

CHAPTER 1: INTRODUCTION

- **Background**
- **Statement of Problem**
- **Review of Literature**
- **Definition, Rationale and Scope of Study**
- **Research Questions**
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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 Sub-Sahara in 1989 situation. In the report it was mentioned that World Bank has taken up many developmental initiatives but the output was not desirable because the state support system was quite weak and its institutions 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 defines 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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