

Global Governance for Democratic Consolidation and Robust Economy of Bangladesh

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Abstract

Global governance for democratic consolidation and robust economy has permissively been a dominant phenomenon in case of developing countries. Although the role of global governance for security concern is massive, it can also play catalytic role for political and economic development of developing countries particularly Bangladesh. Global governance is an order in building the capacity of national governments to enforce decisions on a global scale through inner development of the country. Global governance might be introduced specially in the context of Bangladesh for conducting fair election, protecting human rights etc. that may broaden the way of democratic consolidation. The actors of global governance may take initiative in their own surveillance or may urge SAARC-the regional forum of South Asian countries to play prolific role in the maintenance of those components of democracy in Bangladesh. Besides, particular developed countries or the actors of global governance might be assigned to develop joint public-private enterprises, disastrous sectors with the effect of climate change and the idol sectors of Bangladesh economy like coal, gas etc. in which the country seldom does. The study aims at presenting the adaptability of global governance for the democratic consolidation and robust economy of Bangladesh so that the country may briskly be affiliated with the realm of globalization in which entire world is conceived as 'global village'.

Key Words

Governance, Global Governance, Democratic Consolidation, Robust Economy, Bangladesh.

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1. Introduction

As the world becomes more interdependent, global governance for democratic consolidation and robust economy is increasingly relevant for achieving sustainable development¹ of developing countries ubiquitous world. Democratic consolidation usually refers to the institutional performance in the people-oriented phenomena like election, human rights, rule of law etc. as lucidly required to the process of democracy (Islam M. Monirul, 2008: 35). It is rarely observed in the most of the developing governances to effusively reach goal attainment panorama in terms of these democratic components. Global governance, in this regard, may distinctively- performance in cooperation with the governance of concern state or mutually- urging relevant organizations or forums or in association with these forums and organizations, concentrate to develop these democratic components in the developing countries, which gives the relevance of global governance in the process of democratic consolidation. Besides, global governance may strive to push for adapting the policies of different developing countries with global scale and it may also put attention to develop these economic sectors through using its actors like World Bank, IMF, WTO, SAARC etc. for the economy of developing countries. Bangladesh, one of the developing countries of South Asia, is experiencing huge difficulties in terms of democratic consolidation and economic development from its birth to present. In this perspective, global governance may have the catalytic role to mitigate the problems prevalent to the way of democratic consolidation and robust economy of Bangladesh.

2.1 Origin of Global Governance

The term 'governance' appeared in the development discourse in the early 1980s as a policy document formulated by World Bank. In this document, governance was used as a "criterion to evaluate deeply indebted countries in order to determine their credit-worthiness." This document clearly demonstrates the intention of the World Bank to finance those nations that are willing to practice good governance². Furthermore, the governance of the World Bank, as well as other international organizations which were involved in the development of poorer nations, was questioned. It was proposed that international organizations, particularly the UN and the World Bank, must improve their efficiency and transparency. With these circumstances as the background, a new concept of global governance was born (Yozo Yokota: 2006). Now global governance is not merely reconciled with UN and World Bank, but it has been extended in other regional and international organizations and their close tie on specific national and international issues.

¹ Sustainable development that meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs — from the World Commission on Environment and Development's (the Brundtland Commission) report *Our Common Future*, (Oxford: Oxford University Press, 1987).

² "Good governance refers to satisfying the following qualities: willingness to encourage foreign investment; high regard for the rule of law; determination to prevent corruption; and the ability to formulate and implement sound fiscal, economic, monetary, foreign currency and trade policies" in Yozo Yokota, *Global Governance - In Pursuit of a New International Order* presented in International Law, Chuo University Law School, 2006 <http://www.nira.or.jp/past/newse/paper/globalg/en-08.html>.

