

Political Parties and Good Governance: Bangladesh Perspective

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Abstract: Political parties are mere agents of the people through which the people can organize themselves. They therefore play the function of providing an organizational vehicle for the people. And because, as we pointed out in "Reflections on the three institutions of organized society, Law and government that man chose to move out of solitude in to a life of organized society as a means of enabling him to properly manage the resources and share them equitably, political parties as a vehicle through which the people can organize themselves must be viewed from this perspective of good governance.

Keywords: Institution, good governance, democracy, accountability, consensus, politics, election

I. Introduction

The strengthening of democracy requires more than well functioning elections, parliaments, an independent judiciary and other institutions and processes. It also requires a strong culture of democracy with robust, transparent, internally democratic and accountable political parties. Political parties represent a key feature of democratic good governance. They provide a structure for political participation which serves as a training ground for future political leaders and to run the government in future winning the national elections. Political parties exist to transform aggregated social interests into public policy inside or outside of the government. To ensure public demand political parties play an important role in shaping the relationship between the executive and the legislature and in prioritizing the legislative agenda. Deepening democratic governance in a Fragmented World, emphasizes, "A well-functioning democracy depends on well-functioning political parties responsive to people³".

II. Good Governance

Governance describes "the process of decision-making and the process by which decisions are implemented or not implemented^{4c}". The concept of "good governance" often emerges as a model to compare ineffective economies or political bodies with viable economies and political bodies⁵.

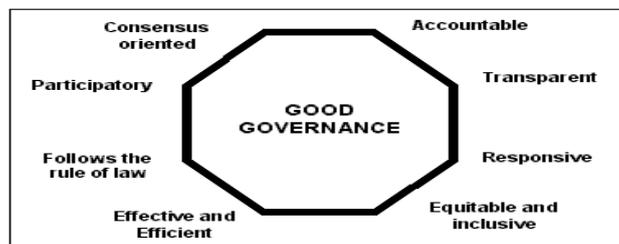


Figure: Characteristics of good governance⁶

III. Key Elements of Good Governance

The key elements of good governance as defined by UNDP are listed below⁷:

Participation	Participation by both men and women is a key cornerstone of good governance. All men and women should have a voice in decision-making either directly or through legitimate intermediate institutions that represent their interests. Such broad participation is built on freedom of association and speech, as well as capacities to participate constructively.
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³ The 2002 Human Development Report,

⁴ What is Good Governance? UNESCAP 2009. Accessed July 10, 2009

⁵ Khan, Mushtaq Husain (2004). State formation in Palestine: viability and governance during a social transformation: Volume 2 of Political economy of the Middle East and North Africa.

⁶ Ade. (UNESCAP 2009)

⁷ UNDP

Rule of Law	Legal frameworks should be fair and enforced impartially, particularly the laws on human rights
Transparency	Transparency is built on the free flow of information. Processes, institutions and information are directly accessible to those concerned with them, and enough information is provided to understand and monitor them.
Responsiveness	Good governance requires that institutions and processes try to serve all stakeholders within a reasonable timeframe.
Consensus Orientation	There are several actors and as many view points the whole community and how this can be achieved.
Equity	All men and women have opportunities to improve or maintain their well-being.
Effectiveness and Efficiency	Good governance means that processes and institutions produce results that meet the needs of society while making the best use of resources at their disposal.
Strategic Vision	Leaders and the public have a broad and long-term perspective on good governance and human development, along with a sense of what is needed for such development. There is also an understanding of the historical, cultural and social complexities in which that perspective is grounded ⁸ .” ^[6]

IV. Political parties

The party system is based on political groups with their own policies, which compete for the support of the people to win power. In Parliament, the two parties with the most Members of Parliament (MPs) form the government and the opposition. A political party is an organized group of people who have similar ideas about how the country should run. Their aim is to get their candidates elected to political power. After a general election, the party with the most MPs usually forms the new government. The second largest party becomes the official opposition, with its own leader and 'shadow cabinet'. Most candidates in elections, and almost all winning candidates, belong to one of the main parties. If an MP doesn't have a political party, they are known as 'Independent'. Activities of the members of political parties lead governance structure of any country why this is one of the most important vehicle of democracy on the way of having good governance.

