**GLOBAL GOVERNANCE FOR ELIMINATION OF POVERTY BY MILLENNIUM DEVELOPMENT GOALS**

**Name:**

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# INTRODUCTION

Global governance is a systematic, diverse, and evolving interactive decision-making procedure that continues to develop and adapt to evolving global conditions. Poverty's effect on cross-border security, prosperity, and the climate are visible today. The effect of poverty on working conditions also calls for unified measures to combat it. A new study suggests that it is not deprivation simply a fast drop in cash, but often includes the frequent every day difficult choices associated with poverty which taxes the physical and mental energy of a person. Also, this cognitive tax will lead to economic choices that sustain poverty. The Millennium Development Goals of the United Nations indicate that the war against poverty is a core political priority of the modern era, involving a framework of systems between governmental and non-governmental players at different levels in the area of poverty reduction. With certain parts of the world going toward the accomplishment of goals, this outlook makes optimistic contributions. With the help of global organizations, and certain nations in sub-Saharan Africa, whereby most of the worlds poor live and therefore are lagging backward, are making frantic attempts to do so. For the study, the test design of the survey was used. The information collected was statistically analyzed and it will be noticed that global governance seems to have a clear positive association with the reduction of poverty.

## 1.1 RESEARCH QUESTION

The thesis statement which is explained and evaluated in the research is how global governance contributes to poverty reduction through millennium development goals? Is global governance affects poverty reduction in only developing countries or some regions?

## 1.2 RESEARCH GAP

Previous researches (Richards, 2003) argue that there have been significant untapped efficiencies, especially in the field of 'adjustment', between poverty reductions versus climate change objectives. This is due to the parallels between several activities related to SD and global warmings, such as increased energy production, a safer transport system, recreational opportunities, sustainable forestry, suitable agricultural technologies, and provide the relation of poverty reduction with climate change and recreational opportunities with a moderating effect of technology. Further researchers (Kwon & Kim, 2014) explain the relation of good governance with poverty reduction. While using World Governance Metrics and the relative poverty ratio in ninety-eight nations, this clear correlation is explored by an analytical panel data calculation. Scientific research does not accept the theory that reducing poverty contributes to good governance. However, there is still a research gap present to analyze the relation of global governance with poverty reduction. (Jones, 2002) discusses the connections between the coherence of strategy, environmental governance of the environment, and reducing poverty.

## 1.3 EMPIRICAL STUDIES

The IMF as well as the World Bank report that most developed countries will struggle to achieve most of the expectations of the Millennium Development Goals, considering existing trends. (Addison & Cornia, 2001) The studies reflect inconsistent development in reducing poverty by 40 % of the global poverty levels of 2010 by 2025.   It is bleaker to accomplish the targets concerning health, schooling, and others. In most countries, the targets of reducing infant and national survival will not be reached, and only a limited number of counties tend to be on track of 5-20 percent.

A periodic review of what administration policies best facilitate poverty removal throughout the world has provided access to this tragic failure. There are particular questions regarding the quantity of funding allotted to poverty reduction and the characteristics in which they are scattered. The old system of a donor-supported technocratic government can be glimpsed as impaired and unsuccessful. Many vibrant public policy experts today agree that the effectiveness of public policy encompassing global governance relies on the participation of a wide variety of performers, including the non - government sector, and also on the permanent functioning of the social and institutional frameworks within which they work. This encourages global governance among the most significant and daunting problems of the modern world, whether it implicates economics, commerce, the environment, literacy, infrastructure or health, etc. Poverty, visible or implicit inadequacy, insufficiency, or perhaps a deficiency of certain facets of human life, is already a term. (“World Development Report 2021,” n.d.) Poverty is multidimensional, going across low-income levels, and also lack of economic opportunity, low capability, low system security, lack of democracy, and more, according to the World Development Report 2021.

## 1.4 ARGUMENTS

Via the Millennium Development Goals aim, the research was planned to investigate the relationship between global governance and poverty reduction. The research would enable policymakers to determine the state of the implementation of the Millennium Development Goals. The general population would now be alerted to the need to make improvements in a changing global climate. From the viewpoint of poverty reduction, graduates of public policy and governance also will benefit a lot from the report.

# RESEARCH BACKGROUND

Throughout the last couple of decades, poverty has grown in many countries, particularly in transition countries, as well as in several advanced and developing economies. This is concerning, since while deprivation is high and increasing; no change can happen in mitigating poverty. Besides that, high inequality continues to decrease economic prosperity, contrary to previous development theory, and thus to reduce poverty by growth. The report by world bank named world development report 2021 notes that there are largely strong scientific associations between these numerous characteristics of poverty. There is already a rising opinion that innovative country-level foreign policy interventions and the allocation of development agencies can be more prosperous in achieving global poverty reduction. Particularly strategic options, inundated with considerable political will to alter the important sectors of politics for the welfare of the vast majority of the community entail transformational public policy.

