

IMPACT ON STATES THROUGH GLOBAL GOVERNANCE

Ashwani Kumar

Assistant Professor, Dept. Political Science, Public College, Samana, Patiala, Punjab, India

Abstract

Today is the world of globalization; any country can't adopt the policy of isolation in present time. Every country is depends upon other countries for the fulfillment of their national interest. Global governance is a movement towards political cooperation among states, aims to manage international problems that affect more than one state or region. According to united nations global governance means that an compasses the totality of institutional policies, norms procedures and initiative through which states and their citizens bring more practicability stability and order to their response to transitional change challenges. In this paper the main focus is to understand global governance, concept with reference to international agencies like ICJ, UNICEF, UNIDO, ILO, U.N, UNESCO, WTO, IMF, WB, ICC, to manage states issues on different topics ,boundary disputes terrorism ,Global warming ,climate change, starvation quality food etc.

Keywords: Governance, Global Governance

Introduction

In the present day context states alone cannot manage global affairs and therefore it accords roles to international governmental (IGO's), non-governmental organization (NGO's) and multinational corporations (MNC's). Global governance refers to transnational networks, institution building, norm entrepreneurship, regime creation and the management of global change. Global Governance describes regimes or systems of rule, embracing both formal and informal regulatory mechanisms.

Underlying global governance is tolerance and a willingness to manage differences and reconcile self/ other, us/them and inside/outside. This can take place only where there is a common set of values, norms, beliefs ideas and institutions. As these values evolve, the nature of global governance has necessarily to change. Indeed, global governance is a broad, dynamic, complex process.... That is constantly evolving and responding to change to changing circumstances'.

Contemporary policy challenges commonly require co-operative international approaches to transnational policy challenges that have a direct impact on individual states, requiring both the strengthening of global governance mechanisms and also its continuous extension to address new policy challenges. Globalization brings with it both new opportunities and many challenges

Is World Ready for Global-Governance?

Globalisation is a word that has a whole lexicon included in it. But colloquially speaking it is a phenomenon where with its populace, have started to increasingly feel that somewhere, in some aspect, they can impact one another. This basically intentioned feel of having to accommodate, share and indulge into the resources that was earlier thought to be fiefdom of a particular state, country or nation. These inter-connections starting between community has given shape to society and then to action. Now with the realization of the increased benefit (together with the cons) that can happen by the optimization of resources to support the global population. The 'villagification' of the landscape from Tokyo to London is irrevocable march towards which the humanity has just initiated to take "baby-steps" so the initial misinterpretation and thus the litigation and the deadlocks are to be seen as a normal consequence.

To make the globalization happen in the most holistic cost beneficial manner with an underlying aptitude for equitable and justifiable distribution of wealth can only make globalization sustainable and a win-win game. So all the “superstructure” built for facilitating globalization are as follows:-

- Legal in the form of ICJ (International Court of Justice), ICC (International Criminal Court),
- Social like UNICEF (United Nation Institution of Child Education Fund) , UNIDO (United Nation Institution for Industrial Development Organization), ILO (International Labour Organization)
- Administrative like UN (United Nation)
- Executive like SC(Security Council)
- Cultural like UNESCO(United Nation Education, Scientific and Cultural Organization)
- Economic like WTO, IMF,WB

All these institution must be democratic in all aspects. These global bodies to have their global respect and integrity must speak in unison with the global voice. This can only be done if these bodies are emancipated from the financial- tethers and “disproportionate” Representation by the developed and wealthy nations.

The development in the March globalization demands the nation to trade in their nations Sovereignty with the benefits of the shared horizon of welfare for the humanity. This has become all the more necessary in the era of global problems that are implanted. Somewhere else and the repercussion faced by the people who are in no way responsible for those problems. In this the present problem of global warming, terrorism boundary dispute or the spread of flu like pandemic comes to mind. So to tackle these problems of global proportions governance at the global level becomes imperative.

Global institutions relevance could be understood by the following examples:

- Global Governance with the e.g. of International Court of Justice (ICJ) and the International Criminal Court (ICC)
- Global Consensus with the e.g. of International Panel for Climatic Change (IPCC)
- Global Convergence with the e.g. of the recent “fiscal stimulus” that the different governments provided simultaneously to fight the recession.

International Court of Justice

The international Court of Justice is the primary judicial organ of the United Nations. It is based in the Peace Palace in The Hague, Netherlands.

Its main functions is to settle legal disputes submitted to it by states and to give advisory opinions on legal questions submitted to it by duly authorized international organs, agencies and the UN General Assembly.