V. Political Party and Good Governance

Political Historical Background of Bangladesh: Bangladesh is a densely populated country in South Asia. Roughly 60% of its population lives under the poverty level. Its geography is dominated by its low-lying riparian aspect and its population is largely Muslim. History of the role of the political parties to established good governance is rich in Bangladesh, example 1947, 1971, and 1990. Anti-colonial movements against British rule, Pakistani exploitation, militant anarchy. However, these are the single side of the reality. In recent times the ideological conflict between ruling party and the party in opposition is leading the country toward an unwanted situation which will ultimately eliminate good governance segment by segment by poisoning slowly. Most disturbing fact is that political leaders are unwilling to recognize how their actions are threatening the very fabric of democracy. The failure of the political parties to negotiate in keeping national interest threatens the future of democracy in Bangladesh. No doubt, nothing has changed since these remarks were made. In the years since independence, Bangladesh has established a reputation as a largely moderate and democratic majority Muslim country. But this status has been under threat for series of political violence, weak governance, poverty, corruption, and religious militancy. In more recent years religious and anti-religious thoughts have been vigorously pursued by the government. The Bangladesh Nationalist Party (BNP) is led by former Prime Minister Khaleda Zia and the Awami League (AL) is led by current Prime Minister Sheikh Hasina who traditionally have been dominating politics in Bangladesh. AL now is the party in power. Opposition parties always seek to regain control of the government through Hartals (strike), demonstrations, labor strikes, transport blockades and different forms of political turmoil. Political violence has long been part of the political landscape in Bangladesh. In 2007-2008 Bangladesh was ruled by a military-backed caretaker government led by Fakhruddin Ahmed for approximately two years prior to the return to democracy when the political parties of this country were failed to negotiate for the national interest in 2006. It is not so easy to ensure good governance on democratic platform with unstable political atmosphere and now it is great challenge for Bangladesh to combat against transitional haphazard disturbed governance system.

VI. Political parties in Bangladesh

Bangladesh has mostly a fading two-party system, which means that there are two dominant political parties, with extreme difficulty for anybody to achieve electoral success under the banner of another party. But

⁸ ADB, Governance in Asia: From Crisis to Opportunity, Asian Development Bank, 1998

currently both are heading coalitions of like-minded parties with the AL leading the secular while BNP is rallying the right-of-centre parties.

VII. Parliamentary parties

Bangladesh Awami League	June 23, 1949	Bangladesh Nationalist Party (BNP) (Bangladesh Jatiyatabadi Dal)	1978, Begum Khaleda Zia
Bangladesh Jamaat-e-Islami	1976, Matiur Rahman Nizami	Bangladesh Jatiya Party- BNP	Andaleeve Rahman Partho, splinter-group of the original Jatiya Party
Communist Party of Bangladesh	1968, Manzurul Ahsan Khan	Socialist Party of Bangladesh (SPB)	7 November 1980, Khalequzzaman
Khilafat Majlis	1989	Liberal Democratic Party	October 26, 2006, Dr. A. Q. M. Badruddoza Chowdhury
Islamic Unity Front (Islami Oikya Jote)		Islami Oikya Jote (En. Islamic National Unity Front)	
Jatiya Party - Hussain Muhammad Ershad (En. National Party)	Hussain Muhammad Ershad	Jatiyo Shomajtantrik Dal- JSD	
Jatiyo Shomajtantrik Dal	Hasanul Haq Inu Founded 1972	Bangladesh National Awami Party (Bangladesh NAP)	
National Party (Manju) (Jatiya Dal (Manju))	Abdur Rahim	Peasants' and Workers' People's League (Krishak Sramik Janata League)	Bangbir Kader Siddique
Gonotrantry Party (President: Mohammad Afzal, General Secretary: Nurur Rahman Salim)		Islami Andolaon Bangladesh	
Bangladesh democratic party		Bangladesh Representative Party (BRP)	
Bangladesh Janata Party (BJP)		Bikolpo Dhara Bangladesh	Dr. A. Q. M. Badruddoza Chowdhury Founded March 2004