2.2 Theory of Global Governance

In one of the first issues of *Global Governance*, Larry Finkelstein observed that “‘Global Governance’ appears to be virtually anything.” Instead, the term governance has its own conceptual history (*Klaus Dingwerth and Philipp Pattberg, 2006:185-203*). Global Governance has come to the sight with measuring or qualifying the governance through using the jargon ‘global’. So, global phase of governance rudimentarily originated in the state-based system of governance in which governments of diverse countries function to make the state-affairs congenial and sustainable in nature. Governance is principally derived from the Latin word *gubernator*, which is described both as a person who steers, and as a ‘self-acting contrivance for regulating’ to ensure an even and regular motion (Oxford English Dictionary 1971: 1182). From this regulatory or enforcing power of state-governance, global governance appears in the broad spectrum to pursue or force countries of the world into coined strata.

The strand of thinking about world politics as global governance that comes closest to a theory is essentially linked to the work of Rosenau. Departing from a broad understanding of governance, he states that “global governance refers to more than the formal institutions and organizations through which the management of international affairs is or is not sustained. The United Nations system and national governments are surely central to the conduct of global governance, but they are only part of the full picture (Rosenau, 1995: 13).” In one of the pioneering studies of global governance published in 1992, James Rosenau pivotally defined global governance in general terms as ‘an order that lacks a centralized authority with the capacity to enforce decisions on a global scale’ (Rosenau, 1992: 7). Rosenau sums up his understanding of global governance in his often quoted definition stating that “global governance is conceived to include systems of rule at all levels of human activity—from the family to the international organization—in which the pursuit of goals through the exercise of control has transnational repercussions (Rosenue, 1995:13).”

This definition has four constitutive elements: systems of rule, levels of human activity, the pursuit of goals, and transnational repercussions. It may refer to the structures of transnational cooperation between state and non-state actors, or to the collective efforts, instruments, regulatory regimes and institutions that exist to address challenges that are beyond the capacity of individual states and societies to solve (Tom Fries, Peter Walkenhorst and Jan Eliasson: 2005). In terms of governance, the world is too disaggregated for grand logics that postulate a measure of global coherence (Rosenau, 1992: 13). In this connection, global governance is an inter-subjectively recognized, purposive order at the global level, which defines, constrains, and shapes actor expectations in an issue domain. It merely requires that they be widely shared and

practiced on a global scale (on multiple continents) by relevant and important actors. Finally, factors for global governance would include the following: (a) efficiency (whether goals are achieved without wasting resources); (b) effectiveness (whether issues are dealt with effectively and satisfactory outcomes are produced); (c) fairness (whether costs and benefits are balanced); (d) transparency (whether organizations and their procedures to resolve issues are open to public scrutiny); (e) democracy (whether all interested parties participate in the decision-making and implementation process); and (f) accountability (whether the content of activities are sufficiently explained to interested parties and approved by them, and whether the organizations in charge are ready to take responsibility for the outcomes resulting from the measures taken (Yozo Yokota: 2006). Thus, global governance has come to appear as quasi-formal institution in the world arena.

3. Role of Global Governance

In a domestic context, governance refers to horizontal processes of self-coordination—for instance, in issue networks, advocacy coalitions, or similar mechanisms—that alter the relation between public and private interests. Transferred to the international and transnational policy level, where central authority is largely absent, governance accordingly encompasses intergovernmental negotiations as well as other, less formal processes of coordination among a number of public and private actors. Beyond the state domain, governance functions in the context co-relating with intergovernmental or international issues. Thus, the role of global governance has come to scene for global commons in their political, economic, security and cultural sectors. Here we will mainly analyze the role of global governance in the context of democratic consolidation, the central part of politics and economic development of Bangladesh.

3.1 Global Governance for Democratic Consolidation of Bangladesh

Democratic consolidation generally refers to the performance of democratic systems and institutions as required to the achievement of popular concern. Since democracy is popular centric, it (democracy) comes to its consolidated scale with bringing about desired privileges for the people through structural and functional approach to the state organization. Basically, popular aspirations are reflected with authoritative nature of governance and authority has to take part whatever people-oriented policies need to be implicated or not. In this case, dynamism of statesman often affiliate itself even to the process of global governance, which usually urges national authorities or governments adapt with the norms of global governance. For instance, European Union has succeeded over the adaptive policy orientation amongst countries. A benefit of including these new forms of authority in the conceptual framework of global governance lies in the possibility of asking hitherto neglected questions about the implications of global governance for

fundamental political concepts such as democracy, sovereignty, and legitimacy. (Rosenau, 1992: 15). From the narrow look, some question of spoiling the sovereignty of the state due to implication of global governance worldwide. In the age of globalization, state-authorities and actors are well-aware about the interest of their states. In this context, global actors will do narrowly to smash the sovereignty of state; it could not be tolerated by the governments of the countries.

