

Cosmology of Peace: An Analysis of People Planet and Product Development

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Abstract

The cosmology of peace directs a positive human interaction for creative resolution in order to avoid traditional belligerence. The wellbeing of every individual unit of all living organisms is present in the physical universe but absent from state politics in resource distribution mechanism (Isabelle Duyvesteyn, 2003). The term “inter-being”, which is coined by a contemporary cosmopolitan thinker Thichnhath Hans, is defined as a way of living lives in relation to others and that is what should be aimed at in the era of political and economic globalization. This instigates readers to think about the reciprocity mechanism that can span from merchandise to the form of relocation of people (migration) as well as climate diplomacy in environmental degradation of top-down approaches. This report endeavors to trace why and how the rhythm of peace is being distorted around the world from this cosmological perspective. This focuses on the gaps and externalities especially in three spheres - people, planet and products. By keeping diagnosis to overcome the crisis through the materialization of business ensuring the protection of civilian, positive migration of people, and clean development mechanism (CDM) by way of which our planet should sustain green peace. In order to screen the trouble and joy, Bangladesh is taken as a case study.

Keywords: Cosmology, globalization, inter-being, reciprocity of merchandise, protection of civilians, positive migration, climate diplomacy, and clean development mechanism.

Background

The touching base in peace cosmology refers to “shared morality” in sphere of socio-political aspects where the liberal peace theory. This is inclined more towards a democratic state as prescribed by philosopher Immanuel Kant (*Perpetual Peace*, 153:554) in three principles as freedom for all members of society, the dependence of everyone on a single legislation and legal equality. He also draws attention to metaphysics and morals in civil constitutions through lawfulness. Codifying another assessment on democracy with the question ‘is democracy belligerent or peaceful’, Johan Galtung in his book (*Peace by Peaceful Means*, 50:56) deals with nine theorems to build a framework relating to democracy and belligerence. This refers to positive activities of individual and competitive culture in which a country is more likely to enjoy democracy by upholding human rights and implementing shared decision-making. Among other related perspectives:

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- Johan Galtung in his *Peace by Peaceful Means* (Part IV, Chapter on Exploration of Pathological cosmology) defines cosmology as codifying a program of civilization, which usually looks from the outsider's ends rather than the insider's to whom all appears to be easy and regular as the air around us. And Part III, Chapter "Externalities" deals with side effects of economic activity.
- Isabelle Duyvesteyn Cluase, in *Clausewitz and African War*, Part I, Chapter on Trinitarian War, deals with politics with many interpretations prescribed to understand politics distinct from economics in order to do justice to resource exploitation, excluding the terminology of politics which is called distributive tradition.
- Robert Dahl viewed politics in his book *The Modern Political Analysis* in the sphere of non-economic conception and defines politics in the framework of political systems like any determined pattern of human relationship to a significant extent.

Extending peace through the reciprocity of merchandise can be possible where multinational companies (MNCs), Transnational Companies (TNCs) and other institutions have failed to satisfy the nature of basic human needs in different aspects as defined in the UDHR. Historical evidence shows that the result of orthodox entity is not up to the mark in ensuring rights through free trade in the present era of economic globalization. Non-profit social entrepreneurs, thus, started giving support with credit (such as collateral free loans) in the corporate dynamics of MNCs to facilitate marginal people through the corporate social responsibility (CSR), which is also the greatest hindrance in the perspective of human rights. Margolis and Walsh (2003) inferred that an undeniable corporate ingenuity and manifestation of human misery increasingly reminded us that challenges lie somewhere in blending the two values.

Evidently, the recent radicalization and security threat of Bangladesh especially after the Holey Artisan attack and the Rana Plaza collapse, which is viewed as a structural violence, confronted the economy in context of global economy. However, we define these incidents as national or international crimes although taking place at a gap, as the most terrifying and horrific. Many innocent people of different disciplines lost their invaluable lives in these incidents. The Gulshan tragedy involving Holey Artisan Bakery, is shocking and people of apparel sector stakeholders and others who were killed in the incident came here to Bangladesh from around the world to do business but were brutally killed for no fault of theirs. Thus, I think, this came to be an issue of the cost of life in exchange for merchandise. The incident has its impact on the economic issues of Bangladesh, but this can also be seen as development constraints in economic globalization.