VIII. Base of Political party in Bangladesh

Political parties in Bangladesh being formed and are emerging like mushrooms. Here political parties are formed on basis of different ideology; for example, there are fundamental Islamic parties, moderate Islamic parties, Anti Islamic parties, left-wing and right-wing parties, students-affiliated organizations, nationalist Parties and so on. There are even the same-ideological parties; for example, there are six Islamic parties, 16 left/right-wing parties, six nationalist (Jatiyo) parties. It is a clear and somber sign of immaturity and division of the political parties. We, the common citizens of Bangladesh, feel embarrassed and puzzled by so many political parties and creating difficulties become agnostic in decision-making on the choice among the parties which leads misrule and instability.

IX. Political party in Constitution

The Bangladesh Constitution interprets a "political party" as: "Political party includes a group or combination of persons who operate within or outside Parliament under a distinctive name and who hold themselves out for purpose of prorogating a political opinion or engaging in any other political activity"⁹. Basically political parties are the vehicles by which peoples come together freely to campaign for public office to win a majority of seats in a legislative body, to express their own interests and needs as well as their aspirations for the society in which they live in forming government.

X. Role of Political party

Political parties in most of the countries play a vital role in a sustainable and well-functioning democracy to ensure good governance. They generally perform some key tasks:

- Transfer public opinion from citizens to government;
- To pressurize the government to ensure public manifesto;
- Playing a major role in political elections at local and national levels, and¹⁰
- Creating public feelings giving them different hopes to ensure social and economic stability;

⁹ Constitution of Bangladesh

¹⁰ Institutionalization of Democracy in the Political Parties in Bangladesh, Md. Saidur Rahman

- Aggregating and articulating needs and problems as identified by members and supporters¹¹;
- Political education to voters and citizens in the functioning of the political and electoral system and the generation of general political values¹²;
- Include and consider public views into general policies;
- Respecting opposition parties' demands and converting them into general policies¹³;
- Strengthening power of local government to ensure good governance.

XI. Election Result: Party Performance

In Bangladesh political parties have made successful and unsuccessful election and played role in politics

Date of Election	07-03-73	18-02-79	07-05-86	03-03-88	27-02-91	15-02-96	12-06-96	01-10-01	2008
Political parties	14	29	28	08	75	43	81	54	32
Total competitor	1089	2125	1527	977	2787	1450	2574	1,935	1,538
Vote cast	54.91	50.94%	61.07%	57.90%	55.45%	20.97%	74.96%	75.59%	80
Women seats	15	30	30	30	30	30	30	30/45	
Result	AL:29 Others:7	BNP:20 7 AL:39 Indepent:16 Others:38	AL:76 Jammat:10 Indpt:32 Others:29	JP:251 Indpt:25 Others:24	BNP:140 AL:88 Jammat:18 Others:19	BNP:278 Othrs:11	AL:146 Bnp:116 JP:32 Others:6	BNP:193 AI:62	AL:230

Party performance of Bangladesh Election¹⁴

After losing a majority of seats, all the parties always had alleged that election irregularities were to be blamed. They alleged that their supporters were kept from voting and their polling agents and officials were barred from performing their duties.

Summary of the 9th Bangladeshi National election¹⁵

Alliance	Party	Votes	%	Seats	Change
Grand Alliance	Bangladesh Awami League	33,887,451	49.0%	230	+168
	Jatiya Party	4,867,377	7.0%	27	+16
	Jatiyo Samajtantrik Dal	429,773	0.6%	3	+2
	Workers Party of Bangladesh	214,440	0.3%	2	+1
	Liberal Democratic Party	161,372	0.2%	1	±0
Four Party Alliance	Bangladesh Nationalist Party	22,963,836	33.2%	30	-163
	Jamaat-e-Islami Bangladesh	3,186,384	4.6%	2	-15
	Bangladesh Jatiya Party-BJP	95,158	0.1%	1	-4
	Islami Oikya Jote	-	-	-	-
Independents and others		3,366,858	4.9%	4	-2
Total		69,172,649	99.99%	300	

