CHAPTER 2: GLOBAL GOVERNANCE: A CONCEPTUAL FRAMEWORK

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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 word 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 co-operative 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 Institutionalist 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 Stated 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 18thcentury, 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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