitted for three fruitful national elections with a vacillation of power at all of the elections. Though, the fourteenth adjustment approved in May 2004 prepared the caretaker government contentious by increasing the age of retirement of the judges of the Supreme Court. The recent past Chief Justice generally ruled the NCG and the previous Fourteenth Amendment steered to charges that the retirement age was elevated so as to confirm that the succeeding head of the NCG must be a Chief Justice devoted to the regime. Succeeding key political disaster and violence complaining the Fourteenth Amendment a situation of emergency was acknowledged in 2007 that continued for two years duration. Afterward the emergency situation upon Bangladesh’s reverted to democratic rule. The NCG was confronted at the Supreme Court constitutionality.

Since 2008, the Awami League (AL) regime that has been in power supervised the path of the Fifteenth Amendment in 2011 that dismantled the Thirteenth Amendment. In spite of dissension from the opposition party, voters and civil society, the AL ran great majority Parliament unsung the path provided by the Court that the NCG must continue in the position for two more state elections. In Bangladesh, the two main political parties are the AL and the Bangladesh Nationalist Party (BNP) both have contended for and contrary to the NCG establishment, contingent on whether they have been in opposition or government: the organization of the NCG has continually been maintained by the opposition and repelled by the incumbent. In 1996, the AL that primarily supported for the NCG arrangement when it was in opposition through rebuffing to participate in the traditional constitutional procedures and working on the roads when their request was not encountered, though the BNP specified an NCG would be inequitable and undemocratic. The tables twisted and the BNP acquired to the roads and required restoration of the NCG delivery in 2014, though the AL contended that it is undemocratic and unconstitutional (Khan, 2015). There have been no assistances from the modifications and added to misperception amongst the citizens.
Military Interference
The military is an influential institution in Bangladesh, and their locus can be ascribed to an amount of issues. Bangladesh was innate out of a fortified fight for liberty and the military was some of the crucial forces in that attempt. Moreover, this organization has incessantly acknowledged plentiful budgetary provision both afore and afterward the liberation of Bangladesh. This has delivered a prospect to shape a solid army of healthy-trained personnel with greater weapons. Another issue, within limited years of attaining freedom, the ruling clusters became reliant on backing from the armed facilities to help them remain in power. In 1975 and 1982, there were two proper interferences by the military in the party-political past of Bangladesh. Both interferences appealed the lives of Presidents and, in their outcome, more ferocity took place, producing more loss of lives. A casual and third intrusion was observed in 2007 after the endowment of NCG was mistreated by the President who was allegedly enforced by the military leaders to follow their directions in leading Bangladesh. Military interferences directed to the postponement of democratic organizations and observe and strengthening of despotic events. Civil directions and events were unheeded and military personnel penetrated national organizations. They were employed in significant places in the civil service, public-sector enterprises, and foreign assignments of government of Bangladesh (Huque, 2013). In Bangladesh, military interferences have caused by numerous difficulties that clogged the formation of good governance. There were interferences to political improvement and democratization, and they had relentlessly obstructed the progress of leadership. The poorest influence was found in the legitimization of undemocratic events and obstacles to the procedure of state organizations. Furthermore, massive expenses on military expansion and hardware had an adverse influence on the economy, and serious services might not be delivered.

Freedom of Judiciary
The judiciary with the scheme of laws and organizations included in making lawful assessments is a crucial issue of governance and good governance essentially stresses an independent working of the judiciary. A comprehensive and liberated judiciary is the sine qua non of a strong society (Halim, 2006). Freedom of judiciary actually means such judicial scheme under which the judges are at a point to concentrate justice in line with their vow of office and simply in compliance with their individual intelligence of justice without acquiescing to any type of force or effect (Rahman, 2000). In the society, a liberated judiciary can form the rule of law. By maintenance the rule of law, judiciary confirms the fair and uniform society and defends the privileges of entities to work, live and relish without distress or favour. Moreover, the judiciary creates the government responsive and accountable to the requirements of common populaces which are the vital essentials of good governance. Liberated judicial scheme of a state sustains the equivalent privileges of male and female as an indispensable requirement of fairness and good governance. The judiciary could play a noteworthy role in purging the direction from unethical officials and politicians by getting them under the procedure of trial over the judicial opportunity. If the judicial freedom present in a society, then totalitarianism in government cannot be recognized there. However, where it is lacking, totalitarianism and poor governance are probable to have free restriction. The judiciary in Bangladesh has still been continued submissive to the impulse of executive and legislative associates. The party which is in power utilizes the judiciary as an operational instrument of overpowering and distressing the opposition party. Even though on November 01, 2007, the judiciary has been liberated through implementation of the Masder Hossain Case (1999), however the freedom of the judiciary has so far to be making certain in the genuine sense. In the previous years, the regime has engaged no noticeable steps in this respect, though the presiding party in its election declaration promised that the ‘genuine liberty and neutrality of the judiciary will be
confirmed. It is expected that the lower judiciary may not be autonomous of the executive branch (Hasan et al, 2017).