XII. Relationship among party leaders

¹¹ supra

¹² ibid

¹³ ibid

¹⁴ Bangladesh Political Science Review, Vol-1, No-1, June-2011

¹⁵ Bangladesh Election Commission

The relation between the powerful moneyed people and the political parties is evident in the Bangladesh political culture in recent times. In election times the party centers deny those grassroots leaders who are politically renowned figures and nominate those with money and power in exchange of huge donations to the parties “Political intrusion, criminalization and immorality have deeply affected the good governance and causes injuries deep into the heart of politics. Political patronage has paved ways for further corruption and mal-practices in the society and state. Political parties’ open door to the ill-educated and immoral people, they become opportunists and look for return, violating rules and regulations, refuting laws and rights on the power politics supported by party. Prior to the Parliament election, the nomination is often surprised the local party leaders and activists. The leaders of the third world countries turn tyrannical even though they promise to keep up democracy. Democratic approach, aspiration and efforts are usually questioned. Fund for candidates in the election is a big factor in these countries. There are business people to fund the candidates in election.

Causes	Percentage
Failure of political parties	32
Lack of democratic values	13
Illiteracy	12
Imperial conspiracy	9
Failure of government	5
Poverty	5
Intervention of army	4
Lack of commitment on the part of the parties	4
Bureaucratic conspiracy	4
Lust for power	2
Dependency on foreign aid	1
Others	3
Don’t know	6
Total	100

Table 6: Why could democracy not be established in Bangladesh?¹⁶

XIII. Social Connection of the Political Leaders

Whatever ill-educated, immoral and greedy leaders are, each of them comes from the community and has some sort of local and external patrons of muscle power and political influence. These grassroots political activists and leaders are having relationship with the central level leaders of the parties, and such relationship is based upon some exchanges of influence, power and resources¹⁷. Thus the grassroots people are somehow or other connected with the central level leaders via these local level leaders acting as mediators. As a result the basic rights like freedom of speech, right to jobs available locally and rights to justice are subject to political connections, because all central leaders in government and autonomous bodies are heavily politicized¹⁸. So, the rights due for the common masses in the society, or the rights which they should enjoy being the inhabitants of the society and being the citizens of the state are subject to relation with the leaders and money, consequently good governance are greatly hampered. The local people accuse that these local political activists who have no proper education, honesty, sense of good or bad, and are equipped politically with money and muscle power are causing the rights of general peoples hampered which are clearly guaranteed by the Constitution of Bangladesh. They even don’t hesitate to threaten the society¹⁹. Eventually Judgments goes in favor of who are politically more powerful in the society, refuting truth or falsehood in true terms and good governance becomes affected²⁰. In the political arena, defection of political leaders from one party to another and factionalism are widespread in Bangladesh. “Data available on 318 members of parliament in the 7th JS reveals that 65% (200), MPs were associated and affiliated with a single party from the commencement of their political life, 34% have altered their political affiliation once and more²¹”. A poll regarding presence of *mastans* in the party is as follows:

¹⁶ Khan, Shamsul I.; Islam, S. Aminul and Haque, M. Imdadul, 2008. Political Culture, Political Parties and the Democratic Transition in Bangladesh

¹⁷ Institutionalization of Democracy in the Political Parties in Bangladesh, Md. Saidur Rahman

¹⁸ *ibid*

¹⁹ *ibid*

²⁰ *ibid*

²¹ Rashid A.(ed.) (1997), Pramanno Sangsad. Dhaka:Tatthya Seba.

Responses	Percentage
Present	89
Absent	5.9
Don't know	5.1
Total	100

Table: Presence of *mastans* (miscreants) in the party²²

XIV. Party Funds and expenditure

In Bangladesh, political parties nominate the business people in exchange of fund for general election. Being elected to parliament, these businesspeople enjoy opportunity to evade taxes from their business and use their identity to gain more money²³. These businesses –politicians usually do not have political connections at the grassroots. They often stay away from the constituency mostly in the capital for their own business purpose. They create a separate client channel bypassing the good governance for implementing of the development projects. Even in some cases, these cause clashes among the lobby groups with the parties²⁴. The parties depended on the donations of the masses to run its day-to-day activities. Now the parties rely on extortion, donations of enthusiastic criminals looking for favors, and huge nomination fees before the elections. Most of the major political parties do not have a bank account from where its running costs are funded, the party chief's personal account is the party's bank account; it is as feudal as it can get²⁵. Money can buy most of the politicians and bureaucrats up to the grassroot level. But mainstream politics of Bangladesh can be labeled as the politics of Money and Muscles.

