GLOBAL GOVERNANCE: KEY FOR REMEDYING DAMAGES OF GLOBALISATION

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ABSTRACT

Global governance has been the result of the competitive pressure of economic globalization within the development occurred aftermath of the cold world era. To reduce the costs and make more efficient, these pressures have mainly focused on state institutions. By increasing economic efficiency and growth and therefore creating the potential to increase the well-being of all nations, globalization could not fulfill this aim because of the fact that, the current globalization process lacks effective and democratic governance. In a world in which the nation states that is still important, governance of globalization has been carried out by national level governance. In this process, partially or completely loss of the power of the determining actors of social policy has led to the rise of uncertainty and concern in the new era and concerns, while bringing the issue of social policy governance. Global governance is described as global civilization and key for the global chaos. Without understanding the reasons of global chaos, the problem cannot solved. The destruction created by the phenomenon of globalization should be examined and resolved in terms of both international relations and social policy.

The results of overwhelming majority of the studies show that as a result of globalization income inequality has increased both within and between countries in the world. However, globalization impact on inequality is stronger in the developing countries than in the developed countries. In fact these studies assert that for sustainable peace at world level a working and influential global governance system should be built and maintained in effect.

By the way in this study governance concept analyzed by these components and social dialogue is found as the solution key. Global governance has been proposed as a solution to global peace, income distribution and rule of law.

Keywords: Globalization, Governance, Social Dialogue, Income Distribution.

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KÜRESEL YÖNETİŞİM: KÜRESELLEŞMENİN ZARARLARININ GİDERİLMESİ İÇİN ANAHTAR

ÖZ

Küresel yönetişim, soğuk savaşın ardından ortaya çıkan gelişmeler içinde ekonomik küreselleşmenin rekabetçi baskısının sonucu olmuştur. Maliyetleri azaltmak ve daha verimli hale getirmek için, bu baskılar esas olarak devlet kurumlarına odaklanmıştır. Ekonomik verimliliği ve büyümeyi artırarak ve dolayısıyla tüm ulusların refahını artırma potansiyelini hedefleyen küreselleşme, sürecinin etkin ve demokratik yönetişimden yoksun olması nedeniyle yetersiz kalmıştır. Ulusun hâlâ önemli olduğu bir dünyada, küreselleşmenin yönetişimi ulusal düzeyde yönetişim tarafından gerçekleştirilmiştir. Bu süreçte, sosyal politikanın belirleyici aktörlerinin gücünü kısmen veya tamamen kaybetmesi, sosyal politika yönetişim meselesini gündeme getirirken, yeni dönemde endişe ve belirsizlik doğmasına yol açmıştır. Küresel yönetişim küresel uygarlık olarak tanımlanır ve küresel kaos için anahtardır. Küresel kaosun nedenlerini anlamadan, sorun çözülemez. Küreselleşme olgusu tarafından yaratılan yıkım, hem uluslararası ilişkiler hem de sosyal politika açısından incelenmeli ve çözülmelidir.

Yapılan çalışmaların büyük çoğunluğunun bulgularına göre, küreselleşme sürecinde, gelir dağılımındaki eşitsizlik hem ülkeler içinde hem de ülkeler arasında artmıştır. Ancak, eşitsizlikteki artışın gelişmiş ülkelere nazaran gelişmekte olan ülkelerde daha fazla olduğu saptanmıştır. Ancak, eşitsizlikteki artışın gelişmiş ülkelere nazaran gelişmekte olan ülkelerde daha fazla olduğu saptanmıştır. Ayrıca bu çalışmalar uluslararası ilişkiler teorilerinin kalıcı barış için sunduğu düzenlemelerin küresel düzeyde işleyebilen bir yönetişim sistemiyle gerçekleşebileceğini ileri sürmekte, etkin bir küresel yönetişimin dünya barışı için gerekli olduğunu savunmaktadır.

Bu çalışmada bu bileşenlerle analiz edilen yönetişim kavramı ve sosyal diyalog çözüm anahtarı olarak bulunmuştur. Küresel yönetişim, küresel barış, gelir dağılımı ve hukukun üstünlüğü için çözüm olarak önerilmiştir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Küreselleşme, Yönetişim, Sosyal Diyalog, Gelir Dağılımı.