Keeping peace through economic globalization is an important but risky path if I consider peace-keeping a mortgage term involving various levels of analysis on theorems such as what different peace-keeping theories are, why peace-keeping is necessary and who the peace-keepers are. Answers to these questions are imperatives to reach peace-keeping stations in time through "intellectual path" where the "organizing agency" waits to bear us to giving the "perpetual peace" for a while. Prescriptions of research in this area of means and methods of peace-keeping have been made by many scholar who advised to take therapy with the state machinery.

However, windows and eyes of earth are being politically engineered where the theory may refer to the window by which the ideology is being created based on interests of stakeholders, thus leading to various interpretations that confront us through violence. It is, therefore, crucial to understand politics through resource distribution mechanism.

It is surprising that these two incidents are directly related to Bangladesh's apparel sector. For instance, the Savar tragedy of the Rana Plaza collapse defines some causes and effects, leading to the idea that the cost of manufacturing based on related ingredients, capital machinery, land and labor should be added to the cost of life of the labor concerned. All these materials eventually make the merchandise, adding to a greater inflow of money from the apparel sector to the national exchequer, which has been static for the past two decades. This is evident in more government focus on national support, along with laws and regulations, and fund allocation for the protection of all the steps of the apparel industry.

Limited resources are often a binding constraint for us. However, to utilize limited resources efficiently, we need to decide on their allocation through an effective means that relies on local knowledge and logical behavior. Utilization of the skills of the people involved in apparel sector is part of this resource allocation. We observe that business personnel in international trade, and involved in various intermediaries and agencies in the apparel sector of Bangladesh are trying to achieve higher productivity through innovations. However, the Gulshan and Savar tragedies have changed the course of doing business in Bangladesh and created norms for oversight, enforcement and control through institutional reforms.

Approaches such as SWOT, PEST, STEEP and EPISTEL are tools for strategic planning to strengthen innovations to maximize profits by using resources efficiently. It is unfortunate that the state, investors, industrialists and entrepreneurs, not only in apparel factories but also in most other industries in Bangladesh, are not working out any individualized strategy. This is more prominent when it comes to resolving labor concern by which the front line laborers can maximize productivity of their human capital, let alone improve their human capital through skills development. Unskilled or skilled labors are passing their life-time working in low productivity work, especially in RMG sector. This low productivity and earning, in turn, sustain families who quite often rely on individual's income. This is exemplified by the Savar Tragedy that has given us a precious learning through their departed souls. The labor souls crashed by the materials substance (multi-storied industry) raise many key questions about the cost of life.

Objective of the study

An exchange of interest can be attempted at through the business mechanism of the World Trade Organization where the hegemony of the powerful states dominates their maximum gain through structural process. Corporate social responsibility can also be a business contribution to sustainable development. The main reason for this failure appears to be that public spending does not reach the poor to meet their needs in specified contribution of health and education in terms of access to resources and, if it does, service provision is often inefficient and of poor quality (World Bank, 2003).

It is acknowledged that the business and human rights are a complex issue especially in protecting interest, respecting rights and giving remedy. This is why policy integration is needed to cope up with the regulatory challenges, especially for corporate purpose, by states to face the global economic systems.

Thus the protection of civilians is a question to be answered by every nation state where any loss of civilian is an act of the miscreant. Some critical fetures on the working definition of the ICRC regarding civilian protection can be considered but ICRC advocacy on civilian protection in a descriptive manner defines it as fulfillment of the rights maintenance of the UN environment that relates to individual claim. While Oxfam minimises the measures of civilian protection by ensuring the basic needs for human survival in the label of humanitarian protection, the most interesting provision is taken by DPKO and NATO for the aspect by preventing and limiting physical attack on civilian and securitizing humanitarian access under the banner of military protection. The widening of the definition of civilian ‘protection’ has undoubtedly complicated the agreement on operational priorities even among the humanitarians. In all these prescribed forms of the protection of civilians, especially confined to a wider global conflict but to intra-conflict spheres, states have to take the responsibilities to save the life of civilians from atrocities so as not to be labeled as a weak state.

