

India and Global Governance in 21st Century: Possibilities and Challenges

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DECLARATION

I Isha Vimal, do hereby declare that the dissertation entitled "**India and Global Governance in 21st Century: Possibilities and Challenges**" is my own research study undertaken under the guidance of Dr. Shantesh Kumar Singh, Associate Professor, Department of Political Science, Central University of Haryana for the partial fulfilment of the degree of Master of Philosophy in Political Science. This work has not been previously considered for the award of any degree, diploma, or certificate of this university or any other university or institute. I have duly acknowledged all the sources used by me in the preparation of this dissertation.

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The present work as above has been carried out under my supervision and the declaration as above by the scholar is correct to the best of my knowledge.

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ABSTRACT

In present times, there are various types of issues and challenges on global level. Due to their transnational nature, many current trends transcend the purview and authority of individual states. This suggests that coordinated efforts are required in order to manage these difficulties effectively. The idea of global governance represents an effort to find suitable global solutions. This work main goal is to find out the idea of global governance as a network of connections between different actors without any hierarchy, with the goal of regulating common issues through both public and private sphere. This idea cannot be studied apart of the dynamic shifts brought about by globalization processes that hastened global governance. Initially the concepts of global governance, its various theories, doctrines, concepts, perspectives are precisely studied. The global governance with Indian context is succinctly presented in the later section of the research work. The final section examines how global governance is conceptualized and outlines the key challenges and possibilities that pose the biggest obstacles to effective global governance and how India's relation with respect to different institutions of global governance emerges and still evolving. These issues include the fragmentation and multiplication of institutions and actors, a lack of legitimacy, as well as the complexity and unpredictability of today's global architecture. By assessing all the major Institutions of Global Governance, the points that India and Global Governance worked as a complementary to each other and gives a brief about the background, literature and concepts used in the study. It further explains definition used in the study and identifies the reason so as to why this study is crucial in a fast-evolving world order.

We majorly focus on the evolution of Global Governance and how it can uphold the centre stage on global concerns. India's participation in different period from Nehruvian era to post LPG reforms times. It will further focus on India's approach on – UNSC, Climate change, Global

norms. With appropriate examples, the present trends and changing dimensions of relationships owing to Global Governance changes like Quest for a permanent seat in the UNSC, its approach to climate change negotiations and its engagements with global norms. India as a vital player in the rebalancing of International Relations in a multipolar World. The key challenges which India constantly facing and what are the constrains in India's meaningful participation in Global Governance at times as well and will analyse the role of rising India to achieve recognition from international arena and become a greater voice in 21st Century and what major extraction which India can grasp. In the concluding chapter, the research findings and policy suggestion will be discussed and assessment of India's prospect as a stakeholder and shareholder on the global stage. The essence of Global Governance was itself to fulfill the gaps among Nations state or with international order and put a collective effort to solve global issues by strengthening Institutions, improvisation of communication, clarity regarding on global collective actions.

CHAPTER 1: INTRODUCTION

- **Background**
- **Statement of Problem**
- **Review of Literature**
- **Definition, Rationale and Scope of Study**
- **Research Questions**
- **Hypothesis**
- **Research Methodology**
- **Tentative Chapterization**

In this first chapter, the explanation of basic understanding of Global Governance with the help of definition, what is the scope of study with respect to Global Governance, provide brief about the literature and theories associated with it. The study also put focus on why Global Governance is much needed in transforming world, and what are the doctrines which is associated with Global Governance.

BACKGROUND

Since 1947, when India got Independence, its engagement in global arena has constantly increased in terms of participation in various Global institutions and to gracefully carry the norms of Global Governance. In the present period of rapid and extensive Global change, Global Governance provide an extensive platform to all National Government and their treaties to come together and voluntarily carry their roles in terms of Economic Sphere, Law and Order, Global

Climate, Technology, etc. From the very beginning, India has always been an enthusiastic player to play its effective role in Global Governance from post World War II period. It has always been participated in important International Negotiations, trying to maintain equilibrium in global decisions and be a part of founding member of some international organizations.

Global Governance represents a system of rule i.e., established by independent states (Best Governance). Global Governance does not mean a global government it's simply strives for a collective identity able to respond to problem that affect more than one state or region that go beyond the capacity of individual state to solve. In contemporary times, it is visible that there are various issues which are not centralized to one region or country. For instances, the gap in terms of growth and development, security, terrorism, poverty, education, health, climate, gender, and so on issues which have multiplying effects on their population and creating a cascading impact on upcoming times. Furthermore, the global boundary also becoming narrower day by day and new paradigm of globalization too make it closer to each other. So, Global Governance give us a platform where not only the state actors come together but several transnational actors also play a significant role in key decision making to make the world a better place and to continuously improvise it.

India and Global Governance shared a bond from a very long time and India too always actively participated in all decisions and collectively responds to all emerging situations but here the fact is that India is still a developing state with full potential to become a developed state. The study try to explain the challenges and possibilities of what India has to encounter in Global Governance. Firstly, decode the term Global Governance into “Global” and “Governance” and begin with “Governance”:

“Governance” is a concept and it can be proclaimed that it is as old as human civilization. When the word state or monarch comes into appearance from that time itself governance word got its existence. Here understand the meaning of governance with respect to different context and space. However the simply understandable meaning is – it is a process by which decision are implemented (or not implemented) so it covers all the process in a decision making series. By here when talk about governance in different context – The simple meaning is governance on which specific subject like – local governance, corporate governance., national governance, environmental governance, international governance etc (*Unit-17 Concept of Good Governance, 2017*).

So, governance is a process of decision making and the process by which the decision are implemented. Here, to analyze that in any decision making activity not only formal entities but also the informal structure or entity also play a critical role and implement the decision. “Government” is one of the key actor in governance and the other actors involved in it depends on the context and the level of government that is under discussion. For example – in rural governance, the government, farmer organization, cooperative societies, local leaders, big landlords etc. are also included. As we move from rural to urban governance the wider players comes in the picture and become more stake holder. At the national level – media, influential personalities, multi-national corporations, non-government organization etc are also added and play their part in decision making process. Except government and military, all other actors bundle together as part of “civil society”.

The word governance is derived from, the Greek term, Kubernao, which means “to steer”. So governance is the process that steers affairs on different context. It varies from narrow structural definition of its management of public affairs by government branches i.e., executive, legislative

and judiciary, to the processes that ensure participation, deliveries, respect of rights, justice etc.(Unit-17 Concept of Good Governance, 2017).

During ancient times Plato, the Greek philosopher used the term governance with respect to the affairs of the states. The term governance again came in limelight in 1989, when World Bank published a report and coined it as “crisis of governance”. This report was based on Subsahara in 1989 situation. In the report it was mention that World Bank has taken up many developmental initiative but the output was not desirable because the state support system was quite weak and its institution are also ineffective. So, by summarizing all this World Bank coined the report as crises of governance. Thus the focus was on improving governance (*Governance and Development*, n.d.).

The World Bank define governance as “the exercise of political authority, and the use of institutional resources to manage the society problem and affairs”. The world bank interprets governance as the institutional capacity of public organizations to provide public and other goods demanded by a country citizen in a transparent, impartial, effective and accountable manner subject to resource constraints (*Governance and Development*, n.d.).

Further, in literature “Governance” can be distinguished in different settings –

- As corporate governance related to companies
- As the new public management
- As good governance
- As international interdependence
- As socio-cybernetic system
- As a way of governing through networks

The main elements of governance are –

- It puts focus on complexity of government that is various institutions, multiple agencies and system linked complex pattern of interaction with increasing problem of coordination.
- The focus on alternatives to hierarchy.
- To be seen as a change, both in practice as well as theory.

“Governance” put light on all diverse bodies and make them attentive that all are relate to each other. Over the last decade, the concept of governance had undergone change. It has broaden its contours and includes a few elements like transparency, accountability and effectiveness. If here talk about formal governance system- it is the system within which the citizen and government interacts. These are embodied in rules, constitution, procedure with respect to civil and criminal, administrative regulations, judicial structure and so on. In contrast, Informal Governance System are based on conventions, unwritten understandings and implicit. They reflect the socio cultural norms, ethnic groups and so on. Thus the governance system has a dual character, formal and informal and no human society is so advanced that it relies completely on formal institutions to run its affairs.

Up to now, the concept of governance has been studied in much detailed. Now, move to Global Governance: “Global Governance is the political interaction of transnational actors aimed at solving problems that affect more than one state or region when there is no power of enforcing compliance” (“Global Governance,” 2022).

This modern question of global governance exists in the context of Globalization. Largely, in 21st Century, the pace of interdependence emerge on a worldwide scale. “Interdependence” term was

used up to early 1990's to designate the management of relations among states. The post cold war world saw a new paradigm which based on a number of issues-

- "Globalization" as a theme grow importance and vis-à-vis weakening of nation states.
- The Rio earth summit of 1992 which intensifies the environmental concerns for the planet. This summit received multilateral endorsement and symbolized a new approach for Global Commons.
- Major conflicts started to emerge like trade and environment, trade, human rights, macro economy, etc. and to settle the disputes where all major parties can entrusted to specialized international institutions.
- Developing countries also included in Global Economy but at the same time they feel that industrialized countries hold onto power and give preference to their own interests. So, to set up International standards and Global Institutions can encounter such fear of developing countries (*Unit-17 Concept of Good Governance, 2017*)

STATEMENT OF PROBLEM

Here, the concise description of the problems or issues of our project topic and how it seeks to address. The problem statement finds out the present state and the desired future state and any gap finding between the two and how to overcome from the principled past to the practical or realistic present for the India's stand on Global stage and how to shape India's role with the wider Globe.

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

The Review of Literature has been divided into the following **4 Sections** –

- *Global Governance*
- *Role of Global Governance in International Relations*
- *Theories and doctrine of Global Governance*
- *India's vis-à-vis Global Governance*

Global Governance: “Global Governance is a movement towards political cooperation among transnational actors aimed at negotiating responses to problem that affect more than one state or region” (“Global Governance,” 2022).

According to “**Global Governance Institute: European Union**”: In the global context Global Governance means “Governance in the global arena”, referring to all the governance that occurs throughout the global order. That is, Global Governance implicitly indicates the global shift from statism to integration in the international arena. There is a possibility of a global transformation from the primacy of “Government” to that of “Governance”(Global Governance | European Union Institute for Security Studies, n.d.).

According to the Commission on Global Governance 2021, which was established under **the United Nation in 1995**, **Global Governance** can be defined as “the sum of the any ways individuals and institution, public and private manage their common affairs.” It is a “continuing process through which conflicting and diverse interest may be accommodated and cooperative action may be taken”(Dr.Amna Mirza: [Cec].(2019, March 29). *International Organizations and Global Governance - Google Search*, n.d.).

So, Global Governance refers to concrete cooperative problem solving arrangements many of which increasingly involve not only the United Nations of states but also includes non-state actors.

In other words, Global Governance refers to the way in which global affairs are managed.

- “Global Governance and the Emergence of Global Institutions for the 21st Century” by Augusto Lopez – Claros , Arthur L.Dahl and Maja Groff : this work gives a glimpse of history of Global Governance upto the challenges of the 21st Century it also includes how to reform the central institutions of the United Nations, how to govern and to manage the multiple global risks and various cross cutting issues which includes need for international enforcement and education for transformation and at last gives us information about the foundations for a new Global Governance system as well as bridging the governance gap (Dahl et al., 2020).
- India and Global Governance : A Rising Power and its Discontents by Harsh V Pant : in this work tells us about India’s and its imperatives between a challenger and a Stakeholder, India’s Evolving views on Liberal Global order and how to shape the new structure of Global Governance (Pant, 2022).
- India and Global Governance : The Oxford Handbook of Indian Foreign Policy by Poorvi Chitalkar and David M. Malone , Edited by David M. Malone , C. Raja Mohan and Shri Nath Raghvan : This work provide information about India engagement with the institution and norm of Global Governance since Independence its evolution its

greater voice in the 21st Century and it also provide an assessment of India contribution to Global Governance and its prospects as a stakeholder and share holder on the global stage (*Oxford Handbook of Indian Foreign Policy - Oxford Handbooks*, n.d.).

- **Global Governance:** Here understand the term Global Governance and the scholars with forward looking approach comes with different dimensions of global order. In this book, we understand how in 21st century started making appearance in political arena describing different actors. The book efforts are more towards theoretical perspectives of global governance. This book also put light on the gaps which are sector specific to global governance and how theoretical aspects come there to rescue (Whitman, 2009).
- **Critical Perspectives on Global Governance:** This innovative work put focus on how to link the theories of global governance with the rights based development and how the rights turns into reality on global stage. Here, we see how the rights comes in practice on global stage and what would be the scope and effectiveness to give a framework for right based approach and at the same time it give importance to how much it is important to claim rights as well (Grugel & Piper, 2007).
- **Cities and Global Governance:** This book is mainly focus on how much and in how many ways transformation happen in a globalized world. It give a new speed to create potential actors in world arena. Here the main focus is how cities become more globalised and become

a centre of attraction with more global space they carry. How these globalized cities got a new role in the emerging global landscape and from where how the diplomacy works and at the same time to audit the cities that would it be in the sustainable circles and what would be the challenges and progress ad along with it several case studies also attached with it for a deeper understanding (Amen, 2011).

- **The Uniting of Nations:** This is in the form of an essay on Global Governance which is segmented by three phases. On the first phase we diagnosis the problem regarding the global governance, what is the problem present in the contemporary global times and why most of global governance institutions acting as a paralysis body, her the main focus on identifying the issues concern. The second segment is focused on what could be done after finding the concerns and explores different global organizations from its structure to its functioning and the final segment give some new finding to make global space a better version of current world and work on various principles, designing and its suitability as per the upcoming requirements (McClintock, 2007).
- **International Organizations:** This book depicts how the international law and international organizations are inter-related. This book critically analyses the major international organizations of global governance with different aspects and one more aspect is that how world politics and legal system of international organizations are synthesis to each other (Agarwal, 2011).