As evidence of the existence of consent based ruling system in Bangladesh since 1990, it is possible to cite the example of three consecutive parliamentary elections.

Occupation	7 th parliament	5 th Parliament	1 st Parliament
Businessman	48%	59%	24%
Lawyer	15%	19%	26%
Professional	15%	19%	16%
Politicians	3%	2%	12%
Others	19%	5%	22%

Occupation of MP,s in 7th,5th and 1st Parliament²⁶

XV. Intra-party administration and nepotism

For the lack of education, presence of high poverty the social and cultural structures are not favorable to democratization. There is no democracy within the most of the political parties even though the party is elected to from government and the government functions. Either monarchy or dictatorship controlling the party leading position and they are giving illegal opportunity to the favored businessmen to gain black money. As result there the killers can escape trial, the miscreants turn politicians, and money can cover up crimes. Here works a nexus of political patronage. So, the party chief who already has taken the donation is unable to tackle such precarious situation and correct the wrongdoers in the party. Democracy is more urgent in the central tiers of the political parties to ensure good governance²⁷.

Extent of prevalence	Regionalism (Respondents in %)	Nepotism (Respondents in %)
Very widespread	25	32
Widespread	55	51
Not very widespread	19	16
Don't know	1	1
Total	100	100

Table 4: Prevalence of regionalism and nepotism within party²⁸

²² Khan, Shamsul I.; Islam, S. Aminul and Haque, M. Imdadul, 2008. Political Culture, Political Parties and the Democratic Transition in Bangladesh

²³ Institutionalization of Democracy in the Political Parties in Bangladesh, Md. Saidur Rahman

²⁴ ibid

²⁵ ibid

²⁶ Transparency International Bangladesh(2003)

²⁷ Institutionalization of Democracy in the Political Parties in Bangladesh, Md. Saidur Rahman

²⁸ Khan, Shamsul I.; Islam, S. Aminul and Haque, M. Imdadul, 2008. Political Culture, Political Parties and the Democratic Transition in Bangladesh

As per the table, 55% of the respondents say regionalism has wide effect in getting posts in the national level committees in political parties, while 25% say it's very wide. Again, 51% of the respondents say that nepotism is widely prevalent in getting posts in the committees. The grassroot leaders are hardly found in the party high commands, especially as the party chiefs as a result democracy being seized and familicracy is established, which in nature is dynastic or monarchic²⁹. Each major political party is headed by a person who is all-powerful in the administration of the party including the formation of central and executive committee. The party structure and committees are filled by choice and not by election³⁰. The elected leaders or members of parliament don't have enough education and skill to assess on their own the merits of laws and policies in the state³¹. That is why they want to attend dialogue on significant national issues or laws raised in the parliament. While asking about how many the elected candidates could contribute to sustain their rights, fulfill needs of the constituencies, and ensure law and order in the society, the respondents critically questioned sense of judgment, values and prudence of their own leader³².

XVI. Lack of Compromise and Consensus

The political leaders do not talk of or do not pay attention to the essential and human rights of the citizens. Some respondents critically said that their own elected leaders and law makers are rather engaged in breaking rules, violating laws, threatening good people with their oppressive cadre weapons. In the political arena, conciliation hardly takes place between the parties. The relationship between the ruling party and the opposition is characterized by a high degree of animosity and conflict. The party in power looks upon the opposition with mistrust. Even the opposition is not allowed to ventilate their grievances and opinion in the plenary sessions, which in turn provoke them to stage frequent walkouts or boycott the Parliament, and organize street protests³³. Switching off the microphone of the leader of the opposition by the speaker is very common in Bangladesh parliament. Debates, criticisms are not welcome and treated as threats to government constancy. History speaks that opposition political parties in Bangladesh is the history of oppression, intimidation and police harassment by the incumbent government. For this reason, opinions against violations of good governance can never be traced in this country.