The variables of politics in securitizing victims of various types of conflict through humanitarian assistance for the protection of civilians where the IHL is an actor with other multiactors engaged in politics in the issue of norms of the UNSC, host-state consent, mandate, regional actors, the TCC as the theory game feature broadly in the protection of civilians. These situations also lead to a ‘greater emphasis, in international policy spheres, on a responsibility to protect’ and ‘closer links between humanitarian action and the wider policy agenda’. Thus, I go on to notice these limitations of the IHL in protecting the growing number of civilian from casualties. This is why a critical analysis is imperatively needed on how the IHL can ensure better humanitarian assistance to ease the sufferings of the people with a better outlook of civilian protection and find better pathways to reduce threats to civilians.

In turn, the growth of economic peace in the form of relocation of people called migration, either by push or by pull, or international migrant workers to put simply, is defined as people’s movement from one to another geographical location for a length of time to attain a better livelihood through earning. And through such earning, the migrants reach a better standard of living with their income, which is called remittance. However, the term “remittance” has opened up a spacious door especially for developing countries and has come to occupy a huge space for states, institutions and experts. For IOM purposes, migrant remittances (outflow) mean the monetary flight that a migrant worker sends to the country of origin. In other words, financial flows related to migration and the term “remittance” create many forms of transaction, either personal cash transfer or migrants to their families in the country of origin. The funds can be invested, deposited or donated by the migrant, to the country of origin.

This may possibly be referred to as in-kind personal transfers and donations. Some researchers prefer to take into account this exchange of skills and technology as well as “social remittances”. The term asset migration refers to skills placement through purchase, where a range of issues arise regarding the term “skilled” migrant which is conceptually problematic, but careful legislation on this issue of “skilled visas” needs to be addressed on a balanced preference. One interpretation of the present skilled migration trends is that, on balance, the top nations gain most from the flows. Sustainable development in the rest of the world will become increasingly difficult unless poorer regions can reverse some of the flows or join the major knowledge network.

However, if we go through “externalities”, we find that they refer to side effects of economic activities through inventory in all the six spaces of externality such as nature, human, social, world, time, and culture that create contemporary debate on the economy that jumps from one space to another, from environment to human enrichment to justice, equality to equity to dilemma of the third world to sustainability. The world economy today is blue, with some pockets of red and green and pink, where the first world is working on environmental degradation, social security and employment while, on the contrary, third world negative externalities certainly constrain resource use because of scarcity and the relocation of business and migration. The major challenges of peace in third world countries somehow harm human rights in the era of globalization (Thomas Friedman and Ignacio Ramonet, *Dufling Globalization*, 1999), especially in economic affairs which could be eased by the reduction of poverty, mass employment, trade facility expansion through trade but all this cuts down on labor rights in open market competition.

However, the relationship between these two units is far from objectivity on issues of profit- and nonprofit-based mechanism and should not necessarily be the same but they should try to ensure the rights of people, planet and product. The difference is observed in many parts of the world, divided as developed and developing, with large multinationals receiving somewhat satisfaction through efficiencies of markets, combined with the resources and managerial expertise and this is considered a crucial factors of success in achieving these goals through production of commodities by which industrialized countries generate more carbon, beyond their limit, making the planet face climate changes. For the other knowledge the following works may be consulted:

- *Peace and Conflict, Development and Civilization (Johan Galtung), Chapter 111, “Development Theory”: the externalities denote side effects and side cause of economic activities.*
- *The Human Rights Reader, Part V, “Human rights in the era of globalization,” on debates taking place concerning interdependence that creates conflict in many spheres — economic, social, political, cultural and ecological.*

Development through eco-balance is crucial for the planet, where global leaders are trying to cope with the challenges of climate change through institutions. Climate change is like a ticking clock, a small increase in greenhouse gas emissions in the atmosphere permanently changes the climate. Greenhouse gases are traces of gas that absorb infrared radiation in the atmosphere. A certain

level of greenhouse gases is necessary to sustain life but some greenhouse gases include carbon dioxide, methane, nitrous oxide and sulfides, particularly fossil fuel-based carbon dioxide. Human activities cause increased carbon dioxide gas into the atmosphere, which in turn causes global surface temperature to rise. Ensuring joint implementation, international emission trading and clean development mechanism, as defined in Article 12 of the Kyoto Protocol, allows a country with an emission reduction or emission limitation commitment under the protocol (Annex B party) to implement an emission reduction project in developing countries to earn certain emission reduction credit, each equivalent to one tonne of CO₂.

