
Underlying the emergence of a global administrative law is the recognition of the fact that increased global interdependence has led to a situation where decision making has moved beyond national boundaries. This research project is an effort to view diverse international governance structures from an administrative law perspective so as to identify some patterns of commonality and connection sufficiently deep and far-reaching as to constitute an embryonic field of global administrative law, which would enable the international community to deal with such accountability concerns. It examines the functioning of the World Trade Organization (WTO) from a Global Administrative Law (GAL) perspective. The question addressed here is that how has the WTO as an institution fared at the democracy deficit allegations which have been levied against various international organizations including the WTO? The conclusion to this is that one way to deal with the democracy deficit concerns could be the development of an all encompassing GAL regime.

The papers have looked at the WTO from a GAL perspective. It started with reviewing the democracy deficit concerns of the trading regime from the GATT days. This historical account was followed by an academic debate which gave a brief account of the arguments that have been used for and against the opening up of the WTO. After the theoretical debate was in place, the paper proceeded on with reviewing the WTO dispute settlement mechanism of the WTO in light of the arguments used in the legitimacy debate and concluded that the dispute settlement mechanism has maintained a fine balance between the two opposing schools of thought.


Regional economic integration has been adopted as a strategy for development in different regions of the world in the 1980s
following the formation of single market by the European Union and NAFTA by the North American countries. Though Asian countries has been slow to respond to the global trend of regionalism, however, over the past few years these countries have also recognized the potential of regional economic integration and have started taking steps to benefit from it. Several initiatives of broader economic integration are in progress to push the agenda of regional economic integration. Besides deepening the sub regional cooperation between its 10 member states, ASEAN is also negotiating with major East Asian countries, Japan, China and Korea to formulate a regional trade agreement. The paper estimates the economic impacts of proposed ASEAN+3 trade agreements on the South Asian economy using Global Trade Analysis Project (GTAP) framework. The findings reveal that South Asia will be affected adversely in terms of GDP growth, export and also welfare-wise.

Two scenarios have been adopted using baseline projection and the ASEAN+3 trade agreements (by reducing 80% tariff for agriculture and 100% for non-agriculture) for the year 2020. GTAP 6.2 database have been used to carry out the analysis. The findings show that as a result of ASEAN+3 agreements the South Asian economy will be affected adversely, the DDP growth will decline by 1.04 per cent. The output of the several sectors will fall, the textile recording highest negative growth (-8%). The performance of the exports will not be rosy. It will decrease by 3 per cent. Last but not least, result reveals that welfare implication of the ASEAN+3 trade agreement is bleak. The maximum decline is observed by South Asian economy (-0.45%) while the global welfare will increase by 0.22 per cent.


During the period of 1970s the world suffered with inflation in food prices, so excess demand of primary commodity, namely, foodgrains had arisen. Some believed that excess demand was overcome through supply adjustment, such as new oil strikes in the North Sea and the Gulf of Mexico, and the entry of new land into cultivation but the author argued that the demand was overcome
through a severe compression of demand, and the latter happened through an income deflation imposed over much of the world. The author added that income deflation plays a role exactly equivalent to that of inflation in compressing demand. The demand compressing effect of profit inflation can also be achieved through an income deflation imposed on the working masses. The author strongly believed that income deflation eliminates the excess demand that would have arisen in its absence, given the fact of sluggish increases in supplies. The three processes contributing to the phenomenon of income deflation are relative reduction in the scale of government expenditure, the destruction of domestic productive activities under the impact of global competition and a secular shift in the terms of trade themselves against the petty producers of primary commodities, and in particular the peasantry. The author concluded Accumulation through encroachment therefore is an intrinsic property of capitalism, which is based not on balanced but on uneven development of the different segments of the world economy.


The paper made a case study on the cultural impact of neoliberal globalization. The author made debates between two contrasting perspectives; firstly globalisation is a juggernaut that rolls over indigenous cultures, distorting or destroying them, even as it imposes alien cultural practices that support its search for labour, raw materials, and a market for its goods and services. The second argues that globalisation is not unidirectional but unleashes mutually beneficial processes of economic exchange and cultural cross-fertilisation. Globalisation as cultural ideology actively fosters this misrecognition. Neoliberal globalisation valorises a culture of excess. The seeming is premised on disarticulating the real relations between neoliberal globalisation as process and policy trajectory, and the material realities it enters, transforms, destroys, or remakes. Globalisation cannot be adequately challenged unless our politics of resistance also take on the processes by which it produces subjects invested in a particular idea of modernity. The culture of
globalisation must itself become one of the sites of counter-hegemonic activism. The differences in average pre- and post-merger operating performance ratios for each combination of merger types were estimated and statistically tested for differences using paired two-sample t-test for means. Analysis of pre- and post-merger operating performance ratios for the entire sample set of mergers showed no change in the mean operating profit margin and gross profit margin ratios, there was significant decline in the net profit margin, return on net worth and return on capital employed, in the post-merger period. These results corroborate the general research results on post-merger operating performance in other countries, which suggested that the operating performance either stagnates or declines after mergers, for merging firms. For mergers between same group companies, there was a significant decline in net profit margin due to likely increase in interest costs, while other profitability ratios, remained unchanged. The significant declines in returns on net worth and capital employed suggest that the mergers were not motivated by efficiency enhancement possibilities, but were aimed at consolidating the asset base by merging assets of various group companies to emerge larger. The author stressed that there is need to articulate in an alternative vision and require a counter-discourse to neoliberal globalisation. The article is also concerned with the contradictions and tensions that mark the contemporary moment. It argued hyperbole is not just a feature of contemporary discourse but also a symptom of what ails it.