INTRODUCTION

In recent years, governance has been considered as a solution to global turmoil as a concept that is used both in political discourse and in the context of different meanings in various academic disciplines such as economics, law, political science, social policy and sociology. Governance in the broadest sense refers to the multiple interactions of the state, economic actors and non-governmental organizations that the state is not the sole source of regulation. Hence, governance aims at activating more decision-making processes and achieving this multiple interaction in the formation of policies. In this sense, governance emerges as a structure that directly affects and / or restricts the regulatory role of the state. This situation overlaps with the neo-liberal ideology that determines the role of the state as a 'limited but effective state'.

The transition from government to governance has been one of the most striking features of the neoliberal structure in the post-Cold War era. While government attaches importance to hierarchical decision-making and the centralization of public actors, governance attaches importance to the participation of public, private actors and non-governmental organizations as well as non-hierarchical decision-making formats. Governance also means conceptual and theoretically the coordination of social systems (Lee and McBride, 2007: 6; Kohler-Koch and Rittberger, 2006: 28-29; Rajagopal, 2013: 171). Within the framework of the dominant neo-liberal understanding, since the 1980s, there has been a shift towards governance, from bureaucratic to market and market nets, in the direction of practices such as the deregulation of markets, the reduction of privatization and the protective role of the government.

In this study; firstly the global governance concept will be explained, then the results of global governance in terms of social policy will be discussed and lastly global governance effect at international relations aiming persistent peace will be emphasized. Because global governance concept is thought as a key eliminating the problems of globalization so the governance concept is related by two main problems: social policies and lack of persistent peace sourced by income distribution.

1. GLOBAL GOVERNANCE

In order to overcome the inefficiencies of neo-liberal policies, the governance model, especially emphasized after the 1990s, has been developed both against the inevitability and the obstruction of the downsizing of the state as well as the leaving everything to the market (Güney, 2006: 161). In other words, governance refers to the new state and economy management approach that takes place during the privatization of public entrepreneurship and services (Köse, Reyhan, Senalp, 2003: 306-307). According to this, it is recommended not only to be limited to the state or the market but also to establish networks with different actors, public-private partnerships and other negotiator coordination mechanisms (Jessop, 2005: 23, Börzel and Risse, 2010: 114). In another aspect, governance is the reapplication of policies that direct and encompass relationships between the issues at local, regional and national levels, the role and relationship of the state, civil society, and diverse interest groups (Daly, 2003: p.115).

The development of globalization has created a need for better governance. Increasing interdependence among nation states means that nowadays it is much more profoundly influenced by the present, more countries and older.

Global governance is a system of rules and institutions that the international community and individual actors set up in order to tackle the problems that arise in economic, social and political matters that hang up their capacities. It must develop good governance, freedom, security, diversity, justice and solidarity, both nationally and globally. Good governance must also adhere to the principles of human rights, the rule of law, respect for democracy and participation, and the principles of controllability, effectiveness and appropriateness (ILO, 2004: 75). To be understood, global governance refers to bringing more regular and reliable solutions to the problems that arise in economic, social and political matters, which are predominantly hanging on individual capacities of states. Although non-governmental organizations are important, global governance considers institutions, actors and activities in a broader spectrum. Governance is the way individuals and institutions control their activities in some way (Yeates, 2002: 76) and co-ordinate (Clark, 2000: 170) to manage public and private common problems and achieve the desired results.

As can be seen, governance is defined as the composition of various elements; among them, the rule of law, participation, transparency and accountability stand out as the most emphasized issues. On the other hand, global governance also reveals the dialectical relationship between global and local political forces in shaping the globalization process. This structure of global governance is also used to show the relationship between globalization and social policy.

Globalization, which means interdependence of countries in economic, social and political terms, has created quite different effects on welfare state implementations. The welfare state does not only mean making social improvements through various income transfers and social services, but also means that the state plays a more active role in economic management in a broader context, and is in this context related to the political economy (Koray, 2005a: 192-193). Thus, given the multidimensionality of social policy implementations, it is clear that the reduction of the problems of globalization and social policy will require better governance.

Just as governance is in many areas, its influence is felt in the field of study associations, and in this framework the parties, level and theme of industrial relations are restructured on the basis of social dialogue.

The state plays an active role in regulating economic and social institutions to the groups representing capital and labor on the local scale. In this process, flexible and secure governance is taken as a basis by taking advantage of the various forms of coordination to which the innovations of the social parties are added (Erdut, 2004: 137; Clark, 2000: 170-171; Keune and Marginson, 2013: 480-481). The mission imposed on the concept of governance is much more than solving the tightness of the state in the context of civil society demands and social services. In this context, governance concepts can be expressed: to give social partners and other actors an increased role in networks in which social problems are discussed and evaluated. In other words, governance is the work of local actors, governments, global private actors and international businesses in terms of collective work relations (Erdut, 2004: 143). The governance approach is not only the state and the policy-making and decision-making processes; but also citizens, private sector and non-governmental organizations in order

to contribute to the understanding of management together. So governance foresees significant changes in the role of the state; state-based management, community and individual-centered governance.