Additional cognitive desires are developed by the anxieties of people living in poverty. Subsequently, in high-income situations such as continual income distribution, and energy allowance, the absence of some social as well as economic infrastructure that decreases cognitive pressures forces a variety of day-to-day choices on those residing in low-income conditions that drains their mental capacity for further.

## 2.1 MGD (MILLENIUM DEVELOPMENT GOALS)

The (MDGs) are the greatest commitment in the world: a collective consensus through concerted effort to eradicate hunger and human inequality at historically unparalleled rates. In their detailed existence and the systemic attempts made to fund, enforce and track them, they vary from other global commitments for poverty reduction. (Saith, 2006) In scholarly and technical circles, there are many fierce disputes about their worth. This varies from the high intellectuals who consider them at current prices and are confident that they're just a roadmap for human situation transformation; those strategic optimists who do not accept that perhaps the MDGs are a roadmap for action, but think that they are important to extend goals and organize political engagement and popular support (Sachs & McArthur, 2005) The detractors, who have them as well yet badly thought out, distracting focus from more fitting priorities (or non-targets) and much more successful views and practices; through to the extreme critics, who see them as a plot that obscures the more significant 'millennial' problems of increasing social inequality, approaches to capitalism and emancipation of women (ANTROBUS, 2006)

# LITERATURE REVIEW

Poverty can govern to a behavior that can make it difficult or impossible for people to comprehend their opportunity to take advantage of existing possibilities. It is hard to overemphasize the imperative of beneficial public strategy since if diplomats understand that poverty arises from the deviant impressions or character flaws of poor people or that poor people do not realize the advantages of essential investments such as schooling, they will adopt a policy approach of influence to support the poor. If a person is unable to obtain the goods and services that convince these essential basic needs, an individual may be classified as poor. Thus, the idea of physiological shortcoming is closely related to but can expand above, low attention of monetary revenue and consumption. The definition of poverty is expanded by physical inequality to comprise insecurity, weakness, loss of independence, helplessness, and absence of self-respect. When pressures are beyond the decision-influence, maker's particularly when material wealth are in limited supply, the ability of the participant to act with his or her wishes cannot be realized. The latest scientific study indicates that such intentions do not occur from different ideals or culture of undergoing unique to poor people.

Governance or Financial Planning throughout the Public Sector: A progressive public policy agenda by global governance will ensure and examine how governance including budget management structures could be strengthened because this has been described in many nations as a key limitation on the efficacy of a public intervention to alleviate poverty. To make sure transparency for use of financial capital and to enhance service quality, sound visionary public policy changes at federal, local, and state levels are required. (Zhang, 2011) An analysis of possible governance and public spending control issues, including a reduction of transparency in government, should be part of the transformative policy process. Government changes, cultural, analytical, economic, and environmental, must be adapted to the scale of capital. Strong leaders must bargain. Leadership is that indistinct quality that determines social organizations' governance. Yet the modern past of change is riddled with stories of incompetent politicians squandering potential for reform.

Dynamic Economic Public Policy: Economic policy may have a significant effect on the vulnerable, through the overall fiscal posture of the government and then through tax government and policy expenditure distributional consequences. Structural fiscal improvements in budget and treasury policy, public administration, governance, openness, and accountability will also help the vulnerable by making use of public services more effective and healthier. (IBRD, 2002)

Protection and empowerment: It is possible to understand fear as weakness or a decrease in well-being. Only at the community level and at the global level, that shock causing the downturn will occur. Throughway of quality policymaking and global governance, the magnitude and essence of the country's susceptibility to exogenous shocks and the effect of those shocks on the vulnerable may be measured. Education and wellbeing capabilities should be adequately measured and controlled to improve poverty reduction. In general, schooling and wellness skills are among the core facets of human well-being. (IMF. External Relations Dept., 2007)

Although global poverty demand declines in all countries, growth has been erratic, as per a World Bank statement. Although extreme poverty has been reduced to under 3 percent in Asia And the pacific as well as East Europe, the majority of the world's poorest people survive in Sub-Saharan Africa, where even the number of poor has risen by 9 million (World Bank 2019). Almost eight out of ten of the globe's extreme poor would be in Sub-Saharan Africa unless the pattern persists. These estimates show that to counter these asymmetrical statistics of suffering, the United Nations PR policy must change, as the new strategy will not reach the UN goals by 2030.

