

**Global Journal of Arts Humanity and Social Sciences**  
ISSN: 2583-2034  
Abbreviated key title: Glob.J.Arts.Humanit.Soc.Sci  
Frequency: Monthly  
Published By GSAR Publishers  
Journal Homepage Link: <https://gsarpublishers.com/journal-gjahss-home/>

Volume - 6 | Issue - 3 | March 2026 | Total pages 250-258 | DOI: 10.5281/zenodo.19330234

## Global governance, Democracy and Economic reforms in the developing Countries.

By

\*<sup>1</sup>Dr. Mana Hari Dhakal, <sup>2</sup>Amrit Dhakal <sup>3</sup>Ishwori Dhakal

<sup>1</sup>Central dept.of Sociology Kathmandu Nepal.

<sup>2</sup>Surkhet Surkhet Model Collage Surkhet Management

<sup>3</sup>BNM Engineer Surkhet Nepal.



### Abstract

This article emphasis Democracy and reforms in developing countries. Due to the international development system, the countries of the world have been divided into 3 parts. Countries with a Human Development Index (HDI) of 0.116 to 0.489 are the third world, countries with low human development are the Second World, and countries with a HDI of 0.501 to 0.790 are the Developed Countries. This situation is seen when countries with a HDI of 0.800 to 0.996 are divided into three parts. The way the world order theory has been practiced is seen as a problem. When the world is divided into three parts, the most exploited country is the third world. Developed countries want to control the developing underdeveloped countries. Their civilization gives the name of good governance to developed politics, monopolizes the means of production, the distribution of goods, and takes advantage of their desires, as well as buying raw materials at a cheap price, processing them and selling them at a higher price, sending them to poor countries for research and testing drugs in the name of great assistance.

**Keywords:** Global government, Public, Administrative Reforms, Government, Developing countries, Democracy.

### Article History

Received: 15- 03- 2026

Accepted: 28- 03- 2026

Published: 30- 03- 2026

Corresponding author

**Dr. Mana Hari Dhakal**

### Introduction

**Background:** This study creates and general introduce global government, governance, administration and administrative reforms, crisis of developing countries, capitalism and democracy. The way the world order theory has been practiced is seen as a problem. When the world is divided into three parts, the most exploited country is the third world. Developed countries want to control the developing underdeveloped countries. Their civilization gives the name of good governance to developed politics, monopolizes the means of production, the distribution of goods, and takes advantage of their desires, as well as buying raw materials at a cheap price, processing them and selling them at a higher price, sending them to poor countries for research and testing drugs in the name of great assistance (dhakal 2067). By dividing the world into two parts, developed and developing countries, it has been tried to highlight the problems of developing countries, which are also plagued by poverty and political instability and corruption. There is a lack of efficiency in

governance. The main crisis can be highlighted as follows: Developing and underdeveloped societies are in crisis in all respects. On the one hand, the possibility of cultural appropriation in the name of modernization has increased, while on the other hand, development has also affected internal resources and has due to the international development system. The countries of the world have been divided into 3 parts. Countries with a Human Development Index (HDI) of 0.116 to 0.489 are the Third World, countries with low human development are the Second World, and countries with a HDI of 0.501 to 0.790 are the Developed Countries. This situation is seen when countries with a HDI of 0.800 to 0.996 are divided into three parts (human development report 2011).

The way the world order theory has been practiced is seen as a problem. When the world is divided into three parts, the most exploited country is the third world. Developed countries want to control the developing underdeveloped countries. Their civilization gives the name of good governance to developed politics, monopolizes the means of production, the distribution of goods,



and takes advantage of their desires, as well as buying raw materials at a cheap price, processing them and selling them at a higher price, sending them to poor countries for research and testing drugs in the name of great assistance.

By dividing the world into two parts, developed and developing countries, it has been tried to highlight the problems of developing countries, which are also plagued by poverty and political instability and corruption. There is a lack of efficiency in governance. The main crisis can be highlighted as follows: Developing and underdeveloped societies are in crisis in all respects. On the one hand, the possibility of cultural appropriation in the name of modernization has increased, while on the other hand, development has also affected internal resources and has Corruption is a major problem in developing countries. Corruption is the violation of government policies and regulations and working in the interest of vested interests. Corruption is both a policy and a behavior. It does not mean that financial benefits should be obtained for that. This trend is not only prevalent in the second world, but is more prevalent in developing countries (Atul Kohi, 1997). The main reason for this is political instability.

**Crisis in legitimacy:** Even elected governments are known to fall into crisis from time to time, and they have to face more than good governance. Leaders Activities: This is what happens when you are unable to embrace change. Even if things like vision, leadership skills, and equal treatment are not present in the leadership, a crisis can occur. In fact, Nepal's political crisis is also the result of such thinking.