The spectrum of climate diplomacy is the main reason of the failure to reach the target due to lack of implication and integration rather than coordination of global environmental governance UN-UNEP-CSD EMG EMGF although they create new conventions, treaties, institutions and organizations to phase out environmental threat, especially the climate change issues. The Kyoto Protocol, a convention of the UN, emerged especially regarding the problem of climate in terms of CO₂ emissions which are warming the planet.

The United States has ratified the protocol because the Bush administration believed that manufacturing of developed countries hurts the US economy. The rebuttal to the US point of view is that developing countries have not enough financial resources to be able to support the changes needed to decrease emissions. Also per capita quota of India and China has very low emissions and it is unfair to judge the emissions nationally because of the size of the population. Even if the rules were changed for the Kyoto Protocol, the result would be only minimally different. This analysis based on their model follows the difference between the central level of the United States, China and India and level of 9–10 percent reduction from 1990 level. Future emissions under the Kyoto Protocol will be reduced by lowering carbon dioxide emissions.

The Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change focuses on the implication of climate change, which came to be a high-profile issue in 2007 when several reports on this issue made their way to public arena and the United Nations discussed the related security issues in April that year. A high-profile discussion took place around the Fourth Assessment Report (FAR) of IPCC, the final version of which appeared in late 2007, with suggestions in 1980 that greenhouse gas was apparently causing warming (Schneider 1989). While the climate change is, perhaps, the overreaching concern for the United Nations in the words of Ban Ki-moon, the then UN Secretary General, who in the preface to GEO4 said that many other clouds, including water shortage, degraded land, loss of biodiversity, the fight against poverty, are on the horizon (2007, xvi), which was published 20 years later after the Brundtland Commission summarized the agreement for Sustainable Development (WCED, 1987).

Taking account of the current debate on the global environmental governance the many related institutions observed that it is still a dominant focus on the establishment of a superior organization for environment. And they put their demand through the Causes of serious misdiagnosis of the issue are unfair. United Nations Environment Program (UNEP) is likely distract concentration from other more imperative challenges of global environmental

governance. The thought of world government of any competing plan for global environmental organization (GEO or WEO) that are being peddled might actually be taken seriously by the world government as it is sometimes even more disturbing. The danger of the discourse of institutions and organizations such as WEO/GEO is that there is a clear preoccupation of organizations which often ignores fundamental issues of why environmental degradation happens or why global cooperation flounders or why global environmental governance is a good idea.

Whatever the controversy, one of the sensitive fundamental issues is to securitize the victims really a grand vision. The language used by the authorities to marginalized people such as the victim of the flood and specially their construction of a threat to the social order of affluence. Stephen Graham (2006) argues that the governance has frequently derided poor people as a moral failure and depreciated what it portrays as the culture of welfare dependence in cities. Pertinent vulnerability related to human security is about freedom from fear of harm and violence but extending to deal with environmental matter. Investing in security requires understanding not only of social and economic dimensions of particular strain but also of a larger ecological context. The global economy is tied to the ecological systems in compelling ways; it is increasingly becoming a large part of the biosphere but the social arrangement and governance structure that construct the trade rules, profit, interest rate and all others conditions of marginal survival are key to decide who lives or who dies in particular circumstances and natural hazard that are frequently focused in the concept of vulnerability (Fussel, 2007).

So the specific objectives are:

- To study how the hegemony of multinational companies deprives the business growth of developing countries;
- To identify the power and peerage gap of environment to preserve the sustainable green peace of growing countries; and
- To analyze and review the role of government and non-governmental organizations on skilled labor migration.

Literature review

The pioneering work by Johan Galtung, in theory of peace, conflict, development, and civilization, provides the theoretical foundation of peace. There are nine theorems that explore the epistemological assumption of peace studies. By analyzing all these theories, we find that it is the state that should undertake the responsibilities to reduce direct, structural and cultural violence for ensuring peace. The means through which the state can achieve this are primarily by nursing democracy and by controlling externalities (i.e. side effects of one's economic activity that influences wellbeing of someone else not involved in the transactions). The driving force behind the state actions are cosmological dialects. The six tenets of cosmology refer to six civilizations as occident I, occident II, Buddhist, Sinic, Nipponic and sees how they construct the nature, self, society, world, time, transperson, and episteme. Picking the sphere of "world" can show how civilization divided the world geopolitically and how cosmology relates to the total social formation.