Role of Global Governance in International Relations: We have seen that national policies have a direct effect on a country but sometimes its global effects on other countries can also not be ruled out. According to *Consortium for Educational Communication*: Global Governance stresses on cooperative forms of conflict management. It helps nations to develop their capacity to deal with the challenges of Globalization. Global Governance also includes citizen's participation in the global decision making ("Global Governance," 2022).

As per *Council on Foreign Relations*: Globalized world need Global Governance for its continuous process of balancing different interest and initiating cooperative actions. The basis for this is the coordination of national policies and identification of shared norms and rules Example: Financial Market Regulation (FMR) to the Banks for International Settlement (BIS) and the guideline for multinational enterprises set by the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) (Parmar, 2004). Furthermore, Global Governance must also initiate joint action and bring resources together as is the case in the International Monetary Fund (IMF) and World Bank Group. Global Governance adopted to account for the foregoing changes in the increasing globalizing international arena in the post cold war era, under scoring the search for the co-existence of a wide variety of international actors without privileging any one specific actor, such as States.

Theories and Doctrine of Global Governance: - The theoretical foundation of the principles of Global Governance from different perspectives to appreciate and understand the idea of Global Governance better. These are –

Realism School - For Realism, it is the power struggle, it is the competition which is at the core of any aspect to understand international relations. A famous work by *Michael Barnett*,

Raymond Duvall published in Cambridge University Press, 2004 “Power in Global Governance”: Here, author talks about how the different dimensions of Power come forward in Global Governance. In contrast, Governance is related to rules, norms, definite structure, and willful obedience. So, the need is to see how Power and Global Governance go hand in hand (Barnett et al., 2021).

Realism identifies security as a core value of human life, to be secure is to be undisturbed by danger or fear and paving way of survivor. Now, in this aspect when there are new challenges, there are new avenues too that are being discussed and debated for Global Governance. For realist, the state which is the main actor who take forward governance debate it is the power struggle, it is the competition, which is a defining feature of international reality and any governance mechanism driven by the state has to be worked out meticulously to secure and give privacy to national interest of the state.

Institutionalist Perspective – Here we like to situate neo-liberal institutions where the most important *ideas of “Complex Interdependence” put forward by Robert Keohane and Joseph Nye in 1977*. That how today while understanding International Relation, the state exists with other non-state actors. Then, there are multiple channels of communication further today, there is absence of hierarchy as to which issue can be called domestic and which issue belonging to global and international sphere. Therefore, in all these realm, Global Governance is definitely assured as per the perspective of power and integration given by *Robert Keohane and Joseph Nye* bringing into focus the prevalence of norms, regimes, institutions all of it go a long way to play an important role in order to get the world and the global community together to work out solution to various issues (*Power and Interdependency Keohane and Nye.Pdf*, n.d.).

A famous work from *Marco Janssen*, named *“Managing the Global Commons”*: in 1990, a landmark work came by *eminent political scientist Elinor Ostrom*. In her work, she emphasized on how global community together act to govern global common. Here, global common refers to accumulation of plastic in oceans, Environmental degradation, Covid pandemic, melting of glacier, etc. this were the main factors who influence the global world on a large scale. So, there must be interactions on global scenario to tackle all such critical issues with local participation too and this is the challenge for upcoming generations too (Ostrom, 2015).

Constructivist Perspective – In the works of *Alexander Wendt (1999)* – *“social theory of international politics”* – *Cambridge : Cambridge University Brass* : In the work, people are looking at towards the inter subjective dimensions that are involved in understanding any concept or in the debate that go on in nurturing any idea, the above mentioned thinker talk about how certain identities and norms one has to look as to what are the forces that are leading to creation and construction of these identities and not and how the state must not over looked (Wendt, 1999).

Ruggie, J.G. (1998-A). “Constructing the world Polity” London: Routledge: The constructivist agenda to bring more inputs in our learning or the dimension of Global Governance. They bring to us this very important aspects that we must focus, we must think, we must deliberate, that how certain norms and value they get constructed. One of the forces that go into and the work of Alexander and Ruggie are important to enable us to understand the churning that is there in the idea of Global Governance (Ruggie, 1998).

Pluralist Perspective– In *the works of Ohmae, O’Brien, Turner, Susan Strange (Balanced interaction among societal forces)* pointing towards that how today with the rise of global civil society, global social movements, global market for trade and finance, today somewhere, there is

enhancement of the participatory levels by various issues, individuals and states that are in there big churning of global issues. So, therefore, one must look into from a different dimension that how today there is an idea of broadening of the agenda and today the things are existing alongside the status discourse and cannot overlook so therefore emit all this churning idea we see that how today Global Governance has been debated (*Mirza, 2020*).

One famous work by, ***Ramesh Thakur and Thomas G Weiss, named Governance and the United Nations: An Unfinished Journey***. This book has been published by ***Indiana university press, 2010***: Here, the author is talked about how unexpected circumstances appear at domestic areas, but it would directly and indirectly influence global affairs in their policy making. Author is said that as there is no formal government. So, with the help of all nation state, each one should take the lead and bridge the gap between problem and solution and here how UN actively workout for this. The burning issue which author raises, which need overall cooperation from everywhere includes, nuclear explosive, climate issue, health, development, and humanitarian crises (*Weiss & Thakur, 2010*).

Marxist Perspective– According to ***Consortium for Educational Communication*** : For Marxist, it is ultimately the capitalist issue of domination and exploitation that are important for understanding any comprehension and Global Governance is no different also in this regard because for the Marxist the ultimate focus would be that whether the agenda of the rich countries, rich organization, rich western interests are they being promoted for over the interest and / or on values of the people who self do not own the means of production namely the have not, the poor, so whether state policies and effects and impact of Global Governance are they leading to making rich richer and poor poorer. So, the focus of Marxist analysis would be on

focusing on getting and bringing the class perspective in the dimension of capitalist exploitation and domination (*Mirza, 2020*).

India's vis-à-vis Global Governance: - One work by *Jinseop. J., Jason McSparren and Yuliya. R. named "Global Governance: present and future"* here the author talks about the current scenario of global governance, like how and what are the challenges posed at front of global governance in terms of sovereignty, human security, international power shift and so on. Author also comes up with various perspective, how Global Governance would be shaped the future of global world and at the same time become more inclusive, sustainable, secure, and cooperative (Jang et al., 2016)

From 1947 there are different approaches in India's foreign policy which has moved from a policy of non-alignment to the policy of multi alignment and this multi alignment becomes the very essence of India's foreign policy. It presents an opportunity for India to act in global sphere and help in developing a framework on global issues. India's role in international arena is synonym to Global Governance. India's relation with the globe is based on the ethos of "*Vasudhaiva Kutumbakam*" and Good Samaritan.

India has always worked together with the world to practice a multilateralism that places the common interest of humanity above narrow national interests. The literature review from various National and International journal, books, and institutionalized data have gone through. The work of various authors and able to analyses the gaps which has been left in the work of Global Governance so in this research work will try to fulfill all those gaps which are left out and trying to way out a more responsive and cooperative mechanism.

DEFINITION, RATIONALE AND SCOPE OF STUDY

Global Governance can be defined as a discipline that studies the relations and interactions between various states, organizations, people, economics, and culture. This is a much broader context. It is centered around the global problems that a single nation cannot able to tackle on their own besides these multiple others like vast flow of all sorts of things that flow into and through various nation states, mass migration of people and their entry often legally through various states.

In some situation and circumstances, there are some unfortunate times comes when there is the declining power of the nation state and it has been said that if the state is become highly contingent or influx then there will be a possibility of some form of Global Governance to fill out those voids. The evidence shown that National Government increasingly face problems that are too big for them to handle like global terrorism, environmental problems, global pandemics, drug, etc. that has become a threat to humankind.

The literature review has gap regarding the recent emerging trends of Global Geopolitics and how individual country responds. There needs to be further analysis of the national and transnational actors and their casual impact on their nation state. Good Governance analysis with changing world order and its impacts on the subcontinent order has not been adequately researched. The present study plans to fill up this literature gap.

RESEARCH QUESTIONS

This study tries to answer the following major questions:

1. What role does Stakeholders play in effective working of Global Governance?

2. What are the challenges which India confronts in contemporary times on global platform and how to make a Democratic Global Governance?
3. How Global Institutions provides India an opportunity to emerge as a rising global power in new world order?

HYPOTHESIS

- India's political engagement with major powers and institutions leads to bring reform and changes in Global Governance.
- India's active participation in Global Governance provides a new hope to global community for peace, development and stability.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

The study is Qualitative in nature through review of treaty, documents, published and published reports have been studied. Furthermore, both Primary and Secondary sources have been employed. Primary source of data collection includes speeches and interviews from the head of Nation States and several leaders from various International Organizations. Secondary sources like already published research article, government, and nongovernment data along with report analysis. Several research articles on the subject have been studied, reviewed and interpreted. The researcher has used normative and descriptive studies as well as analytical and critical theory approaches have been used. Document analysis have been used in finding out several facts and figures as well as understanding how various authors and scholars have try to explain the dynamics between India and Global Governance.

TENTATIVE CHAPTERIZATION

The following are the V tentative chapters proposed under this study:

Chapter I: Introduction - The first chapter introduces and gives a brief about the background, literature and concepts used in the study. It further explains definition used in the study and identifies the reason so as to why this study is crucial in a fast-evolving world order.

Chapter II: Global Governance: A Conceptual Framework – The second chapter we majorly focus on the evolution of Global Governance and how it can uphold the centre stage on global concerns.

Chapter III: India and Global Governance: Historical Perspective – This chapter deliberates on India's participation in different period from Nehruvian era to post LPG reforms times. It will further focus on India's approach on – UNSC, Climate change, Global norms. With appropriate examples, the present trends and changing dimensions of relationships owing to Global Governance changes like Quest for a permanent seat in the UNSC, its approach to climate change negotiations and its engagements with global norms. This chapter traces India as a vital player in the rebalancing of International Relations in a multipolar World.

Chapter IV: India and Global Governance: Challenges and Possibilities – This chapter would pay focus on what are the key challenges which India constantly facing and what are the constrains in India's meaningful participation in Global Governance at times as well as will analysis the role of rising India to achieve recognition from international arena and become a greater voice in 21st Century and what major extraction which India can grasp.

Chapter V: Conclusion and Recommendation – In the concluding chapter, the research findings and policy suggestion will be discussed and assessment of India’s prospect as a stakeholder and shareholder on the global stage.

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CHAPTER 2: GLOBAL GOVERNANCE: A CONCEPTUAL FRAMEWORK

- **Introduction**
- **Governance**
- **Global Governance**
- **Perspectives of Global Governance**
- **Global Governance Concepts**
- **Global Governance Architecture**
- **Growth and Development of Global Governance**
- **Conclusion**

INTRODUCTION

In present scenario, on global stage the paucity of governance has been arising. Rather than this, at the same time over abundance of governance are seen with different issues and they are completely differently structured. Scholars from international relations pointed that there are certain specific place which can be identified as ‘ungoverned spaces’ in simple terms there are specific place where there is neither rules based norms followed nor authority governed. In this era, to mark a centralized authority is considered difficult as well because everyone is trying to contend it's own power centre. In simple words, the upcoming times has been engaged with various disagreements over the nature of authority and the rules based on it (Whitman, 2009). So, the structural issues which has arise is based on ungoverned stances come up on various spaces and the states are authorizing power which is majorly unregulated. At the same time one side this is also correct to pursuance of power but the other side of the con is insufficient levels of

regulation(McClintock, 2007). The come out of global role is qualified assertion that the global system is go through a modification which is organically differ from its beginning treaties (Amen, 2011).

GOVERNANCE : As per Council of Rome, “We use the term governance to denote the command mechanism of a social system and its actions that endeavor to provide security, prosperity, coherence order and continuity to the system.. Taken broadly, the concept of governance should not be restricted to the national and international systems but should be used in relation to regional, provisional and local governments as well as to other social systems such as education and the military, to private enterprises and even to the microcosm of the family” (Whitman, 2009).

In other words, the governance not only encircled the pursuit of government, even so all possible channels from where ‘commands’ or ‘orders’ proceed in the shape of formation of goals, issues of directives and pursuance of policies (Whitman, 2009).

- **Command and Control:** The two words have different connotation in governance. Sometimes command sound misleading as it follows Trickle down approach which is not a necessary element in governance. Rather the ‘command mechanism’ which must be replaced by control mechanism for the sake of Council of Rome. The term governance came from Greek word which organic meaning is ‘to Steer’, in simple words we can understand to direct or to guide. So, the governance is a way through which any organization or society move by steers itself. By control here, it means to integrate all rules in a Holistic manner for the evolution of a Rule based system. By here it gives outcome that, even, if there is no established political authority still rules based

governance system can be continue consistently and achieve all goals successfully (Whitman, 2009).

- **Interdependence and Proliferation:** The wide perspective of governance act as a interdependence and constantly flows across all possible systems from here we can derive this aspect that governance comes with interdependence aspects like political, social, economic, cultural, Geographical and many more dimensions (Whitman, 2009).
- **Disaggregation and Innovation:** Governance rests on various components. There are several components which are segregated here and not a single unit. So, governance is the summation of infinite control mechanism which comes from various structures, histories, goals and processes. So, here every mechanism has its own structure and processes. So, this kind of disaggregation leads to more Anarchy. Therefore, the outcome modified with extensive disaggregation with greater flexibility and the applicability of new mechanism (Whitman, 2009).
- **Emergence and Evolution:** In this Complex environment of disaggregation, governance should make a way for evolution and to make it successful, it has to be accepted by people, organizations, society and it has to evolve with bottom up approach. This changes require time and it does not come overnight. It lead to decisions which marked by collective will (Whitman, 2009). The visible governance mechanism reflects the participation of state and its institutions, civil society and market.