**International Pressure:** Most developing countries lack self-reliance. They meet their needs by associating with developed or stronger powers. Having to rely on international resources, there are many possibilities that self-determination may not be implemented. Countries that cannot live on their own are less likely to go beyond their suggestions. And problems arise in assimilating transformation and moving forward. The world order or globalization has also given the same message. Poor nations and their cultures have become equal under the rule of rich nations and their cultures. Good governance is for rich and prosperous countries, but for poor and disadvantaged countries, it is an indirect form of imperialism. Therefore, freedom is a place where everyone has equal status. Good governance in itself is very good, but international practice is not in the interest of poor countries.

Constitutional values are prepared on the basis of the form of government. Even if there is a system like monarchy, democracy, communism, capitalism, the path of state governance is laid down by the constitution. The administration of the people is carried out on that path. Be it a parliamentary system of government or other multi-party democracy, republic, people's republic, public administration has its own values and beliefs in any system. Whether it is the rule of law, judiciary, freedom, basic human rights, equality, equal adult suffrage or not, such administration is effective only if there is a good relationship between the administrative body and the citizens. There should be a deep relationship between the people and the constitutional values. (Responsibilities of public administrator

towards the people and the constitution) As long as the administration's responsibility towards the people and the constitution is carried out on the basis of proportional relationship, the possibility of constitutional problems remains low (Atul Kohi, 1997).

Resenbloom believes that sometimes it is best to think of the constitution as a body of values and principles that one inherent in the nation's political cultural social. ethos and history values and principles are not articulated all at once rather, the courts declare what they are when the proper occasion arise (rosenbloom). The easier it is to say convenience and the rule of law, the more difficult it is to value it. There should be citizen interaction, public interaction with public administration from time to time, which keeps the relationship close.

The promises of exchange, whether as a customer, as a control servant, as a participant, as a quarrelor, as a face to face with a fault line, cannot be distanced if there is interaction. The presence of individuals in an administrative state and in society can take different forms.

Ralph Hummel, echoing Max Weber, argues that bureaucracy relies on rational organization, while society relies on social action.<sup>1041</sup> Public Administration and Accountability Public and Administrative Accountability. Power is such a thing that if used at the right time and in the right way, its results will be good. "Public accountability consists of the sum total of the constitutional statutory administrative and judicial rules and precedents and the established practices by means of which public official may be held accountable for their- official action" (Lucina 1985).

Of all possible methods of holding administrators accountable, probably none is- more effective in the long run than self-control on the part of administration themselves, because they are more likely to act correctly if they want to than if they are forced to (Dimmock). In the first sense, public accountability is the sum total of constitutional, legal, administrative and judicial rules and precedents and established practices through which public In the second statement, acknowledging the importance of accountability in public administration, Dimak says, "Of all the methods of holding administrators accountable, in the long run, self-regulation by administrators is probably the most effective because they can act more appropriately if they wish, rather than being constrained. This includes things like misperceptions about the public interest, corruption, and political favoritism."

**Characteristics of Public Administration:** Public means everything in general. It is customary to consider it as a service facility provided by the state. The state works to provide many types of service facilities such as education, health, social security, etc. to the people under its jurisdiction. Public administration is the administration of all and a statutory body that provides services to all equally. Luther Gulick has emphasized that it is a science of administration and is related to government. Gerald E. Ciden has described public administration as having the following characteristics.

1. **Large size and multiplicity of objectives:** It remains the largest organization in any nation.
2. **Unavoidability:** Ordinary people cannot remain in the workplace beyond its scope.
3. **As a legal coercive power,** it can also control anyone who exceeds the legal limits.
4. **Priority Activities:** All work is done based on priority.
5. **Political direction:** Administration is conducted on the basis of political structure and form. It does not go beyond the policies and regulations of the state.
6. **Higher expectations:** High qualities such as honesty, trustworthy, hardworking, loyal, competent and compassionate are expected from the country's public institutions, which seems to be consistent with Confucian characteristics of power.
7. **Unmeasurable Objectives:** All the objectives of public administration are unmeasurable. Since public administration covers the entire area of the country, its objectives cannot be limited. All matters such as peace and security, education, health and sanitation, and administration of justice are the responsibility of public administration. Gerald E. Ciden has described public administration as having the following characteristics.

1. Large size and multiplicity of objectives: It remains the largest organization in any nation. 2 Unavoidability: Ordinary people cannot remain in the workplace beyond its scope.
2. As a legal coercive power, it can also control anyone who exceeds the legal limits. 4 Priority Activities: All work is done based on priority.
3. Political direction: Administration is conducted on the basis of political structure and form. It does not go beyond the policies and regulations of the state.
4. Higher expectations: High qualities such as honesty, trustworthy, hardworking, loyal, competent and compassionate are expected from the country's public institutions, which seems to be consistent with Confucian characteristics of power.
8. Unmeasurable Objectives: All the objectives of public administration are unmeasurable. Since public administration covers the entire area of the country, its objectives cannot be limited. All matters such as peace and security, education, health and sanitation, and administration of justice are the responsibility of public administration.