Many theories of peace and development now pose serious challenges to the geopolitical interest of powerful nation states through their policy mechanisms. To maximize their interest through time-oriented mechanized policy, they create numerous institutions and theories in international relation such as realism, theory for liberalism and critical theory for promoting international peace. In another review of literature — ‘the false promise of international institutions’, John Mearsheimer stated that these three institutionalist theories are flawed. There are severe problems with the underlying logic of each of the theories. These theories generate global governance through international institutions categorized into seven dimensions: representation, symbolism, boundary, programmatic, rules creation, rule supervisory and operation for ensuring peace — economic, social, political and ecological.

In their research, ‘The framework for inquiry’, Robert Cox and Harold K. Jacobson, where they focused on environmental aspects, stated that international organizations are aspect of world politics. They established that there are three variables that can describe general environment. These are - the stratification of state power; the economic and political characteristics of states; and the pattern of alignment and conflict among states. They exemplified that climate protection is a logical decision that requires policies to equalize the cost of greenhouse gas emissions reduction and the benefits of avoided undesirable consequence of global warming. The classical cost-benefit analysis (Mahan, 1975 or Pearce, 1998) provides the framework to measure all negative and positive policy impact and resource uses in the form of monetary cost. However, experts opposed to the Kyoto Protocol see its failure in terms of environmental effectiveness as a natural consequence of a flawed architecture. They, thus, conclude that “the Kyoto Protocol is an impractical policy focused on achieving an unrealistic and inappropriate goal” (Mckibbin and Wilcoxon, 2002, p. 127).

Another article, ‘The case against a new international environmental organization’ (Adil Najm), coded the statement of “Maurice Bertant” to provide that world organizations are endorsed with an importance they do not hold and he blamed them for not doing what these organizations are obliged to do. Faults that are often imaginary are ascribed to them while their real faults go unnoticed. In the extreme cases, completely mythical reasons are given to explain their ineffectiveness. Moreover, there is very little recognition of the few significant progresses that they do achieve.

Methodology

I have mainly followed descriptive and analytical method. This pathological report based on Documentary analysis. Appropriate techniques, strategies, approaches have been applied at every phases of conducting this research, especially, in collecting, processing and analyzing information. Qualitative research has been performed as secondary sources through study from books, publications, annual reports, journals and periodicals, in addition to relevant previous research reports, seminars, meetings and conference papers etc.

Research findings

I have applied the research components of descriptive and analytical methods to trace causes of the upheaval of the entire growth of people, the planet and products. Although in crucial term, we have seen politics as distinct from economics in efforts to do justice to resource explanations. I considered the cause and effect philosophically which harmed the world. So an attempt has been made in finding a way out of various conflicts in political economy and security challenges where the misinterpretation of religious sermon is on top of all challenges of the taxonomy of peace. Here, I have seen that peace depends on a positive correlation between people, the planet and product, which could be transformed into economic wellbeing. Therefore, it is imperative to take effective initiatives to further the development. This research has assumed variables that create unprecedented violence in a state, the main actor in governance to ensure peace through people, the planet and products.

Another finding in global governance in relation to peace is an effective measure that could ensure business and human rights to provide sustainable peace for marginalized people through financial safeguarding. An analysis of all related factors can establish which elements are necessary to protect people, the planet and products to identify the different peace pattern based on country perspectives. We also need to trace how the hegemony of multinational companies deprives the business growth of developing countries. I also tracked the power and peerage gap of environment to preserve the sustainable peace of growing countries; and analyzed and reviewed the role of government and non-governmental organizations on skilled labor migration.

