

### 1.2.3 GG/ P/ PP of GG

1. [Good Governance: Definitions, 8 Characteristics, And Importance \(schoolofpoliticalscience.com\)](http://schoolofpoliticalscience.com)
2. [Good Governance In Bangladesh Problems And Prospects Politics Essay \(ukessays.com\)](http://ukessays.com)

#### **Obstacles/Problems to Good Governance in Bangladesh:**

Md.Awal Hossain Mollah, in the article “Good Governance in Bangladesh: Role of Parliament” identifies some major problems for ensuring good governance in Bangladesh. These are:

- a) Corruption*
- b) Inefficiency of Bureaucracy*
- c) Political interference in administration*
- d) Nepotism*
- e) Improper and non-observance of the rule of law*
- f) Improper use of resources*

*Furthermore, over population and limited resources, high illiteracy rate, acute poverty are some more obstacles to gain proper management in public services and governance.*

#### **Prospects/ Possibilities /Recommendations for good governance in Bangladesh:**

Here some recommendations may be suggested to overcome the challenges in order to promote good governance in Bangladesh.

First, most of the problems of the country are derived from the population problem. Because of over population and limited resources, it is really difficult to provide citizens with their basic needs. So, the government should take necessary steps to control the growth rate.

Second, democracy is the must for good governance. Bangladesh is in the practice of democracy. But to attain the benefit of democracy it is essential to practice democracy in all organs of the state like institutions, political parties, NGOs, private sector etc. The institutions should be independent so that they can promote better services to the public.

Third, strong local government system is necessary for Bangladesh as most of the people are affected by the system. The control of the central government hampers the activities of the local organs. Resources distribution will be proper and justified and people will get opportunities to participate in the decision making process.

Forth, red tapism of bureaucracy is a major block to gain good governance. It reduces the efficiency of government officials. To remove the block the rules of procedure should be simplified and one stop service should be introduced. The people should have the opportunity to get services in time.

Fifth, Political interference in administration should be withdrawn immediately as it causes sufferings to the citizen to have easy access to services. It also causes corruption and destroys impartial administrative system. To recover the problem, mass media and civil society can play a vital role. A legal framework can also be introduced as a remedy of it.

Sixth, good governance requires a first and easy accessible service system. E-governance is an important step for better and rapid service. Although for the poor economic condition of the country is a barrier to the E-governance, government should ask for cooperation from development partners and organizations.

Seventh, finally a political commitment is necessary for good governance. The law is not enough to make all the concern authorities aware of the current situation. Political parties are the most powerful and they have the more opportunity to create awareness among the whole nation.

Bangladesh is a newly independent country. The time is not sufficient for better democratic system. Although some progress can be found in the past, but the process is very slow. In the circumstances, the hope of good governance needs the struggle of all organs of the state including political parties, civil society, mass media, NGOs. Awareness among the citizen is required as they should have strong demand for good governance. Bangladesh needs development in its economy. Democracy should be institutionalized. The government should have fulfilled basic necessities for the people. All these initiatives will be supported and inspired if the initiative to promote good governance is speed up.

#### **4. Democracy in Bangladesh**

Bangladesh is a developing country of South Asia. It gained independence in 1971 from Pakistan after a nine month long war. Bangladesh has a parliamentary democracy, where the president is the head of the state. But the Prime Minister, as the head of the government, forms the cabinet and performs the daily affairs of the state. The main aim of the war of independence was economic and social freedom. It still remains a dream because of the political instability and lack of long term planning and implementation. Now the country is crisscrossed by various problems such as over population, widespread terrorism, political crisis, bureaucratic corruption, economic recession, serious widespread poverty, and an increasing danger of environmental pollution. It is true that all this problems are interrelated and interdependent in some ways. The population problem is the major which influences the other problems. Political instability creates a bar to take necessary steps to provide justice and rule of laws. Moreover, about 40 percent of total population is suffering from acute poverty. The economic growth is lower in comparison with the other developing countries. The other major obstacle to growth is corruption which directly affects the image of the country to the rest of the world and to investment. It leads the country to administrative weakness and poor governance. The environmental pollution including air, water and soil pollution leads the country to increasing floods and cyclone. Only 17 percent of the total land is forest and the percentage is going down day by day. Because of overpopulation, Dhaka, the capital city is now one of the highest polluted cities in the world. For last few years, Bangladesh is considered to be most vulnerable to climate change. It will affect food and agriculture, water and human health. It is believed that a lot of people are going to be climate refugee because of rising sea level.

