

Globalization and Governance: Myth and Reality in the Context of Bangladesh

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ABSTRACT

This study is basically conducted examining the impacts of globalization on governance especially in Bangladesh. It is founded that state power is undermining increasingly and political- economy gets instability causing inequality and price hike of essentials. Moreover, democratic system is on the way to authoritarian character eroding the pro-people values influenced by the external forces. The study is conducted in qualitative approach based on document analysis. Secondary sources such as books, journal articles, media reports and official records are taken up to collect data required. The paper mainly aims to examine the status of national autonomy and to analyze the adverse impact of globalization on democratic structure and values. It is suggested that the developing countries have to achieve diplomatic efficiency, develop the human capital, and gain technological capability to face the global challenges. The study findings may provide some new ideas and information by which policy makers, students and researchers of the social sciences can be enriched.

Keywords: Liberalism, state autonomy, political-economy, interconnectedness, business syndicate, democratic values.

INTRODUCTION

Globalization is an inevitable phenomenon which originated as economic and business term; but now influences all the spheres of human lives. Political era is getting deeply impacted by it just after economic aspects. No individual state can formulate policies and execute them without being influenced by others (both the internal and external agencies). Developed or developing countries, all have been internationalized politically as per the necessity of their own grounds. It is observed that rich nations are benefited more than that of the poor because of highly competitiveness in the global arenas. The external forces mostly pressurize and instruct the developing countries to reform the socio-political institutions and management through various aid conditions. The South including Bangladesh is being undermined in terms of state autonomy. Bangladesh politics gains a bit developed institutionally; but political culture is getting degraded gradually. Historically it is reviewed that before 70s political economy and state autonomy of the developing countries were small but a little bit pro- people. Since mid 70s, they started too much volatile following the global interconnectedness and interdependence. Presently per capita income and GDP growth are steadily on rising trends; yet inequality, syndicalism in business, price hike of essentials, corruption, violent crimes are also on increased form in Bangladesh. Democratic values and social norms are getting degraded day by day both for global and

domestic some factors. Thus, those are the burning reasons to select the topic to study that may be eye opener for the policy makers and citizens towards the sustainability and forwarding of the state to face global challenges.

LITERATURE REVIEW

Several books, journal articles and official records related to the study have been reviewed critically for data collection and identification the gap by which it can be made a scope for the study. Five numbers of books have been reviewed which are stated below:

- Globalization and the Third World, by Phil Marfleet (1997)
- Globalization and Global Governance, by Raimo Veyrynen (ed.) (1999).
- Globalization and Governance Reforms and Developments in India, by Kameswear Chowdhury (2007)
- Globalization and Social Policy, by Nicola Yeates (2007)
- Globalization and Bangladesh in the New Century, by Abul Kalam (2008)

Two articles related to the topic have been reviewed critically. These are:

- Globalization and Governance: Aspiring to a Fairer Globalization, by Guy Lachapelle (2005). Hence the author mainly reviews the suggestions of World Commission on the Social Dimension of Globalization on the aspects of development strategy, civil society, cultural identities and aspirations of human beings.
- Culture, Governance and globalization, by Lourdes Arizpe (2013). The author studies hereby on much more open and constructivist viewpoint of relations, both between states at an international level and socio-political actors within states.

From this review, some key scopes for the study have been identified. For instance, demise of state, volatility of political- economy and status of democratic values are not studied in the articles mentioned above. These are the augmenting factors to study the topic.

OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

The study broadly aims to analyze the impacts of globalization on the governance of Bangladesh including other developing countries. There have been set up several specific objectives such as:

1. To examine the status of the state autonomy in the age of globalization;
2. To show the transforming pattern of political-economy within globalism
3. To analyze the relationship between globalization and democratic values.

Hypothesis

There have been formed three hypotheses in the study such as:

- Globalization undermines and unstable the state authority
- Volatility of political- economy is caused by the influences of external forces
- Increased interdependence erodes democratic norms resulting in violent crimes.

METHOD

This is an explanatory type of study which has been conducted in inductive method. Qualitative approach is selected hereby and secondary sources have been used for data collection based on document analysis such as books, journal articles, records of various organizations, media reports and so on. Besides, empirical observation tool has also been applied as primary source.

