Global Governance - EU and India's contribution to a contested concept in theory and practice

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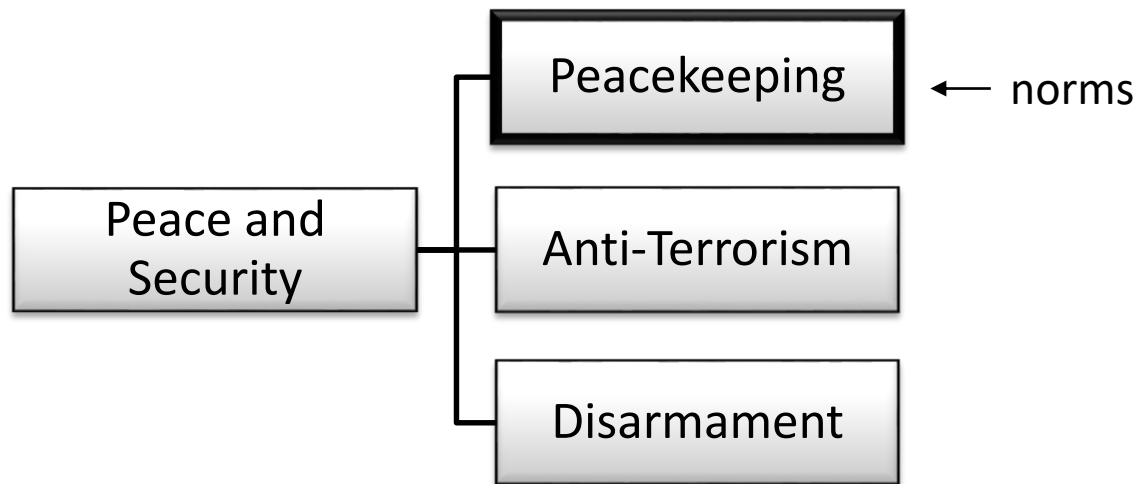
Literature Review

European Union

- EU's bottom-up influence on global policy regimes (Müller et. al. 2014)

- EU's role in- and contribution to the UN (Drieskens, 2010; Johansson-Nogués, 2004;

  Kissack, 2010; Verlin Laatkainen & Smith, 2006)

- 'normative power' Europe vs. more Realist assessment of EU

India

- India's position in IOs and global policy regimes (Narlikar, 2017; Vihma, 2011)

- India's constraints to contribute to the system (Narlikar, 2017)

- dilemma of acting as emerging power & voice of the developing world (Efstathopoulos, 2016)

Justifictation for Research

- research will answer the *Why govern?* question (cf. Acharya 2016)

- India is one of the new players that - in an increasingly 'multiplex' world

  (cf. Acharya 2017) - will have influence on global governance discourse

- India as post-Western and the EU as a post-modern identity can produce

  meaningful changes in the way international politics is conducted

- India in global governance has been underexplored

- cover broader policy area: 'peace and security'

In an increasingly multiplex world: What is India and the EU's contributions to global governance in peace and security and what is driving their contribution?

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                                    │   Peacekeeping   │  ◄── norms
                                    └──────────────────┘
        ┌──────────────┐            ┌──────────────────┐
        │  Peace and   │────────────│  Anti-Terrorism  │
        │  Security    │            └──────────────────┘
        └──────────────┘            ┌──────────────────┐
                                    │   Disarmament    │
                                    └──────────────────┘
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- Are India and the EU contesting existing norms in the international system, do they act as norm entrepeneurs/norm-antipreneurs? Or do they simply comply with norms?

- In case of contestation- how does it translate into practice?