**Administration and Administrative Reforms:** In every country in the world, the structure of governance is prepared and operated in a way that addresses the interests of the people. Nowadays, the desires and wishes of the people change. In order to move forward by adjusting to the changing perceptions, changes in the traditional structure are required, and that change can be called reform. Reform is the desire to move forward by improving the old administrative, social, economic, political, cultural, and socio-religious structures. It addresses change and values the will of the

people."Administrative reform is the artificial inducement of administrative transformative against resistance." (Gerald Caiden). In his view, administrative reform is an artificial administrative transformation brought about despite resistance. It is adapting static model of administrative perfection to dynamic political reliability." (Montgomery). In his view, administrative reform is the process of adapting a static model of administration to dynamic political reliability (Merilee S. Grindle ,2000).

**1. Types and Process of Administrative Reform:** Time creates the environment for reforming the administration. The demands of time change. Today, those who go to school carrying books are studying on computers. If the news sent by letter is sent by electronic mail, the wind of time blows everywhere. If it is not done, there is a gap in development. If there is a generational shift, then the development that should have happened at one time will be interrupted and there may be sudden changes. Many things can be new in such changes. In a country where there is a change in the ruling power, there will be social changes in that place, but what the leadership should think about is that all changes should not be through the path of social movements, but also through our own path. The Rana Prime Minister of Nepal, Shri 3 Maharaj Chandrashamsher, did not know that he made administrative changes due to the pressure of the movement. Especially in the social sector, he took steps for social reform on the strength of circumstances and tradition.

Paul Applebye's idea that the process of administrative reform can be divided into two parts: continuous and event-based. Continuous change is a change that takes place over time. It involves reorganization. This is an event-based change. The administrative reform in Nepal after the events of BS 2062/063 is based on reorganization. Basu Rumki Kaidan à Public administration 1999 page 364 presents the process model as follows. In his opinion, the reform is divided into four parts.

The idea is to move forward with awareness of administrative change in the first phase, determination of objectives and strategies in the second phase, implementation of reforms in the third phase, and finally evaluation of reforms in accordance with the reform goals. The first step is to identify whether citizens want change and need reform, or not. The identification of the need for change and its corrective steps, and thirdly, reforms implemented after political movements, social movements, reforms adopted to eliminate organizational rigidity, reforms initiated through the legal system, and changes in attitudes. After the implementation of the reforms, in the fourth phase, after the acceptance of the administrative reform and its implementation, its effectiveness is monitored and evaluated. Its effectiveness is mainly determined by time, international impact, sociological transformation, and development of the people's will. After evaluating whether there has been development after the reform, one can think about its longevity.

If we are to consider the need for administrative reform, first of all, the view that the current state of the social structure is not conducive to the interests of the people for the time being must be confirmed and realized on political, economic, demographic and

social and cultural grounds, and then it can be known that reform is necessary. There may be some reasons for reform.

**Political Factor of Administrative Reform:** This situation arises when the political system changes due to the political reasons of administrative reform and the political system tries to take a new shape. The reform after the political change in Britain in 1688, the change in the USA in 1783, the social movement in 1917, and Nepal's political movement can be seen in Nepal's political movement. In view of the political reform work of Nepal, the ups and downs in Nepali politics can be compared based on the events that occurred between 2007 B.S. Before 2007 B.S. After 2007

B.S. between 2007 to 2015 B.S. 2017 to 2046 B.S. 2046-2062 and 2062-2063 B.S. It can be seen as a form. What can be understood from the above facts is that political change or change of government also paves the way for administrative reform. Even when the government changes, bureaucracy, promotions, and postings also have an impact on reform. The strong works of the Rana government, democratic government, and republican government can all be put into reformative steps.

**Economic factor:** Administrative reform is also necessary due to economic factors. After the emergence of the welfare state, the old policy of laissez-faire changed the idea that the administrative structure of the country was small. The state began to intervene in the areas of social justice and equality, and the need for reform was felt. Once in America, the state had adopted a policy of economic intervention, but later it again embraced free trade, privatization, and globalization. Economic development, change, and reform are the pressures of development. The widespread poverty, unemployment, hunger, illiteracy, and backwardness in third world countries also make us feel the need for change and administrative reform. After the restoration of democracy in Nepal in 2046 BS, privatization, liberalization, and open trade system were adopted, and its impact on the administrative system began to be felt. There was a reduction in employees, privatization of public institutions, and the entry of the private sector into banks. In the socio-cultural factor, as Max Weber said, administration is bound by culture. Administration is culture bound. Society and culture are such subjects that can also influence administration. After the modernization in education, changes in social status, its impact falls on the administrative sector. Whatever system has an impact on culture, then the double impact of culture falls on administration. Why has corruption increased due to the cultural influence of third world countries?

If there is a need for a system that respects the self-respect of all multi-ethnic, multilingual, and multi-religious people, such as population growth and decline, urbanization, migration, and caste inequality, in terms of caste and demographic factors, traditional administrative systems should be reformed and modern participatory aspects taken into account to ensure respect for all.

In the Nepali context, the need for administrative reform and reform efforts have been happening from time to time. But the need for real reform still persists today. The biggest reform seems to be a change in social behavior.