Findings on environmental aspects put an emphasis on global environmental change and climate disaster, human security, globalization and environmental insecurity, ecological imperialism, world systems and environmental change, global environmental outlook and securitizing the victims. Findings on Kyoto show that the implementation of Kyoto seems imperfect in action through the empirical evidence: carbon trading is the first business with the environment as product. The issue of profit and loss logically comes in this exchange, which commonly puts dealers at unease if decision-making is not based on a comprehensive cost-benefit analysis. Because of the huge uncertainties in the science of climate change, the targets and timetables underlying the Kyoto Protocol are not derived from a clear and comprehensive cost-benefit analysis. They rather emerged from a (partially ad hoc) political process involving hard bargaining on the scope, timing and distribution of emissions reduction. The negotiating parties had different perceptions on the pressure and scale of abatement by giving different weights to the relative severity, irreversibility and risks associated with action and inaction.

After finding the problems and in efforts to resolve the challenges wisely with a greater interest for the welfare of the world, I feel that the following three problems are holding peaceful means for economic, environment and migration aspects around the world.

- A. Institutional weakness (people aspects)
- B. Dual-track diplomacy (planet aspects)
- C. Hegemony of powerful states (product aspects)

A. Institutional weakness

Explication based on unemployed labor force of Bangladesh is estimated to be about 15 million. Besides a huge number of un-skilled labor force, skilled, semi-skilled and professional manpower is also available for foreign employment. Human Resource Development (HRD) is a process to improve effective skill and knowledge of people. It is than mechanism of gradual improvement and systematic turning of population into manpower. In our country, over-population is treated as a major constraint for the development in various sectors of economy. But the effort by which this huge population can be transformed into asset is “training with proper planning”. Training is a factor to provide a person with technical knowledge and professional skill.

Economic growth and human resource development are closely related issues in a developing country. Technological changes in the modern world require strong economic base and development of human resource along with the creation of employment opportunity for the unemployed people. Bangladesh is trying to mobilize its technology to support the appropriate areas to transform the natural world into a man-made one by utilizing its human resource. For the present situation of Bangladesh, it is important to explore the human potential of under-privileged rural and urban population such as school-leavers, who constitute a sizable population. Human resource of a nation forms the sound basis for its sustainable economic and social development.

Human capability development is an essential precondition for successful achievement of poverty alleviation, sustained economic growth and social progress. As the economy of a country grows, the demand for different types and levels of skills in different sectors expands. In the context of the globalization, it is necessary to develop appropriate human resource required to meet the changing demands. Before adopting the plan for economic development, it is important to analyze and explore the potential of human resource. The planners should formulate the model for integrated human resource development program keeping pace with demands for skilled manpower at all levels. Without comprehensive formulation, well-conceived institutionalization, determined participation, required logistic and fiscal support; the whole process cannot be made successful. The program should be composed of curriculum development, strengthening of training system, training of trainers and application of appropriate equipment.

Technical training institutes in the country should be strengthened with more qualified staff and the necessary equipment so that they can impart more effective training in various trades demanded by manpower importing countries. These centers should be considered as the focal point for supplying skilled workers. Women migrant workers need to be trained in their prospective jobs. They should also be given orientation on the culture of their receiving countries. Existing language training and orientation centers should be made more effective by providing modern equipment and more qualified teachers. Massive program may be taken to make training institutions set up by the Govt. to be utilized and effective in catering to the needs of overseas manpower market both in quantitative and qualitative terms. Upgrading and scaling up of training infrastructure and curricula need to be attended as prospective global employers would look for

globally recognized certification. Bangladeshi professionals and highly skilled workers can participate more actively in the global market to avail this opportunity. Bangladesh needs to have a number of internationally recognized sector specific training institutions in the fields of information technology, healthcare, catering, driving and vocational jobs such as that of the electricians, plumbers, carpenters, mechanics, and in the service sectors, e.g., nursing, catering, etc.

Bangladeshi institutions may seek accreditation from the internationally recognized accreditation agencies. Government may encourage and facilitate this accreditation process. Skilled Bangladeshi workers will then find it much easier to get employment in other countries, if their degrees are accredited by the internationally recognized institutions. This will rectify the problem of Bangladeshi workers migrating abroad not being able to find high quality jobs because of their low skill levels and sometimes lack of recognition of their skills. To enhance the reputation of Bangladesh as a quality supplier of human resource at a global level, national level skill assessment testing and certification should be made mandatory for the unskilled and semi-skilled prospective migrant workers in the long run. It is important that the migrant workers also undergo country-specific language training.