Dimensions of Governance: Each nation state has come up with their own way of governance but the fundamental thing on which it is based on are state and its institutions:

- **Popular Representation versus Institutional Autonomy:** The foremost dimension of the governance should be based on popular demand of the people and their expectations

towards the state. It should be visible with Executive and Political authority from where the control will flow down. When the state itself put positive response for the demand of the people, then the governance would act as a Democratic Governance based on mass belief. The requirement of the Institutional Autonomy is also essential as it lead their participation in policy making process (Badie et al., 2011).

- **Societal Integrity versus Institutional Capacity:** The second dimension focus on the individual freedom with respect to their fundamental rights and on the other hand how Institutions make balance to assure that a larger collective interest does not compromise. In a broad perspective, Institutional Capacity will work as a key variable because in contemporary times societies are become more Complex and as such not a single unit of governance will provide the overall governing Framework. So, the Governance should be associated with coordination of various networks and partnership and the institutional capacity not only rely on the Constitutional mandate rather it is an ongoing process of cooperation with all the actors of society (Badie et al., 2011).
- **National Interest versus Subnational Autonomy:** Here, the author makes us aware about the unconditional dominance of national interest and regional autonomy. In the midst of this, one has to make a subway which focuses on regional to national governing structure and a relationship must developed on Central, Regional and Local structure (Badie et al., 2011).
- **Autonomous markets versus Regulation:** There has always been some concerns and debates are going on and the main focus on whether the market should be regulated or not and if regulations are imposed on market it gives the chances of political and executive domination over while deciding the contracts and the mechanism framework for the

functioning of markets. From the governance perspective, an absolute free or an absolute regulated environment of market are neither required nor desirable as well (Badie et al., 2011).

Governance Models: On broader terms, we classify the models of governance in three forms:

- **State Centric Governance:** Under this model, State occupies the space over its people and territory. As state is the highest authority, it does not lack in any policy instruments. State centric governance is based on ‘state will’ to bring any social behavior. The main theme under the model of governance is Nationalism. The most important consideration of state’s heed is to ‘Prioritize the state’ and with amalgamation of society, state and society together work in unidirectional approach and the present government of nation state can alter the tax policies as per wishes.
- **Liberal Democratic Governance:** This model of governance is more prevalent and visible in western societies specially European and Anglo American. This model make a separation between state and Society. Here, in this model state respect the individual freedom and prefer a free market and make mechanism for its Regulation and make ensure there is free competition and at the same time the political objectives does not come in between market regulations. This model of governance more inclined towards society and at the same time maintain institutional capacity to fulfill social interest. Here, the government involves all the actors in policy formulation but remains the final authority in hand.
- **Network Governance:** is related with the sectoral governance. Here, different sectoral governance run their institutions and resists the government policies. Scholars of network

governance are in the favor that this governance provide ample options to public officials as well as fast response to bring changes in society.

GLOBAL GOVERNANCE

In 1990's the concept of Global Governance apprehend the cognitive imagination. Global Governance terms is similarly used as the term globalization along with it, it is also play effective role in policy making. This both terms 'Global' and 'Governance' create confusion. Here comes many questions like is it any kind of world government or is it completely analytical in nature, or is it that one authority who will rule the Territory of whole world and persons absolutely or, is it the perfect manifestation of global order. The answers to all the questions are interrelated.

From 1990's Global Governance gain acceleration in academic circle as well as in diplomacy and comes out as a concept who will capture the multilayered challenges that were out of reach of a particular state to address this. In 1991, a meeting happened in Stockholm and reached out to an commitment to build an international commission, which helps to build a organized, efficient and effective system of Global Governance and security (Badie et al., 2011).

The various forms of Global Governance which includes all the organizations based on international level, non government organizations and put legitimacy to Global Governance. In 1992, Boutros Ghali, who was the then secretary general of United Nations took ambitious step for the establishment of 'Commission on Global Governance', and he got support from the parts of the world, who also contributed for such noble work on individual level. In 1994, the commission came out with the report on 'Our Global Neighborhood' and give brief guidelines to

the various bodies of United Nations and many of those guidelines were implemented so the report acted as a landmark move (*Our Global Neighborhood*, n.d.).

The 'soft' defence of Global Governance comes to produce a better and peaceful world order and genuine efforts to be made. So the central concern of global governance revolves around rule based world order, rights based regime and more prominent feature is individual right. Rights are giving preference here as today's right become a complex issue when it contradicts with certain other features of state and the Global inequalities are also deepening. United Nations acted as a champion of right charter, but its been seen that state are not so much punctual to endorse rights. So, in such scenario Global Governance could really explore the symbiotic between rights and governance (Grugel & Piper, 2007).

So the Global order made Global rights which are uniform and set up a Universal Global standard. In simple words, it's a kind of constitution to all the state parties and encourage them as well for a liberal world order and comes forward for those who are vulnerable and cannot make voice for themselves. Traditionally, various scholars compare Global Governance at one side and at other side it would be declining state authorities. The most important thing which we pointed here that is the Global Governance as a rule which is beyond the nation state or it is a rule which is inclusive of States.

Global Governance synonyms or we refer it to otherwise are- Intergovernmental Organizations, Dynamics of globalization, International regime and so on. They open a new dimension in which a new form of rules based world order is emerging. It open a new window where a new world order would be created which have been completely based on rules and norms. The most propagated theory of Global Governance gives an ample scope to assume that the construction of

Global Governance and its characteristics are pro-western which are based on liberal society and pluralism.

The Commission on Global Governance underpins and shapes the influential Global organizations and comes out with proclamation that it would be a way which could be beneficial and act as a bridge between Global difference and the management and execution of policies. Global Governance concept acted as an important tool to modernize the United Nation approach through multilateralism. Global Governance was defined as “Governance is the sum of many ways individuals and institutions, public and private, manage their common affairs. It is a continuing process through which conflicting or diverse interests may be accommodated and cooperative action taken. It includes formal institutions and regimes empowered to enforce compliance, as well as informal arrangements that people and institutions either have agreed to or perceive to be in their interest . . . governance . . . must now be understood as also involving non-governmental organizations, citizens’ movements, multi-national corporations and the global market” (Grugel & Piper, 2007).

Most of literature which are present in academic world represent it is a set of system which is bureaucratic in nature and provide effective and efficient Global Public goods. Commission on Global Governance came out with an idea that all the International Government organizations must link to United Nations to give a new dimension to Global Governance. So, in Modern Times it is visible that at one side all the International Government organizations are growing and on the other Side International Law too move forward hand in hand from the 19th Century onwards.

International regimes in between 1970s to 80s the international regime theory appears to elaborate how to cooperate internationally. The international Regime comes with the Mantra of ‘Governance without Government’ and everyone has an equal rights and no country will act as a dominating power over other states and not manipulating smaller states. Regime theory suggests that all the states should cooperate with each other through rules, norms, institutional arrangement with shared practices.

PERSPECTIVES OF GLOBAL GOVERNANCE

The major theoretical perspectives are:-

- **Marxism**
- **Social Constructivism**
- **Realism**
- **Liberal Institutionalism**

1. **Marxist Perspective:** Under the Marxism school of thought, all activities of production, distribution of resources and services are done under the common ownership. Marxist doesn't believe in the concept and theory of Global Governance, and they consider Global Governance as propaganda from west. As multi-national companies and non - state actors are also comes under the Global Governance. So, Marxist consider them as a way to exploit the poor state and those who are weak.
2. **Social Constructivist Perspective:** Under social constructivism, all the success of social development goes to social relationship. They do believe in the proficiency of Global Governance and looking for mutually strengthening aspects. This theory believes in

maintaining and strengthening collaboration among the actors and put emphasis to norms, values and shared knowledge with each other.

3. **Realism Perspective:** Realism gives preference only to the nation state. They don't believe in any kind of centralized authority on global politics. They are the believers that each state has its own interests, so one cannot depend on other state. Realist perspectives only surrounded on their geographical boundary as well as political authority and refute the benefits from international economic systems. They always put forward that only state is the principal actor on global stage and all the other actors come secondary. Realists are in the opinion that powerful states take undue advantage of weaker state and there is no base to create trust between them. They are of the view that it is completely a power struggle where competition comes before cooperation.
4. **Liberal Institutional Perspective:** are always in support for better cooperation and coordination among all the states. They believe that international organization strengthen the present system and make it more effective and efficient to solve the Global problems. Institutions "provide information" reduce transaction cost, make commitment more credible, established focal points for coordination, and in general facilitate the operation of reciprocity" (Keohane and martix, 1995, p387). The concept of collective security appears here which connects that "all against one provides more stability" act as a zone. This also act as a deterrent as well so that no state violate international law rules. All international organization facilitates global peace and harmony, prevent anarchy, maintain security, and also work on the smooth passage of economic transactions worldwide.

GLOBAL GOVERNANCE CONCEPTS

The concepts of Global Governance are used in several contexts. However, the concept itself is not new. The conceptual understanding is majorly depends on which level governance are talking about. Based on this, a particular approach from past several years governance has accelerated momentum and make a wider space for itself. It is not only remains a part of public affairs and its management rather it has become a legitimate tool in the public realm. On global stage with multiple institutions the concept of governance gained added benefits. Here put some concepts which are applicable in several contexts.

1. A form of minimal state: Here, it talks about up to what extent the public intervention, markets, has been redefined by governance. It preferably here talk about public services on a larger scale for example- In UK, Government take bigger size rather than what the government carry either, it's a matter of public health services or the GDP or any other form of Regulation Governance everywhere replaced regulatory bodies of government by the public intervention form (*Unit-7 Concept of Governance, 2017*).

2. Governance as Corporate Governance: Here it signifies “the system by which organization are directed and controlled”(Cadbury report, 1992). Here it talks about how the corporate policies are functioning not only policies, even how the managers, corporations are governed (Holmstrom & Kaplan, 2001). Here, this concept does not confine itself upon how well the business run, but it takes larger form like to see the management role of the enterprise, to give overall directions, to overview the executive work and to build accountability as well. So the governing is very much required in corporate affairs (Tricker, 1984).

3. The concept of New Public Management(NPM) as Governance: The major of governance in NPM is to decentralize the power. The focus area is to bottom down approach. At the times of 1980's it gained momentum. The first portion where the government discharge it's responsibilities into the hands of private players and the second method is to improve the functioning and work culture of internal management so that it leads to better performance. Here consider, NPM in two aspects: First, to introduce private work culture in public sector and second is to improvise the incentives structure. This concept has a major role in governance as it lies focus to make organization more 'enabling' (*Unit-7 Concept of Governance, 2017*).

4. Governance as the concept of Good Governance: The term "Good Governance" has been popularized by World Bank (1992) which has wider dimensions. It includes administration, judiciary, delivery of public services and accountability. The World Bank draws major attention on good governance, as they come with the explanation that it leads the way for sustainability as well as equitable development and it create an environment which is sound for economic policies as well. It is the amalgamation of NPM and accountability to enhance equity, empowerment, public participation and justice (Medury). It ultimately brings goodness in all the sectors of Government.

5. The concept of Socio Cybernetic System: It give output which comes after all the joint efforts done by all involved players. It's a socio- political system where there is no single authority rather than become multiple after play their part in the policy area. The socio - cybernetic governance gives the result after the interaction from socio- political forms (*Unit-7 Concept of Governance, 2017*).

6. The concept of Self- Organizing networks: The major thrust of this concept is to collaboration of various group which works together and the hierarchy will disappear. It put focus on 3 principle actors- state, market and civil society (Ferri, 2003). According to Powell (1991), networks are ‘a distinctive form of coordinating economic activity’. Similarly, Larson (1992) explore ‘network structures in entrepreneurial settings; concluding that ‘the network form of governance’ highlights ‘reputation, trust, reciprocity and mutual interdependence’ (*Unit-7 Concept of Governance*, 2017).

GLOBAL GOVERNANCE ARCHITECTURE

League of Nations: It was established on January 10, 1920 by peace makers of Paris to maintain peace in the world. So, that future generations could be saved from the devastation caused by war. League was the prime principle which acted as a foundation of League of Nations. As per this principle, attack on any one of the member nations was to be considered as an attack on all. But there was certain limitation which act as a burden on the league and stops itself from the whole purpose for which it was created. League lost credibility as it did not have proper international representation because United States of America did not join it, Germany was not allowed to join it, Russian communist regime was not even recognized till 1933.

In this way, league was largely an Anglo-French affair. League did not have any military force with it to implement its orders. Policy of appeasement pursued by western democracies (Britain, France, America) towards Germany and other Fascist forces doomed the fate of league. Great depression of 1929 pushed capitalist world into deep crisis. The capitalist countries did not either have time or resources to look towards league.

Manchurian crisis of 1931 doomed the fate of league. Japan captured Manchuria and when league ordered Japan to leave Manchuria. Japanese government did not listen and left league. Thereafter, no one took league seriously and when United Nations was formally established in 1946, and at the same time league of nation was officially dissolved.

Second World War: During 1939-45, every part of the globe was involved in second world war and there were many causes for the initiation of devastating war. Failure of League of Nation, Great Depression of 1929, Impact of Treaty of Versailles, Policy of appeasement, rise of Germany and Japan, were the frontrunners.

On 1 September 1939, Adolf Hitler attacked Poland and with this Second world war commenced. And after that many important events took place in the sequence which leads to the severity of war like Germany invades Soviet Union, attack on USA navy base of Pearl Harbor in Hawaii by Japanese, surrender of German and Italian forces to Soviet Union and allies, Germany surrendered unconditionally, and the end of second world war happened when nuclear bombs were dropped on two Japanese city, Hiroshima and Nagasaki and with the surrender of Japan, Second World War was finally over.

United Nations Organization: UNO was established on 24 October 1945 by peace loving nation of world to protect future generation from devastation caused by war and battles. It is a successor organization to league of nation. UNO has officially survived and has contributed immensely for cause of world peace.

Aims and objectives:-

- To preserve peace and avoid war.
- To encourage scientific, socio-economic, cultural co-operation among nation so that causes of conflict could be removed and peace could be maintained.
- To protect rights of nation.