- The ICJ should not be confused with the International Criminal Court, which also potentially has “global” jurisdiction but is of recent origin on the international arena.
- Established in 1945 by the UN Charter, the Court began work in 1946 as the successor to the Permanent Court of International Justice.

- The Statute of the International Court of Justice, similar to that of its predecessor, is the main constitutional document constituting and regulating the Court
- The ICJ has dealt with relatively few cases in its history, but there has clearly been an increased willingness to use the Court since the 1980s, especially among developing countries.

International Criminal Court (ICC)

When we talk about “global-governance” than it becomes necessary also talk about ICC. In July 1998 in Rome, 120 Member states of the United Nations adopted a treaty to establish for the first time in the history of the world- a permanent international criminal court. This treaty entered into force on July 2002, sixty days after sixty States have become parties to the Statute through ratification or accession. On this occasion the then Secretary General of the UNSC Kofi Annan said that “the long-held dream of a permanent International criminal court is nearing reality and ‘Our’ hope is that, by punishing the guilty, the ICC will bring some comfort to the surviving victims and to the communities that have been targeted. More important, we hope I will deter future war criminal and bring nearer the day when no ruler, no State, no junta and no army anywhere will be able to abuse human right with impunity.”

International Panel For Climatic Changes (IPCC)

In this era when we talk about “Global Consensus” we cannot clarify this only by talking about International or Intergovernmental Panel for Climatic Change (IPCC) an international think tank formed to analyses and Provide for the rectification of the recently lime lighted but inherently present phenomenon of “global-warming”

Features of the IPCC at Glance

- The intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) was established by the World Meteorological Organization (WMO) and the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) in 1988. Its main objective was to assess scientific, technical and socio-economic information relevant to the understanding of human induced climate change, potential impact of climate change and option for mitigation and adaptation.
- The Intergovernmental Panel of Climate Change is the leading body for the assessment of Climate Change, established by the United National Environmental Programme (UNEP) and the World Meteorological Organization (WMO) to provide the world with a clear scientific view on the current state of climate change and its potential environmental and socio-economic consequences.
- The IPCC is established as a scientific body. It reviews and assesses the most recent scientific, technical and socio-economic information produced worldwide relevant to the understanding of climate change.

The IPCC being an international body is open to all member countries of UN and WMO. By endorsing the IPCC reports, governments acknowledge the authority of their scientific content. The work of the organization is therefore policy-relevant and yet policy-natural, never policy-prescriptive.

If we have to save our child from the curse of the global warming that is producing finicky results then the international community will have to make this line of communication open through this organization. Now mother earth is under pressure from her most adoring child i.e. human being and her stress is clearly visible by the peculiar happenings that the mankind is witnessing. There is snowfall in the desert of Saudi Arabia and the perennial glaciers are opening new channels in the

North-West Arctic Chukchi peninsula and Bering Strait. These are all dangerous sign now the question is whether we hear the wailing sound of our mother earth or keep on exploring her and thus bring our ends also closer.

In this all discussion it is very important to know something about the mitigation measures that the global community is taking. Talking about this has to include the different protocols and the mechanism of carbon trading that the world community is warming to. Most discussed and the most controversial among them is the Kyoto Protocol.

The Kyoto Mechanisms

- Emission trading- known as “The Carbon Market”
- Clean Development Mechanism (CDM)
- Joint Implementation

The Mechanism helps stimulate green investment and help parties meet their emission targets in a cost effective way. It facilitates the development and deployment of techniques that can help increase resilience to the impacts of climate change.

Carbon Trading

This is a methodology to trade in the extra emitted CO₂ that a particular industry for which the standard remittance level (with the latest energy efficient technology) has been codified emits for this certified emission units consisting of 1 standard million cubic tonne CO₂ or its equivalent of other greenhouse gases thermal potential is generated. This is basically tradable form of carbon under the CDM. CDM is a project which is executed in a developing country where they cannot, on their own, afford to bring that technology change in the existing infrastructure which can result in less carbon emission.

The second option for companies in developed world is that if they do fall short of the emission targets, they can buy those from the market from someone who was successful in meeting those targets and has a surplus of carbon units with them.

Joint implementation is similar approach, only difference being the both the parties involved in executing such a project are from the developed world. The Paris climate agreement is a pact sponsored by the United Nations to bring the worlds countries together in the fight against climate change. United Nations framework convention on climate change dealing with green house gas emission mitigation, adaption and finance signed in 2016.

Global Institutions

There are many global issues we are facing today, the major one are poverty, energy, security, health, international terrorism and the environmental issues. Everyone is victim of them in one or the other way. There is a huge disconnect between the developed world and the underdeveloped world. And disconnect is responsible of many of the major global issues our world is facing today. These issues are threatening to unleash public unrest, cross boarder conflicts and the migration of people from the worst affected areas to other areas. To tackle these issues international cooperation should be strong and their govt. and the institutions should be transparent, democratic with the NGO's and the civil society.