RESULT AND DISCUSS

There have been found out several outcomes. These are:

1. Globalization makes a limitation circle in the field of sovereign power of state.
2. There have been increasing the unrest and perilous situation in the political- economy in Bangladesh as well as other developing countries. Inequality, corruption, business syndicate, violent crimes are committed frequently.
3. Developing countries gain some advantages from globalization such as job creation, technology attainment, investment, global experience, revenues and so on.
4. Democratic structure and values are being changed with corruption and violence.

CONCEPTUAL STATEMENT

The term globalization is said to have appeared in 1962 has gone from being a jargon to a cliché (Chanda, 2002). McLuhan (2002) talked about the ‘global village’ in his celebrated study of media. Over the years the concept of globalization has been denied differently by scholars and institutions. Steger(2004:19) has noted the varied description of term offered by different scholars as ‘increasing global interconnectedness’, ‘the rapid intensification of worldwide social relations, the compression of time and space’.

Walby defines globalization as ‘a process of increased density and frequency international or global social interactions relative to local or national ones’ (walby, 2003, cited in Mazlish, 2005). She does accept the notion ‘supra territoriality’ but holds that ‘global processes still have a territorial component’. The increasing internationalization of the production, distribution and marketing of goods services (Streeten, 2001:167). Taking it as a multi dimensional process, he states, ‘globalization is transforming trade, finance, employment, migration, technology, communications, the environment, social system, ways of living, cultures and pattern of governance’. It is observed that globalization and governance are interrelated i.e. governance is acutely impacted by globalization. Governance of Bangladesh along with other developing countries is almost controlled by external forces.

Liberalism Approach and Governance

Liberalization is a stronger element of globalization. It covers socio-political and economic aspects. Mainly international governmental organizations work worldwide with the agenda of liberalization which is reshaping the world to be unified. Western world and multinational enterprises formulate such liberalism agendas for global economic and trade growth. The poor nations become naturally obliged thereby to meet up the agenda by which the state autonomy gets minimized resulting in political unrest.

There are highly contrasting interpretations regarding the shape that the nation state is taking in the current globalization world. Neoliberals see rapid erosion of the nation state and predict its ultimate demise as a result of globalization. Globalization exposes states to the global market place. When a country's political, economic and developing activities become globalize, the national government may ease to be dominant (Shunichi, 2003, cited in Mozlish, 2005). The state autonomy of Bangladesh loses at every step being a dependent one in the age of globalization. Bangladesh adopts various external suggestions and conditions to reform governance and economic structure which are hardly matched to it. There have been transformed apparently of political institutes and legislations, but not of their quality and functional efficiency. Besides, some structural changes in economic fields have been done having qualitative complexity. Liberalism increases 'business cartel' generating corruption and income inequality both in urban and rural areas in Bangladesh. Liberalism converts the state power towards business community strategically. Multinational companies (MNCs) and host business groups make a business nexus in terms of corporate power and interests exercising in the parallel line of government structure. Thus people of grass root levels become marginalized more; but state can take action hardly against the trade syndicalism.

Syndicalism as it actually favors them both in dominating and business interest, Skeptics/ NCO- Marxists and radicals also agree that the nation state is gradually eroding but do not accept the possibility of its demise. Rather, they see reframing of the nation state in general and welfare policy in particular long market lines which could be disadvantageous to the marginalized sections of the society. Transformationists hold that the very nature of the state is changing with gradual erosion of the very foundation of its sovereignty and autonomy. But it is not going to die. It is undergoing a process of transformation because of its being reconstituted (Martinelli, 2002). It is understood that state will not govern but just perform the welfare related jobs. Besides, it cannot control anybody but gives policy support. But Bangladesh state authority is doing everything that is gone against the strong democracy. It governs every person and institute by the name of good governance. It is viewed that liberalization is functioned just theoretically. The state authority takes some initiatives for the welfare of society to comply the global authority and electoral purpose. Besides, foreign suggestions for welfare works are not suited to the own characteristics. Here the positive role of globalization is not exactly visible; but policy complexity is clearly viewed all over the nation.

Role of Multinational Companies (MNCs)

Capital flow is freed worldwide in the age of globalization. Generally from developed to developing countries, it is getting transferred frequently. Multinational companies transfer their capitals to such a country where business environment is conducive and stable. They create influences on the host government to favor of their business at beginning stage and aftermath. Getting influenced the government gives them various policy supports (tax holiday, custom exemption, withdrawal of non- tariff barriers). It is viewed that local companies can receive such these supports very little resulting in hindrance of their business. Government can take punitive measures rarely, if multinational companies breach the clauses of contract and international business rules. It is previously viewed that it could not withdraw policy supports from the foreign companies by any means. Foreign direct investments are essential to poor countries and investors are mainly the representative of dominating countries of the world. Claims that the state has been marginalized and emasculated tend to follow globalize orthodoxy and take the defect of the state and the victory of capital as a given:

The sovereignty of nations is in peril not on account of the international economy but because of the power of corporations to invest with less legislation, to reshape public policy support of private wealth generation and most of all to appropriate the political culture of nations for corporate. The message is clear as it is simple national place has to give way to corporate space (Drache, 1996:53-4).

