

Failure of Government to give balanced development resulted in Governance and Globalisation.

1. Political causes that brought about a change from government to governance.



## 2. Impact of Civil Society on Governance

### 1. Allocation of Resources

- Who is controlling it ?
- How is it allocated?
- Who benefits from existing allocation ?
- What is its impact on society ?

### 2. Re allocation

- What are the available or new means, tools, mechanisms for re-allocation?
- How will re allocation be done?
- What will be its possible effects on the individual?
- On society?

### 3. Civil Society is a shared system of governance.

- Is a short term measure.
- Cannot continue for long because vested interests develop from within to take over the original objective.
- Needs to be regulated.

### 3. Five issues of Globalization

- a) Impact on Sovereign State has been both Political and Economic.
- b) MNC plus ancillary for macro and micro growth
- c) Local political and economic entities such as small scale enterprises
- d) Impact on Cultures across nations
- e) The rise of e-commerce from 2010 onwards

### 4. Changes in Manufacturing and Communication patterns:

- a) Production at local level: how B2B facilities are being used for manufacturing and services. Technology may be at the local level but design is at the global level. For example, computers, automobile parts and assembly. Components are manufactured in different countries where they can be made at the cheapest rates. These are then assembled in the country of sale.
- b) Multi-National Companies (MNC) are stabilizing through hierarchies while SMEs are working for MNCs. MNCs are the modern equivalent of Global Trade, and Governments are dominating the MNC, using them as tools of national growth as the power of the State itself is getting reduced

### 5. Role of the State:

1. Polanyi (p. 12) in his classic book 'Great Transformations' raises the following issues that are common to all countries:
  - a) Are states throttling businesses unduly?
  - b) There is a need for de-regulation from the over regulation by the state.
  - c) A balance between the State and Market needs to be established through self-regulation, compliance and not just through deterrent effect of the law.
  - d) Accountability is being regulated because outcomes are needed.

## 6. Impact on Local and National cultures:

Communication patterns at global level are impacting local and national cultures.

Individual embeddedness of culture and history: Group differentiated rights are due to cultural diversity. Hegel's dilemma of modernity includes [meaningful differentiations](#) on basis of ethnic and national identities. Focus of identity is socially derived, while honour and dignity are of the individual and is not hierarchy based.

## 7. Under globalization, [who defines development](#), as no universally accepted definition is available. No country can develop on basis of trade alone.

As per Nussbaum, the [Right to Development is a Human Right](#), as declared by the 1948 Universal Declaration. But [what is the nature of this right](#) to development? And what process is to be followed? There is no 'end goal' here, but broad based participation is needed to decide the goal.

## 8. 'Global Trade and Human Development' :

- a. Norms exist about the goods that are traded. For example, internationally traded goods should not be created with the use of slavery or child labour. Equity is to be protected.
- b. Exchange rates and Forex reserves indicators are deemed to be indicators of development. Yet, these are assumptions and there is no evidence of any link to trade and human development. Vietnam and Haiti have no capability for human development, despite trade.
- c. Therefore, [development indices are to be different](#) from economic development indicators, such as the GDP. On this basis the United Nations began compiling the [Human Development Index and Annual Report](#).

## 9. [Theory of Deconstruction](#) relates to [centralizing the marginalized](#).

Mary Douglas developed the theme of culture “as a general regulatory mechanism”, to explore the ways in which cultures and micro cultures operate as a boundary for setting equilibrium and shock absorbing processes.

#### 10. Under globalisation:

- a) How do cultures regulate the conduct of formal and informal organization?
- b) Is it a culture of immigrants and emigrants?
- c) How do the members of immigrant and emigrant cultures learn what they were supposed to do?
- d) What is the ‘undue preference’?
- e) What is the best possible deal for the consumer in terms of quality of choice and value for money?

Note:

These are the major issues and changes. Answers can be created in examinations, by focusing on the issue raised in the question.