There were 6 main organs of UNO, out of which 5 are functioning at present. These organs are:-

- UN Secretariat
- UN General Assembly
- UN Security council
- UNESCO
- Trusteeship council
- International court of justice.

GROWTH AND DEVELOPMENT OF GLOBAL GOVERNANCE

The conceptual framework of Global Governance, how it evolves in different context and space, and how it can uphold the centre stage on Global concerns. Many stages, treaties, battles, wars, significant events are associated to for the creation of Global Governance. Here, will link all the historical aspects of international event with their concepts and analysis how the concept of Global Governance emerges from unconscious affair to a desired body various Ancient Civilizations from archeological sources which majorly includes Indus Valley Civilization, Greek Civilization, Iranian Civilization and many more and make us aware that among all the Civilization there had been trade carried on, people, traders and manufacturer often visited one place to another. Each place act as market to others. So, from ancient times, it can be recognizable that those times also some form of governance present there and that is why trade was carried on and among far away places. The time unconscious thought of Global Governance was also there but due to time and space it was not recognized. So, the idea of Global Governance since ancient times can be traceable. In modern times, scholars generally considered the “Peace of Westphalia in 1648” as the milestone or the beginning of modern international system. From here the concept of Sovereign Nation State came into existence.

The realist principle of international politics in those time where politics was going on among European nations. Nation states were the key actors and National Interest is a key motivation. They do not recognize any International actor .Political structure is anarchical for Realists. Survival is the first priority. Power is an end and its means in international politics – military and economic. Politics is nothing but struggle for power for realist. Balance of power seems as prime factor to achieve peace, which promoted arms race. In the 18th century, the International System became more complex with Balance of Power as States gained *territorial integrity over peace of*

Westphalia then Global Governance before First World War. Global Governance after Second World War emerges in present times as it is mentioned above.

CONCLUSION

The framework of Global Governance evolves at its own pace and with time it expand its dimensions by now all the state actors, non-state actors, private players, civil society , organizations of all kinds like public or private or non government all comes in the framework of global governance. It lead to introduction among all of them and make it a better opportunity to not only for human life but at a larger level that is to the planet as well. It provide various meaningful concepts and give rise to multiple number of channels by the process of governance in development process as it occupy the centre stage and give way to a new order base Society at large or give new method by which society is governed.

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CHAPTER 3: INDIA AND GLOBAL GOVERNANCE: HISTORICAL PERSPECTIVE

- **Introduction**
- **Liberal Institutionalism and India: Historical Roots**
- **India and Global Institutions**
- **India and Global Governance**
- **Conclusion**

INTRODUCTION

We understood Global Governance, its evolution, its importance on a Global Stage, its composition in a wider manner and its way of functioning. In this chapter, the complete focus is on how India's engagement with Global Governance. From which time period India's participation is visible to all the stakeholders of Global Governance, how India pursues with all the major International organizations and on what level India's active participation on international agenda affects the multipolar world. There are some organizations which formed before India's Independence and will look at India's participation from then to now by considering the time scale, agenda and every possible aspect.

LIBERAL INSTITUTIONALISM AND INDIA: HISTORICAL ROOTS

Liberal Institutionalism is one of the modern theories of International Politics. This theory has its origin in the 20th Century and post-Second World War it becomes more influential. The essence of liberal institutionalism lies in the cooperation between States on the international arena to reduce conflict and make the solution of disputes. Internationally, Woodrow Wilson and from India,

Jawaharlal Nehru was prominent supporters to this theory. As this theory, gives importance to International Institutions which usually considered as an alternate to war.

According to Woodrow Wilson, this theory has huge possibilities to work in International sphere. His source of this idea lies in domestic politics as if anarchy can be contained in domestic spheres; anarchy can also be contained in international sphere. The only thing required is promotion of this Idea. It is less costlier than War and Nations should be willing to try this option. Quite contrary to the general belief, the reality is, wars are not even profitable for the winning parties. The disaster outcome of World War II shows the world that many Institutions and theories and doctrines came up to restore peace which includes United Nations and others but the world is visible that even after emergence of Institutions they could not done well because cold war was also going on during that period. After 1990's, when cold war was over after the collapse of USSR, the world witnessed that all those Institutions became globally workable and a kind of Universal system of work culture by eminent institutions started. The various reasons behind the growth of International Institutions are:

- End of bipolarity which leads to the promotion of international corporations.
- Growth of inter-dependence which increase economic interdependence and the volume of Global Trade.
- Rise of Global threats as terrorism and climate changes. Both are beyond the capacity of single state to deal with such threats.
- Rise of asymmetrical actors as it has been a major factor for Nations coming together.

Before India's Independence itself, Jawaharlal Nehru was supporter to International Order, whose belief lies in Institutionalism at Global Stage. He had been participated in overseas events.

Before Independence, he joined United Nations, partnered with Commonwealth Nations, where he also advocated and propagated the ideas on peaceful co-existence and later on put forward Panchsheel points. For Nehru, United Nations is a futuristic hope for Peace and he supported whole heartedly (SRIVASTAVA, 1996).

In 1948, for the first time, Nehru participated in the general assembly of United Nations, where he addressed his aspirations from the stage of United Nations, about Colonialism and Racialism issues. In further, how India's get participated in all major International Institutions.

INDIA AND GLOBAL INSTITUTIONS

India partnership with various International Organizations:

First and foremost talk about United Nations. As United Nations is the successor of the league of nation and it is considered as the world's largest International Organization

India and United Nations(UN)

On 24 Oct. 1945, the formation of United Nations took place and India was among those countries who acted as a founding member state of such prestigious institution. In 1945, India was not an independent country that is in 1945 when India supports the formation of the United Nations it was not by name of Republic of India rather India was under the Dominion status that time. So, when India got independence in 1947 immediately after independence on the platform of United Nations India raised the issue of free States from colonial powers. So, it can be easily say that since Independence India's active participation and keen interest on global issues put India on limelight.

From United Nations Foundation, India supports the aims, objectives, purpose and fundamental principles of the United Nations. It should not be confused the term United Nations with world government. United Nations is an international organization where all the states act as a member to it and most important thing is that it is not sovereign like States. It does not make law and enforce law as States do in their domestic sphere. It does provide a platform to the states for negotiation and conflict prevention. It can say that it works the best and contribute in converting the Jungle of international politics into zoo.

The term United Nations was coined by the then US President, Roosevelt in a declaration by United Nations. A meeting was taken place at San Francisco, in 1945 where around 50 countries came together with purpose to give a shape to the charter of UN, India was also under those 50 countries and in the same year itself on 24 October 1945, the charter came into force after the ratification by P5 state and the signatory states present there with majority votes. India's ethos which itself similar to the ideology and philosophy of United Nations that is why it is also point out that India's always have been worked with United Nations as the proactive member state.

The philosophy of the United Nations is to establish Peace and it is believed that peace is not just an absence of War and there is strong interdependence between peace, human right, and development which is considered as the three pillars of United Nations. The objectives which are underlined in the Preamble of the United Nations is similar to India ancient philosophy of Scriptures, Puranas and Smriti in Arthashastra which always acted as a legacy to India's policy towards outside world.

-To save succeeding generation from scourage of war.

-To reaffirm faith in fundamental human right and dignity.

-To strengthen the conditions which justice prevails and respect for international law can be maintained.

-To promote social progress, better standard of life in the interest of largest freedom (*In Depth – India and the UN, 70 Years, n.d.*).

This all objectives were all so relatable to Indian freedom struggle as well. The purpose of the United Nations was elaborated described in Article 1 of United Nations charter.

-To maintain International peace and security by taking effective collective action for prevention and removal of threats to peace.

-To suppress all kinds of act of aggression.

-To settle various dispute in accordance to the principal of justice and international law.

-To develop friendly relations among Nations.

-To achieve International cooperation in economic cultural humanitarian issues (*In Depth – India and the UN, 70 Years, n.d.*).

If look the League of Nations and its successor United Nations it can be easily identified that League of nation was completely based on idealism where as United Nations is an amalgamation of both Realism and Idealism. There are also some fundamental foundational stones of United Nations on which the United Nations considered as its principles:

-To give sovereignty equality of all members state.

-To avoid from use of force or threat to use of force.

-To respect territorial integrity and political independence of all member states.

-All the members States will settle their differences not by threat of force but in a peaceful manner.

-To ensure that those States who are not party to the United Nations also act in accordance with the principles of United Nations charter.

-Nothing authorizes United Nations to interfere in domestic affair which is specifically mentioned in article 2(7) of United Nations charter.

-It is obligatory that all member state will act in accordance with the principles of the United Nations charter.

If talk about the membership of the United Nations. The membership is granted by the General Assembly on the recommendation of Security Council. It has to be passed by two third majority and consent of P-5 members. Now, will highlight all the landmark moments of India versus United Nations and how they both develop a healthy relationship with each other. On 1st January 1942, India was one among those select members of the United Nations who signed the declaration of United Nations at Washington and also participated in the historical conference of prestigious international organization at San Francisco from 25 April to 26 June 1945 (*MEA / India and the United Nations*, n.d.).

From India, the delegation to the United Nations was led by Sir Arcot Ramaswami Mudaliar and he signed the United Nations charter on behalf of India. He also served as the first President of the United Nations Economic and Social Council in 1946 as well (*In Depth – India and the UN, 70 Years*, n.d.).

In 1945-47, when India was under the leadership of Jawaharlal Nehru, the then interim Government of India engaged itself into the affairs of the United Nations. From that time itself India acted on both the fronts that is in designed the framework of free India foreign policy as well as actively complimenting the goals, objectives, philosophy of the United Nations. In 1946,

India although not was a Sovereign state by that time, but India raised two most important topic in the general assembly of the United Nations, the first issue was the conditions of Indian nationals in South Africa who faced racial discrimination with other major population there. This was the India's first international protest against racial discrimination issue and the second issue was against the colonialism. As India and many other countries of the world under the glitches of colonial system. So, these two issues were very first raised by India on international platform (*In Depth – India and the UN, 70 Years*, n.d.).

In August 1947, when India attained its independence it still pushes the issue of racial discrimination and colonialism on a wider note and taking one step further by advocating universal membership to all state for the sake to maintain International peace. In September 1947 when United Nations assembled for the second session of General Assembly by that time Vijaya Lakshmi Pandit represented India and being vocal for peace and freedom.

In 1948, the Universal declaration of Human Rights was adopted by United Nations General Assembly. India was also one of the member who voted in favour of Human Right Charter declaration. This declaration is considered as one of the most important document to protect the Human Rights on an universal platform. That day that is 10th December, 1948 when this declaration was adopted it is celebrated as Human Rights Day every year. People around the world with different culture, background for the representative to draft such noble declaration. For the human right issue, it is a milestone step from the diars of United Nations in human history. After that it has been translated into almost all the major language of the world approximately 500. In November 1948, the same year from India its first independent Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru delivered his first address to the United Nations General Assembly. He emphasized on the principle and purpose of the United Nations for which it was formed.

In 1950, For the first time, India was elected to its two year term on the security council as a non permanent member of the Security Council. In the same year, India forward to its first commitment to the peacekeeping force of United Nations. Peacekeeping, it is an extra constitutional (charter) function of the United Nations Security Council. It is not explicitly mention in the Charter but can be derived by liberal interpretation of United Nations charter and Prime responsibility of Security Council towards maintenance of international peace. This happens because collective security could not take place and this peacekeeping operations can authorize by Security Council itself and only for very selective type of actions. In 1950, India had sent its troops during Korean War in 1950. By now, India has been one of the largest contributor of Troops and medical corps to the United Nations.

In 1953, the greatest honour of India took place when one woman became the President of United Nations general assembly. From India, Vijaya Lakshmi Pandit was elected for the post of President as she was the first woman of the world who got such remarkable honour in the history of United Nations and made India proud internationally. In 1957, V.K. Krishna Menon represented India. He holds the record for longest speech in United Nations. There was debate going on, “the India-Pakistan question” for continuous two days he spoke around 8 to 9 hours where he appropriately put the aggression issue from Pakistan side.

In 1972, the Human Environment Conference was going on in Stockholm on United Nations platform. From India, Prime Minister Indira Gandhi explain how the poverty issue and the ecological conversation are co-related as she put emphasis on the development of tribal areas, providing employment for those who live in and around forest area. So, that they do not rely completely on forest and make other source of livelihood. By this way the Ecology in forest would remain intact. In 1973, United Nations came up with a multilateral disarmament treaty

called Biological Weapons Convention. India was also a signatory to this and ratified this in 1974. This Treaty is considered as one of the most effective Treaty to ban all kinds of development, production and concentration of biological weapons and so on.

In 1979, United Nations came up with two new bills, International Covenant on civil and political rights which is a part of human right bill and the second is international Covenant on economic, social and cultural rights. These both bodies keep monitoring and reviewing how the Human Rights issues in member state going on. India signed and ratified both ICCPR and ICESER. In 1980, and by that time, United Nations multidimensional approach started evolving and from general to particular approach was visible. So, in previous years firstly, Human Rights issues, environment issues, selective social cultural issues, has already been taken place. Therefore, this time United Nations came up with women issue that is Convention on the elimination of all forms of Discrimination against Women. India also signed this convention and ratified as well in July 1993.

In 1992, United Nations came up with the convention on the Rights of the child. It is based on internationally particularly on different spheres of child that is civil, political, economic, social, health, and cultural. In this convention, United Nations defines a child under the age of 18(CRC,2018). India too acceded this convention that is India signed and ratified and became internationally law bound state. In 1993, United Nations came up with a new disarmament treaty. Previously, its been seen the biological weapon based. This time it is a chemical weapons convention. This too bans the production, dissemination, use of chemical weapons. India too signed the Treaty and ratified as well in 1996.

In 2000, when a new Century begins, a new set of challenges are also coming and face the existing world. United Nations too adapt in the changing scenario. This time, United Nations came up with the Millennium Development Goals. This Millennium Development Goals put more focus on disease, education, poverty, a kind of social issues became a part of it and a deadline was set to fulfillment of such goals. The target year was 2015. To accomplish such targets, United Nations became partnered with NGO's, civil society as well. There were a set of eight goals comes under Millennium development Goals. India too signed this millennium declaration and made significant progress on various social dimension aspects.