MNCs export their capitals to the developing countries availing the opportunity of tax reductions. This tax reduction opportunity is availed through market liberalism agenda established by international relevant authority. Non- tariff barriers sometimes are imposed for local companies but rarely for transnational enterprises. As a result, globalization provides the transnational companies easy market access across the world.

The deregulation of multinational companies trampling over nation status therefore underplays the significance of extensive state regulation of capital and market sectors. The underestimation of the pivotal role of the state in capitalist global economic development can be summed up in one word: Japan is the only nonwestern country to enter the core. Japanese capitalism is decidedly a joint creation of Japanese capital and the Japanese's state. The Japanese state has actively limited direct investment by transitional capital, and in the early 1970's trade and investment restrictions were even more stringent than those adopted in developing countries (Evans 1985). A good number of TNCs (Unilever, Telenor, Occidental, Novartis, and BP) are doing business well for about 20-40 years in Bangladesh. Several companies invested capitals hereby availing various state supports. State hardly interferes on these businesses or investments. Rather, they create stress on the host government to get additional policy supports and avail more advantages. Besides it is observed that the companies do not follow sometimes all the conditions of contract or international rules; host state and other developing countries can take any measure hardly due to its internal causes. Several numbers of foreign companies went beyond the contract conditions sometimes in previous years and incur some

losses of state wealth; but they cannot be yet faced any measure from state. It is observed that MNCs are backed by global dominating forces than that the states which belong to Third World. Globalization process works here in favor of MNCs or dominating countries. Actually all foreign companies are doing profit at notable rate in the developing countries. It is visible that Bangladesh gets something obviously from foreign companies such as technology attainment, employment opportunity and a good amount of revenues.

International Organizations and Bangladesh Governance

International governmental organizations (IGOs) mean donor agencies, foreign lenders, development partners (UN, WB, IMF and so on) which play a pivotal role in policy making process in all countries of the world. Townsend argues, 'IGOs do more than provide in context in which this development take place. They initiate, guide, influence and determine as well' (1993:102), by underwriting the conditions and patterns of international economic investment, production and exchange setting the parameters of national macro-economic policy. Especially poor countries cannot go beyond the influences of IGOs. They think that dictatorship cannot establish the rule of law, human rights and justice. As a result, peace process is hampered not only in host country but also in regional level. Authoritarian government always tries to dictate and govern and control all sectors including business. International governmental organizations do not support and work with such type of governance at all. But no government is able to go ahead in governance process without global connectedness.

Bangladesh is a developing country of which public policy and governance process are directly influenced by the global institutions. There have been attained many positive suggestions by Bangladesh state authority from those organizations along with some negatives. Sometimes democratic problems have been resolved by their instructions and some policy suggestions create complexity in political arena too. Trade liberalization agenda is regarded a responsible factor for our fiscal deficit and debt crisis. Income inequality and corruption are here the worst consequences of the aid and loan policies of international organizations. The constant socio-political and economic instability of Bangladesh may be regarded as the bad outcomes of unsuited suggestions of global organizations. Theory based foreign instructions can not be always fruitful for a poor and inefficient nation like Bangladesh. Besides, these unsuitable agendas make the third world countries complex and unrest in politico-economic fields. Polarization and hegemonic trends in international arena lead the poor countries towards the perilous situations. The schism between the development of democratic institutions within many nations, together with the rather limited accountability of organizations of global governance, such as the IMF and the World Bank, and the tensions between 'democracy' and effectiveness in the context, for example, of the UN versus US hegemony-based governance, have all exercised brilliant minds over the past many years in economics and social science (Cristons, 2005). It is observed that UN envoys have been taken many good initiatives for several times to settle the electoral crisis in Bangladesh. Though good outcome hereby were very few, there had been opened many paths to political development- these are to be noted milestones for our democratic process which cannot be avoidable. Bangladesh

government is suggested to be more diplomatic and skilled in negotiating table with global institutions.