It is true that there are some progress also. In the recent years, there are some achievements in many areas of economic and social development such as macroeconomic stability, growth in exports and in remittances, increase in enrolment in primary education, improvements in female's education, and reductions in infant and maternal mortality rate, improvement in women's empowerment and participation in economic activities etc. The development of Bangladesh basically requires democracy and good governance. Only sovereignty was won but rule of law, good governance is still a far cry. A corrupt syndicate created a vicious cycle of exploitation and as axis of violent politics & poor governance. But good governance is the precondition for any economic development & stability.

The democratization process has reawakened the aspirations of the people of Bangladesh. Following the formation of the parliamentary form of government in 1991, Bangladesh has started the journey to democracy. People are now wishing to see good governance flourishing everywhere in the state organs and institutions. However, the path of democracy seems to face both challenges and opportunities. Despite the fact that a number of factors seem to positively work for the slow and steady growth of democracy, there are strong depressing elements that also pose threats to achieve sustainable development.

## **5. Major Festivals in Bangladesh**

### **6. How Festivals contribute to the culture/society/economy**

1. [The Importance of Festivals for Society & Our Unique Cultures \(vickyflipfloptravels.com\)](http://vickyflipfloptravels.com)
2. [Impact of cultural festivals on society - AMUST](http://AMUST)

### **7. Society / Culture (i.e- relation between those two/ Bangladeshi C&S)**

### **8. Customs and Etiquette in Bangladesh**

1. [Bangladesh - Language, Culture, Customs and Etiquette \(commisceo-global.com\)](http://commisceo-global.com)
  2. [Bangladeshi Culture - Etiquette — Cultural Atlas \(sbs.com.au\)](http://sbs.com.au)
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#### **Meeting & Greeting**

Greetings usually take place between members of the *same gender*.

The *hand shake* is common although they may feel rather limp.

Formal introductions between the genders outside of the family will only really happen within the business context. If you are meeting with a member of the opposite sex, then wait to see *if they will offer you their hand before venturing to offer your own*. If they don't offer you their hand, then consider placing your right hand over your heart and giving a slight nod of your head. This is a perfectly acceptable way to meet and greet within Bangladesh and is also a common practice across other Muslim majority countries..

The traditional greeting for Muslims is Asalamu alaikum to which the response is wa alaikum salam.

Naming conventions are very much based on the hierarchical nature of Bangladeshi society.

Bangladeshis will append a suffix to a person's name to denote respect and the level of closeness between the two people.

It is common for people to use kinship titles within their community, regardless of whether there is a formal blood tie. If someone interacts with someone slightly older than them, then they may refer to them as big sister, or, big brother. If someone is a generation older, then they may be referred to as aunty or uncle.

In general, age dictates how people are addressed.

If people are of the same age, they use first names.

#### **Gift Giving Etiquette**

Gifts are mainly given between family members at religious holidays, especially after Ramadan and Hajj.

In cities, it is becoming more common for gifts to be given on birthdays.

In Bangladesh the importance of gifts is in the thought rather than the value. Part of the reason lies in the fact that gifts should be generally reciprocated and it would be considered rude to offer someone a gift that is difficult to reciprocate.

Ensure that you are mindful of religion when giving gifts to Muslims. Don't give anything that contains alcohol, non-halal meat products or that contains inappropriate imagery.

If giving gifts to Hindus in Bangladesh, then avoid giving them anything that contains leather as cows have a special veneration in the Hindu religion. You should also avoid giving gifts that contain meat products as many Hindus are vegetarian.

Never give money as this will be taken offensively and avoid giving white flowers, such as frangipanes as these are typically reserved for funerals.

Fruit, nuts, pastries, sweets, good quality chocolates or souvenirs, from one's home country, make good gifts.

When presenting your gift, use either two hands or your right hand as the left hand is not considered clean in the Islamic religion.

It is customary in Bangladesh to open gifts in private.

### Dining Etiquette

If meeting with people for dinner here are some basic rules on etiquette and protocol:

If invited to a meal and you are unable to make it, then it is rude to flatly turn the invitation down. One should always use less direct language to suggest that it may be difficult such as "I will try." or "I will have to see".

Meals both inside the house and outside will usually be segregated along gender lines. As such, if you attend a meal as a couple, then the female will eat with other females and the male will eat with other males.

Many people eat with their hands and it may be that you share food from a common dish.

Ensure you wash your hands before eating in the event that you are required to eat with your hands. If you are not comfortable eating with your hands, then it's perfectly acceptable to ask for utensils.

Guests are generally served first then the oldest, continuing in order of seniority.

Do not start eating until the oldest person at the table begins.

You will constantly be urged to take more food. Simply saying "I'm full" will be taken as a polite gesture and not accepted at face value. It is therefore always best to pace yourself to allow for more servings.