In 2007, United Nations came up with a new convention that is Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities. This convention put focus on such human beings who are not physically fit and state also neglect them. So, this convention was completely focused on disable people so that under the rule of law they people too live their life fully without any hesitation. State would give them all kind of promotion and protection. India signed and ratified this treaty.

In the same year, In United Nations General Assembly it was declared that on 2nd October every year that is the birth anniversary of Mahatma Gandhi has been celebrated as International Day of non-violence. It was a big honour to India as it was a big day for India, the Father of Nation birth anniversary has now been celebrated across the Globe with such a noble message of non-violence. In 2007, itself, First time India sent its first ever All Women Contingent to Peacekeeping Force Mission in Liberia which is a bold move and shows the empowered woman who can maintain public order management. This act was an eye opener for the world when all women contingent became a part of peacekeeping force which shows the potential of a woman and glorify them as a Warrior.

In 2014, Indian Prime Minister, Narendra Modi addressed United Nations General Assembly and highlighted the importance of “Yoga” and meditation as a tool to heal, recover physical, and mental strength, with additional benefits to the spiritual practice as well for the body, mind, health, and soul and also proposed that 21st June must be celebrated as “International Day of Yoga” for its benefit and 21st June date was chosen because on this date, the Sun lies in Northern Hemisphere and it is considered as longest day of the year. Yoga to consider for the well-being of Humanity. United Nations too adopted this Nobel resolution and more than 175 record member states supported the Indian origin resolution which is the highest level support to any resolution. Since 2015, every year 21st June is celebrated as International Day of yoga which is visible of India's soft power diplomacy on global stage and a big diplomatic win for India which makes India's ancient practice proud and propagate across the world.

In 2015, during the session of United Nations a new concept comes from the diars of United Nations. In many aspect, this year is remarkable, firstly- this year considered and praised for the successful completion of Millennium development goals and secondly, after this United Nations comes up with new set of Goals that is called Sustainable Development Goals. It has a total of 17 goals which has to be achieved worldwide and no state has to be left behind while achieving such goals. That is why it is also called as Global Goals. So, much emphasis put on climate as well apart from health, education, poverty, inequality and so on. Indian Prime Minister Narendra Modi also adopted this and every country has to made their domestic Laws which also in synthesis with this Global Goals. So, that a boosting power helps to meet all the possible in appropriate time.

In same year, Paris agreement also came out at COP21 which is a legally binding Treaty. This Treaty was adopted in 2015 but it came into force in 2016. This Treaty was completely on

Climate. The main aim of the Treaty is to save the World and Humanity from the ill effects of global warming and climate change. This Treaty brings all the member states together for a noble cause. So that when each member put its effort, then to deal such disastrous climate affect can be prevented from the planet Earth. Countries have to maintain and strictly follow their long-term strategies to combat climate adversities and make their proper targets under Nationally Determined Contributions(NDC's) which has to submit internationally. This is a legally binding agreement, so may be some poor and underprivileged country may not be able to stand by it. So, under this Paris agreement a Framework has also been provided under which developed and advanced Nation states help poor countries in terms of technologically and financially as well (UNFCCC,2021).

In 2018, one more important step taken that is United Nations signed an Memorandum of Understanding with India which stated that the usage of Hindi began from the social media ,Radio, News of United Nations platform and various other sources. It is one of such kind of MOU which has only being signed by India only(*MEA / India and the United Nations*, n.d.). So, India's relation with United Nations has been strengthened over the years. In the same year, India was also elected to one of the body of United Nations that is Human Right Council for 2019-22 period with maximum number of votes in favour (188/193) (*MEA / India and the United Nations*, n.d.).

In 2021, the latest honour to India came in the form of Presidency of the United Nations Security Council. As India's latest 2 years tenure of the Security Council as a non permanent member began on January 1st, 2021 and on 1st August 2021 India take over the presidency seat and three most important areas put on the list, that is, counter-terrorism, maritime security and peace

keeping. So, after seeing all the glorious partnership between India and the United Nations which is itself a testimony to more than 75 years of partnership.

India and World Health Organization(WHO)

World Health Organization is one of the specialized agency of the United Nations in health sector. It was established in 1948 with headquarters in Geneva, Switzerland. World Health Assembly is the governing body of the World Health Organization. The funds to run such a prestigious body comes from both way that is contributions from member state and voluntary contribution as well. World Health Organization collect health and diseases related data from all countries and makes its own list which include Universal health guidelines, how to promote health and on the basis of reports, data, indexes, from all across the world. It comes with its own Publication World Health Report which access the worldwide health issues.

In 1948, India became a party to World Health Organization Constitution. The then Indian Prime Minister, Jawaharlal Nehru inaugurated the first session of regional committee of World Health Organization. World Health Organization India office is located in New Delhi which strengthen the government health sector by providing appropriate guidelines and synthesis with Global standards. From its formation, the first decade of World Health Organization, that is, 1948-58, the primary focus of World Health Organization was to Containment of all kind of infectious diseases because infectious diseases was most prevalent in developing countries and a million of population across worldwide was directly impacted by it. Not only in terms of health, but complete social fabric weakened which gives a long-term economic repercussions to the society and the state World Health Organization prime focus were on Tuberculosis, Malaria, Yaws and

Venereal diseases. World Health Organization collaborates with other specialized agencies of the United Nations to provide a hygiene environment as well so that people get easy access to safe water, sanitation, adequate supply of drugs and so on. In next decade, during 1960's that is the period from 1958 to 68 so many African Nations became free from their colonial masters and they also became a party of World Health Organization. In African continent, the situation was more worse than in any part of the world. So that decade World Health Organization put it Full focus on African continent. Therefore, this decade we saw World Health Organization was busy with newly independent African states and Asian continent was not much focused.

In 1967, India hold the maximum number of smallpox cases worldwide. It reaches nearly 65% alone in India only, which was very serious concern. So, World Health Organization put complete focus for India's grave situation and on immediate basis, World Health Organization launched Intensified Smallpox Eradication Program. World Health Organization and Government of India worked in a coordinated manner where there was first focus to eradicate the disease completely and they did it in 1977. On official recorded date Smallpox was eradicated completely from India in 1977. In 1988, World Health Organization centered its focus to another disease, that is, Polio. Polio was in tough battle with mankind. Millions of children affected by it and their whole life become unproductive which ultimately perceive as a burden to themselves towards family, society, and state. It ultimately leads to mental health issues as well in a longer Run. World Health Organization came up with its Global Polio Eradication Initiative in 1988 and to support financially and technically, World Bank too came in this initiative. Under this initiative, a Universal vaccination drive journey started in which children under 5 of age group are vaccinated. No child should be left out. As a result, in 2014, India was removed from the list of endemic countries. This project was important from one more point as well, as in this

initiative rather than Hospital based approach, government move forward with community based approach where aanganwari workers, government teachers, and other staff were engaged to make this initiative successful and door to door campaign make a big hit to this initiative. It saved millions of children from polio virus. This is considered as one of the Program where not only doctors but community also helped to make India as polio free India.

In 2012, World Health Organization and Ministry of Health and Family Welfare jointly came up for Country Co-operation Strategy (2012 to 2017) and (2019 to 2023). Their main aim was to develop inter-sectoral approach for improvisation in health. This also includes Pharmacy sector, health regulation, and its implementation provide quality Healthcare services at affordable prices, wider the dimension of health infrastructure so that larger population too get easily accessed anywhere and so on (*Report-Coe-India-July-2019.Pdf*, n.d.).

India and UNICEF

United Nations Children Fund is an United Nations agency which work for the welfare of the children worldwide. This organization has been inclined towards social sphere. Presently, UNICEF is present in 192 countries and successfully run the program for the development of the children. This came into existence in 1946 with its headquarters in New York, USA. When it was created its main purpose was to address the concerns, provide relief and rehabilitation to those children and mothers who adversely affected by Second World War disaster. In 1950, it's space work increases to all Developing World to cater the needs and provide solution to Women and Children, make long-term strategy for their welfare.

In 1953, UNICEF came under the umbrella organization that is United Nations and became a part of it. UNICEF came in association with Government of India from 1949 itself. They have

their office in New Delhi. From Indian side, Ministry of Women and Child Development work in association with UNICEF to implement their programs. They increased their work area from women and children during 1950's, presently they reached to other factors which includes- education, nutrition, health, children's right to ensure International Standards, eradication of disease, child protection, and so on. UNICEF main focus rely on those areas were the most disadvantages group of society are commonly found-like victims from any natural disaster or manmade, poverty, violence ridden areas, victims of war, disabilities etc. In 1949, UNICEF provided technical support in the establishment of India's first Penicillin plant. It was setup at Pimpri for the manufacturing of life saving drugs.

In 1954, Regional milk cooperative faced problems regarding the unsold buffalo milk. Dr. Verghese Kurien, who was considered as the "Father of White Revolution", went to UNICEF with the proposal of how to make the optimum utilisation of milk and signed an agreement with Indian Government to provide funds and other possible assistance to milk cooperatives or unions and in reciprocity UNICEF made the point that all the childrens of regional areas would get free and subsidised milk. So, just after a decade, Kaira Union(Amul) created maximum number of processing plants and because of mid 50's effort today India's is the World's largest producer of milk. In 1966, under Indira Gandhi Government, one of the worst drought took place in eastern Uttar Pradesh parts and in Bihar States. There were huge shortage of drinking water and food. People were suffering from starvation, and disease was also prevailed. The then Government approach UNICEF so that as early as possible, people came out of drought prone area and gets relief. UNICEF gave technical assistance and in short span the availability of safe drinking water is provided to the citizens. So, for rural drinking water supply, a major outreach happen to other parts of the country as well and UNICEF was a key partner. In 1950's itself UNICEF also

associated with UNESCO and NCERT for the promotion of science subject. With the help of UNICEF, the water revolution successfully took place in India where it provided the largest rural safe water supply.

In 1983, a disease impacted India on a large scale-Guinea worm. Government of India make National plan to eradicate this disease. UNICEF supported this government initiative and in 2004 WHO declared India as Guinea worm free country. In 1985, UNICEF extended its support to the Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi initiative of National Mission on Immunization. In 1989, UNICEF and Mahila Samakhya (means education for women's equality) work together and this program is still going in many parts of the country. In 1991, UNICEF, and other United Nations agencies and Government of India worked together to promote iodized salt. Iodine deficiency has always been present in the country and many newborn babies have severe repercussions because of iodine deficiency which may lead to brain damage. So, to cure such dangerous illness, promotion of iodized salt was utmost necessary.

In coastal areas, Cyclone is a major natural disaster which can cause the killing of people in millions and livestock too. Therefore, UNICEF also coordinated in all relief work when cyclone hit Orissa coast in 1999. Other natural disasters like, Gujarat Earthquake in 2001 and 2004 Tsunami. In both times, UNICEF proactively worked for the rehabilitation of children in terms of their education and health. Other works supported by UNICEF which includes Infant Milk Substitute and Dular projects which were based of targeted region. UNICEF also partnered with States to support them. In 2011, when the last Census took place UNICEF supports gender issue. In 2013, National Health Mission with the support of UNICEF, India saw reduction in Maternal Mortality Rate from 254 in 2004-06 to 40 in 2013, which is a big improvement.

In 2013, a Nationwide Communication Campaign on Maternal and Child Nutrition was launched by the Minister of Women and Child Development. UNICEF supported to provide nutrition to children. This was the largest public service campaign. Recently, during Covid-19 Pandemic, UNICEF was trying fully to provide safe environment to all children so that they can continue with study, education and other co curricular activities

India and UNESCO

UNESCO is a specialized agency of United Nation. It is abbreviated as: the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Education Organization. It was established in 1945 with headquarters in Paris. India joined UNESCO in 1946. The purpose for creation of UNESCO is to build and maintain peace in world community with the help of education, culture and Science. The multiple objective of UNESCO are beyond as its names signify. The wider specialization roles of UNESCO includes:

- UNESCO focuses on how education will transform lives of people. How effectively it will help in maintaining peace, eradicate poverty and give road to sustainable development.

- UNESCO also pays attention to protect and nurture the culture, protect and intact the heritage site.

Since 1946, India has connection with UNESCO, India has established a Principle body named - Indian national commission for cooperation with UNESCO. This body work with UNESCO which was the sole purpose of its Commissioned. In India we found two offices of UNESCO:-- The New Delhi cluster office- This body is look after for South and Central Asian countries – Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Bhutan, India, Iran, Maldives, Mongolia, Myanmar, Nepal, Pakistan

and Sri Lanka and second is The Mahatma Gandhi Institute of Education for peace- This body is fully funded by Indian government (*D 2. COMMUNICATION DEVELOPMENT.Pdf*, n.d.).

UNESCO's mission in India particularly focus to maintain dialogue among cultures, to build, through education, science and communication. The UNESCO'S New Delhi office highlighted five objectives-

- Quality attainment of education for all.
- Practice science learning for sustainable development.
- To address all challenges which comes in the path of social.
- Maintain peace, diversity and intercultural dialogues.
- Dissemination of information and communication means for inclusive knowledge societies (*UNESCO Establishes Presence in India*, n.d.).

Education for all was the leading program by UNESCO where Government of India is a part of it. After that many initiative like higher education, secondary education, early childhood care and education, enhance research capabilities were supported by it. The World Heritage list of UNESCO is Pan-Globe famous. This one is the flagship work of UNESCO, which provide culture and natural recognition to important sites. India has 40 sides under World Heritage list (Mukherjee B,2015).

INDIA AND GLOBAL GOVERNANCE

Post World War II, India comes out as a player who is very much enthusiastic in Global affairs (Bhagavan, 2013). That time itself when the world was in the nature of bipolar but India acted straight with moral leadership and actively took part in all International negotiations. That was the time when the world was coming out from the clutches of colonialism, India was also one of

them and made a path itself by the name non-aligned but equally acted as a responsible state party on Global platform (Pant, 2017).