Main focuses related to skills

- Search for new labor market and its expansion for overseas employment
- Skills development training to increase the export of more skills.

Issues

- A survey on need assessment for ability development training to match with demand and supply.
- Sufficient budget for modern machinery and other infrastructural facilities.
- Shortage of manpower of the ministry.

B. Dual track diplomacy on environment

Ambiguity of climate diplomacy may define the interconnection between national interest debates and international cooperation that ensures the exact assessment of interest and intentions of other countries. To do this, it must address the conflicting national interests around climate vulnerability, low carbon businesses opportunities and high carbon asset exposure with the collective global outcomes. Climate diplomacy must ensure national priorities that are reflected and understood in often abstract world of international climate change agreements. I assumed that climate diplomacy is the main reason of the failure to reach the target because of a lack of implication and integration rather than coordination in global environmental governance and the power gap of members countries although creating new conventions, treaties, institutions, and organizations to phase out environmental threats, especially the climate change issues such as Kyoto Protocol (convention of UN), emerged especially regarding the problem on climate CO₂ emissions which are warming the planet. At present, data (90–2004) show that developed countries are increasing the means to produce carbon.

The distribution of the current emission points to an inverse relationship between climate change risks and responsibilities. The world's poorest people walk the earth with very light carbon footprint. We estimate the carbon footprint of the poorest 1 billion people on the planet to be around 3 percent of the total footprint. Living in vulnerable rural areas and urban slums, the poorest people are highly exposed to climate change threats for what they are not responsible. It does shed light on how humanity needs to be appropriately mapped and who has the responsibility in a world where national frontiers cannot be taken as given for political action (Vanderheiden, 2008).

Moreover, the US refusal to ratify the protocol (or rather pulling out) and the full tradability of emission entitlements conceded to the former eastern bloc in excess of its anticipated future business as usual emissions imply that the current round of the Kyoto Protocol is likely to accomplish very little in terms of global emission reductions (Buchner et al., 2002 or Springer, 2002 for surveys of Kyoto assessment studies). This evaluation confirm the position of the protocol's antagonists who postulate that the fundamental approach of the protocol — setting targets and timetables for emission reductions — is seriously flawed.

This diplomacy through one of the three policy mechanisms focuses on “carbon trading”, flow from countries with carbon credits to countries with carbon overshoot. An example could be the European Emissions Trading Systems (ETS) nation action plan. Kyoto comes into force when 55% of the global CO₂ emissions is covered by Kyoto-ratifying countries. Kyoto took effect on February 16, 2005 after the ratification by Russia. The second one is Enter REDD (Reducing emissions from deforestation and forest degradation) — 18% of anthropogenic emissions come from forest destruction and developed countries will pay to developing countries not to destroy rainforest. The third policy of conservation is a sustainable management of forest and enhancement of carbon stock in developing countries.

The report of “Baseline Emissions - 2010” projected BAU emissions for the central year 2010 of the commitment period based on the reference scenario of the most recent International Energy Outlook (IEO 2001) by the US Department of Energy to undermine the ongoing situation of carbon emissions and remedy measures. The sixth and the seventh Conference of the Parties at Bonn and Marrakech (Nemry 2001), using the baseline survey, put a comparison of the engagement in formal support by the elites in the control branches to demonstrate the autonomous change.

Ultimately, a positive climate diplomacy is needed in the greater interest to modify the mechanism of carbon trading and its allowance; and to intensify the global environmental institution, to keep implied policy to narrow the power and peerage gap especially for environmental concern and to create strong international regime and procedure to securitize climate victims.

C. Hegemony of powerful state

The actors of global governance have created many holes such as knowledge, norms, policy and institutional and compliance gap in order to dominate developing countries by their politics. So, it is imperative to judge who are the most influential actors in politics in global governance. Is it state or MNCs, NGOs, CSOs, transnational criminals and terrorists? In finding an answer to the question, the role of these actors can be critically emphasized which might prove that state is on top of all and state is creating many policy-oriented institutions based on respective interest. In the context of global economy, there are many institutions created by the states such as the “Bretton Woods” institution to control international monetary systems where currency exchange rate, balance of payment, balance of trade still remain a controversy in effective trade for developing countries. After that, a number of institutions have been created — the World Bank, the International Monetary Fund, NAFTA, GATT, WTO, L20, G20 and G8 — with a view to facilitating developing countries in trade and investments but the interest of their stakeholders is somehow putting growing economies in trouble. If we look back into different theories of modernization and dependency, we may get to their structural domination through the centre-periphery paradigm (Core-semi periphery-periphery).