3.1.1 Historical Focus of Inevitability of Global Governance in Bangladesh:

Fertility of democracy appears in an atmosphere while conducting fair and inclusive election with popular participation. Thus, election is called the yardstick of democracy from its functional in-depth in a state. Bangladesh, one of the democratic countries of South Asia, always passes a tumultuous situation in terms of holding general election principally while the tenure of an elected government comes to an end. Incumbent all times is adamant to follow a masked policy of how to keep sustained in power for long either on democratic path or autocratic/fascist manner.

Historically, this cloaked/forfeited policy started especially with Military Junta General H.M Ershad³ since ten years of the independence of Bangladesh. He took over power of Bangladesh through *quo detat* and sustained in power for almost ten years. First of his tenure from 1980 to 1986 contained military rule in an autocratic manner and next three years from 1986 to 1989 witnessed the same fashion although he stayed in power for second term in participating electoral process; but election was not free and fair due to huge vote-rigging were rampant.

In the face of a mass upsurge spearheaded by the alliances led by Khaleda Zia⁴ and Sheikh Hasina⁵, Ershad at last handed over power to a neutral caretaker government headed by Justice Shahabuddin Ahmed on 6 December 1990. In the parliamentary elections held under this government on 27 February 1991, Bangladesh Nationalist Party (BNP)⁶ emerged victorious as a single majority party (Banglapedia: 1990). At the last of her tenure in 1996, there was the question of under whom the election will be held.

³ Hussain Muhammad Ershad is a Bangladeshi politician who was President of Bangladesh from 1983 to 1990. Previously, he was Chief of Army Staff of the Bangladesh Army and Chief Martial Law Administrator in 1982 following a bloodless coup. Now his party namely Jatiya Party is the main opposition in the Bangladesh Parliament in terms of participation in the lastly held election of Bangladesh on January 05, 2014.

⁴ Begum Khaleda Zia is a Bangladeshi politician who was the Prime Minister of Bangladesh from 1991 to 1996 and again from 2001 to 2006. When she took office in 1991, she was the first woman in the country's history and second in the Muslim world (after Benazir Bhutto of Pakistan in 1988–1990) to head a democratic government as prime minister. She is the chairperson and leader of Bangladesh Nationalist Party (BNP) which was founded by her late husband President Ziaur Rahman in late 1970s.

⁵ Sheikh Hasina is the current Prime Minister of Bangladesh. And she also served in that position from 1996 to 2001. Hasina has led the Bangladesh Awami League since 1981. She is the eldest of five children of Sheikh Mujibur Rahman, the founding father and first President of Bangladesh.

⁶ The BNP was founded as a centre-right liberal democratic party. It was established in 1978 during the regime of General Ziaur Rahman. The party combined nationalist, liberal and left-wing elements. This party is the main opposition party in Bangladesh due to its huge popularity in terms of voting percentage.

Awami League⁷, the main opposition and other parties didn't espouse to conduct election under the government led by Khaleda Zia. Her rule, however, was seriously disrupted by the opposition movement for a caretaker government for holding parliamentary elections, which was launched by the major opposition political parties including the Awami League, Jatiya Party⁸ and the Jamaat-e- Islami⁹ in 1994. Despite massive protest from the oppositions' side, Khaleda Zia conducted election under her government and she became the Prime Minister for a second consecutive term after BNP emerged victorious in the general elections for the 6th Jatiya Sangsad held on 15 February 1996. All major opposition parties, however, boycotted the elections. Their demand was to bring amendment to the Constitution for making the provision of a neutral caretaker government for conducting parliamentary elections. To meet these demands, the 6th Jatiya Sangsad made the 13th amendment to the Constitution, after which the Jatiya Sangsad was dissolved and Khaleda Zia handed over power to a caretaker government on 30 March 1996. In view of a nation-wide demand for fair contest, BNP agreed to support the institutionalization of a caretaker government to organize every national election (Zafarullah, H. and Akhter, M. Y., 2000: 345-69). Fresh elections were held under a caretaker government in June 1996, with 75 percent voter turnout. Awami League (AL) was elected to power, winning 137 seats. In the polls that followed under the caretaker government headed by Justice Muhammad Habibur Rahman on 12 June 1996, BNP was defeated by the Awami League (Zafarullah, H. and Akhter, M. Y., 2000: 345-369).