**Administrative Reforms in Nepalese Context:** After the Gopal dynasty kings began to rule in Nepal, the Mahishpal, Kirat, Lichchhavi, Malla and Shah dynasty governments came into power. Since the influence of the ruling system of a time remained for a long time, it seems that politics remained in one place and society in another. Some administrative reforms were carried out during the Rana rule (Dhakal, 2062). In 2007 BS, Nepal had 45 educational status (percent). In such a situation, all the changes in the administrative sector were not possible at once. After the government formed the Ministry Department in 2008 BS, the Shih Darbar remained as the Central Secretariat. Since 2008 BS, the practice of annual budgeting was started to make the accounts systematic. Nepali Administrative Reforms from 2007 BS to Present till now. A brief description of the actions in the arrangement is as follows.

Initial efforts began in 2008. Senior Secretaries of the Indian Civil Service, Home Ministry, J. M. Nagesh, Govinda Narayan, Vrijanarayan and S. K. Sinha, came to Nepal and contributed to administrative reforms. Govinda Narayan had also worked as the Secretary to His Majesty the King for some time. Prime Minister Matrika Prasad Koirala came to Nepal in 2009 under the leadership of Senior Secretary of the Indian Home Ministry, N. M. Buch, for administrative reforms. K. P. Mathrani and Senior Officer of the Police Service, S. K. A. Nanda were members, while Nepal had 2 members. It gave 143 main suggestions in 11 chapters to the administrative works of both the levels established by the center. These two committees were the first committees in Nepal to make such suggestions about administrative reforms in Nepal. This committee mainly recommended that the ministries should be reduced, the division of work between ministries and departments should be prudent, it should be done on the recommendation of the Public Service Commission, the reorganization of employees, and the reform of police and prison administration. This is how the Administrative Reorganization Commission was formed in 2013. It was a Nepali-led commission. This commission was formed under the chairmanship of the then Prime Minister Tanka Prasad Acharya. Although there were representatives from UNO and India, all the secretaries of the then government, Ramchandra Malhotra, Nandalal Joshi, and Kulshekhar Sharma were members. Kulasekhar Shaman was the member secretary of this commission. This commission was not a public or private body, because the Prime Minister of the government was its coordinator. After the recommendation of the commission was decided by the Council of Ministers, it was customary for the Council of Ministers to send it to the concerned sector for implementation. This commission formulation and implementation of civil service acts and regulations. Establishment of O&M Office, Establishment of the Institute of Public Administration

Formulation of training packages to be provided to officer and support level employees, New salary scale for employees, the rest of this was done by the Vedananda Jha Commission of 2025 BS, the Bhesh Bahadur Thapa Commission of 2032 BS, which gave suggestions on planning and implementation, administrative organization, administrative procedures, financial administration,

and human resource administration. The Girija Prasad Koirala Commission of 2048 BS also pointed out problems such as administrative organization, plan development, civil service, career development, placement and transfer, promotion, service security, senior employees, possible sustainable impact and returns or problems and possibilities of decentralization in public institutions, lack of experienced politicians, lack of political will, problems of government stability, inefficiency in policy implementation, weak bureaucracy, and the prevalence of political partisanship.

Due to the changes and developments in the world, the change in thinking and the lack of uniformity in the process of social change after 2051, the bureaucracy also faced problems from time to time. Despite the attempts at reform, positive thinking was born, but equality and equity did not appear in society. This organization, which has independent income in transfers and promotions, could not escape criticism.

After the political changes of BS 2062/2063, major changes and reforms have been initiated in Nepali public administration. The work has progressed on the condition of personnel administration according to the will of the people and work in accordance with it. But it is difficult to imagine what kind of administration will be in the country until the construction of the 2067 BS republican constitution is completed. Since the major political parties of Nepal are only debating who is the greatest, it is certain that what kind of administrative structure of Nepal will be, what reforms will be made, and finally the meaning of public administration will change. It is important to understand in advance what this means, whether it is a public service or a public service. It does not matter whether it is a service that is calculated to fulfill the will of the people. Public administration is the direction and management of public works. Administration can also be classified into two parts, traditional and modern. Public administration is the study of public service and public sector management.

Richard, 1996" it is the use of managerial political and legal theory and process to fulfill legislative executive and judicial government mandates for the provision of regulating and service functions for the society as a whole or for some segments of it. This is not related to one sector only but is a subject related to the entire governance system. It respects the plans and commitments of the government and operates all kinds of processes related to the executive, managerial and judicial branches. Public administration changes if it does not keep up with the times. If we compare the changes and developments in countries like America, Britain, and Japan with the Nepali context, we feel that this system has been criticized. But the election of Ronald Reagan as President in 1980 and the election of Margaret Thatcher as Prime Minister of the United Kingdom in 1979 are considered to have brought about significant changes in administration. There was a radical change in bureaucracy. The working style of administrators, financial management, appointment, promotion, transfer of employees, planning and implementation, relations with external groups, all areas were affected by changes. Changes in social harmony, peace and order, work methods, and governance style were not institutionalized. There has been a division of parties in all

administrative bodies. If this is not improved in time, the changes in other countries will develop, but the changes in Nepal will be challenging.