OPPORTUNITIES OF GOOD GOVERNANCE IN BANGLADESH
Bangladesh is a state of boundless opportunities. In spite of having some gloomy features in the event of good governance in Bangladesh, however, there are lots of the opportunities of good governance in the state as well.

Democratization
Bangladesh has revealed a fondness for democratic philosophies in a quantity for means. The state has an extensive practice of public participation by local government and one of the key motives for the scuffle to disperse from Pakistan was a reasonable demonstration in the state organizations. A representative constitution was accepted and ordered elections held. The people have sturdily disparate military rule and were capable to take over military rule through people’s actions (Huque, 2013). Furthermore, there is an embryonic propensity to accomplish political clashes by constitutional resources. Shortly later the elections in 2008, the regime directed by Bangladesh Awami League (BAL) employed members of the opposition parties to key committees of the Parliament. However, the latest national elections of 10th national parliamentary elections, which were held in January 2014 are measured ‘no-show of Democracy’ (Parnini, 2014; Khan, 2016). Furthermore, there has been a noticeable escalation in the extent of global observing. Donor agencies and other international groups are enthusiastically involved in observing elections, observing human rights, and proposing to facilitate in matters of clash between the government and opposition political groups.

Peoples Participation
Bangladesh has been attended by mass level public institutions for an extended time. There is sufficient room for intensifying the series of involvement and reorganization and phrases have been engaged in the factual route for augmenting governance in Bangladesh. Commonly involved in public activities is enabled through a linkage of local government organizations in the metropolitan, city, district, union and village points. Elections in places in these organizations appeal great number of contenders and voters. Though these elections ales challenged in a non-partisan source, the proclivity and backing of the contenders for the political bases of their choice are acknowledged to the electorates. Regrettably, the elections to national organizations and local government are not constantly held permitting to program.

Growing Women Empowerment
In Bangladesh, women empowerment has attained praiseworthy achievement over the last limited decades that have definitely impacted women’s participation in the significant areas: health, employment, income and education, and political demonstration. The state has revealed a reliable marching up on the standings of the worldwide human and gender progress directories cheers to numerous vibrant sociopolitical restructuring introduced by diverse governments. It has been decided by all accommodations that women’s political authorization can definitely cover the state of affairs. Bangladesh women’s program has long been involved in a battle to create women’s equivalent privileges and place in the politics. Women’s inclusive attendance in the state's top decision-making organization, the Parliament, has not ever spanned the 6 percent spot when it derives to their straight competition in the 300 general spaces. Henceforth there was a necessity sensed to have females in the parliament, a reserve seats scheme was presented virtually 40 years
before. At present, after numerous growing of the quantity, there are nowadays for women 50 reserved seats that are designated by the political bashes that signify in the parliament. These female MPs do not relish equivalent rights and prospects (SADC, 2014).

**Election Commission**

On 6th February, 2017, KM Nurul Huda as chief election commissioner was employed by President Abdul Hamid Former secretary harmonized with a constitutional endowment. The president employed four election commissioners as well for the first time contain one woman included there. They are including former additional secretary Mahbub Talukder, ex-secretary Md Rafiqul Islam,; former district and sessions judge Begum Kabita Khanam, and Shahadat Hossain Chowdhury, Brig Gen (retd.) (Bhattacharjee & Molla, 2017). There is no disagreeing that not a single person can be ideologically or politically impartial in the factual sense of the term. The freshly employed commissioners may have their individual political and philosophical inclinations and likings as distinct human beings. Yet, once they accept workplace of the Election Commissioners and CEC, in that they have been driven fortuitous, they have to increase to the instance and provide as per their requirements. Unfortunately, the outgoing EC has ported the people depressed. It has ended nothing throughout its term for the fresh EC to contend with. The populaces of Bangladesh expect that the Commissioners and CEC term would have this in concentration. Moreover, people expect that the EC is completely conscious of the notable environment of its duties.

**Reduction of Corruption**

In Bangladesh, corruption has presumed such big extents and a multi-coloured practice that the great figures of the public have emanated to trust that it is unbearable to throw away this discontent. In such an environment of widespread pessimism, one of the effects that the escort frequently stresses - and somewhat appropriately - is that the blight can be coped or well-ordered. Other states have been particularly corrupt at the previous time, but have prospered in confronting the difficulty through a blend of managerial and democratic reorganization. However, in a state which clasps under the massive load of corruption and fights to discover an approach to stunned its domineering burden, any footstep to giving the still-emerging anti-corruption effort a boost ask for to be affectionately acclaimed. The reports of media and editorials admit the necessity for a diversity of approaches to contest corruption, reaching from overall procedures, for instance the generalization of instructions and events and the use of information technology to detailed footsteps for instance tricking corrupt government servants (Sengupta, 2010). At present, Bangladesh is not demonstrating as a highest corrupt state. It is a hopeful prospect for Bangladesh. However, organizations for instance the ACC can play a vigorous role, any wide-ranging approach to combat corruption must have to include other organizations for instance NGOs and the electronic and print media.