India's aspirations to play a big role on world affairs was somehow limited because economic weakness was one of the prime causes during the time and in international politics the cold war was sometimes trying to become hot which increased the degree of war . So, a new name associated with India during the time was “Universalism of the weak” (Mohan, 2010).

So, such weaknesses always was there on the way because of which India was on the more towards the rule-taker rather than rule -maker on Global stage(Jones, 2013). But in International politics, a major event took place in 1990’s era when the collapse of Soviet Union happened, it paved a way for developing countries and they themselves got a share of space in International community and India those times became extreme vocal on Global platform and one other major reason was the liberalization of economic policies which helped to come out from the term ‘Hindu Rate of Growth’ (Baru, 2016).

So, from the times itself , India gradually but definitely came a long way and welcomed the new liberal world order (Mukherji, 2014). Some scholar considers that after second world war, World reaches to ‘Crisis’ state (Goldberg, 2016). As per them, other players of the world also got a chance on Global of the world also got a chance on Global platform especially when China trying to acted as a rising state and even gives a tough challenge to US hegemony as well as the present rules and names on which the International community works (Kagan, 2017).

So, for that India not only in regional areas but on a broad level too has to remain more proactive and maintain balance of power (Xuetong, n.d.). There is no doubt that India got immense benefit from the liberal World order and this reflects when India sees a vision that one day to become a

“leading power”. In an event India's External Affairs Minister also said,” India looks to transform itself from a balancing power to a leading power” (Jaishankar, 2015).

CONCLUSION:

This is how the symbiotic relationship between Institutions of Global Governance and India are going on. But in every sphere there is always have possibilities of improvisation. From the mid of 20th century, India and Organizations of Global Governance have shared a bond which has been flourished with time. The time period itself is testimony to the developing relations. In each sector from health to education, all agencies support India and India too reciprocated in a holistic manner.

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CHAPTER 4: INDIA AND GLOBAL GOVERNANCE: CHALLENGES AND POSSIBILITIES

- **Introduction**
- **Global Governance: Issues and Challenges**
- **India and Global Governance: Possibilities and Opportunities**
- **Conclusion**

INTRODUCTION

In this chapter will talk about what are the challenges which India is facing from Global Governance institutions and how India convert those challenges into possibilities. This chapter is divided in two segments at first its about what are the general challenges with respect to Global Governance and in the second segment will discuss the challenges of Global Governance with particular concern to India in 21st century specifically. What are the ways in which those challenges convert into possibilities and opportunities.

GLOBAL GOVERNANCE: ISSUES AND CHALLENGES

Challenges to Global Governance is often seen through the lens of legitimacy problem of international institutions. At descriptive level, it is evident that these institutions are capable to enforce their decision over Nation-States i.e. National governments, but it does not provide answers to question of legitimacy. The valid question of legitimacy of these global governance institution lies in normative terms i.e. who is enforcer and over whom enforced and under what equitable terms? The analysis of the past trend of actions tries to justify all empirical hypothesis

that raises concerns over validity and justifiability of existence of Global Governance for shake of whom? The basic problem of these concerns does not stand at periphery of governance but it lies at the core which includes the democratic standards of decision making. Either it being WTO or UNO or other vital institutions, does they meet democratic norms? Global Governance since World War II has been important aspect of Multi-National Business corporations which directly reflects the interests of superpowers.

Non-democratic proceedings of Global Governance were largely considered to be an academic problem for long (Dahl, 1994). The notion of being just an academic problem got huge blow after a series of economic and political crisis within Nation-States turned into reality; sometimes it became global problem ranging from exchange rate crisis of India (1991), Finnish Bank crisis (1991-93), Black Wednesday (1992), Mexican economic crisis (1994), Asian financial crisis (1997), Russian financial crisis (1998), Samba effect in Brazil (1999) to 21st century global financial crisis (2007-08) and recent Pandemic crisis in terms of socio-economic loss is yet to be evaluated. At current inter-dependency level, no crisis can restrict within boundaries of Nation-State but its spillover impact can be observed globally. This brings the light into principle of acceptability of international norms by sovereign states amounting to failure of the Post World-War II dynamics. However, economic institutions (more prominent than political institution) became more significant to idea of Global Governance under leadership of United States (Keohane, 2005).

The empirical belief of legitimacy of global governance can be tasted by (Lipset, 1981) i.e. normative validity of global order depends upon international dynamics of global institutions. This means foundation of international institution paved path for globalization unlike previous international organizations. Global governance is automatically induced from these institutions.

The next step of hypothesis sits with the testing of quality of the governance of international institutions and subject to societal acceptance. The legitimacy is temporal and have typical feature of spatial variance. With growing time new contenders i.e. emerging powers or regional powers' resistance to domination of P5 States demanded reforms in Executive multilateralism which is ultimately test of the 'quality of the governance'. Interdependency of states is key feature of multilateralism and further global governance, at same time disparity in decision making becomes challenge for equity in governance. The reason behind the contestation was largely the aspiration of National identity of emerging Nations; as the multilateral rule was primarily based on negotiations by multilateral executive but as a unit of Multilateral executive there was hardly any say of these emerging states and without systematic incorporation of these National and societal actors from developing world the allegation over international institution went further up to level of challenge from just resistance.

It has been more than half century, the global governance was dominated by western powers especially United States. Post-World War II era dominated by Global Governance institutions that came into effect after Bretton Wood agreement and formation of supranational organization like United Nations. Though these institutions appeared to be democratic in nature but domination of hegemonic powers (victorious powers of WWII) was never ousted and institutions worked like ad-hoc organizations working in interest of super-sovereign i.e. Big five nations-permanent member of United Nation Security Council. There were limited saying of developing countries like India, Brazil, South Africa, Germany and Japan. Reason behind limited role of Germany and Japan seems to be obvious as they were defeated power. But rise of new middle power countries or regional powers like India, Brazil, Saudi Arabia, Israel, Iran (India being exceptionally ideal democratic states among all and huge market makes it different from other

contenders) and few of the important democratic Countries put impediments in decision making process in Global Governance.

America led governance was challenged by communist bloc in cold war regime but after fall of Soviet the void became big and concerning issue for middle powers like India. From 1991, era of collaboration and idea of peaceful coexistence came in light of neoliberal agenda of hegemonic powers. At same time trickling up in hierarchy of power structure brought newly recognized powers to collaborate with western powers over range of issues out of which technological exchange is most prominent which is often seen as cradle of cooperation leading to acquire expertise in those area of high end manufacturing or services which was considered to be monopoly of west. Challenging the monopoly in service sector in highly reputed information technology or simply knowledge industry provided India an edge on negotiation table.

On high table of Global Governance India's concerned area largely focused over- Climate change, Cross Border-Terrorism, universal nuclear disarmament, parity in financial institutions operated and dominated by West, Permanent seat in United Nation Security Council, Adequate voice in World Trade Organization over matter of flow of capital, goods and labour etc.

The global macroeconomic adjustment program previously led by United States, Japan, Britain, Germany and France proved to be havoc for world economy. American led alliance was in question to itself, their members started to raise concerns regarding utility and purpose of few institutions like NATO and other security based regional alliances (Ikenberry, 2010). Doha round negotiations prolonged than expected which brought in question about merit of the issue that was in discussion. Success of regional organization like ASEAN (Association of Southeast Asian Nations), NAFTA (North America Free Trade Agreement), EEA (European Economic Area),

AEC (African Economic community), MERCOSUR (Southern Common Market) etc. has brought west led governance in question. However, these regional organizations didn't had capabilities to replace the order established by previously established west-led governance system; still they posed threat to legitimacy of existing Global Governance. If talk about global challenge in institutional terms then dimension of Power and its shift in past half century cannot be ignored. With growing new issues there have been huge demand of governance while supply remains narrowly conservative, impeding the question over reliability of Global Governance system.

2008, financial crisis exposed the international financial and monetary deficiencies withheld the weakness of global institutions. American led alliances felt trouble in balancing the governance without including emerging economies like India, Brazil, Turkey, Mexico, Korea and few others in decision making process. It was the new beginning of shifting of wealth and power from global north to global south. India's role in Global Governance system drastically elevated to fill the vacuum left after end of polarity as being an important pillar of world economic and political stability being largest democracy and one of the largest economy on the earth.

India's position of challenging International institutions doesn't come under domain of legitimacy but effectiveness of the institution (*The Advocacy of Democratic Governance by India and China: Patterns of Consistency/Inconsistency between Declaratory and Operational Practices* - Andrew F. Cooper, Asif B. Farooq, 2015, n.d.). Talking about India's position over advocacy for global governance, there has been no compromise with principle of democracy despite of having largest population under abject poverty in absolute terms. However, India is in favour of evolutionary change rather than revolutionary or abrupt. Recent response of global actors to the previously mentioned recession shows the informal acceptance of the inclusive

policy over Global Governance. Inception of G20 after global financial crisis of 2002 paved the way for informal forum for the top 20 countries that also included many developing countries like India, Turkey, Brazil, Argentina, Mexico, etc. At diplomatic level variation in regular conduct of Global Governance can be observed in light of inducting new rules and new issues that concerns world at large and issues which were previously remained unattended now got their stage to be shared. Many scholars cheered and celebrated G20 as beginning of era of reforms in global governance. David Held argues, “G20 being a successful attempt by developing countries to extent their participation in key institutions of Global Governance”(*PDF*) *Cosmopolitanism: Ideals and Realities – By David Held*, n.d.). While Ngaire Woods (2010) criticized those who were cheering for G20. He holds the view that G20 in not a new beginning but it is instrument of continuation and it is institution to maintain status quo of neo-liberal economic order that is largely beneficial for rich western countries (*Global Governance after the Financial Crisis: A New Multilateralism or the Last Gasp of the Great Powers? - Woods - 2010 - Global Policy - Wiley Online Library*, n.d.).

India’s Historic stand and challenges in Global Governance

Since the edifice of Global Governance was laid down after end of World War II, India was one of the most enthusiastic and committed multilateralist actor seeking active role in international politics (Bhagavan, 2013). India’s enthusiasm for internationalism can be measured through the fact that India is among first 23 Nation-States that were signatory to GATT in 1947. For India multilateralism was instrument to win greater legitimacy and recognition, but India position was not to speak for herself but on behalf of all developing countries and newly decolonized countries. For addressing concerns of developing countries India voiced for more legitimate institution as substitute institution of GATT i.e. UNCTAD (United Nations Conference on Trade

and Development) in 1964, which was sympathetic towards former colonies and poor countries. Soon it became evident that global justice is not favoured the global poor by global system of governance thus India started to radically campaign for distributive justice since 1970 (Narlikar, 2004).

India's major challenge comes at two level game in terms of promotion of democracy at domestic level and global institutions despite of struggle to translate the domestic democratic integrity into international eminence due to locus standi of India in terms relative power position in international politics (Cooper & Farooq, 2015). New Delhi always desired to play bigger role in international spectrum and her desire to reform governance of global affairs has been always in agenda as a part of multilateral approach. India's desire to reform governance clearly depicts India's interest and adherence to multilateralism. Increase in international actors in process of negotiations has further complicated decision making process leading to age of multilateral negotiations with limited efficiency. After end of cold war emergence of new powerful players in global power as aftereffect of declining US hegemony whose agenda bifurcates from established power adding challenges to the governance question. India is one of new powerful player whose stake are always in maneuvering positioning in world affairs.

India's historic stance since Jawaharlal Nehru's highly idealist policy invoked in clear and sharp manner for decolonization, disarmament, denuclearization, de-construct of world affairs over equitable terms for recently decolonized countries. All idealism of Nehru era was reflected through NAM(Non-aligned movement), despite of sharp vision and clear language the effect of the movement remained under ambit of third world countries and had hardly any impact over any of the capitalist or communist bloc. Relevance of the movement tend to diminish soon for India after demise of Nehruvian era and Indian era of isolationism tend to reconstruct India

internally to build the fortune of the country in global governance. Since long India's isolationism and inward tendency prevailed in India's foreign policy determinant and solely over National interest. Despite of inwardness, from time to time India looked into global affairs actively. Lack of interest in global governance since long was reasoned on premise of non-fruitfulness of the reform movement in pursuance of India's National interest. The best example can be seen as Kashmir Crisis and role of UN in thawing the issue that clearly hurt India's National interest. The crisis also exposed the interest and domination of big five is not going to give space to developing world and it has to be earned through material success.

Similar setback for India was observed when India failed to win the negotiation over crucial demands on behalf of developing countries on TRIPS agreement where India was termed as an 'unrealistic combination of arrogance and poverty' by Stephen Kohen. This incident brought India's position over multilateralism into jeopardy and reconsideration was laid off. Similarly India's stance over nuclear disarmament was clear and declared its policy of universal denuclearization which Rajeev Gandhi government took to various international forums which many scholars of the time claimed it as a foolish campaign which didn't count over geopolitical realities of India. The premise of the campaign was based on ardent belief of internationalism which considered India's security challenge would be taken care by global responsible players.

India's experience with Bretton Wood system of governance had been relatively smooth and better than other multilateral institutions. For developing countries global financial institutions like World Bank and International Monetary Fund had similar problems of stake in decision making process. Since 1944, IMF and World Bank acting as intergovernmental pillars of development but these institutions are instrumental behind growing inequality among Nations and also within Nation. Newer institutions like MGA (Multilateral Guarantee Agency) had

National biases towards developing countries that has tendency to demean businesses of developing countries and promote unilateral flow of capital from developed country to developing and least developed countries in form of debt. At same time flow of supplies is highly maneuvered and structurally controlled in manner that helps Multi-National corporations based in west to monopolize market of all the developing country as dumping ground of western products leading to destruction of regional industries. The principles and philosophy of uncompromised open market of these institutions and the procedure of conducting business are making the developing countries more vulnerable and adding additional challenge to equitable Global Governance regime.