1.1. Elements

1.1.1. Network for Solving Social Problems

Global governance is primarily concerned with the damping of the nation state as the sole actor in politics. This refers to networks formed by public, private and civil society actors who will operate on a grand scale of compromise. The reason for existence of these networks is to provide cooperation on the basis of solution of collective problems (Dingwerth and Philipp Pattberg, 2006: 189). Because such collective problems can be solved more effectively in these networks than in the state. On the other hand, some stable structures also shape governance. These structures are usually put in place by independent supervisory agencies and strengthened by legal processes. (Hazenberg, 2013: 2-3; Rajagopal, 2013: 171). State administration is viewed as a developmental problem of preventive development and a governance model based on the role of different actors is suggested in the solution of this problem. However, with the declining power of the nation state, it still has an important role. On the other hand, due to the uneven development at the regional and national levels, there is a tendency to shift in spatial hierarchical structures. This uneven development manifests itself not only in the shifts between national economies, but also in the new forms of the north-south, developed-developing countries distinction in the rise and fall of the regions. All changes have their own material and / or strategic bases and thus serve the complex reintegration of global, regional, national and local economies. With the globalization, the concept of the emptied state is encountered.

That is, the loss of the basic functions of the state and the shifting of power to international financial markets, global corporations and supranational institutions. The analysis of the supremacy of nation-state, on the other hand, suggests that regional-based governance systems are either outdated or cannot gradually fulfill the functions expected of them. It is therefore understood that monosyllabic structural hegemony (stateism, territoriality or multilateralism) can no longer prevail (Daly, 2003: 116). Thus, social partners and other actors are now becoming increasingly involved in networks where social problems are discussed

and evaluated. For example, European Union governance has become a structure that is not hierarchical, allowing networks of public and private actors, led by formal institutions as well as non-formal institutions, to participate in decision-making and problem-solving processes.

1.1.2. The Existence of Different Actors and Interest Groups

Incorporation of different actors and interest groups in political decision-making processes and the importance of civil society is a requirement of global governance. In this sense, social partners are asked to expand their approaches and methods for better cooperation with NGOs. This situation causes new actors, interest groups and new forms of participation, especially in the context of civil dialogue (Erdut, 2004 137). Actors of social policy; state, employer and employee representatives. This tripartite dialogue has had more interaction between new civil society actors who are linked to traditional social partners and innovative civilian dialogue in some issues such as the protection of employees, the extension of rights, the reconciliation of business and family life with global governance, or social inclusion. There is a strong need for a strong representation of workers and employers for a healthy social dialogue.

With global governance, the interests of the various social classes in society are emphasized, as well as the development of labor rights through discussing common interests in economic and social policy. Because governance, along with the globalization process, has rapidly developed in a way disconnected from economic and social institutions, which are both straightforward and equal in terms of markets. However, this unfair development draws attention with its asymmetrical effects on wealthy and poor countries (ILO, 2004: 10). Despite these adverse developments, the vast majority of developing countries still have very few sayings in negotiations around the world in economic, fiscal and social matters. As such, the workers and the poor have almost no say in this governance process. One of the fundamentals of good governance is ensuring the growth of workers 'and employers' organizations and removing barriers to efficient social dialogue between them. In addition, it is also important to support the strengthening of representative organizations of other poor and socially disadvantaged groups. They constitute the basic conditions for the development of an energetic civil society that reflects the diversity of different views and interests (ILO, 2004: 55).

For this reason, governance draws a broad framework for the involvement of highly diverse actors and interest groups in public policies and practices in various forms. Global governance and global politics therefore involve many actors at different levels and in a wide range of activities.