XVII. Hartal (Strike) as a sign of protest

The cost of Hartals is equivalent to 3-4 percent of GDP³⁴. Hartals affect all service, businesses and education sectors. The UNDP report shows 95 percent people believe that Hartals are damaging for economy and society. Due to the scantiness of compromise between the two contending parties in Bangladesh, within two years (1995-96) 173 days hartal was observed by the opposition party causing perpetual upset to the economy and daily life of Bangladesh. Moreover, from 1996 to 2003, more than 100 days *hartal* was observed by the main opposition party in Bangladesh. According to a press statement given by a former finance minister, one day's hartal incurs an estimated loss of BDT 386 corers (67 million USD)³⁵. The 5th, 7th and 8th National Parliament (*Jatiya Sangsad*) which came into being in free and fair elections have also been rubber stamp in the hand of the ruling party due to the conflict and lack of consensus and compromise between the ruling and the opposition political parties in Bangladesh³⁶. It is pertinent to note that the major opposition parties in the parliament have conceded to boycotting the plenary sessions in the 5th, 7th and 8th JSs and calling hartal off and on. National consensus on major national issues i.e.- form of local government, foreign policy, appointment of incumbents in constitutional bodies, effective running of parliament etc. between the ruling party and the major opposition is virtually absent in Bangladesh³⁷.

XVIII. Absence of moral philosophy in politics

History also reveals that commitment of the political class played a vital role in the success of Western liberal democracy in many states like UK, USA, Italy and Germany³⁸. During the colonial and military rules democratic political parties and politicians in this region obtained brilliance in the politics of opposition³⁹. Political oppositions have continued to use the same method against the party-in-power even after independence.

²⁹ Institutionalization of Democracy in the Political Parties in Bangladesh, Md. Saidur Rahman

³⁰ Ahmed, M. (1995), Democracy and the Challenge of Development: A Study of Politics and Military Interventions in Bangladesh. Dhaka : University Press Limited

³¹ Institutionalization of Democracy in the Political Parties in Bangladesh, Md. Saidur Rahman

³² *ibid*

³³ Ahmed, N. (1997), 'Parliament-Executive Relations in Bangladesh', The Journal of Legislative Studies,3(4):70-91.

³⁴ (UNDP 2005)

³⁵ (Daily Star September 29, 2003).

³⁶ Democracy in Bangladesh, Shantanu Majumder, Assistant Professor, Department of Political Science, University of Dhaka

³⁷ *ibid*

³⁸ (Almond & Verba 1963: 483)

³⁹ Democracy in Bangladesh, Shantanu Majumder, Assistant Professor, Department of Political Science, University of Dhaka

Again, the ruling party has failed to show due respect to the opposition, which makes the moderate democracy virtually unsuccessful. As a result of this failure from both sides, today the Bangladeshi version of democracy means merely a fight for state power. And the rules of the game of liberal democracy have barely been practiced⁴⁰.

	7th JS(1996-2001)	5th JS(1991-1996)	1st JS(1972-1975)
Post Graduate	40%	38%	28%
Graduate	45%	46%	45%
Under Graduate	15%	16%	27%

Educational Background of Mp's of 1st, 5nd and 7th parliament⁴¹

XIX. Impetus behind political malefactors

Both vertical and horizontal 'patron-client relationship' have been practiced within the major political parties of Bangladesh, which have contributed to the decay of one of the basics of any political parties, i.e., offering service to the people⁴². In exercising vertical patron-clientilism, the political parties develop a hierarchic system of leaders and cadres from centre to the grass root level. Student Wings and Youth Wings i.e. Chattra League/Chattra Dal, Jubo League/ Dal, Krishok League/Dal etc⁴³.