BNP was a strong opposition, obtaining 104 seats. The elections were widely deemed free and fair. At the expiry of its term in 2001, AL handed over power relatively smoothly to another caretaker authority. In the 2001 elections, in which turnout was about 75 percent, power rotated back to BNP, which allied itself with the right-wing party Jamaat-e-Islami. The 2001 elections, however, were held amid a high degree of violence that claimed 150 lives, many of them religious minorities, who usually are supportive of the more progressive Awami League. Most international observers, however, considered the results generally acceptable, even with violence and irregularities (Alamgir, Jalal: 2007). A crisis again arose at the end of BNP's tenure in 2006 when the party compromised the integrity of the system by handpicking a favorably-disposed Chief Election Commissioner and installing a biased chief of the caretaker government by first increasing the retirement age of the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, and then handing the job over to the President (who was appointed by BNP) extra-constitutionally. In addition, it rigged

⁷ The Awami League was founded in Dhaka, the former capital of the Pakistani province of East Bengal, in 1949 by Bengali nationalists Maulana Abdul Hamid Khan Bhashani, Shamsul Huq, and later Huseyn Shaheed Suhrawardy who went on to become Prime Minister of Pakistan. It led the liberation war of Bangladesh in 1971. It is the country's current governing party, after winning a majority at the 2014 parliamentary elections.

⁸ The Jatiya Party (Ershad) (*National Party (Ershad)*) is a political party in Bangladesh established by President Hussain Mohammad Ershad on 1st January 1986.

⁹ Bangladesh Jamaat-e-Islami previously known as Jamaat-e-Islami Bangladesh, and Jamaat for short, is the largest Islamist political party in Bangladesh.

the voter registration process to inflate numbers in its support. With legitimate concerns about electoral rigging, the opposition once again combined masses, eventually creating a political deadlock that paved the way for the declaration of a state of emergency and a military takeover (Alamgir, Jalal: 2007). Although some sources of foreign media disclosed the military takeover, it is not absolutely military rule in nature but military-backed government that is to say. Beyond constitutional framework, this government rules and lastly holds election in 2008 within their tenure of almost two years. And Awami League led grand alliance took power through this election conducted by military backed government.

Recently, the government headed by Awami League led grand alliance has taken 15th amendment of the constitution of Bangladesh that generates immense confrontations between government and oppositions. And last phase of the country discloses the massive constitutional amendments through omission and replacement of the articles of the constitution of Bangladesh. Introduction of fifteenth amendment of the constitution takes the country to an exclusive horizon full of dilemmas and confrontations not merely amongst distinct parties but groups, communities etc. (Islam, M. Monirul, 2012: 23). The Bangladesh Parliament has passed a crucial amendment to the Constitution, scrapping the caretaker government system for holding polls and restoring secularism but retaining Islam as the state religion. Under the caretaker system, introduced in 1996, general elections are overseen by non-partisan caretaker governments' (Haroon Habib: 2011). Cancellation of the provision from 58 (B) to (E) enclosing caretaker government from the constitution of Bangladesh has created vacuum of consensus among political parties to determine the actors who will conduct election. Although fifteenth amendment delineates election will be carried out by the ruling authority, it is not tolerated by main opposition BNP. Lastly, an All-Party government formed headed by Sheikh Hasina, Prime Minister of Bangladesh. But there was no participation of main opposition BNP in this All-Party government. And in the 10th National Election, BNP didn't contest as the main opposition party of Bangladesh. So, apparently election didn't achieve its legitimacy. Note that concerning the issue of holding election, almost seven hundred people across the country were killed including the members of law enforcement agencies. This is the sequential order as Bangladesh continuously faces mainly holding election at the time of ending the tenure of governments. In this perspective, global governance has become inevitable to be implicated in holding fair and inclusive election in Bangladesh.