Traditional administration was under the formal control of the political leadership. This administration was based on a hierarchical model filled with permanent officials. All actions were carried out according to the will of the leadership. The new administration system is to move forward while maintaining the relationship between society and government. As described in the above headings, it is to ensure that there is a relationship of transparency, responsibility and cooperation. There are some differences in the structure of the relationship between traditional administration and modern administration. One is an open competition system and the other is a closed thinking system. Even if there is transparency and responsibility in work, the relationship between the old and new administration is not right if there is a party system stronger than the Public Service Commission in administration. The development of a tradition that causes difficulties in the implementation of administrative structures according to the rule of law is a serious challenge. In traditional administrative structures, the selection of individuals was based on merit, while in modern administration, the selection of individuals is based on ideas. This is the beginning of a process that hinders the development of third world countries. In ideas, administration and administrative people are obstacles to development. Many facts that the influence of traditional administrative structures remains even after changes in the governance system seem to be in line with the political and social changes in Nepal.

**Global Governance:** Governance is a traditional process that represents the structural forms of traditional and modern contemporary governance. There is an interrelationship between governance by the ruler and governance by the representatives of the people. The individuals and groups in power who operate also need legitimacy. Legitimacy and legitimacy serve to strengthen the formal path. Governance. It is not just the government that has the authority to exercise power, but other communities also play an important role in it. Governance requires laws, markets, social values, and public servants who are the architects of public service. Lawrence Lessig has realized this need. Michael Sandel has expressed that the American government's concept of world government existed in the nineteenth century economy.

The concept of global governance or world government is not a common thing, but if we take the world order as a basis, it seems to exist in the form of global governance. Global governance may be far from being a possibility directly, but as long as the unipolar international structure remains, the possibility of world government appears. The network of globalization has spread in this way. It seems that no one can stay away from it. Global government can be viewed through local networks (Local Agencies), national networks (National Agencies), and international agencies (International Agencies). It is certain that global government is less effective than local government because the concept of a single government in the world is not logical. The form of governance that has been maintained in one place can be found in other places.

Looking at the form of structural ideas developed in the world, the possibility of global government seems remote. The world has reached such a situation that everyone can use the goods produced in one place, and are using them. Religiously, socially, politically, culturally, and ideologically, the world has tried to move on one path, but the ideas are moving forward in different ways. Globalization is having a widespread impact in terms of production and consumption.

**Global Governance and Developing Countries:** The concept of such a government has come to unite the world, to unify it and to make the world a single market. Even among developed countries, it is certain that the impact on developing countries will be relatively different from the impact on other developed countries compared to countries with central power. The impact of this form of world government, which began with economic liberalization, on small and underdeveloped countries can be shown in this way. This affects the state system. Nationalism is likely to grow stronger because policy changes may not be easy. World governance, the world order, can increase the scope of inequality between rich and poor nations. It could have political, economic, and social impacts. Time will tell whether this will have a positive or negative impact. There is potential for widespread influence in domestic politics. A global government can weaken local national governments. Cultural identity lies behind prosperity. Weak nations must face the challenges created by industrialized nations. This is something that Grindle also acknowledges. States abandon tradition and transform into other ways. (Linda Bess) Global influences do not affect all states equally.

**Standards Norms of global governance:** The power, networks, and norms of global governance can be viewed in various ways. Such an arrangement has diplomatic foundations. Diplomacy, international law, international networks, and international organizations have come to exist in a powerful way. The world order and the world government are not the same, but they are related. Not all states have the same interests, but they are influenced by each other's interactions. All states have developed international relations. In some special circumstances, governmental organizations are given some power. Government responses to governance can be categorized into three levels: Unilateral Response, Bilateral Response, and Regional Response. In a unilateral response, the standards set by one party are accepted by all, whether willingly or by force. For example, the religious rules set by Britain may have to be followed by all Protestants. In the second, various decisions may be made by agreement between two parties. In the third, a region may be formed to discuss a specific issue. In the world order, world governance encompasses three parties: the state, the private sector, and non-governmental organizations (dhakal 2071).

International communication and democracy are the principles of global governance. Global government and governance consist of governmental, non-governmental, national, international organizations, and local networks. The world is found to be very different in the way it is said and done. Such governance is easily operated by ideas. That is why problems can arise. Comparing the

world order and the national order, one appears as direct rule and the other as indirect rule. This system has become conceivable in power and politics. Power and authority are more likely to increase interdependence as smaller powers are unable to compete. Global governance, which originated from the expansion of development and political thought, can be viewed in terms of various criteria. However, it requires an in-depth study of the world order and developing countries, globalization and the nation state, the criteria for the operation of governance, the positive and negative aspects of governance, and the characteristics of norms. This power has begun to gain recognition since the end of the Cold War between capitalism and civilization. After the collapse of the Soviet Union in 1990, the idea of global governance has been gaining success in facilitating capitalism. The principles of the world order have emerged in the field of work to make the liberal capitalist economy successful.