1.1.3. The Extent of Law

The fact that the economic crises that occur in any region or country has consequences that can affect the whole world, shows the level reached by globalization. It is foreseen that these results can be solved by the actions of states in the framework of global governance. Because the international market and the financial system can only function in a healthy way by conforming to the governance principles of the states. The provision of transparency, accountability and the rule of law can prevent excessive risk purchases and very high prices, which are the biggest causes of economic crises. Harmonization with these principles of governance also envisages that economic actors will inspect themselves by providing good governance at all levels; transparency, the rule of law, a sound economic strategy and the adoption of market-oriented economic policies. These should be supported by adequate domestic institutional infrastructure. For this reason, both governments and the market must cooperate appropriately in order for globalization to provide appropriate economic results (Das, 2009: 31; Dingwerth and Pattberg, 2006: 195). The realization of the rule of law principle involves the identification of economic, social and political priorities with a broader community consensus and the recognition of their assets in the decision-making processes of the poorest and most fragile segments of society and in the distribution of resources (Sözen and Algan, 2009: 2). The principle of supremacy of law emerges as a result of the principle of transparency (clearness). A good and healthy functioning governance requires a fair framework of implementation rules. Moreover, it is proposed that these rules be applied in an impartial manner, regardless of the power relations between the state and other actors. Thus, the rights of those who are especially fragile are also protected. It is also possible to appeal to an independent body in the settlement of conflicts. This appeal or objection must be accepted and adopted by all stakeholders (Aras and Crowther, 2009: 3). Effective implementation of laws and justice is essential. The impartial legal framework applicable to all is not limited to protecting people from the

abuse of power in the hands of state and non-state actors. It also helps people to have property, education, decent work, freedom of expression and other essential rights for human development. In this sense, efforts should be made to ensure that the binding / enforcement of laws at both the national and local level is guaranteed, and that all rich and poor citizens have the right to use them, their knowledge and possibilities. This requires transparent and accountable government institutions at the legislative and executive levels, as well as independent judiciary (ILO, 2004: 55-56).

1.1.4. Transparency (Clearness) and Accountability

Economic transparency will ensure that the best allocation of resources is achieved, the efficiency is ensured and the growth potential of the economy is increased. Otherwise, information deficiencies in the market will increase transaction costs and market imbalances will arise.

Today, the demand for transparency is at the core of globalization and democratization. The interdependence of national economies has made the actions of all actors more relevant. Developments that are happening elsewhere in the world are rapidly reflecting and affecting other regions. International organizations such as the International Monetary Fund (IMF), the World Bank (WB), and the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) often make recommendations to ensure transparency in national governments (Kondo, 2002: 8-9; Scholte, 2004: 217).

On the other hand, transparency from the main elements of governance is closely related to accountability. In this sense, the main objective of transparency demands is to ensure accountability and responsibilities for the policies of the people and actors in the economic, social and political authorities of the state. Accountability is the basis for the democratic relationships that must be found between rulers and rulers (Hazenberg and Mulieri, 2013: 308). Governance is a form of management and process that encompasses public and private sector actors. Examples of this include European Union (EU) institutions and social stakeholders at European level.

Today, transparency is one of the two main orbits of EU-level governance (Welz, 2008: 108). Asymmetric information equality will be abolished in a

governance mentality where there is no transparency. Therefore, the participation of people who are potentially affected by governance debate will not make sense in this matter.

1.2. Reasons for Global Governance

In the context of neo-liberal understanding, since the early 1980s, the position of the state in the economy and social politics has become questionable. In particular, the need to reduce the regulatory role of the state on the basis of the labor market has been repeatedly stated. This is nothing more than a question of the role of the state in regulating the market mechanism in general terms. Regulation has been perceived to be distorted in its true sense, leading to negative consequences in terms of growth, employment and even income distribution, which hinder the healthy operation of the market.

Along with this ideological re-turning, there are two reasons for the desire for change. The first justification is competition at international level. It has been argued that intensification of international competition in connection with globalization, including wages, requires more costs and less flexibility to the production system. This, of course, has negative effects on the achievements in social policy. Increased market liquidity increases the bargaining power of businesses over competent public authorities and employees. While the workers fall into a weak state against the dangers of localization, the states that are willing to attract and sustain foreign investments are obliged to make concessions. Secondly, the threat to stimulate support provided by social policy during the cold war period has partially ceased to exist. In this context, it is understood that globalization initiated a change that is not backward in the world (Erdut, 2004: 46).

These radical structural changes that have emerged have initiated the process of regional restructuring of social policies. These structural changes, which are predominantly based on socioeconomic and demographic bases, are well known in developed countries and have been subject to detailed investigation and research.