Globalization and Governance Reform

Something the concept of 'good governance' is used by multilateral agencies in a limited sense, referring, only to institutional reforms and an effective government (IMF 2002:8). But overall the concept has a very broad canvas in their agenda. The major multilateral and bilateral development financing agencies view of good governance is an interregional part of their globalization agenda as set largely by dominant capitalist countries in the world decision – making is these agencies indicated by the rich western countries, which have a pro- market and anti-state intervention focus (Dashgupta, 2005:33). It involves laying explicit emphasis on the dominance of individual over collective concerns and it provides more space to the market those operatives on the basis of economic efficiency. The conciliation is observed when market determines allocating of resources for production and consumption, state interventions are viewed as causing dissipation in locative decisions making and the creating inefficiency. So, the governance reforms require curtailing state intervention and ensure at the same time a change is the quality of interventions in the desired sectors. In essence the role of government/ public administration is redefined. Its main task in the globalization/ liberalization framework is to facilitate decision making by the market (Mathur, 2003: 51).

Bangladesh has been adopting a good number of governance reform programs for a long time following the prescription of multilateral agencies on the account of their aid conditions. Formation of Human Rights Commission, Separation of Judiciary, Anti- Corruption Commission etc., are some notable reforms of governance process. There have been just structural changes but not qualitative development in these connections. Rather, corruption, misappropriation and misuse of power are badly established in these institutions. Under reform programs markets have been made now free from regulation of state. Thus the volume of trading and capitals increase sharply; but syndicalism and oligopolies take places badly in the society that trigger the poor towards vulnerability and drive out them from homes to slums. Social crimes and income inequality are getting the threatening feature in the developing countries like Bangladesh. Market of agricultural inputs has been turned into a playing doll to the business elites. So the price of inputs is hiking daily higher than that of farmers outputs that push them into a great peril. Price hike of industrial goods is another danger to the poor in the age of free market economy though millionaires are becoming billionaires through it.

There is a little regulation of state on education and health care service. Government doctors are available in their private chambers or hospitals, being absent from their due work stations. The charges and fees of education and health care services have already gone beyond the reach of low- income people both in urban and rural areas in Bangladesh. When privatization and deregulation took places as governance reform programs, they were advocated that the reforms will be blessings; but today they are being regarded as burden and threat. A private school fixes BDT 300-5000 for monthly tuition fees for elementary classes, whereas government primary schools provide completely

free education. Let's move to health care service in Bangladesh, it is viewed that a patient has to pay BDT 400-1200 as consultation fee for one time at a private clinic or hospital; whereas only BDT 20 is paid for ticket fee in government hospitals for one time consultation. This is about 50 times more which is hazardous for the poor. All service sectors (telecommunication, postal service, transportation, and housing) are currently running followed by international rules of free market economy. This economy increases the volume of capitals; but the poor becomes marginalized day by day. Growth based economy increases its multiple horizons, though living standard doesn't come out from backwardness.

In its 1994 report, the World Bank clearly identified four major components of government reforms. This covers (in brief):

- Public Sector Management;
- Accountability of Government;
- Legal Framework for Development;
- Transparency and Information.

So, the bank agenda of governance reforms covers economic, social, administrative or government and political domains.

Governance reforms in Bangladesh are hardly effective resulting in political unrest for a long time. Theoretically a good number of reform programs have been adopted in various levels that function positively in very few sectors. For instance, privatization and decentralization process are good system; but Bangladesh picture of that is not satisfactory. Market mechanism and anticorruption watchdog don't run well. Rather, market syndicate, administrative centralization and corruption increase badly in every sector. It is thought that governance reforms would have the good advantage of globalization for the developing countries. But political elites in the developing countries are hardly keen to reforms those for invisible causes. Only 66 government enterprises become denationalized since late 70s. Theoretically there have been reformed governance, but good governance is yet to be rare in Bangladesh like developing countries.

Hindrance to the Characteristics of Welfare State

The shape of welfare is affected by globalization in a broad sense. Welfare state refers to the transfer of resources by the state. Its basic rationale is to prevent the exploitation. The traditional notion of welfare was characterized by charitable mentalists as in the relief of poverty. But the modern welfare state adopts a notion of citizenship based on entitlement. There is a shift in the welfare logic with the recent dominance of neo liberalism which blames welfare state for creating dependency and obstructing development and also for efficient delivery. Neoliberals consider the welfare state as destructive of growth and hence propose it dismantling. They advocated a smaller but strong state with less scope (Choudhary 2007a). In the US, neoliberal/ conservative welfare reforms signify an attachment on the new deal/ great society ideas of collective responsibility. Hence, emphasis is given on personal responsibility.