XX. Causes of the failure of political parties

Again political parties as institutions are grounded in historically emergent cultural patterns and social structure. The way political parties behave is greatly influenced by cultural and social factors. Sociologist Alex Inkles and Psychologist Daniel Levinson identified three basic issues in the society which count in functioning of societies, of groups within the societies, and of individuals within those groups. The issues are:

- Relation to authority
- Conception of self – in particular, the relationship between individual and society – and the individual's concept of masculinity and femininity
- Ways of dealing with conflicts, including the control of aggression and the expression of feelings

Power is centralized in a few hands. Subordinates expect to be told what to do. There are a lot of supervisory personnel, structured into tall hierarchies of people reporting to each other. Superiors are entitled to privileges. Inequality among people, respect system, authoritarian values, obedience, dependence, and hierarchy, centralization of power, autocracy, charisma and tradition based power, and the privileged powerful etc⁴⁴. Indicators of power distance of society are as follows:

- Participation and pressure of the powerful, moneyed and elite people in the political party;
- Party being loyal to clients and guard of their interests;
- Party principles are being overlooked;
- Party leader being not elected by the party leaders;
- Most party decisions not taken by committees, rather by party leader;
- Choices of the party leaders being not challenged;
- Family members of party leader become next leader;

Causes of failure	Percentage
Absence of leaders with high ideals	55
Lack of well-conceived programs	14
Internal conflict	9
Absence of honest and dedicated workers	8
Others(other minor percentages are omitted)

Table 5: Causes of parties' failure to sustain democracy⁴⁵

⁴⁰ supra

⁴¹ Transparency International Bangladesh(2003)

⁴² Islam, S Aminul. "Political Parties and the Future of Democracy in Bangladesh." In Bangladesh on the Threshold of the Twenty-First Century, edited by A. M. Chowdhury and Fakrul Alam. Dhaka: Asiatic Society of Bangladesh, 2002.

⁴³ Institutionalization of Democracy in the Political Parties in Bangladesh, Md. Saidur Rahman

⁴⁴ ibid

⁴⁵ Khan, Shamsul I.; Islam, S. Aminul and Haque, M. Imdadul, 2008. Political Culture, Political Parties and the Democratic Transition in Bangladesh

Because of lack of ideals in the top or central level party leaders, they themselves do not practice democratic principles in the party activities, which demoralize the other grassroots level party leaders in maintaining democratic orders and principles. On the other hand, absence of well-meaning, well-defined programs, cannot also bind the party activists in order and in principle⁴⁶.

XXI. Mechanism for the effectiveness of political party

The above mentioned tasks and functions need to be performed and executed in a functional democracy. The political parties and citizens need to follow some rights and obligation guaranteed by the constitution or by law: freedom of association⁴⁷; freedom to stand for election⁴⁸; provision for fair and peaceful competition⁴⁹; freedom of speech and assembly⁵⁰; mechanism of plurality; inclusion in the electoral process; a level playing field and freedom from discrimination⁵¹; media access and fair reporting⁵²; transparent and accountable political finance. There are number of obstacles on the way to establishing democracy in the country. The political parties need to be institutionalized first. Otherwise, the people cannot expect good governance if the party comes to power. Since independence, no political party, big or small, has been practicing democracy within itself.

XXII. Evaluation

In the developed country we see parallel and non-disturbing procedure of governance which is the fruit of clean practice of democracy within party. But Bangladesh as a developing country is far to reach and suffering lack of good governance and all of my analysis proves and emphasizes improper democratic practice of political party. Structural and super structural development and strong political platform and all of the possibilities to be developed are disturbed by political parties' malpractice and leads bad governance in Bangladesh.

XXIII. Conclusion

To establish good governance and democracy, there is no way to refresh the political party's wrongdoings. Democracy and good governance are synonymous. To nurture democracy in the state the political parties have to practice democracy within the political parties and they need to be institutionalized first. Otherwise, the people cannot expect good governance if the party comes to power. There is no alternative to ensure the institutionalization of democracy within party because it is the gear of the whole democratic system. We should pay attention to make such type of democratic platform on the hands of political party to ensure good governance because it is the easiest way to fulfill our long cherish desire to be flourished as a proud nation.

⁴⁶ Democracy in Bangladesh, Shantanu Majumder, Assistant Professor, Department of Political Science, University of Dhaka

⁴⁷ Article 38, Bangladesh Constitution

⁴⁸ Article 66, Bangladesh Constitution

⁴⁹ Articles 29 & 38, Bangladesh Constitution

⁵⁰ Article 37, Bangladesh Constitution

⁵¹ Article 27, Bangladesh Constitution

⁵² Article 39, Bangladesh Constitution