**Managerial Accountability**

Virtually all specialists recognize accountability as one of the keystones of good governance. The managerial scheme in Bangladesh is firmly categorized naturally and has not transformed much over the evolution from a regal setting to the environment of a sovereign government. A quantity of transformations was introduced by both citizen and army governments; however the purposes were not entirely attained. It is encouraging to message that there is consciousness of the necessity to progress a customer culture in the community provisions. Frequent requests from politicians and predictors for specializing the Public Service Commission might have an effect on consolidation of the role of this perilous activity. A synchronized method to training administrators in the public
facilities through the state Public Administration Training Centre (PATC) and the formation of the Regulatory Reform Commission (RRC) are signals that the significance of accountability is being documented by governmental bureaucrats in Bangladesh (Huque, 2013).

Role of NGOs

‘NGO’ have been recommended by legitimate position, monetary and/or economic concerns, practical extents, and their administrative structures – that NGOs are in cooperation non-state and autonomous (Vakil, 1997). Through the developing sphere, countries with limited funds and pierced by corruption and poor governance have futile to direct to progress for all of their population. Within this framework, substitute methods of improvement have been tracked, and as the 1980s, NGOs have been progressively encouraged as a means by which the gulf between inhabitants’ desires and prevailing facilities can be connected. Where countries cannot deliver adequate goods, facilities or permissive environments that benefit citizens in safeguarding maintenances, or where underprivileged clusters are debarred from prevailing government organizations, substitute networks of service delivery and/or holding administrations to account essential be set up (Banks & Hulme, 2012). Throughout the 1990s the NGO segment in Bangladesh produced quickly. NGOs advanced business approaches to both deliver vent for recipients’ harvest and to distribute goods and facilities to their “target clusters”. Local earnings have become progressively significant in approaches for enduring ability of the administrations and the professions of their bodies. Particular NGOs are currently the major suppliers of a variety of facilities in Bangladesh (Davis, 2006).

Role of Civil Society

Civil society groups comprise professional and private sector organizations, trade unions and non-governmental organizations. Moreover, they contain families, neighbourhood groups, churches, communal clusters and work clusters. Certainly, the ability and strong point of civil society rely on the action of such societies. Civil society administrations undertake numerous roles and duties, amongst them complementing the purposes, usually accomplished by political bashes, for instance interest vocalization and standard utilization, recruiting and training fresh political front runners and distributing information and holding managements responsible. In a publication, in recent times, civil society administrations are seen as proficient of execution different purposes, amongst them, producing a democratic evolution by shifting the equilibrium of influence between people and Government, forming opposition counter to the Government, pronouncing benefits of clusters in society, employing leaders who are equipped to take over the non-democratic government and providing info, which may stimulate citizens to complaint against the government (Rahaman, 2014). Civil society groups essential to be more vigorous in inspiring the political consciousness of the crowds and inspiring their political involvement to defend their own benefits. Solid civil society groups in an evolution can deliver positive networks for democratic involvement. They can aid to reconstruct people’ trusts in the administration, encourage their rights and benefits, and inspire the insertion of subgroups and marginalized clusters.

CONCLUSION

Good governance in Bangladesh offers a challenge considering unambiguous differences seeming in its societal, financial and political sets. The state is politically progressive in the footings of the higher consciousness of concerns and involvement, but a classy political scheme leftovers an aloof dream. Corruption corrodes output, however the financial growth has been attained through consecutive years. The culture is sensibly free, so far it leftovers under solid military effect. The traditional society of Bangladesh has revealed inspiring performance in encouraging gender parity (Huque, 2013).
Though, the key institutes of governance like parliament, political parties, judiciary and bureaucracy prevailing in our state are not really active. There is an unembellished deficiency of transparency equally in government and management. The apparatuses of information assembly, storing and repossession has dropped into dereliction. In the deficiency of any scheme of bottom up reportage from the field level and top-down management, schemes of accountability in government continue almost non-existing (Hasan et al., 2017). The leadership in politics of our state to whom good governance generally rests on, grips very much narrow outlook and they are unenthusiastic to accept oppositions. Owing to these evidences, still good governance continued a delicate plant in Bangladesh that is sternly uncomfortable socioeconomic progress of the state. In contrast to this background, encouraging good governance necessitates an essential change in approach of individuals and leadership and key restructuring in the political organizations of the state as well.

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