There is extensive data that demonstrates how it is far from necessary for universal and stable PR to require economic development and improved competitiveness (Handley, Higgins, Sharma, Eagle, & Cammack, 2009). Researcher Hennie Lötter refers to the problems that emerge when "help is given to poor people" by high authorities or international agencies. Primarily, the "evaluation of either the causes or effects" of the poverty of disadvantaged people by the help giver may be inaccurate and may lead to inadequate solutions to fix causes or outcomes. (2012 Terlazzo) It is also important to empower the "collective action and self-organization" of disadvantaged people, as illustrated by the concept of subsidiarity since their presence gives qualitative input into what causes their suffering and what can be done (Brock, 2016)

# ARGUMENTS

Kofi Annan considered extensively how to guarantee that a consistent Statement will be created by the Millennium Assembly. He agreed that by publishing a paper for all UN members, and the global public, to review, he would assume accountability for this. The intention was that the justification for the Declaration would be modifications to this text. To plan the draught paper, he named his senior adviser, John Ruggie, a distinguished US scholar. Global governance involves foreign institutions among several "global governors" called public and private players. Global governors may be any authority that "exercises power throughout borders for policy impact purposes," by generating problems, setting agendas, defining and enforcing laws or initiatives, and measuring performance.

To stimulate international global poverty and economic growth, the UN framework has only one systemic channel. Because poverty is both a pervasive and multidimensional problem, the United States, in cooperation with regional institutions, must share responsibilities in a global governance decentralization system to address all facets adequately. In this paper I will argue that global governance has a positive relation with poverty reduction however the direct variables in this paper is Global Governance and indirect variables are poverty reduction (PR) with the moderating effect of millennium development goals as their top major goal is poverty reduction.

H1= global governance has a positive impact on poverty reduction

H2=global governance negatively impact poverty reduction

# METHODOLOGY

## 5.1 Research design

This qualitative research design is a research methodology that encourages the investigation of a concept using a range of data sources inside its context. This means that the topic is not examined through one prism, but through several lenses that make it easier to expose and appreciate various dimensions of the phenomena. Two main methods direct the technique of case study; one suggested by (Hollweck, 2016) and the second by (Yin, 2011). All aim to ensure that the matter of interest is well studied and that the nature of the phenomena is revealed, but the tactics that each employee uses are very distinct and deserving of discussion. There are practically no clear criteria governing case analysis, as compared to other qualitative data collection methods, such as grounded methodology or interviews. That would be both the advantage of this strategy and its vulnerability. It is a strength since this helps the architecture and data collection methods to be adapted to the study questions. This methodology, on the other side, has ended in many bad case studies, opening it up to critique, especially again from the quantitative analysis sector. A mixed-methods study helps the researcher inside and within cases to discuss discrepancies. The purpose is to repeat outcomes through cases. Since comparisons could be drawn, the cases must be carefully selected so the scholar can forecast comparable outcomes through cases or predict comparative outcomes based on a hypothesis. (Yin, 2011) A multiple-case analysis is needed if a study includes more than just a single case. These are often compared with different studies. Find yourself curious, so what is the distinction between a comprehensive embedded system case study and a numerous study? Nice issue! The simple explanation is that the background for each of the instances is distinct. Within each environment and through environments, a several or collaborative case study would allow the researcher to examine. While a comprehensive case study with embedded units makes for one special entity for the researcher to consider.

## 5.2 Sample Population

The sample population applies to the overall number of individuals in the sense of a detailed headcount of all items that the study results aim to reflect. A well-defined community means that the consequences and effects relate to the right group of social components. The participants are youth, unemployed, and job holders, taking into account the variables of how global governance plays a role in poverty reduction. The contemporary analysis was undertaken to address the research questions, evaluating the factors relating to the effect of global governance on poverty reduction. The approach of the case study will help to analyze the conditions in the real life situation influencing lead generation. Using the hypothesis research methodology, contemporary hypotheses will be evaluated in the light of case analysis. There are often no theories to test and the researcher comes up with his theories.

## 5.3 Sample and Size

The sample size is the relative empirical studies as the case study method is perfect for this research approach.

## 5.4 Data collection

Primary and secondary sources, observations, books, magazines, newspapers, among others, have gathered data. The mixed approach was used to complement, compliment, and verify each other's results. The analysis would be of a qualitative sort. A qualitative case study is a passageway to science that aims to analyze a phenomenon using various data sources within a given content. It also gives an interpretation of a dynamic problem if the method is properly executed. For this form of research, a qualitative case study testing approach is suitable because of inconsistency in data sources and the presence of uncontrollable variables. In his report, (Meyer, 2001) discusses that qualitative case studies are better used as we look for the 'how' and 'why' problems, limits are vague, and the conduct of the participants participating in the case study is variable

## 5.5 Data Analysis

Using the social sciences statistical kit, data were evaluated using descriptive statistics and Pearson's Commodity Moment correlation system, and the results will be described in tables. Data can be of the primary and secondary methods. Both methods are used to present reliable results that can be used in future studies and will be help full for policymakers. Data analytic tools include political science journals and previous case studies with the help of the typology method.

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