These structural changes will encourage new and more flexible production methods, which are described as the main solution to the economic problems,

the increasing population instability, the diminishing fertility rates accompanying deep economic restructuring, the prolonged unemployment, the increase in female labor force participation, and new technologies (Kazepov, 2010: 35). In this sense, it is necessary to adapt to change and to protect those that may suffer in this process. These changes not only undermine the functioning of welfare state institutions but at the same time weaken the effectiveness of social policies. Post-Cold War policies have been developed to address specific risks in the context of economic growth, the need to keep requirements relatively constant, to increase available resources, and to provide access to more sources and to anticipate controlling conflicts that may arise from re-distribution. The demolition of this system, called Keynesian Fordism, has created many new areas of conflict, from unemployment to social services and care. In this case, it has become inevitable for the state to face a deep financial crisis and it has become a necessity to establish a new balance between existing resources and requirements in the context of structural adjustment politics (Kazepov, 2010: 36). The neoliberal policies adopted in the globalization process have created serious unfavorable economic and social implications.

Globalization has affected global prices of goods, services and production factors negatively. In developed industrial economies, especially when many large industrial sectors operating with low technology are closing down, these economies have suffered from the rapidly rising unemployment problem. This loss of jobs has become permanent in many countries and sectors, and has also led to deterioration in social welfare. In short, globalization is seen as the main responsibility of these emerging business losses (Das, 2009: 34).

The transboundary movement of goods and services trade has undoubtedly not prevented the increase and spread of economic inequality, despite the acceleration of the globalization process, as compared to the past. As a result, increasing economic inequality and increasingly distorted income distribution in emerging market economies and emerging market economies reveal the other side of the globalization process. Some economists have encountered job and job losses after articulation to the global market. Globalizing economies have to provide national policy support to solve unemployment and ensure equity in income distribution. The problem of income inequality is not only observed at the national

level, but also in the international arena. That is, it is expressed that globalization has increased income inequality among countries. The underdeveloped and poor countries are adversely affected by the unprecedented rise of globalization. On the other hand, it is also one of the most important features of the globalization process that the inter-border movement of the workforce occurs at much lower levels than desired and expected speed. This poses a weak point of globalization for the labor force (Das, 2009: 34). There is no doubt that change is concentrated on the nation state. Globalization is measured by the increasingly controversial nature of states' traditional autonomy. It is not possible to balance the loss of national autonomy to the present by putting the necessary social policies into practice. The social landscape has radically threatened the globalization of the economy, the monetary and fiscal deregulation of the world, and the regulatory role of the multinational states of their production systems.

In this sense, as globalization reduces the classical effectiveness of social protection, it is understood that methods of creating a social framework for labor markets that become interdependent beyond the national borders must be investigated and put into practice. According to this, change is manifested itself by the decline of two actors of classical economic and social politics, namely the state and labor union, the application of structural adjustment programs which are effective in this tension, and the gradually increasing role of the actor in this process becoming almost one-sided decisive force in the social field (Erdut, 2004: 47).

Neo-liberal policies change the relationship between state, labor and capital. Economic activity is shaped by market forces, not through state intervention and social partners as in the past. The activities in international capital markets no longer coincide with the activities of national labor markets. The risks and advantages that are caused by the disparity between labor and capital come from this. In this context, the discussion of the traditional role of the economic and social intellectual state has been made and it has been argued that certain decisions in this area have progressively shifted gradually towards the lower levels of the nation state (regional, local), and some of them gradually go beyond the nation state (transnational or international level) seen. There is no doubt that this change leads to the regression of the nation state. The fact

that multinational enterprises start to fill this vacated area from the nation-state constitutes another aspect of the regulator's change (Erdut, 2004: 48-49). The nation state is no longer a ruling force capable of creating political consequences with its own authority and in all its dimensions, but in a position where governance forms are proposed and justified in this way (Özaydın, 2008: 168).

There are many different factors such as geographical fragmentation of labor, disorganization, improvement such as separation to qualified and unqualified groups, increase of unemployment, increase of service sector, increase of women's labor, employment structure, meaning of work, class concept and politicization of labor. As a result, the power relations between the two social partners differed, as well as the structure and meaning of labor and capital, as a factor of production. In today's conditions, as well as increasing problems in working relations, different interest groups have emerged. But to explain them in class associations; it is not possible to say that class power continues (Koray, 2005b: 43). In explaining the relationship between globalization and the change in social policy, it is understood that the national level is still important, that national regulations, regionalism and protectionism have not lost their importance.