Welfare state is blasted for encouraging degrading forms of dependency. A barrage of rhetorical attack has helped discredit welfare and liberalism (Piven and Ehrenrich, 2005). Perhaps, it is hardly needed welfare service in the developed nations; because, poverty and unemployment are desirably lowered there. Moreover, different types of allowances as social safeguards are implemented in those countries. It is viewed that social welfare service is significantly important in the poor nations as disability, poverty and unemployment are there getting serious problems. But external suggestions to reduce social welfare service are given to the government constantly. It is thought that foreign instruction cannot be considered to make a safeguard for the welfare of marginalized people. Besides, social demands in the developing countries are unavoidable aspects to execute the welfare works.

Bangladesh is a country where several social allowance programs (freedom fighter, education, elderly people allowances) and welfare works (food for work, money for work, subsidy for energy and farmers) are now operative that regarded as safeguard to the marginalized people. But multilateral organizations impose different conditions with aids to cut subsidy and social allowance and Bangladesh government reduces subsidy on agriculture, health, education and food in every fiscal year subsequently. Work explores human potentials which lead a nation to sustainable development. But poor country like Bangladesh of 160 million people cannot provide them the acceptable opportunity of employability. Besides, different social crisis demands welfare services strongly here. So, survivals are a main subject, instead of consideration of dependency theory. Globalization values are hardly applicable in this connection. Moreover, state body tries to follow the instructions regarding the cuts of welfare budget because of the connection to the developing partners.

Real Scenario in Bangladesh Democracy

Democracy is a much popular and most important political system in the world. Bangladesh cannot attain yet such a democracy due to both global and internal factors. Few countries (India, Brazil, Turkey, Malaysia, S. Korea, and Singapore) are regarded to be on the democratic path; though their standard perhaps doesn't belong to similar level of the First World. Bangladesh has democracy; but it can serve the people's interests little as its norms and values cannot maintain the global standard. Global organizations aim to establish democracy in the South. But it is observed that Bangladesh cannot yet reach the desired goal due to the lack of quality leadership, democratic institutions, and social stability and over dependency on external actors.

Skeptics strongly differ and oppose imposition of the (western/ US brand) democracy from outside and support nurturing of democracy from within, neoliberals are faulted for privileging Schumpeterian procedural democracy which view democracy as a set of rules and procedures devoid of specific content related to distributive justice or fairness in society, ignoring the ethical and normative content of idea of democracy (Boron in Panitch and Leys, 2005: 28). The current global crusade for democracy is found to be more for setting up oligarchy rather than real democracy. Such regimes are variously described as low-intensity democracy. Pseudo democracy, illiberal democracy, restricted democracy, mechanical democracy etc. are available. Periodic

elections are held for gaining democratic legitimacy, but democratic norms and institutions are violated in a systematic manner by using money and muscle power, rigging polls, patronage-based support, rules by a coterie of leaders in parties, lack of inner party democracy, etc. (Singh, 2005a).

Western brand democracy is hardly suitable for the countries like Bangladesh. It ignores basic economic and social rights. Besides, socio-economic and political structure and norms of Bangladesh are not similar to those. As a result, it has little capability to establish real democracy. Imposition of US brand democracy creates various complexities in our politics. The international funding agencies, such as the World Bank, IMF and ADS often dictate policy advice to the elected government, and a donor - dependent government, because of resource constraints and under pressure from extraterritorial authorities in one context or the other often has to swallow the policy prescriptions to the determinant of governance (Rahman, 2000a). Mass people have been provided justice, basic economic and social rights discriminately- individualism, public opinions are going to be sometimes a troublesome matter. If it is studied the historical background of its politics, every thing will be clear that illiberal manners and muscle power have been created a bit vacuum within the democratic system. Both ruling and opposition classes try to remain in political power consistently by any means causing various unstable and violent situations.