This type of governance operates on the basis of the world order. Global governance appears to be a modified method of governing by a central power over peripheral powers. Globalization, development, and dependency share similar beliefs and characteristics because all of these are strategies designed to rule underdeveloped countries in the name of development. It is closely related to liberalism. Although the concepts of trade freedom, economic liberalization, and globalization are created, third world countries suffer more losses than benefits. Will countries like Nepal benefit from globalization in the political sphere? In all aspects of environment and culture, developed countries seem to have caused more losses to underdeveloped countries. Privatization, liberalization, globalization, and globalization are not principles that benefit poor countries and cause losses to rich countries. There was inequality even in the wild age. At that time, the form of inequality was not based on class. Only those who could run ahead and those who were strong could eat the big, sweet fruits. Because the political state had not been formed, there was no class in the ruling power. As the importance of individual national property increased, class and discrimination were born simultaneously, the effect of which is still present today. The effect of this is also seen in the world order and global governance. Looking at the concept and form of global governance, which has developed in economic, political, social, cultural and environmental terms, there is no equality in the eyes of everyone. There is no possibility of staying away from the influence of the world order and it is not in the national interest either. The problems of third countries can or cannot be solved by developed countries or leaderships, the problems of the Nepali mind can or cannot be solved by the decisions of America, India and China regarding Nepal. The results of that are yet to come out.

**Stages of development of capitalism as globalization:** Globalization is not a sudden phenomenon. In its development, the contributions of Vashkodiga, Marco Polo, and Columbus are significant. The form of the world order changes from time to time. It is not said that the central power will always remain one power. If we analyze the political aspect of sociological studies, it seems that the leadership has changed rather than the form of world

governance changing step by step. Harry Magdoff (1982) describes five stages of globalization in his historical survey of imperialism. During the period when the power was strong, it was dominated by the weak, who expanded their power by encroaching upon it. Before 1945, the power was in the hands of France and Britain, but this system changed later. After the end of World War II, the balance of power became concentrated between communism and socialism (Russia and the United States). The Cold War, which had also begun in 1945, ended in 1990. Economics, economists, the economy led to the emergence of liberalism came. After the collapse of the Russian Federation, which led the communist movement, the capitalist movement has become stronger. After 1970, China also introduced liberalization into its own economic system, due to which global capitalism, which has a capitalist form, is seen to be strengthening. Its stages can be seen as follows.

### 1. European commerce enters the world state:

Magdoff has classified this period as the period between the 15th and 17th centuries. The blockade of the Ottoman Empire and the control of trade outside Europe over Asia and Africa made it easier for Europe to move forward. The expansion of European contacts was due to the English. The invasion of South America and the introduction of gold and silver from there to Europe changed the nature of trade. Spain, Portugal, Holland, France and Britain were the European powers of the time. Portugal, who sought and discovered the way, France, Britain, and Britain, who took advantage, immediately emerged. The form in which this power brought wealth from war and distributed it is considered to be the initial stage of globalization.

### 2. Commercial capital dominant:

This period is included as the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries. Spain was weakened. The West came to the support of Britain. The monopoly of Holland over shipping ended. A struggle emerged between France and Britain. Britain's potential to emerge as a power increased. After the construction of commercial and other national ships for the first time in Britain under the leadership of Comwell, its power expanded. By this time, the Industrial Revolution had achieved success.

### 3. Rise of industrial capital

This period is taken from the end of the 18th century to the 1870s. During this period, the supply of raw materials and the production of goods. There was a greater emphasis on the distribution of goods. The war between France and Britain led to the loss of the French empire, while the British empire grew stronger. Britain also expanded its empire in North America. After the fall of Napoleon, Britain's power increased. Industrial capitalism was mobilized, and the rate of production increased. The defeated nations were ready to give raw materials and receive manufactured goods. European domination came to be established on about 35 percent of the world's land. By 1878, Europe had established its predominance on 67 percent of the land. During this time, the form of capitalism worked to kill the enemy.

### 4. Monopoly

Capital and the New Imperialism (Monopoly Capital and the New

Imperialism) is classified as the period from 1880 to 1914. This period was such that the occupation of foreign lands became increasingly visible. The number of countries expanding colonies increased. This invasion and invasion was the most extensive. The First World War was caused by the collision in the expansion of imperialism. The power of America also expanded. The most competitive form of capitalism appeared in capitalism. Globalization appeared not in the form of globalization, but in the form of capitalism. Small industries became closed. I

### 1. The imperialist world begins to shrink

In the period after World War I and up to World War II, imperialism began to appear in a shrinking form. The United States It got a chance to show its power. The Russian Revolution of 1917 created a force opposing imperialism and fascism. America and Japan developed warships in particular. America's influence increased in Canada and Australia. Economic depression occurred in most places. Disputes increased in many places. The world was divided into two blocs. One group of Japan, Germany, Italy emerged, while the other group of Britain, America, and France emerged. The depression and economic crisis that came in the 1930s took the form of war. World War II was not only devastating, but societies in some places also became independent. Hiroshima and Nagasaki in Japan were destroyed. Even today, scenes of such dangerous events can be seen in these places.