India being aspirational power not regionally but globally seeking greater role and thus from time to time India shifted its stance over global governance and multilateralism that oscillated between diplomatic bag and socio-economic realism. Major challenge for India came from foreign policy part where primary objective of the policy was to shape the global rules and norms in favour of India's economic interests and strategic interests. There has been three fold challenge to India's response to Global Governance regime. First, being historical intactness in policy which often subdue with gratifying the struggle of past from colonialism to neo-colonialism and diluting the case of real time realities obscuring the prominence of its position in geopolitical scene. This becomes very tough bid for India to claim her position in world affairs through systematic limitations by not considering India as important player as it has potential in institutions like permanent member of UN Security Council. Similarly India's position has been not raised in elite group of Nuclear Suppliers Group which control global export of enriched uranium and other component of nuclear instruments despite of being India a responsible nuclear power.

Second, challenge that is imposed by Global Governance system over India is being arrogance of western world while dealing with India's sovereign issues. The issues like Oil purchase from Russia or having trade deals with China and other countries which are facing Western sanctions limiting India's sovereign policy and giving a suspect eye. However, India retained and maintained the sovereign practice of balancing between both poles like those of cold war era. Still this makes India uncomfortable while dealing with west on orientalist matter. BRICS has been criticized by western bloc for the participant cooperation which completely bypassed western countries in dealing with finance and trade among members. India's autonomous alternative hurts the west leading to lack of trust that itself becoming convincing reason for India's altered role in global governance.

Third, India's entry into alternative to west institutions comes with unique kind of challenges. Due to geopolitical competitions among developing Nations for instance China and India; India cannot bear burden to cooperate with detrimental Chinese aspirations. When it comes to cooperate with China, India's stance is historically equivalent i.e. strategic autonomy. India faces two front backlash when India takes independent decision by boycotting One China Belt and Road's initiative from cooperative Nations that are part of the initiative as well as China. This makes India's case weak and little fragile because the initiative meant to be for development and progress and India appears more like a villain in the picture for most of the European partners of China who doesn't count over India's sovereign claim of Gilgit-Baltistan through which the project passes. India also has some reservations over joining RCEP (Regional Comprehensive Economic Partnership), due to belligerent Chinese economic and strategic policy.

Global Governance is not just west lead now, Role of china and its initiative is highly promising and futuristic, either it is Shanghai cooperation, BRICS, Belt Road initiative, Asian Development

Bank, ASEAN plus etc. Asian century so far appeared to be China dominated in last two decade, which is major challenge for India to counter the hegemonic influence of China in global as well as regional governance. India's biggest challenge either economically, politically or strategically appears to be People's Republic of China's 'one China Policy' which lengthens border between both countries up to 3488 km long which co-insides with several sovereign claims by both parties in many sectors. Chinese antagonism brings huge challenge for India when it comes to any cooperation on Global Governance ultimately affecting India's national as well as strategic interest.

India on many occasion, lost opportunities to cash the momentum of diplomatic prowess in projecting India's leadership capabilities. Either being regional organizations like SAARC, SAPTA, BIMSTEC or RCEP at entry level, India's credibility as a responsible player has been always doubted for India's rhetoric National interest roar. Due to instability in India's north-western neighbor, Indian foreign policy is highly focused over these instabilities and it consumes lot of energy when it comes to possess diplomatic confrontation. India's historic battle with terrorism over North-West border, however provided a case where India's capabilities has been well known and recognized. After Nine-Eleven pentagon event, the narrative of Global players over terrorism got drastic shift which led to a conducive environment for cooperation over counter-terrorism, technological and logistic cooperation among global players. India being a long victim and fighter, her position raise to leadership role when it comes to assurance to net security in region and global.

After Second World War, India has always been passionate about the building of Global Governance(Bhagavan, 2013). Immediate after Independence, India started actively participated to shape global institutions, but on global stage a war of ideology was started.

It was essentially a psychological war fought between capitalist bloc and communist bloc. It also includes the conflict of geopolitical and strategic interest. Entire world was divided into two blocks and India as an Independent country under Nehru leadership faced the very first challenge from outside world.

So India's leadership came a new path or a new forward looking approach to Global Governance. Non alignment as a foreign policy is contribution of India to the theory of international politics. Initially, it created lot of confusion as well as lot of criticism. United States of America called Non alignment policy as Opportunism and Immorality. Soviet Union held that those who are not with us it means they are against us. Such kind of scenario counters a newborn state. From West perspective, non alignment represents Idealism. They believed that India is never be able to practice non alignment. The structure of international politics does not provide scope for such exceptionalist approach like of non alignment.

Gradually, the non alignment option as a foreign policy became clear gradually. At the very first, the rest of the world and international community equated non alignment with isolationism and policy of neutrality as well. Isolationism means to keep themselves away from the political development of international stage and other parts of world. But in reality United States of America was the perfect example of isolationism as USA has pursued the policy of isolationism up till First World War. This theory is also known as Munroe doctrine and the Policy of Neutrality means indifference policy. Neutral country means country has to give similar privileges to all countries. Neutrality basically implies that in the situation of war country will give similar access to both the warring parties. But both the narratives of West which had been imposed on India was not true as world witnessed how India came on the stage of United

Nations and addressed whole world. Jawaharlal Nehru has clarified the contents of non alignment:

-Stay away from alliances

-Exercise independence and maintain strategic autonomy in foreign policy

-It is an assertion of sovereignty of India in external sphere.

Nehru clarified that it is not a policy of isolationism. India will not remain isolated rather will play an active part in international affairs in establishing norms and conventions. Non alignment is also not neutrality as India will not remain in different between good and evil. Indian decisions will be based on merit rather than prior alliances. According to C. Raja Mohan, non-alignment was not India's Idealism rather India's Pragmatism. India had no choice but to go for non aligned status for following reasons:

-Proximity of the communist bloc.

-Adoption of the liberal constitutional democracy.

-Nehruvian model of mixed economy (Mohan, 2010).

It seems that it was a wise decision in that scenario but it is also true that India could secure itself in a much better way after leaving the non alignment policy. It was possible for India to exercise greater autonomy and to take principled stand in initial days. However, since 1970's it was not possible to go for principled stand all the time. West has always accused India that its non alignment was tilted in favour of Soviet Union. India failed to oppose Soviet invasion in Afghanistan very strongly. But India always criticize intervention of Western multinational companies in domestic affair of third world countries. Active involvement in world affairs during

the time of Nehru as it played active role in Korean crisis, for Palestinian issue, and for nuclear disarmament as well.

Non alignment 2.0: is a foreign policy approach given by the civil society to be pursuit by India in 21st century. As per this theory, World is neither bipolar nor unipolar. Whole globe is living in an age of complex-interdependence. India's location, domestic requirements are such that India cannot leave its strategic autonomy. It cannot afford to join one block at the cost of the other. In the age of complex interdependence, non-alignment can be exercised only in the form of multiple alignments. The following guidelines are as:

-Whatever course of action adopted we should be in a position to address our core National interest.

-Our policies and priority should not be manufactured from outside.

-India should not leave its flexibilities.

-India should continue its effort to create more just world orders as it is in our benefit.

Non alignment has special significance for India. It provided the leadership of third world countries. It gave lot of soft power to India. It gave opportunity to India to punch beyond its weight. It still holds important for India as India aspire for the great power status.

In post cold war global politics, India was under the shackles of poverty. In 1991, when Soviet Union disintegrate, India was one of the largest country who deeply had economical consequences after USSR disintegration. After this, a New World Order emerged which also requires India's engagement and to become a partner of it, India needs to be a positive contributor to international arena. This period is contemporary of Liberalization, Globalization

and Privatization reforms in India as it has a possibility to smash the chain of 'Hindu rate of Growth' (Baru, 2016). After economic liberalization, the role played by India has a significant importance in global trade, policies related to climate change, and others which manifested India's rise in Global Governance. Gradually too India accept the global order decisively then ever (Mukherji, 2014). The acceptance shown by liberal world is largely attributed to the LPG reforms. World community also looked towards India for its involvement in global order. The principles on which India as a state born and the later period on which pragmatic world continuous still able to balance India's role with the globe.

In the current scenario, scholars are of the views that US hegemony is not any more prevalent, if we see during the times of cold war and after the disintegration of USSR, USA was a major force to maintain global order. A new challenge to all international norms, rules, conventions comes with the rise of China. As China has potential to change the global politics and diverse the rules and practices of Global Governance as per she needs(Kagan, 2017). This is also a state of gimmick exactly like when second world war over and Henry Kissinger termed it as a state of 'crisis'(Goldberg, 2016).

Like international politics who faced Balance of Power, global governance too going to witness the bipolar system(Xuetong, n.d.). Because the impact of China on Global Governance is going to be one sided approach. Firstly, If China get hold of Global Governance India may have to face drastic impact as China is very much aggressive on each stage of global institutions with respect to India. The other reason is, if all together US hegemony decline then the new Sino-centric world order would work on the whims and fancies of just one-party state system. USA was considered more tenderhearted to all problems but this can't be said in China case.

India has already witnessed Chinese attitude on multiple times on United Nations platforms where China is a P-5 state and NSG talks as well. Here NSG signifies nuclear suppliers group.

In recent case, when covid-19 virus crisis happened across the world, World Health Organization at first tries its best to not name China whether most of the Western states and other advanced and developed countries accused China for the spread of the deadly virus and when most nation joined together to get a probe of covid-19 with respect to Wuhan lab (Wuhan is a city in China) China not allowed any country for an independent investigation. This all shows that detrimental effect of Chinese growing influence and if China also get the centre stage on global institutions of global governance it will directly advocated the policies which will not be in favour of those States to whom China considered as a strategic opponent, and here India names must be there on the top list.

Internally some States have shown their resistance in global governance order (*The Globalization Disconnect* by Stephen S. Roach - Project Syndicate, n.d.). (*American Exceptionalism, Exemptionalism and Global Governance* by John Gerard Ruggie :: SSRN, n.d.). The powerful and advanced state which was previously the flag bearer of global order, has shown some neo-mercantilist policies. To look at the instances, firstly talk about the US under Trump presidency as how he pulled out from Paris deal based on climate change and other example comes from United Kingdom who ruled the major territory on earth once. United Kingdom decision to left European union act as a surprise to the liberal order. The free movement across the Europe is at stake.

From the existing structures of Global Governance, India too got lots of help from international institutions but when the fear and clouds of uncertainty roamed on the existence of global

governance, then India should take leading role to maintain the democratic and liberal world order. The situation on global order might be troublesome but it would never be possible to have a smooth road without constraints while building global regime. A lot of discipline, hard work, commitment, consistency, economy is required to take the role of Rule-Maker(Jones, 2013). Without any doubt, for long India's low profile on global stage, now that much growth India has achieved to play a vital role on global stage for its continuity, betterment and maintenance.

Here, see some important points, how India domestically faced constraints to put their best on global order. In the past years, nature of Indian foreign policy become more assertive. Vocal nature of New Delhi in new millennium become quite visible but still how India lagged behind. The land border of India is surrounded by hostile neighbors. This reason forced Indian foreign policy to put more focus on South Asian region rather than entire World. Without any doubt India's GDP rises but still a significant population under the grim of poverty. The growth and development of major parts of India itself not equally distributed and due to this some regions are extremely backward. Our military and paramilitary forces continuous laid down near border areas as both neighbors are not trustworthy. So the military and forces are focused on Defence Diplomacy basically in South Asia only.

Rising India confronts many challenges of global governance. The present global governance formed in the light of post second World war which comes from a mixture of power, ideology, and vested interests(*American Exceptionalism, Exemptionalism and Global Governance by John Gerard Ruggie* :: SSRN, n.d.) and this vested interest comes from the West perspective as they had the upper hand to create institutions of global governance and in the cold war period when military power was increasing on a massive scale both US and Soviet union piled up arms, then Non proliferation of nuclear weapons concept came. Only power holders create the rules, norms,

for the rest of the world while power itself remains in the hands of great powers so this great powers made the structure of global governance to sustain their legacy rather than create a equal platform for weak States(*Power and Liberal Order: America's Postwar World Order in Transition / International Relations of the Asia-Pacific / Oxford Academic, n.d.*).

But in New century, it is visible how the resources, power, economy has made it shift from west to east. The growth for international system itself chosen Asia as new engine for global growth. So, how it is equitable or sustainable that without changing the rules and norms of global governance where only West participated up to now, it is also important that other players too come on the table. For various global concerns like global terrorism, climate change issue' economic liberalization, trade and commerce issue, the rising India has a big say and become a part to the solution of global issues.

Problems with United Nations : There is disappointment with the performance of United Nations. But no one can deny this that today there is need of more United Nations than less UN. Security environment at present is more complex and threatening then it was in 1945. In 1945 only Nations were threat to other Nations and maybe collective security was sufficient but now there are non- state actors, problems like climate change which may threaten not simply national security but global security and human security. No nation today even the single superpower can manage this threat on its own. We need Global Governance to address security and development and United Nations is one such platform. Nations are repeating the same mistake which resulted into the failure of League of Nations that is manipulating multi lateral institutions for narrow National interest. However, United Nations to fulfill the necessary responsibilities need reforms both structural and functional. There has been demands for United nations reforms since seventies. However we have not seen any revision in United Nations charter.

When there is a consistent call for reforms it means there are some problems in the system. The very purpose of reform is to change it for betterment. The guiding themes of United nations reforms today are:-

-It should become reflective of the present political and economic realities.

-It should become representatives to gain legitimacy for its action.

-It has to become more democratic and inclusive.

-It has to become more effective, productive and the relevant.

United nations role towards peace and security that is a core concern of United nations and the two areas of urgent reforms are:

-Reform of United Nations security council.

-Reform of United Nations peacekeeping operations.