2. RESULTS OF GLOBAL GOVERNANCE IN TERMS OF SOCIAL POLICY

Social policy can be defined in general as the practice of governments and other institutions which will influence the prosperity of the societies. However, this definition excludes targets of applications that are not explicitly defined. The aims and objectives of social policy can be summed up in a wide variety of ways, including meeting the basic needs, protecting against risks, developing human abilities, and improving prosperity through appropriate means. All of these concepts are atypical to the concept of generic justice. The debates emerging in the topics of globalization and social policy are assessed in the context of the impact of globalization on the welfare state. This approach emphasizes the constraints of economic globalization on states, public policies and welfare states. Although capitalism has always been regarded as a global system, capital mobility has always been a risk, and the politics of states have been depended on parameters accepted historically as international capital institutions. Nevertheless, the state alleges that the power and policy autonomy is eroded by the external forces of the contemporary global economy (Yeates, 1999: 377).

This situation makes the power of the IMF, WB and WTO fragmented and contradictory (Gough, 2013: 187, Deacon, 2007: 48-51, Ervik, Kildal and Nilssen, 2009: 2). The trend towards the transnational framework takes place as far as the strength of the national domain is concerned. The postmortem framework is accompanied by upward, downward and lateral transfers of economic, social and political production functions (Ervik, Kildal and Nilssen, 2009: 2). In resolving market disruptions, the importance of non-state mechanisms in the distribution of economic and social policies supported by the government in the financial sector is increasing. Although social policy continues to be perceived as a national problem in today's world, the dimension of globalization and national boundaries is more prominent. State and non-state institutions regulating national social policies are influenced by social policy arrangements at supra-national and international levels. Global social policy, supposed by supranational actors, is shaping global redistribution, global social regulations and global social empowerment, and this change also includes formalizing national politics of supra-national organizations (Özaydın, 2008: 172). Along with the international opening of the markets, many regulatory authorities emerged from the authorities of the state. Organizations such as the IMF, WB, WTO and ILO are also seen to play an increasing role in the social policy agenda, as well as on the economic-political agenda. Increasingly, attempts to internationalize social policy have been mentioned.

Simultaneously, however, economic and social policies are being transmitted towards regional, urban and local levels on the grounds that they can be designed in close proximity to the application areas of the best policies to influence micro-economic supply, as well as social revitalization. In these three (global, national and local) contexts, welfare governance is redefined in the transnational process.

In the transnational process, it takes the place of providing imperative coordination by the sovereign state, interdependence, mutual learning, sharing of knowledge, re-negotiation of flexibility. The state derives from being the only force that defines general interests, and becomes a mixture of power relations between private interests. For this reason, the state is no longer a third party but a side of social dialogue. Social dialogue is influenced by all actors. At national level new forms of social dialogue are emerging. These forms are used

in the reform initiatives towards the labor market and social protection, on the grounds of employment policy. The state actually aims at more flexible rules for business, rather than consolidating collective autonomy as an autonomous goal. Concretely, in the regulation of working conditions, both sectors are looking for techniques that can be better adapted to the conditions of the employer and the worker, and that are not very strict in terms of the employer's demands in the management of the workforce. In this context, there are many ways in which the functioning and structure of the global economy can reshape national social policy. First of all, financial globalization increases the structural dependency of the state on all domestic and foreign capital forms. Second, financial globalization increases the risk of capital mobility. Third, financial articulation reduces the possibility of nation states pursuing broader economic policies to reduce unemployment, which forces nation states to achieve fiscal discipline. Fourth, the global economy has exacerbated the link between economic development and full employment in developed countries. The fifth, and most important, is the transnational extension of neoliberalism. This emphasizes the utter weakness and inadequacy of producing economic and social policy at the national level. Neoliberalism encourages the governments of nation states that governments should not compromise the structure, functioning or outcomes of the global economy and thus comply with the requirements of international competition such as reducing or eliminating trade barriers, reducing public interest, taxing and reducing welfare (Yeates, 1999: 373). Although there are arguments that the state is weakened by international economic forces, it is clear that states operate in a distinctly different economic and political environment 40 years ago. The process of social policy making, implementation and measures takes place in a context where states are not a privileged subject of international politics, nor are they the only mediator, nor even the main agent of their own society.

Political globalization and its accompanying trade and institutional and organizational changes in the form of governance mean that politics is more centralized. These states constitute only one dimension of a 'system of governance that is intertwined, often competing and highly complex'. This structure of global governance and the accompanying political processes have negative implications for states' independence and political autonomy.