The left hand is considered unclean so only eat, pass dishes or drink with the right hand.

### Communication Styles

Bangladeshis are quite implicit/indirect communicators. They tend to communicate in long, rich and contextualized sentences which only make sense when properly understood in relation to body language.

It is important for people who come from implicit/direct cultures to understand that their communication styles may be seen as rude and the information provided inadequate.

If you are from a direct communication culture, then it's important that you soften your message and that you elaborate where possible. Also take the time to try and observe the context in which

your Bangladeshi counterpart is speaking. Be aware of visual cues, potential silence, body language and what is not said, in addition to what is said.

Personal space is less of an issue in Bangladesh than many European cultures. Bengalis stand close when speaking to someone of the same gender and touch is common.

However, if you are speaking to someone of the opposite sex, then it's important to increase the personal space and to avoid prolonged eye contact.

### Meeting & Greeting

Business etiquette in Bangladesh is reasonably formal. Proper behavior is expected.

Men greet each other with a handshake upon arriving and leaving.

Foreign men should nod to a Bangladeshi woman unless she extends her hand. Businessmen should be addressed by the term "Bahadur" ("Sir"), while women may be addressed as "Begum" ("Madam"). This may be used with or without the surname.

Wait until your counterpart moves to a first name basis before you do so.

### Business Card Etiquette

Business cards are exchanged after the initial introduction.

Educational qualifications are valued so include any university degrees.

Present your business card with the right hand.

Treat business cards given to you with respect. Merely glancing at it then throwing it on the table would be rude. Study it, comment on it and ideally place it into a business card holder.

### Business Meetings

Meetings in Bangladesh are generally the place where decisions are disseminated rather than made.

They will usually be led by the most senior present who sets the agenda, the content, and the pace of the activities.

Meeting structures are not very linear in Bangladesh. There may be an agenda and a starting time, but they only serve as guidelines.

Completing a meeting fully takes priority over time and may extend well past any scheduled end time.

Meetings may commence with some small talk.

Communication is formal and follows a hierarchical structure. Deference to the most senior person in the group is expected. This is especially true when dealing with government officials.

One should never let their level of professionalism slip. Casual behavior may be misinterpreted as a lack of respect.

Never lose your temper or show emotion. This may lead to a loss of face which will mean a loss of dignity and respect.

The need to avoid a loss of face is also reflected in communication styles. Rather than say no or disappoint people Bangladeshis will phrase sentiments in such a way that it is up to people to read between the lines to understand what is being implied. Phrases such as "we will try", "that may be difficult", or "we will have to give that some thought" may really mean "this can't be done". . Therefore, it is important to ask questions in several ways so you can be certain what was meant by a vague response. Silence is often used as a communication tool.

Many people comment on the lack of smiles in Bangladesh. This has nothing to do with unfriendliness but rather related to the fact that a serious face is believed to demonstrate maturity.

## 9. Social, Economical and Cultural Impact of Tourism Industry / Tourist Site

1. [Social and Cultural Impact of Tourism » Impact of Tourism \(tourismbeast.com\)](http://tourismbeast.com)
2. [Economic Contribution of Tourism Industry in Bangladesh: At a Glance \(globaljournals.org\)](http://globaljournals.org)

## 10. Digital Bangladesh (impacts on different sectors)

## 11. Media/ Social Media (is it helping to gg/d)

<https://enhelion.com/blogs/2022/03/28/role-of-social-media-in-a-democracy/>

[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Social\\_media\\_use\\_in\\_politics](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Social_media_use_in_politics)

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- 1-4. Culture & Tourist Site (Slides)
  - 5-7. Bangladesh- Climate/ Business Industry *i.e. Export & Import* (Slides)
  - 8-11. GG/D (Slides)
  12. **Darjeeling- (Bangladesh)**
  13. Lalbagh Fort- [Lalbagh Fort - Wikipedia](#)
  14. **Bangla Music** - (Slides under supporting documents)
  15. Hiron Point- [Hiron Point \(Sundarbans\) - Travel Guideline - Travel Mate](#)
  - 16-17. Archaeological Sites (Slides)
  18. ECom- [Ecommerce Defined: Types, History, and Examples \(investopedia.com\)](#)
  19. MGD— [R.c355026359a7cfa3bd9e39363b0c1477 \(1920×968\) \(bing.com\)](#)
  20. PD— (links + uploaded .pdf Book)
- [Ministerial responsibility](#) | [government](#) | [Britannica](#)  
[What is a Parliamentary Democracy?](#) | [The Borgen Project](#)