3.1.2 Implication Specified to the Democratic Consolidation:

Since Professor Yozo Yokota asserts almost seven factors are the targeted area of global governance, the study merely covers the fact of democracy in which all parties participate in the decision-making and implementation process. This norm of democracy elucidates

participatory approach to the decision-making which could be reflected though holding election as the yardstick for the measurement of democratic consolidation. Global governance shows the assembly of global forums like UN, WB, IMF, WTO etc. and their joint or single role that may develop the efficiency in whatever factors the ruling authority is foiled to achieve the prescribed goals. Bangladesh as a developing country of South Asia often presents itself as failed force in holding free, fair and inclusive election to sustain the path of democratic consolidation. In this case, the actors of global governance may have the prolific role. Actors may provide logistic supports e.g. methods identification, collaborative suggestions, recruitment of skilled observers, using sophisticated instruments for election monitoring, prior field preparation with dialogue etc.

Global actors may also form a “Grand Inter-partisan Committee/Government” with the combination of some political advisors of existing parties or head of parties in Bangladesh. Here dominant presidium members of parties may be the members of the “Grand Inter-partisan Committee/Government”. And head of this committee/government might be the honorable President of the People's Republic of Bangladesh. The question may be raised on President's partisan identity. In this case, Indian system of non-partisan President who is honored in the throne of the country for his unprecedented contribution to state-development could be taken in Bangladesh. This committee/government will frame the way forward and organize the election in its accountable and transparent way. For instance, in 90s, such type of election, not under just such type of “Grand Inter-partisan Committee/Government”, was held with the active supervision of UNO in Nigeria. Besides, the election under global governance we see in Pakistan, Philippine and other African countries.

Under global governance, SAARC¹⁰, the regional forum of South Asian Countries might be assigned to hold polls of Bangladesh. In this case, global actors may assist to identify the way of settling electoral rules and regulations under constitutional framework of Bangladesh. Among the South Asian countries, India has achieved the subtle path of democratic consolidation in holding free and fair election with popular participation. Learning objects from Indian political system could be incorporated in the electoral process of Bangladesh.

Another factor is to take into concentration for democratic consolidation is to protect human rights. Human rights violation mainly happens just prior to national election in which minorities are notoriously victimized in Bangladesh. They are not only physically persecuted and but their houses are burnt with flaming fire also. It does not occur from

¹⁰ The South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation (SAARC) is an economic and geopolitical union of eight member nations that are primarily located in South Asia contingent. Its secretariat is headquartered in Kathmandu, Nepal.

religious jealousy; but from the nuisance of power occupation-game. All parties strive to take the favor of international communities in a way that oppositions are brutally persecuting the religious minorities. Muslims of Bangladesh are mostly religion-centric/pious and they abhor communalism and they want to live peacefully as suggested in their religion, Islam. There is the strict provision to be performed by all adherents in Islam that minorities are also your brother. So, you must be the savior of your brother. To protect minorities, global actors may set-up a "Striking Body" as watch tower with the approval of the concern authority of Bangladesh. The members of the "Striking Body" may act overtly or covertly in identifying the real culprits who fiercely oppress the minorities of Bangladesh. If miscreants are visualized, the political game of blaming one another will be smashed from the context of Bangladesh. Thus, global governance in the perspective of Bangladesh might play catalytic role in these two vital issues-holding fair poll and protecting human rights that are the major components of democratic consolidation.

3.2 Global Governance in Robust Economy of Bangladesh

The idea of 'robust/robustness' finds itself in nearly every science and is employed to indicate a system's ability to perform well when subjected to high degrees of stress. The application of robustness to economic systems refers to the ability of various economic arrangements to generate prosperity in the face of less than ideal conditions. Less than ideal conditions include any form of imperfections that could create difficulty for economic actors (Peter T. Leeson, J. Robert Subrick, 2006: 107-111). So, in Bangladesh, economic actors perform less than that of capability they belong to their sectors. Incorporation of global governance to exploit the potentials of native economic actors may bring about robust economy for Bangladesh.