3. GLOBAL GOVERNANCE AND PERSISTENT PEACE

The mobility that globalization has provided at the world scale has made it necessary to determine the norms of international waters, poles, and extraterrestrials outside the sovereignty of states. Along with widespread transportation and communication technologies, illegal immigration, terrorism, drug trafficking and other organized crimes have become national and regional security issues. Climate change, pollution of the oceans and the oceans, living diversity and food supply threatening developments have become more evident. Thus, problems arise that threaten international peace directly or as a result and cannot be resolved by the unilateral initiative of the states. In the struggle against these problems, the bilateral and interregional interdependence has begun to shift to a mutual dependency that affects all countries on a global scale. Over the same period, the number of sovereign governments in the world has increased and civil society organizations have strengthened at an international level. As a result, multilateral initiatives and processes related to regional and global issues have gained importance, and a governance mechanism has begun to develop that involves more actors working through international organizations.

Multilateral governance processes accelerated by the end of the Cold War; it can serve to preserve international peace by providing a dialogue ground for governments, non-governmental organizations and scientists to seek solutions together (Richmond, 2008, 34-35). There is a need for a governance system that operates multilaterally on a global scale for lasting peace. In order for this system to serve peace, it is necessary to restructure the international organizations that guide the existing governance processes (McGrew, 2002, 278-279). The reforms to be carried out in international organizations will ensure that the principles necessary for successful governance are reflected in global processes and will lay the groundwork for a more inclusive and effective process. A democratic global governance system can be established with reforms to be carried out in line with five key governance principles (transparency, accountability, rule of law, participation, and effectiveness). Global governance system includes; transparency, accountability, international law, multilateral and effective peace-threatening dynamics.

3.1. Transparency, Accountability, International Law

Governance processes for decisions affecting all the countries of the world may become open to the control of the people by complying with the principle of transparency of international organizations. Transparency is necessary for citizens to have access to information on the activities of international organizations. A transparent governance process can ensure that the needs and expectations of peoples are taken into account and the solution options are determined in line with these demands and expectations. Indeed, processes open to indirect control and anticipation of peoples can develop more favorable practices across the globe than processes that are closed in a narrow framework. The global governance system can only be promoted to a process that contributes to peace if it is internationally accountable and transpareble. Establishing the preponderance of the rules of international law in governance, will allow certain actors to give account to law violations, which will enable peaceful resolution of international disputes. The establishment of accountability on the basis of international law may prevent organizations carrying out the governance process from serving the interests of a particular zealot.

3.2. Participation

The global governance system will gain a more democratic character as the participation principle, which is one of the principles of successful governance, is applied on the world scale. Participation principle requires multilateral and multi-level governance, attended by non-governmental organizations, to which not only the strong states but also the underdeveloped states have participated. A participatory global governance system will transform into an inclusive platform in which the different states of society are represented by the states, and will not challenge the exclusion of some states and ethnic elements.

Global governance, by the application of the principle of participation, can bring about an impact that conflicts and wars arising from changes in international balances can prevent. The realization of the participation principle depends on the establishment of a pluralistic governance system. The restructuring of the United Nations, which is the central organization in the current international governance process, is necessary. The transformation of the UN system, which

was established under the leadership of the victorious states of the Second World War, to today's power balances and to meet the needs of global scale is transforming into a necessity for world peace. By enhancing the representation of the Security Council and the effectiveness of the General Assembly, the UN organization will gain a relatively more democratic status on a global and regional scale. It is equally important to include NGOs in the governance processes that the UN is determining. The presence of civil society actors in the platforms on which global decisions are taken can make global governance more pluralistic.

It is necessary for the inclusion of participatory principle participating in the governance processes of non-governmental organizations. A global governance system based on the principles of multilateralism and multilevelism, where civil society organizations are active, can serve peace on an international scale. According to James N. Rosenau, current global governance is primarily governed by the United Nations organization and governments, but these actors constitute only part of the larger picture (Rosenau, 1995, 13). Particularly non-governmental organizations can participate in the global governance process through different communities and activities and can influence decisions that concern the whole world. Non-governmental organizations have become important actors that can contribute to global peace and can create new international norms. For example, the international treaty forbidding the use of landmines and purifying mined areas has been signed and entered into force at the initiative of a group of non-governmental organizations.

Non-governmental organizations are able to operate more easily at transnational level with the opportunities provided by globalization, they can act on certain campaigns and participate in international summits and conferences. These organizations, through their communication technologies, are able to interact with each other more quickly and to take joint initiatives and to direct the programs of the interstate organizations. Civil society actors play an important role in delivering humanitarian assistance to underdeveloped countries and conflict regions, in providing education and in fighting poverty in these regions. The monitoring of human rights violations, the monitoring of development programs and the protection of the nature of the civil society is quite evident in the control of the practices developed. For this reason, the role

of non-governmental organizations in a peaceful sustainable global governance system should be considered.