Theory: Constructivism

Global Governance

"(…) *the sum of the informal and formal ideas, values, **norms**, procedures, and institutions that help actors – states, IGOs, civil society, and TNCs – identify, understand and address trans-boundary problems"* (Wilkinson 2014)
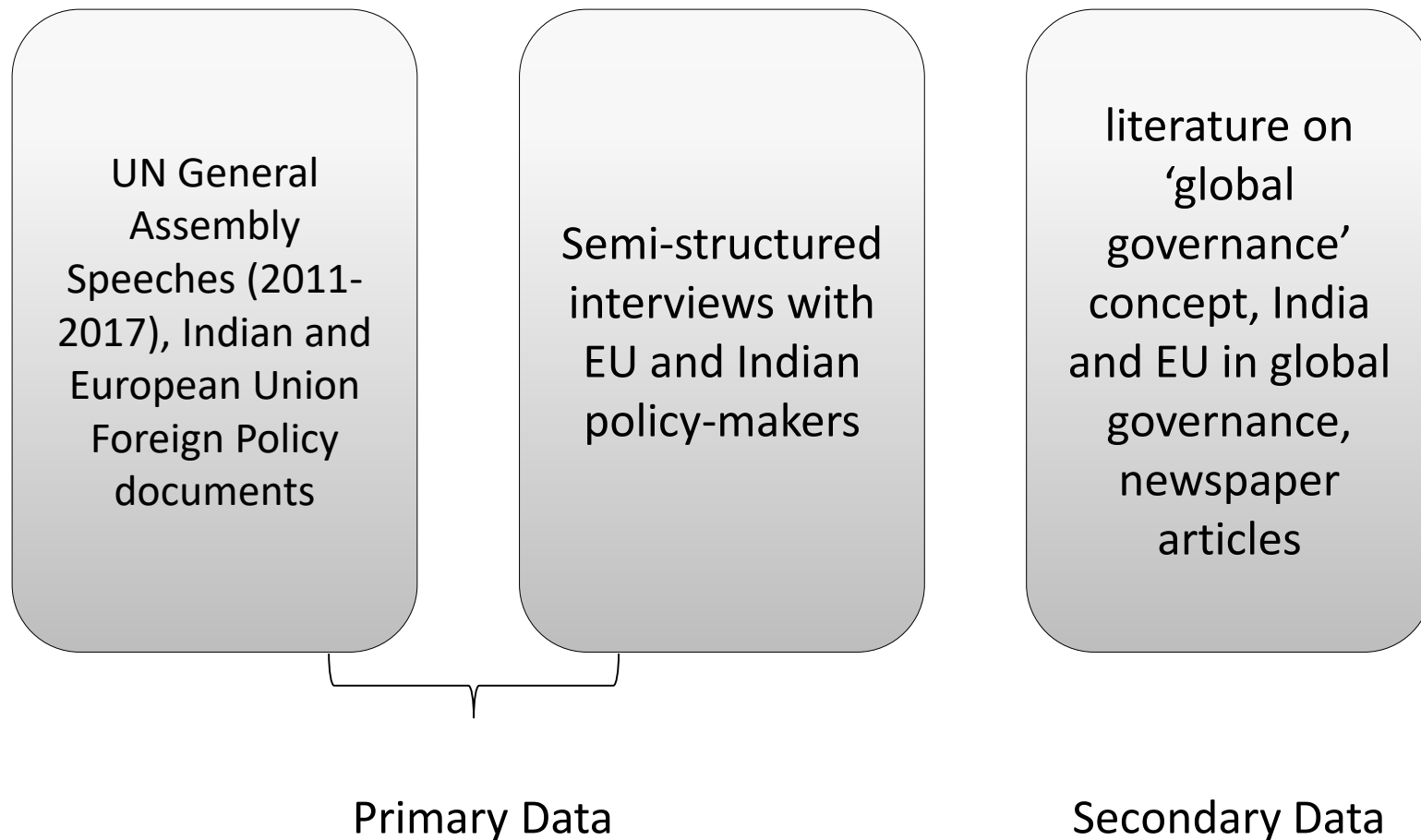
Norms

- "A standard of appropriate behavior for actors with a given identity"

  (Finnemore and Sikkink 1998: 891; Adler 2002)

- norms do not establish a clear policy-option, but they narrow down the

  options considered appropriate by an actor (→road map)

- norms emerge, diffuse and are contested in international organizations

  (cf. Barnett and Duvall 2005)

Methodology

- Qualitative Research: Case study method, Qualitative Content Analysis
- combination of data:

UN General Assembly Speeches (2011-2017), Indian and European Union Foreign Policy documents

Semi-structured interviews with EU and Indian policy-makers

literature on 'global governance' concept, India and EU in global governance, newspaper articles

Primary Data

Secondary Data

Bibliography

Literature

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Global Governance

"Global Governance should perhaps be seen as a heuristic device to capture and describe the confusing and seemingly ever accelerating transformation of the international system. State are central but their authority is eroding in many ways" (Weiss 2005: 81)

Multilateralism

"As its core, multilateralism refers to coordinating relations among three or more states in accordance with certain principles (Ruggie 1993: 8)

Multiplex World

"The emerging world order is thus not a multipolar world, but a multiplex world. It is a world of multiple modernities, where Western liberal modernity (and its preferred pathways to economic development and governance) is only a part of what is on offer. A multiplex world is like a multiplex cinema – one that gives its audience a choice of various movies, actors, directors, and plots all under the same roof"