Table 1: Democracy Index in Bangladesh

Bertelsmann Transformation Index > Management Index 2006	4.73 [63rd of 118]
Bertelsmann Transformation Index > Status Index 2006	6.01 [55th of 119]
Bertelsmann Transformation Index > Political Transformation	6.5 [49 th of 119]
Civil and political liberties	3.5 [68th of 140]
CPIA gender equality rating	4 [11th of 75]
CPIA policies for social inclusion/equity cluster average	3.6 [22nd of 75]
CPIA property rights and rule-based governance rating	3 [34th of 75]
CPIA public sector management and institutions cluster average	2.9 [51st of 75]
CPIA transparency, accountability, and corruption in the public sector rating	2.5 [54th of 75]

Sources: Bertelsmann Transformation Index online, 2006; http://www.bertelsmann-transformation-index.de/fileadmin/pdf/BTI_2006_Ranking_GB.pdf; [Freedom House](#), Freedom in the World 2000-2006

Dynastic – feudalistic and cult –like charismatic legacies, family ties, political cronyism, mustanization (combining money with much power), sycophantism, scorn for moral values and legal principles appear as hallmark of Bangladesh politics. The national government inevitably has become incapacitated and even

captive of evil influences, with limited authority and function of promote globalization. As a result, democratic structures and institutions appear no more than political facade servicing the wicked ends of self-seeking politicians (Kalam, 2008a). Political violence between ruling and opposition parties has been a common feature before every general poll as well as parliament boycott is a common political culture in Bangladesh. This is why, public interests are not placed to legislature accordingly and the problems of masses are mostly unidentified to be solved. There is set up a table1 that shows the index of democracy in Bangladesh.

A radical restructuring of the contemporary globalization process is considered necessary to achieve genuine democracy at all level. It is affirmed that democratic values like human dignity, freedom, equality and justice can not gain strength in a polity obsessed with neoliberal orthodoxy (Singh 2005:12b). Hyperglobalized suggest strengthening of the current pattern of global governance; polished neoliberals wish to add a human face to globalization. But skeptic advocates restructuring of contemporary globalization process to promote democratic, equitable and sustainable development. Transformation suggests the mud for global democratic governance, cosmopolitan democracy and a catalytic state. This has its ramifications for an evolution of people's welfare – oriented stable political culture, both in terms of distributional benefits guaranteed to the disadvantaged segments of society as well as ensuring autonomous evaluation of national system free from vertically imposed social marginalization (Kalam, 2008b).

In Bangladesh itself restoration of multiparty democracy has been facilitated at least partly due to international pressure, and the democratic process, including free press, free and fair elections, rule of law etc. all are being monitored internationally. The country's political culture is still parochial, fractious-ridden. The political leadership is bereft of any coherent tragic vision and suffering from petty personal jealousies. The bureaucracy is inept, corrupt and yet arrogant; internationally while globalization has transformed the role of the state as sources of political fulfillment. Social harmonization and poverty reduction Bangladesh as a functioning democracy faces very difficult crisis in coping with globalization in offering an effective governance, a responsive bureaucracy and in building the vitality of its socio-political organizations and institutions (Rahman, 2000b). Political pastime is almost absent in Bangladesh. One party can hardly tolerate other and always one's behavior with other is conducted only by jealousies and emotions. Ruling class tries to defend the oppositions almost an unfair ways; on the other hand, the opposition is persistently involved in harmful criticism and activities.

CONCLUSION

Finally it is viewed that globalization is a sharply influential process that play a pivotal role in governance reshaping of the socio-economic dimensions. The study shows the declines of national state and discrimination of political-economy occur in the developing countries through hyper globalism. Moreover, democratic values are going obviously under degrading condition in Bangladesh. As globalization is an inevitable process, the developing countries have to sustain and advance combating the challenges. In this connection, nationalist and

creative leadership is to be explored that can negotiate smartly with the counterparts and democratic institutions are required to be effective in accordance with the governance reform programs that belong to reality. It is needed to develop human capital so that it can be adapted with the standard of global citizenship. Rule of law, justice and human rights require fulfilling the global demands. It is suggested that there is a crucial issue to establish a global governance to minimize the problems derived from globalization basically in the poor countries. These study findings may be important elements for the policy makers', students and researchers of social sciences. It is observed that political violence in the age of globalization may be studied broadly more.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

I would like to thank to my supervisor of M .Phil Program, Professor Dr. M. Abdul Wadud Bhiuyan for the valuable guidance and advice. Besides, I would like to thank to Associate Professor Dr. M. Rabiul Alam, Hamdard University Bangladesh for creating moral courage and valuable information while writing the paper.

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL SUPPORT

For making the paper no fund has been taken up from any source. It has been studied by author's own expenditure.

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