3.3. Effectiveness

Global governance, which will ensure sustainable peace, should also be able to be effective in the affirmative that encourages participation. A governance system that produces solutions and manages the solution process must be in power to make decisions taken. The success of a governance system that operates on a world scale depends on keeping this power. Global governance processes can provide lasting peace if it can be watched in the event that can directly affect the dynamics that threaten peace directly or indirectly. The dynamics that directly threaten global peace at present; weaponry, terrorism, and conflict and conflict areas that existed in the past in various geographies. Global governance can function effectively to the extent that these dynamics can prevent conflict and wars. Multilateral governance processes; be able to control the disarmament, carry out a joint action against the terrorist organizations, and exercise the effect that can be achieved in the resolution of the disputes.

Decisions in global governance processes must be binding in order to limit conventional arming and prevent the spread of weapons of mass destruction. Conventional weapons industry and control mechanisms for the production of weapons of mass destruction should be operated in accordance with binding decisions. The development of globally binding weapons systems and the regulation of exports of radioactive materials may be an important step. Monitoring of all countries with weapons of mass destruction in conjunction with export control is essential for permanent peace to be able to enforce sanctions without exception to all countries that do not allow denial.

Terrorism, which is expanding in scope with the possibilities provided by globalization, has come from being a threat that the target state can only fight by its own means. The financing of terrorist organizations and the procurement of weapons can only be prevented in a multilateral process. Global governance should be effective at the international level in the direction of objective criteria for combating terrorism. The joint movement should refer to the states in concrete action in the fight against terrorism. Concrete practices can be designed

in a wide range of ways, including in the direction of current Security Council resolutions and in the fight against forms of civil society in connection with terrorist organizations.

Global governance must also be sufficiently reliable and effective in terms of preventing, stopping and resolving disputes on armed conflicts. The existence of the international security force which can guarantee the end of the hot cracker, the establishment of the peace and the protection of the peace is very important. The UN's recent peacekeeping operations in humanitarian interventions and in some cases the inadequacy of this situation need to be reassessed in this respect. With the global governance system in the same scope, a decision-making mechanism can be developed that will make it easier for the Security Council to take action against crises.

In order for the actors authorized to manage the dispute settlement process to be more appropriate, the appointment of these states or non-governmental organizations can be decided on a more democratic ground such as the UN General Assembly. The determination of the administration of the resolution process by global governance may increase the influence of the process on the sides of the conflict. As a matter of fact, the preventive diplomacy, mediation and trial practices carried out by the international organizations are becoming increasingly widespread, and the parties to the conflict are much more confident in these applications. Peace negotiations conducted through multilateral initiatives may provide more conciliatory results when compared to unilateral undertakings of strong actors in the international system.

CONCLUSION

Social dialogue is an important component of good governance, an instrument of participation and accountability. The state, without having the character of a sovereign actor in the direct management position, becomes a sum of inter-organizational networks, both from the governmental framework, and from the social tribunal, through the proliferation of inter-actor interactions. The struggle at the national level between globalization and social policy has moved to the international arena. This new area appears to include representatives of governments as well as capital, labor and non-governmental organizations.

Particularly non-governmental organizations are responding to global social and environmental problems as well as directing their actions to this area in order to shape global social policy. Therefore, the pressures of globalization and the effects that it emerges have taken the place of the conclusion of governance as the concept of governance. In addition to the traditional actors, the directors also wanted to involve the social partners in the society. In this respect, governance, which can be seen as a colored mosaic, represents the ways in which institutions, and individuals need to be managed. In this sense, global governance is a system of rules and institutions established by the international community and individual actors in order to put political, economic and social affairs in order. In this context, it cannot be said that the governance, which is expressed as the participation of different actors in various ways to public policies, is to prevent the emergence of a strong class desired by the participation of different social partners. Employees who are broken by the reduction of the effectiveness of the trade unions that protect the rights and interests of the employees and the determination of the state are unsufficient of the worker identities because of separating into various groups desperately. In this way, it is aimed to increase the competitiveness by increasing the individualization tendencies and to break the power of the unions which could obstruct the multinational enterprises.

As a result, the gap in the global governance system is pushing further developments in the social field. When governance is judged from a neoliberal point of view, it is possible to reach the meaning that 'political decision-making processes are concerned with market operations that cannot be left to politicians alone, and precisely because of this, market actors should be involved in this process'.

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