### 2. Decolonization and Rise of the Multinational Corporation

World War II lasted from 1939 to 1945. Various efforts were made to stop the war, but these efforts were successful only after a long period of time. The rise of America and Russia helped in the end of colonialism. The old colonies became weak and two powerful nations emerged, giving birth to a new form. In many places, including India, there was a movement against imperialism and colonialism. Countries got to taste the fruits of independence.

Wertern society united to fight against the Soviet Union. An attempt was made to stop the development of America by carrying out a social revolution. America's power increased. No power to stop it appeared ahead. The Cold War raged for a long time between America (capitalism) and Russia (communism), but the victory of capitalism was equal to the defeat of communism. In the name of multinational companies, the work of helping poor countries was carried out. Banks were established in places. Assistance was carried out in places through the United Nations. Capitalism continued to advance in the name of liberalization. All the poor countries of the world were coming under the influence of globalization.

After the collapse of the Soviet Union in 1990, the world became unipolar. The balance of power shifted. New York City emerged as the epicenter of international capitalism. The US dollar became the de facto currency of the international monetary system. Military bases were established in various parts of America. American policy was implemented in Japan and the Philippines. America only suffered losses in the Vietnam War. After 1970, the international value of the dollar weakened. Japan's economy became stronger.

The economies of Western Europe also became stronger. Harry Magdoff conceived of the economic crisis by considering the trend of globalization as well as the situation. After the transformation efforts made by focusing on the situation up to 1970, such a crisis should have been far away. Is it a practical aspect of the American people or a compulsion? The world has moved towards fascism. Since the supporters of communism, who put liberalization into practice, have also shown an attraction towards fascism, fascism has advanced globally. Globalization is not in the interest of poor countries, but it has become a compulsion for everyone to follow it. That is, the development and technological advancement of rich countries.

**Globalization, Sovereignty, and Democracy:** What the social group needs to understand is that theory and practice are different things and can be transformed when put into practice. Globalization is a possibility that sovereignty and democracy can go hand in hand, but problems arise. Democracy has sovereignty. All people are equal in the eyes of the ruling power, but in globalization, it is less likely that everyone is equal.

Jagdish Bhagwati (1997) has described the problems that have emerged in globalization, sovereignty and democracy. He seems to have raised some such questions, firstly, globalization has increased, the national boundaries of the economy have weakened. The nature of production and distribution has put sovereignty in trouble. The easier the production of one place reaches another, the faster sovereignty is threatened. The second question has arisen considering the people, the democratic electoral system and the situation. In a democracy, the people are endowed with sovereign power. There is rule of law. It is said that the leaders elected by the people are accountable to the people, but the second complaint is that democratic accountability has ended due to the effects of globalization. Globalization benefits those powers that can maintain their dominance at the international level. Not only globalization, but from time to time, developed countries under different names are ruling over less developed developing countries. Bhagwati divides the process of globalization into three parts: trade, capital flows, and voluntary or non-voluntary migration. It is worth adding that ideology has a significant influence on this.

### 1. Trade and Capital flows

For a long time, the elites invested capital. Indian companies The government traded in many places, including Asia. It collected capital from the flow of capital. Secondly, after the World War, this form has changed and capital has flowed in the name of liberalism under the leadership of the US. As easy as it is to borrow, the return of its benefits is doubly dangerous.

### 2. Voluntary or nonvoluntary migration

In migration, power, resources, and attitudes also move through migration. The flow of capital has been different in rich and poor countries. While the development of rich countries has been progressing, the people of poor countries have been forced to go abroad in search of work. Human resources have now been valued. If we compare the relationship between those who can invest and

those who go in search of work around the world, we can easily find out what impact globalization has. There is a special relationship between self-development and affected development. Globalization and sovereignty: The most affected by globalization are the rich and poor countries. While the rich countries have had a positive impact, the poor countries have had a negative impact. Competition is seen as a significant factor in whether poor countries fall behind. Development has created many alternative ways of using, but it has not created a situation where everyone can use it easily. The following effects of globalization have been observed on the sovereignty of the people.

1. Increase cost of certain policy options. 2. Strategy of government and non-governmental organization. Government and non-government organizations have been opened, but while organizations from rich countries are influential, organizations from poor countries cannot compete. It is said that the work has been done to the detriment of the sovereign power. Also mentioned in Bhagwati (1997). Democracy and globalization are considered the best values in promoting democracy, but due to globalization, questions have been raised about the successful values. If we look at the global economy from one angle, it is not in one place but in all places, it is the freedom to connect. Globalization has given, but from the perspective of equality, one power seems to be dependent on another. There are advantages and disadvantages in globalization, but it seems that countries that cannot compete will suffer relatively more losses (Atul Kohli in Alex Hadenius (ed.), 1997).