3.2.1 Historical Focus to Adapt Global Governance in the Economy of Bangladesh:

Post Liberation Bangladesh witnessed tumultuous crises in law and order and economic condition which assumed that the country won't be in recovery. Basically, law and order situation collapsed due to economic causes in a way that there was no food in the house of poor man through which they may fill their stomach. Since arms were dispersed in hand to hand, it led to dacoit and violence by 'have-not' for maintaining livelihood. Besides, Bangladesh as a newly emerged country was promised by well-wisher countries to give aid, grants, loans etc. According to UN survey, a total of US\$140 million in grants was committed to Bangladesh, in the first four months of 1972. India earmarked 3% of its budget (about US\$300 million) as aid to Bangladesh during 1972 (Harun ur Rashid, 2004: 235). Most of the countries except India were in incapability of protecting their commitment to newly formed authority of Bangladesh. At that time, we saw Bangabandhu Sheikh Mujibur Rahman engaging in developing nexus with foreign

countries for collecting aids, grants, loans etc. Since independence in 1971, Bangladesh has received more than \$30 billion in grant aid and loan commitments from foreign donors, about \$15 billion of which has been disbursed. Major donors include the World Bank, the Asian Development Bank, the UN Development Program, the United States, Japan, Saudi Arabia, and West European countries. (US State Department: 2013).

In President Ziaur Rahman regime, Bangladesh was attached with different treaties, co-operations with a view to achieving donations, loans, grants from foreign donor agencies and countries. The Economic and technical cooperation agreement and a trade and payment agreement (TPA) were signed in Peking in 1977. The Arabian oil rich countries became the major donor of Bangladesh during Zia's regime. OPEC and IDB came forward to help the Bangladesh development projects. Middle East became a potential labor market for Bangladesh (Haider, Ziaul: 2006). Although Zia's regime belonged to military rule, he convinced foreign donors and countries to aid Bangladesh so that the development of the state could be acquired. To make successful his agenda of privatization of state-owned industries, he vigorously worked with the donor agencies and countries (Harun ur Rashid, 2004: 235).

In Ershad regime, donors' were not gone forward to assist Bangladesh, but different Asian countries responded vehemently in mitigating needs and crises as Bangladesh faced in the 90s. By the mid-1980s, China had become the staunchest international friend of Bangladesh, cementing the relationship with numerous trade and cultural agreements, construction projects, and military transfers. In addition, Ershad was warmly received during his visit to Beijing in July 1987. Friendly political relations with Japan and the Republic of Korea (South Korea) accompanied steadily increasing economic ties with both nations. Bilateral trade and joint economic projects with South Korea increased during the late 1980s. By 1980 Japan had become the largest aid donor to Bangladesh. After the devastating floods of 1988, Japan was a major relief contributor, providing an emergency contribution for food assistance of US\$13 million (Bangladesh, China and Other Nations in <http://www.mongabay.com>). Besides, US emerged as the largest donor and partner of Bangladesh in 133 different accords by the 1980s apart from bilateral assistance US sponsored multi lateral institutions like IMF, IBRD, IDA and ADB announced for major credit for Bangladesh. (US State Department: 2013).

After the departure of General Ershad, Khaleda (1991-1996) regime witnessed a massive focus on the incorporation of global actors in the development of the economy of Bangladesh. In the public policy of the government of Prime Minister Khaleda Zia has embraced the World Bank, IMF model of increased privatisation, market economy, and less state intervention in economic activities (Mahfuzul H. Chowdhury, 2003: 40). From

1991 to 1993, the government successfully followed an enhanced structural adjustment facility (ESAF) with the International Monetary Fund (IMF) but failed to follow through on reforms in large part because of preoccupation with the government's domestic political troubles. In the late 1990s the government's economic policies became more entrenched, and some of the early gains were lost, which was highlighted by a precipitous drop in foreign direct investment in 2000 and 2001. In June 2003 the IMF approved 3-year, \$490-million plan as part of the Poverty Reduction and Growth Facility (PRGF) for Bangladesh that aimed to support the government's economic reform program up to 2006. Seventy million dollars was made available immediately. In the same vein the World Bank approved \$536 million in interest-free loans. (US State Department: 2013).