The UN officially came into existence in Oct., 1945. Its main purpose are to maintain international peace and security, to develop friendly relations among nations. The whole fundamental is to make the world a better place on the basis of social scientists Spencer who told that the strength of a chain is actually the strength of the weakest catenated point in the chain. Similarly the safety of the world in every respect is equal to the safety of the most unsafe.

Food and Agricultural Organisation

This is the food and agricultural organization of the UN and has been very effective in making newer approaches in the field of food of food production and processing industry and has evolved into a fighter against the global shame of food shortage in this era of ‘martian’ development. Achieving food security for all is at the heart of FAO’s effort-to make sure people have regular access to enough high-quality food to lead active, healthy lives. FAO’s mandate is to raise levels of nutrition, improve agricultural productivity, better the lives of ruler population and contribute to the growth of the world economy. FAO provides the kind of behind-the– scenes assistance that helps peoples and nations help themselves. FAO introduce simple sustainable tools and techniques to increase crop yields. FAO composed of eight departments:

- Agricultural and consumer protection
- Economic and social development
- Fisheries and aquaculture
- Forestry
- Human, Financial and Physical Resources
- Knowledge and Communication
- Natural Resources Management
- Environment and Technical Cooperation

FAO provides for increasing the grain availability to the poverty struck masses. It has also initiated many research and development wings to cater to the global demands of the food in the coming decades and hoe to sustainable fulfill those like the high level expert forum on how to feed the world into fifty. In a nutshell this organization of the UN is though least, “discussed” probably because its motto is most “balanced” and least controversial.

International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD)

To promote the global trade in an environment of economic stability it was necessary to have an institutional framework that can cover the legislative loopholes in the arena of the international trade. For this the conceptualization of this institution was made. To promote the growth of world trade and to finance the postwar reconstruction of Europe, the planners at Breton Woods created another institution, the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD) - now the most important agency of the World Bank Group. The IBRD had an authorized capitalization of \$10 billion and was expected to make loans and to issue securities to raise new funds to make possible a speedy postwar recovery. The IBRD was to be a specialized agency of the United Nations charged with making loans for economic development purposes.

Conclusion

Global Governance is unrealized dream until and unless there is mutual trust and cooperation among nations states both at international and regional level. They must adhere to the principles laid in the United Nations Charter. Which talks about respect of sovereignty and territorial integrity of nations, non-aggression, non-interference in each other's domestic affairs, peaceful co existence and peaceful resolution of mutual differences. However, real-politic of the world tells a totally different story. Even the globalized world nation-states are perusing foreign policy based on their national interest which is the cornerstone of 'Realism. This is the main obstacle on the road to Global Governance. There are several flash points in the globe where countries are relentlessly fighting with each through overt or has evolved in several parts of the globe i.e. growth of sub-national politics (growth of religious fundamentalism, civil war and ethics conflicts) and non-state actors (global terrorists). There new forces are increasing their influence day by day and making it difficult to realize the idea of Global Governance.

References

1. Cornia, G.A. and Court, J. (2001) *Inequality, Growth and Poverty in the Era of Liberalization and Globalization*. Helsinki: World Institute for Development Economics Research.
2. Jayasuriya, K. (1999). "Globalization, Law, and the Transformation of Sovereignty: The Emergence of Global Regulatory Governance," *Indiana Journal of Global Legal Studies*: Vol. 6:Iss. 2, Article 3. p. 425, 453,
3. Ohmae, K. (1995), "*The End of the Nation State*," New York: Free Press. Reich, R. 1991. "*The Work of Nations*," New York: Simon and Schuster;
4. Rosenau, J.N. (1997), "*Along the Domestic- Foreign Frontier*," Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.
5. Sassen, S.1996. *Losing Control? "Sovereignty in an Age of Globalization*," New York: Columbia University Press.
6. Rosenau, J.N. & Czempiel, E. (1992). "Governance without Government: Order and Change in world Politics," New York, N.Y. Cambridge University Press
7. Wan, Ganghua (2013). "Confronting rising inequalities in Asia," Available from <http://www.adbi.org/files.cpp.sess1.1.wan.confronting.inequality.rises.asia.pdf>.
8. Wheeler, J.N. (2000), "*Saving Strangers*," New York: Oxford University Press. World
9. Bank (2008), "Annual Review of Development Effectiveness 2008: Shared Global Challenges," Independent Evaluation Group. Washington, D.C.
10. World Trade Organization (2014). "Overview of developments in the international trading environment," Annual report by the Director-General.