## Conclusion

First the government traded in many places, including Asia. It collected capital from the flow of capital. Secondly, after the World War, this form has changed and capital has flowed in the name of liberalism under the leadership of the US. As easy as it is to borrow, the return of its benefits is doubly dangerous. By dividing the world into two parts, developed and developing countries, it has been tried to highlight the problems of developing countries, which are also plagued by poverty and political instability and corruption. There is a lack of efficiency in governance. The main crisis can be highlighted as follows: Developing and underdeveloped societies are in crisis in all respects. On the one hand, the possibility of cultural appropriation in the name of modernization has increased, while on the other hand, development has also affected internal resources and has Due to the international development system, the countries of the world have been divided into 3 parts. Countries with a Human Development Index (HDI) of 0.116 to 0.489 are the Third World, countries with low human development are the Second World, and countries with a HDI of 0.501 to 0.790 are the Developed Countries. This situation is seen when countries with a HDI of 0.800 to 0.996 are divided into three parts.

## References

1. Atul Kohi (1997), On Sources of Social and Political Conflicts in Follower Democracies, In Alex Hadenius (ed.), Democracy's Victory and Crisis, Cambridge, Pp.



- 71-81, Chapter 4, i: Cambridge University Press, 1997.
2. Atul Kohli in Alex hadenius (ed.) (1997), *Democracy's Victory and Crisis*, Chapter 4: On sources of Social and Political Conflicts in Follower Democracies, Pp. 71-81, Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.
  3. Bill Jordan (1985), *The State Authority and Autonomy*. Chapter 10: The Development of the World Economy. Pp. 188-218. New York: Basil Blackwell.
  4. Bob Jessop (1990), *The State Theory: Putting the Capitalist State in its Place*. Chapter 7: Hegemony and Hegemonic Project. Pp. 207-211, Cambridge: Polity Press.
  5. Borgstrom, Bengt-Erik (1980) *The Patron and Panca: Village Values and Panchayat Democracy in Nepal*, New Delhi: Vikas Publishing House Pvt. Ltd.
  6. Chapter 1, II and 111. In *History of the Ancient World*. F. Korovkin. Moscow: Progress Publishers, 1985.
  7. Charles E. Lindblom (1978, politics and Markets: The World's. Political and Economic Systems. Chapter 9: Politics: The Struggle over Authority, Pp. 119-130. New Delhi: Ambica Publications, (Printed in India) 1978), (First Published by Basic Books incorporation, 1977).
  8. Craig Baxier, Yogendra K. Malik, Chades H. Kennedy, and Robert C. Oberst, Boulder (1993), *Government and Politics in South Asia* Westview Press.
  9. Dev Raj Dahal, Hari Uprety and Phanindra Subba (2002). *Good Governance and Decentralization in Nepal*. Kathmandu: GDS.
  10. Diane E. Davis (2006), *Undermining the Rule of Law Democratization and the Dark Side of Police Reform in Mexico Latin American Politics and Society* 48(1).
  11. Edward Mansheld D. and Jack Snyder (2001), *Democratic Transitions, Institutional Strength, and War*, *International Organization*. 56(2): 297-337.
  12. Elbert W. Stewart and James A. Glynn (1981), *Introduction to Sociology*, (3rd Edn), Chapter 15: Political Institutions. pp: 353380. New Delhi: Tata McGraw-Hill Publishing Company Ltd.
  13. Lucian W. Pye (1985), *Asian Power and Politics: The Cultural Dimensions of Authority*. The Evolution of Asian Concepts of Power, Pp. 31-54 and, *East Asia: Varieties of Confucian Authority* Pp. 55-89, Cambridge: The Belknap Press, 1985
  14. Lucian W. Pye (1985), *Asian Power and Politics: The Cultural Dimensions of Authority*. Hindu and Muslim Power and the Rewards of Narcissism, Pp. 133-157. Cambridge: The Belknap Press.
  15. Shah, Saubhagya (2000) *State of Nepal Civil Society to Evil State*, In Kanak and Ramachandran Shastri (eds.) Kathmandu, Himal Books.
  16. Shah, Saubhagya (2008) *Civil Society in Uncivil Places: Soft State and Regime Change in Nepal*, Washington D.C.: East West Center.
  17. Stanley Tambiah (1996), *Leveling Crowds: Ethno nationalist Conflicts and Collective Violence in South Asia*, Pp. 3-20, 221244, 309-342. Berkeley; University of California Press.
  18. Susan Rose Ackerman (2001), *When States Fail: Causes and Consequences, Establishing the Rule of Law*, Pp. 182-221 Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.
  19. Taylor, Christopher C. (2002), *Cultural Face of The Terror in the Rwandan Gencocide of 1994*. In Alexander Laban Hinton (ed.) *Annihilating Difference: The Anthropology of Genocide*, Berkeley: University of California Press Pp. 137-178.
  20. *The Body of the Condemned*, Pp. 3031, Part I.
  21. Theda Skocpol *social Revolutions in the Modern World* Chapter 6: France, Russia, China: A Structural analysis of Social Revolutions, Pp. 133-168, Cambridge:. Cambridge University Press.
  22. Thomas Carothers (2002), *The End of the Transition Paradigm*. *Journal of Democracy* 13:1. Turner Jonathon (1993), *Structure of Sociological Theory*, New Delhi Free Press.