In the BNP-led four party alliance government was highly attached with global governance through taking aids, grants loans etc. from donor countries and agencies. Total aid disbursement in Bangladesh in 2004/05 rose by 32% year on year to US\$ 1.3 billion. At the same time, net foreign aid during the period was also significantly higher, rising by 45.5% to US\$ 810 million. Foreign aid remains an indispensable source of finance, providing Bangladesh with around 40% of government revenue and about 50% of foreign exchange (EIU Views Wire: 2005).

The government formed by Sheikh Hasina led 14 party grand alliance in December 2008 from their inception concentrated on connecting with major donor agencies and countries for going ahead of the economy of Bangladesh. Notably, the massive project of Padma Bridge construction was initiated in association with World Bank. But due to corruption-leaning evidence in the management of this project by local representatives, World Bank cancelled this project; but others almost 39 projects of World Bank are in continuation in different financial sectors of Bangladesh. Besides, other actors of global governance like IMF, ADB, WTO etc. remain persisted in their concern fields. In the year 2013, different donor countries and agencies disbursed over \$2,78 billion to Bangladesh which is 37 percent higher than the year before. The net foreign aid stands at over \$1.88 billion, 34 percent higher than the previous fiscal, -- of which around \$899.5 million was spent in paying interests on earlier loans (<http://bdnews24.com>: 2013). The net foreign aid is calculated deducting the earlier loans along with interest paid during a period from the aid received.

3.2.2 Implication Specified to the Robust Economy of Bangladesh:

All regimes of Bangladesh were broadly kept in touch with the actors of global governance for economic development. Naturally it's mandatory to incorporate the assistance of global actors for balanced budget in Bangladesh. Aforesaid historical focus delineates the engagement of global governance in usual sector-based development

commenced from the inception the country to present. Some needful but time-necessitated sectors often ignored by the government and these sectors are called the sensitive sectors in the perspective of country. If any attempt is taken to exploit these sectors, conscious people bring out protest in the form of procession, agitation, hunger strike etc. These sectors have become idol sectors while taking any development initiative in these sectors on account of having severe impediments from protestors. And protestors claim that it is the camouflaged attitude of foreign companies as well as global actors in seizing our precious wealth while actors of global governance together with state-authority come forward to utilize these sectors and they (protestors) also state to establish imperialism on our country. These sectors are natural gas, unrefined oil, coal, etc. in which government seldom does due to inability to use sophisticated instruments and skilled workers for developing or utilizing these most valuable resources in the development of the state. Global governance, in this case, may sketch out the development agenda concerning these sectors to develop the economy of Bangladesh. This initiative would be taken place in the fashion of welfare; but not profit maximization in which multi-national companies (MNCs) do with taking share in the concern fields' outcome. Here actors of global governance would be benefited through using their skilled workers in the development of these sectors and initiating sector-related enterprises in Bangladesh in which the workers and instruments of global governance may be added. Thus, the market of the skilled workers and sophisticated instruments of global governance may be extended in Bangladesh. Under this process, idol sectors of Bangladesh may be escaped from the identity of 'idol' and economic development may be achieved.

Global governance can also play vibrating role in the diverse sectors in which local NGOs and GOs are working with their limited posture of establishment. Limitation in logistic support and efficiency annihilate the success of big works. So, if the actors of global governance together with local NGOs and GOs are engaged with joint venture attempt, prescribed goal in the concern fields could be acquired easily and timely, thereby reducing sufferings of the public of Bangladesh.

The adverse affects of Climate Change – especially High Temperature, Sea-level Rise, Cyclones and Storm Surges, Salinity Intrusion, Heavy Monsoon Downpours etc. has aggravated the overall economic development scenario of the country to a great extent (Anne-Katrien Denissen at <http://www.ncdo.nl>). Although Bangladesh is an insignificant or virtually zero-contributor to the greenhouse gas emissions that affect global climate change, it is ironic that it has to suffer so disastrously from the effects of climate change those are likely to occur in the coming decades (Anwar Ali, 1999: 109-116). Besides, due to storm surges, salinity intrusion and landslide, deforestation has become the consequence which is formidably demolishing the biodiversity of Bangladesh.

