GLOBAL GOVERNANCE

The rise of globalisation has led to faster but more superficial connections and interactions between people and countries. The pressure on global governance is linked to a number of factors, including the decline in the power of non-state organisations, the increase in various flows across borders, including negative phenomena such as drugs or diseases, the aggressive behaviour of states or their powerlessness to find solutions to global problems.

The main factor that has led to the rise of global governance is the diminishing power of individual state organisations. International integration within countries is hampered by a number of factors, including economic globalisation, technological change and the rise of non-state actors, which have a strong influence on state policies and actions. In addition, the use of the internet and social media has contributed to citizens' ability to challenge the legitimacy or corruptness of state power. Idea The rise of global governance is essential in holding new actors accountable for their mistakes and actions. Another factor contributing to the rise of global governance is the aforementioned increase in flows across national borders. These factors include the movement of people, the transport of goods and services and the transfer of ideas between people, which can also lead to negative phenomena such as drugs and disease. In order to face the challenges in the world, the country has found ways, such as the development of the Internet and social media, which are enabled citizens to move, communicate and unite across borders, thereby challenging the power of the state (Sadiq et al., 2023). The country has also set up international institutions such as the United Nations, the World Health Organization and many others to find ways to address the country's challenges. Crimes such as drug trafficking, human transport and the spread of disease have become pressing the problems of modern societies. The inability of the state to prevent the rise of global governance has added to the pressure on global governance (Walter, 2021). Terrorist activities and weapons proliferation are emerging and could lead to the destruction of the entire world, creating threats and fears for human security that cannot be addressed by individuals at the level of the state alone. In general, the lack of prevention of the rise of global governance has led to disasters such as the increased number of refugees, which have highlighted the importance of more productive feedback. Finally, it is time to look at global problems such as climate change, poverty and unfair treatment (e.g. colonisation), and to find solutions that can only be solved through global governance. These problems require cooperation to find solutions. In general, the pressure for global governance is linked to the need to address the challenges arising from the phenomenon of globalisation. The rise of global governance is essential to tackle the problems facing the world. Globalisation has brought new actors and other challenges that require new approaches to tackle them. The nation state is in control of addressing these challenges, hence the need for the rise of global governance. Global governance helps to provide a framework for effective cooperation between different countries and international organisations.

One of the sources that supports my opinion is the Commission's recommendation on global governance, in which states that global governance is essential to address the challenges of globalisation (Witt, 2019). In particular, the Commission stresses the need for new proposals for global governance that include the contribution of all actors in global governance. The second source is Global Governance, which states that global governance is necessary to help address the many challenges of globalisation. In addition to these efforts, global governance is still marked by outstanding issues that need to be addressed. To foster international cooperation to address the

challenges, the following have been a number of organisational institutions are set up. Population growth in many countries has led to the deconstruction of globalisation, and this is complicating efforts to promote global governance (Wang, 2021). Globalisation has created a world in which economies are culture and politics are interdependent. Globalisation has enabled the development and growth of a standard. Globalisation is a composite fact that has changed the world in many ways. It has also brought significant economic growth and development, which in turn has created social, political and environmental challenges. It has created a world in which economy, culture and politics are linked.

In my view, globalisation is a complexity with both positive and negative effects. While it has enabled economic growth and development, it has also brought social and cultural tensions between individuals. The main problem is the wide gap between rich and poor, as led to social isolation. To tackle the challenges, we need a more comprehensive picture of globalisation, taking into account the interests of those involved. We need to promote economic growth and development and to ensure that the benefits of globalisation are shared equitably. We also need to promote and preserve cultural diversity and traditions, and strengthen the role of the state and international organisations in regulating global governance.

Globalisation is a complex and adaptive construct that requires a gradual action and a holistic approach. We need to recognise the positive and negative effects of globalisation and work towards a more inclusive and sustainable model of globalisation. In addition, we need to promote economic growth and development while ensuring social and environmental sustainability. We need to preserve and promote the diversity of cultures and traditions, while, on the other hand, fostering a sense of global citizenship and responsibility. By doing so, we can create a more just and sustainable world for us all.