On another count, the international political economy (IPE) is one of the most important spheres to see how the hegemony works through the emergence of multinational corporations and to see the relationship between politics and power to the formation and management of global economy. Foreign direct investments are one of the major factors by which MNCs & TNCs transfer resources from developing countries. The clusters of economic entities called TNCs that do not confine their activities to one single state have opened their wings on many fronts simultaneously. Statistics show that more than a half of the world’s 100 largest economies are corporations with relatively more power than the government or the state of developing countries in which they operate.

Hyper-connected global economy is one of the components that dominate the economy of developing countries, especially those not familiar with advanced technologies, as was the case of the theft of reserve of the Bangladesh Bank. The basic hypothesis shows that with the new trend of globalized economy, there are a lot more trades and transactions happening across the countries, creating scopes for and setting up instances of corporate cheating through money laundering under the cover of transnational flows of trade.

Conclusion

In conclusive opinion on migration aspect, Bangladesh has been taken as a unit of study and that has so far been concerned with only short-term contract migration where primarily the unskilled and semi-skilled workers have been targeted. Given the demographic profile, types and traits of manpower and the externalities, planned migration can play an effective role in boosting the economy if its strategies are made in the light of international trends and demand. Planned migration in the light of current changes induced by globalization can be seen as an effective strategy for utilizing skilled manpower to augment the economic development process of a country like Bangladesh.

Bangladesh does not have a well-defined policy for motivating high-skilled emigration. The Emigration Act, which regulates emigration of workers from Bangladesh to foreign countries, discourages if not restricts high-skilled emigration based on the perception of 'brain drain'. Nevertheless, a number of professionals have managed to leave the country on their own initiative and in many cases by-passing the regulatory mechanisms. It is time now to make a realistic assessment of manpower policy as regards the skilled and highly skilled in the context of global opportunities and local demand.

The other part of environmental aspect is really a thought to cry where opponents to the Protocol have condemned it as a “deeply flawed agreement that manages to be both economically inefficient and politically impractical” (McKibbin and Wilcoxon, 2002, p. 107) and sustains a more positive perspective on the Kyoto architecture. Key elements of the Protocol comply with basic economic principles. The Protocol is based on a control mechanism that allows iterative adjustment and movement toward evolving goals.

A system of periodically negotiated five-year periodicity supports a relax approach that allows policy-makers to adjust their advice according to better information obtained in the future. Uncertainties have posed various barriers for global society to reach agreement on how it should tackle climate change internationally and cooperatively. Although the Kyoto Protocol is the first international agreement stipulating participants' mandatory efforts, it has many drawbacks, as mentioned. As the fact shows that the largest GHG emitter does not join, every nation hesitates to implement actual countermeasures for an uncertain problem. Therefore, the paper argues that the practical risk of climate change should be clarified as the first priority, rather than clarifying the complete mechanism of climate change.

Further, global society can determine on addressing GHG emission reductions based on a certain background. We should shift to renewable energy sources, which emit less GHG emissions. In addition, another importance is that uncertainty is itself a reason to act now for no-regrets. Uncertainty should not become a reason for delaying action. Instead, an international framework should consist of a series of successive commitment periods, which allow targets to be revised based on the progress of science and technology. Given the shared belief that substantial global emission reduction is required in the long run, the major challenge remains as to how we can push institutional settings that promote comprehensive international cooperation.

In fine, regarding the product development in the era of globalization it has been observed that now the trend of global economy in reciprocity of merchandise is a lot more trades and transactions happening across the countries which is creating scope and instance of corporate cheating in different mechanism and through this means and method developing countries are mostly becoming vulnerable. Spreading peace throughout the universe is achievable by reducing self-interest of the state entity, for projected sustainable peace through sharing morality for the greater interest of mankind.

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