In this regard, global governance and their actor may assist Bangladesh with taking part in the adaptation policies taken by the government. Embankments will obstruct the penetration of surge water; and even if the surge overtops them, the water energy will then be greatly reduced (Anwar Ali, 1999: 109-116). Global actors may finance to this expensive project of the construction of embankments in the coastal area as the dominant adaptation and protection measure. To protect deforestation especially in the Mangrove forest, Sundarban located in the southern part of Bangladesh, global actors could be affiliated with Bangladesh government to continue afforestation thereby, saving biodiversity of Bangladesh. Besides, afforestation will also help stabilize the land, create more accretion leading to more land, and also raise the level of topography that will reduce inundation.

Global governance may also play role to establish 'Aquifer Storage Recovery (ASR)¹¹, are being used to optimize available water resources and reduce adverse effects of pumping' (Christopher S. Lowry*, Mary P. Anderson: 2006). The water salinity, happens with the climate change, may be recovered if ASR approach is set up in the brackish-prone water area of Bangladesh. In the ASR establishment, global governance may extend their hand to have fresh water e.g. salinity free water, availability of potable water etc. for Bangladeshi people in the dry season. Since Bangladesh as a developing economy doesn't reach such type of technological device, global governance may boldly go ahead in mitigating water scarcity of the poor people of Bangladesh through establishing ASR system especially in the delta region, Khulna.

4. Epilogue:

From the scholarly standpoint, global governance is criticized as Doris Fuchs says, "the core of the global governance argument concerns the acquisition of authoritative decision-making capacity by non-state and supra-state actors (Doris A. Fuchs, 2002: 11)." Some also criticize that it's hidden attempt of developed industrialized countries to establish hegemony over developing countries through their supra-actors like World Bank, IMF, WTO, ADB etc. In the age of globalization, correlation and cooperation among states focus close ties in development orientation. And theory of dependency has the acute impact worldwide. So, such type of misconception may shatter the door of global roaming in which entire world is called as global village. The failure of state-actors in the two key factors like democratic consolidation and robust economy of Bangladesh urges me to study on the finding out the compatibility of global governance. Note that the

¹¹ Aquifer storage and recovery (ASR) is a means of introducing recycled water into underground aquifers (via direct injection (i.e. pumping) or gravity) for subsequent extraction and reuse. It can be a low cost water storage alternative compared to surface storages and can minimize loss of water due to evaporation.

acceptability of global governance will depend on their activities in a manner that is open, accountable, transparent, interruption-free and people-oriented in their kinds.

5. Concluding Observation

Global governance of international issues has, historically, happened ad hoc as states, multilateral organizations and non-state actors – in particular, CSOs – addressed pressing issues singly or in coalitions. Clearly, the problems we face today are of such magnitude and complexity that they can be solved only by coordinated action. Therefore, we need more effective forms of collaboration between international organizations, governments, the private sector, the academic world and civil society. From this coordinated measurement, the notion of global governance comes to world scene and becomes dominant phenomenon for addressing global problems with a view to solving these problems of global commons. UN Secretary-General Ban Ki-moon pointed out in his speech at the World Economic Forum in Davos in 2009: “our times demand a new definition of leadership – global leadership. They demand a new constellation of international cooperation—governments, civil society and the private sector, working together for a collective global good (World Economic Forum: 2009).” Bangladesh witnesses a crisis-laden political leadership who does not drive its state-throne due to lack of democratic practice that makes barrier to form stable government or stable ambience. Boycotting parliament by oppositions, absence of main oppositions in the electoral process, violation of human rights etc. delineates the unstable political atmosphere of what the country always faces. And instability in politics hinders the path of economic development also. Global governance in terms of the failure of state-actors might be incorporated for the democratic consolidation and robust economy of Bangladesh. Further thinking of systematic attachment of global governance may go towards carrying out overall political-economic development of Bangladesh.

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