SOCIAL OVERHEATING

In today's world, globalisation is the order of the day, increasingly affecting the world in various sectors. The current globalisation competition aims to make the world a small village, bridging the long-standing distance gap. One of the areas in which globalisation can negatively affects nations, is to increase tension, fear and discrimination - what we might call social overheating. The world continues to evolve at a faster pace, which has led to various innovations with harnessing artificial intelligence to lead the way (Appadurai, 2020). The world is experiencing a high level of interconnectedness that has not been seen for a long time. Cooperation and interdependence between nations continues to increase, which is commendable as it improves the quality of life if there are good intentions. I should point out at this point that the various technologies that have emerged in developed countries are gradually being transferred to middle- and lower-class countries, which should, at least in part, reduce the disparity in the development ratio (Appadurai, 2020). In my view, globalisation has the potential to eliminate past disparities that have left parts of the world behind. While globalisation is essential, many social inefficiencies continue to emerge that threaten global security. Social conflicts and political wars, such as the one involving Russia and Ukraine, are on the rise, causes a lot of unrest, which is not conducive to world peace and security. When two countries are at war, as in the case of Russia and Ukraine, their neighbours are also directly or indirectly affected as a result of their dependence on standard supply chains of goods and raw materials (Appadurai, 2020).

One of the main factors causing global societal overheating is the innovation of modern weapons that threaten world peace. Things like culture are being used in a modern way that is still continues to spread to all nations, causing a cultural disorientation that has a great potential to lead to various forms of disruption in our current society. The concept of immigration has also contributed significantly to such disruptions, as people migrate and carry their cultures to new environments where they are accepted without further thought, an example of the rise of nationalism (Appadurai, 2020). In difficult times, as we can define the current decade, when the world is experiencing a major economic downturn or inflationary pressures, after one of the biggest health crises, people are always worried about how to get employment, because companies need to stay in business and therefore have to cut staff to remain profitable or even stay in business.

It is important to note that there are differences in the distribution of natural resources in the world. When a country fights for access to a particular central resource, there is a high probability of controversial events that can dramatically destabilise world peace. Many nations around the world face major the income differences they have, and this can be one source of social problems. In other cases, a few individuals are rich while the vast majority are poor (Walter, 2021). These are some of the things that give rise to heated debates about social injustice, in the context of income, resources and privilege. Cultural clashes dominate the world, a major impact of globalisation, which is imposing itself on society at an alarming rate (Walter, 2021). Some people believe that other people's cultures are incompetent and naive, which, as we have seen (e.g. Croats vs Serbs - last millennium), can be a huge potential for social overheating in a common space, for example as Yugoslavia used to be. Although globalisation is bringing the world together in an optimistic way, I believe that it is at the same time destroying the fabric of cohesion, which is a necessary and sufficient factor for world peace. The new discoveries made possible by globalisation, have led to social mistrust between nations, and that is not the way of the future. As far as politics is concerned, it should be pointed out that this is one of the things that is dramatically destabilising world peace. Many nations have come together and can, with the help of one organisation such as the United Nations, resolve their political issues. However, some countries have problems with trust in the United Nations because they consider it unfair in some cases. In recent situations, it is necessary to recall that the United Nations has taken an important step in trying to prevent the current war between Ukraine and Russia, but so far it has not been very successful. Russia, on the other hand, considers itself the target of inappropriate actions, which it considers unjust or even unjustified (Walter, 2021). One of the reasons for such political turmoil is the lack of proper accountability and the decreasing level of trust between nations in their political environments. Nations continue to polarize on various issues on which they agree, further reducing the expected level of social cohesion. Countries such as Russia and Ukraine have failed to reach a reasonable consensus on the long-standing outstanding issues over which they are currently clashing. The overall implications of all this are that the world remains unstable and that conflict is an inevitable element of globalisation. The main consequence of such conflicts is that they lead to a kind of cold war, which may eventually lead to a real war or resistance. In addition, there is a high probability that the The European continent has become the centre of all this, with the prime examples of Ukraine and Russia. Issues of social inequality need to be addressed, as there is a high probability that this will help the world restore peace and tranquillity (Segal, 2019). From the above arguments, it is clear that issues of income inequality between nations need to be addressed and cultural tolerance needs to be established in order to use globalisation as a driver of economic prosperity and an important element in creating a better environment for all. Political stability and harmony in society require the inclusion of people from different cultures and the acceptance of other people's ethical values. European populations are also affected by income inequalities and lack of sufficient employment opportunities (Western EU countries compared to Eastern and Balkan countries). Attention must be paid to the social unrest affecting the world,

otherwise the world will globalisation is used as a tool to spread inequality and political and social conflict between people. Social, economic and political disparities remain a central problem facing the world. These problems need to be tackled more quickly to prevent even more damage than has already been done in the past. Conflict resolution, such as the Russia-Ukraine conflict, can help reduce tensions between nations and set an example that non-military mechanisms and diplomacy can succeed (Segal, 2019). The Council needs to develop strategies that adopt equitable frameworks to address governance issues and minimise conflicts. In addition, I propose that the United Nations the role of the regulatory agency, overseeing all global issues and proposing possible solutions that can be adopted. We need to embrace cultural diversity, but also respect ethical the values of your culture and society, because I hope these are not mutually exclusive.

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