INDIA AND GLOBAL GOVERNANCE: POSSIBILITIES AND OPPORTUNITIES

In past two decades, India has been most credible economic and political country where there is political stability with majority. On the Global scale we have seen that India's state of the world affairs have been increasing and New Delhi is willing to share the load of issues present in the Global scale and contributed its best to all the global challenges. In terms of bilateral relations of India with different nation states, it is quite successful as well. For example, if consider the case of China, on one side certain sensitive issues with them but on the other side, a huge trade deal with China. So, this example made us clear that India's capabilities to find a way in odd terms are exemplary as well.

Now, if we take about multilateral organizations, India plays a significant impact here as well. India always used its normal, values customs and interest which itself is a part of sectoral approach. India's manpower and expertise are of utmost helpful to maintain peace in some specialised agencies of United Nations(CSEP). India has immense strength and potential as well as willingness to serve the world order.

As entire world, was in the grim of covid-19 pandemic, every country has badly affected. Entire globe looked as "one global village" as the pandemic was so intense that no country was left out.

In the times of crisis, world see how WHO respond to the pandemic. It was clearly visible that politicisation of such prestigious international institution puts question mark on the credential of WHO. Here, there is no such intention to criticize any particular body. Rather, the main point is how each country comes forward, every regional and multilateral associations come forward and help each other nation state. This shows the interdependence of each other and shared resilience. On the other side, the international intelligences are required so that in future such agencies save the world from any such situation.

This pandemic also shows the fragile nature for system of institutions of global governance. This all shows that more global governance required for the welfare of the humanity. Since Trump presidency in US, we have seen and it is the topic of the town as well that us has deliberately pulled itself away from the global stage and for time being it will concentrate only on domestic policies and revamp themselves again before their presence again on global stage. From their multiple steps like when Trump with rose us participation from Paris deal, us trade also pursue the policy of protectionism, then recently the biggest step and entire world considered this as a blender when us forces came out from Afghanistan without any peace progressive solution.

These steps shows that and it is quite visible that us may be tired to fulfill the global commitments.

And if US disappear on major global events then this vacuum has to be filled by India. As if the oldest democracy is no more willing to continue than the largest democracy should grasp the space which are best possible contender as well. From the perspectives of India's ethos towards outside world, India's commitment to its regional, bilateral, multilateral forums, it is evident that India's has learnt a lot from previous 75 years, how to conduct the international issues and in terms of trade, economy, advancement in science and technologically, military forces with advanced warfare, political cooperation and the support of largest democracy. This all puts together a strong contender on international platform of global governance to take the lead. Prime Minister Modi himself appointed that Indian now not only acts as "balancing power", rather it will become "leading power". And if US look back on global platform, then India will act as a partner to US rather than just Rule-Taker(Ayres, 2017).

In the last decades, we have seen that New Delhi Outlook become more assertive and pragmatic as well. India's neighbor that is Pakistan who are in every possible manner help Taliban in Afghanistan so that without a direct conflict with India, Pakistan can create the disturbance in India through Taliban. This issue of Global Terrorism, has been raised by India on many times on international platform which till now India's don't get a positive response from global governance. Only rehabilitation and facilitation of humanitarian aid is going on from global platforms. But India cannot sit quietly, New Delhi invited all the regional States for Delhi dialogues on the issue of Afghanistan. New Delhi got overwhelming response and it act as a rule maker for upcoming events in Afghanistan. The regional grouping where all the central Asian countries present their to give their best solution on how to tope up the global terror issues.

Delhi declaration shows India's caliber, capability and commitment to get rid of any such issue which created the radicalism in society. Like getting positive response from such regional grouping New Delhi should put more focus on such regional and small groups because with this India's relations will improve with all regional countries and secondly, it can help in maintaining the peace and also contribute in the development of the region. Search regional groups too get recognition from Global Governance as they are regional players. They know the ground situation in a much better way.

China also show its aggressiveness from quite a long time. India China military standoff is going on from past 20 months around Pangong Tso lake in Ladakh and other fronts as well and in Indian ocean region, China almost created a kind of pearl of strings, it means increase Chinese presence in India's backyard in militarily, economically, diplomatically as well. In Gwadar port of Pakistan, then, Hambantota port of Sri Lanka, kyaukyu in Myanmar. On wider map, it is visible that the complete encirclement of India in Indian ocean has been going on.

In August 2021, when India added as President of UNSC, India raised Maritime security issues on the table. But no concluding factor comes out from global platform. So, India joined many regional groups which came help to counter China strength and presence in Indian ocean region. The main groups are - QUAD and AUKUS. With the help of regional groups, India can contain the presence of Chinese strength and also we need to remember the global governance so that when any nation genuinely needs help from global stage. Global governance should be able to rule out every dispute and provide the best practiceable and workable solutions.

India's ancient political ideas of Universalism and Egalitarianism, since carried out by Indians approach to outside world. In the 'Arthashastra' of kautilya it was mentioned and recognize the

importance of legitimacy, accountability. The text is based on 'realist' approach. This text shows how power shift and the use of soft power and hard power by country specific. India's ancient texts always give importance to collective action and shared global commons. And in today's time this same is the key principle on the working of global governance. India's cultural roots provide the vision to lead the international agenda-setter. This how our ancient text and modern character amalgamates. Recently Prime Minister Modi address at COP26 in Glasgow for the commitment for climate action. India put five major commitments:

-by 2030, installed capacity of 500 GH by non fossil fuel energy.

-by 2030 50% of India's energy metre through renewable energy.

-bringing down the carbon intensity of India's economy by more than 45% by 2030.

-until 2030, cut down its net projected carbon emission by 1 billion tons from now.

-2070, achieve the target of net zero carbon emission(*National Statement by Prime Minister Shri Narendra Modi at COP26 Summit in Glasgow, n.d.*).

India advocated climate equality monitor, so that as per actions of particular country one has to achieve its climate goals. Here, India stood as a hero for developing world and developed world itself can't stop at my India. India took the stage as a role model and at the same time counts all the actions achieved under Paris deal. Where some countries are not even started work upon it. So this shows India's credibility, on commitments to proceed in climate combat issues.

Promotion of democracy on Global Governance:

Explicitly, UN charter does not mention democracy as a goal of United Nations. However, the preamble of UN mentions - we, the people which reflects the fundamental principle of

democracy. Democracy and human right are interlinked. Democracy create better environment for realisation of human rights. United nation is involved in promotion of democracy through programs. Like UNDP too stand on democracy. As UN has created a special fund that is, UN democracy fund. India is the second largest contribution to this fun after USA.

Since, beginning India has stood for Democratisation of world order. India always talk about the strengthening of voice of smaller Nations. Even at present Times, India has an agenda of Democratisation of UNSC, WB, IMF, increasing its representativeness. At the same time, from very beginning India head commitments toward respecting the sovereignty of the state.

CONCLUSION

The Non-alignment policy of India was not completed irrelevant rather than it has to be updated with current circumstance and gave a new form. During the times of 1960's India's approach towards outside World was different but in 21st century, India has gained a reputable stature and clearly about all the challenges and possibilities which are present in today's time. It just need to bring a more flexible approach on the global affairs.

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Chapter 5: Conclusion and Recommendation

This research work concludes and put forward looking approach toward Global Governance from India's perspective. By assessing all the major Institutions of Global Governance, the points that India and Global Governance worked as a complementary to each other. In all the major areas of a state, all the organizations of Global Governance comes forward and support technically, financially, institutionally and India too always put its effort and never regret nor any kind of inconvenience occurred by now.

Since, last couple of year was extreme grey years because of Covid pandemic, still India is capable to fulfill its mandate to outside world as well and to its friends and neighbor partners. This shows New Delhi commitment for always been working for the Welfare of the Globe. As India follows the 'Vasudeva Kutumbakam' theory that is all World is a 'One Global Village' to India.

The essence of Global Governance was itself to fulfill the gaps among Nations state or with international order and put a collective effort to solve global issues by strengthening Institutions, improvisation of communication, clarity regarding on global collective actions.

Some suggestions based on research finding are:

As by now Global Governance theme is going on, it should add one more effort that is to make it as 'Good Global Governance' here not only addition of one word rather the "work culture" should get improvised by ensuring its Efficacy, Efficiency, and Effectiveness and all the collective actions which are undertaken by authorized stakeholders should be legitimate.

The suo-moto application of Global Justice, anywhere in the World, where injustice prevailed in the form of worker wages, labour codes, business ethics or any matter related to Economic Institutions. The United Nations system including ILO, WTO, WIPO should come forward and to resolve the issues based on International standard norms.

It will strengthen the current infrastructure of global governance, its legitimacy would be increased, the Trilateral Bond of Peace-Justice-Security emerges. It will ultimately help in overall strengthening, advancing and shaping global norms. So that, State's in upcoming times should also follow this work culture.

Provide a new shape and dimension to global governance: India put effort to the present status of global governance through New Institutions. It is always pointed that after India's got independence then time onwards India's diplomacy overlook the regional power of Asia and put more focus in western based institutions. Rather, the diplomacy of New Millennium, India should put more focus in regional level as it is 'Act East' policy or policies based on 'Indo Pacific'.

At only Regional level, the neighbor became closer to each other and all kinds of disputes resolved then it is a big win for India from here India create its own Structures of governance from Regional to Global level, because world is narrow down because of globalisation, so from regional area to wider areas outreach would be more effective in India case.

In any Global issue, it is considered that without India's presence any decisive action is not possible at it is a matter of Climate Change, global warming, global terrorism, reforms at UNSC, Global trade or any other. New Delhi approach towards outside world is increasingly become

more dynamic and at the same time, India balanced its approach with the already established regime.

There should be an international intelligence agency which work in all the realms of human beings either it is threat from any physical, chemical, biological weapon, safe from the world from any cyber attack, any inter-stellar event, natural disaster, or any hypothetical scene where human life have a threat. India too put its views on such International agency where participants from across the world can participate and save humanity and make it a better place to live.

By now, it can be only say that Rising India has just started for its new role towards Global governance, it may take some time more but this is sure that in the upcoming time New India will have a very different approach from the past.

To sum up here, all the decisions carry forward from previous chapters carry the evaluation in different contexts about the challenges faced by India and how to convert it into possibilities. Here, is the overview, concluding remarks and observations based on study.

During the early years in the platform of Global Governance, mostly the policies and stances which India has so inclined more towards moral, normative and on humanitarian basis.

For example, the first issue which India raised on the United Nations platform was to save International peace from any endangering event. So, from early times and up to now when Europe was under the clutches of war, still India remains some with its principle and right now India's become more vocal with its national interest as well. Therefore, in present times it can easily say that the hypothesis of this study tested true and India always gives new hope in terms of peace, development and stability.

India's political engagement has increased especially in 21st century whether the issue is related to climate or to maintain peace or in defense, science and technology. India stands hand in hand with all the parties and when there is tough time kind of Pandemic overshadowed the entire Global, India supplied vaccines, medicine across the countries without making any discrimination. It gives a big stature to India on International platform. All major institutions either it was WHO or any head of state of any particular country, directly asked India's assistance and India too come forward in this tough time and not only its own people but help in the best possible ways to mankind. Now that much of India's participation and communication is going on with all the major powers and institutions, then India should move forward to bring structural changes or come new reforms in the working culture of Global Governance. India gained immense stature but still a place which is desirable and deserving for India is still not in hands because the structure of global governance presently, itself elite in manner and called it as elitist where even after giving so much from our provide, we can't get in return absolute stature. It is necessary and need of the hour to make some design in Global Governance.

India stands at the front runner and many developing and developed countries are in the favor of India to make changes or India now takes a more stake at International forums and for this some “Innovative strategies” has to be found for the global workplace.

Some more suggestions include:- Make a clear roadway for multilateralism and it would be the future. For example, in the current scenario, only P- 5 countries hold special places, so unlike this, in the new multilateralism regime each country holds a special place or no country holds a special place. The elitist tendency has to be removed. Each country, Island state, all nations must be covered under it. The narratives of super or major powers should be abolished.

The present institution which are working on global scale, without any doubt they are doing appreciable work at the same time to get a major voice in the group or institution, The particular country has to exchange with unlimited funds, which is not possible for small state because some Nation state has the capability and potential but only because of financial crisis their voice we could not see on global stage. The participation of regional level of groups or blocks are most essential. It will give a push for effective and efficient working of Global Governance and improvise the efficiency as well. Regional groups are the ones who are more aware of the dynamics of regional level rather than anyone else who is sitting for the just recommendation on global ground level. All regional players have to get their adequate stature on global institutions and when there is synthesis between regional and global institutions, it will ultimately lead to the welfare of the entire state, society, people and global development comes.

The major question which arises at the time of beginning of this research, are now able to put forward our stance in an appropriate manner.

Firstly, the role of stakeholders in the working of Global Governance acts as a backbone to the strength and the system entire entirely. In various example, it is shown that how different non-government organizations, civil society, government of the respective state, different pressure group are helpful to make any project successful. Without their support, the hierarchy system would become strengthen and the walk on ground level by international organization would not be effective. Secondly, India faced many challenges from the mid of 20th century itself, but now India carry that potential and capability to take steps forward and to make the Global governance more democratic in nature. As India, is one of the largest democracy itself, so they properly know the work culture under democratic conditions. India carries forward its democracy with grace and the norms, morals, which are side by side going on with the standard of operation of

any particular work project, that must be applied on the world stage as well. It will give a push to democracy as a concept and the participation of people will increase and a liberal and rules based World order will eventually take place. In all the institutions of global governance, a new strategic design of democracy should be involved and a lot of them evolve in a holistic manner. Thirdly, India got opportunities at various times and says that, India has various opportunities to become the rising power in the New World order. Either it was the case of terrorism in Afghanistan issue or the climate issue issues associated with Pandemic or conflict region. Every time, India comes forward in their respective manner and responds to the situation wisely. This not only brings India's wide stature but at the same time a large mass of the world and many countries got the helping hand in the form of a rising state. India always follows the philosophy of “Vasudhaiva Kutumbakama” that means “The earth is a family”. From ancient time itself India's always believed to contribute to world peace and up to now the philosophy acts as a foundation of India's outlook to the globe.

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