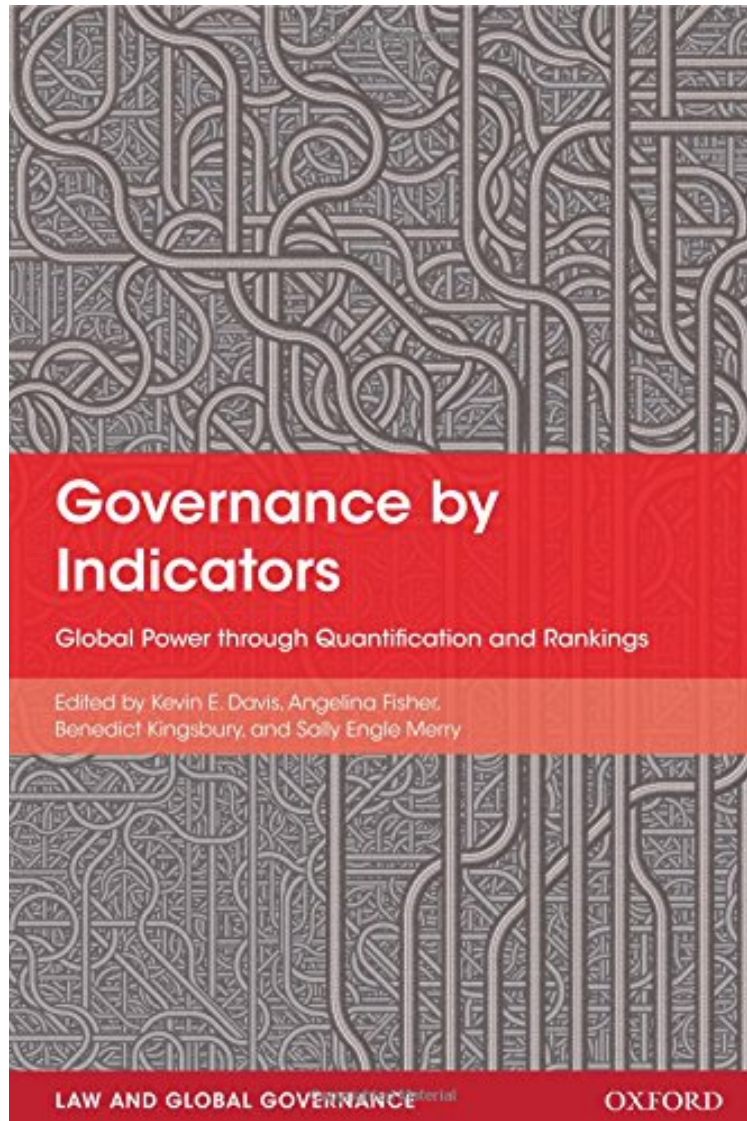


(Download) Governance by Indicators: Global Power through Quantification and Rankings (Law and Global Governance)

Governance by Indicators: Global Power through Quantification and Rankings (Law and Global Governance)

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From Oxford University Press : Governance by Indicators: Global Power through Quantification and Rankings (Law and Global Governance) before purchasing it in order to gauge whether or not it would be worth my time, and all praised Governance by Indicators: Global Power through Quantification and Rankings (Law and Global Governance):

4 of 4 people found the following review helpful. Indicators....By Phillip Taylor MBE INDICATORS AS TOOLS OF GLOBAL GOVERNANCE AND INFLUENCERS OF GLOBAL POWER An appreciation by Phillip Taylor MBE and Elizabeth Taylor of Richmond Green Chambers A project conducted by the Institute for International Law and Justice at New York University School of Law led to this book from OUP and it centres on indicators and governance by information being closely linked with the ILLJs major project on global regulatory governance and global administrative law. The book is the first to be published as part of OUPs Law and Global Governance series. But what are indicators? In the books introduction three of the editors, including Sally Engle Merry, admit that there is no agreed meaning of the word indicator. Nevertheless, they view indicators as an important emerging technology in the practice of global governance defining them at least partially as named collections of rank-ordered data that purports to represent the past or projected performance of different units. A unit could be a country, for instance, or institution or corporation. Such data, simplified and processed can be used to compare particular unit, and to evaluate their performance by referring to one or a number of standards. Can one assume then, that a league table to cite just one example is an indicator? Probably -- but not necessarily -- might be the answer. The most commonly known indicators would include, for instance, the World Banks Good Governance and Rule of Law indicators and the human rights indicators being developed via the UN. Other examples of indicators might include a rule of law index which indicates as it were, the level of respect for the rule of law in a particular country in a given year. Indicators, the writers add, cater to demand for (and receptivity to) numerical, rank-ordered and comparable data. If this sounds a little abstruse, the book, rest assured, provides any amount of clarification. The twenty-six international and expert contributors to this volume examine in depth, an astounding range of issues connected with this subject. Technologies of governance, for example, include what they generally refer to as mechanisms and theres a wide variety of those, from military action, to legal instruments to advertising campaigns, or educational programmes. The governor in question may wield physical, economic, or social influence; governance being defined at least partly, as the means used to influence behaviour, as well as the production and distribution of resources. The project on which the book is based has been funded by grants from such bodies as the Rockefeller Foundation, the Carnegie Corporation of New York and the National Science Foundation. Generous support has also been given by the International Development Research Centre of Canada and the contributors to the book. In keeping with the objectives of the OUPs new series, this insightful volume aims to open up new avenues of thought and scholarship in international law and politics, comparative law and public and private global regulation. Lawyers, academics and policy makers wishing to access the latest thinking in these areas should certainly acquire this book.

The use of indicators as a technique of global governance is increasing rapidly. Major examples include the World Bank's Doing Business Indicators, the World Bank's Good Governance and Rule of Law indicators, the Millennium Development Goals, and the indicators produced by Transparency International. Human rights indicators are being developed in the UN and regional and advocacy organizations. The burgeoning production and use of indicators has not, however, been accompanied by systematic comparative study of, or reflection on, the implications, possibilities, and pitfalls of this practice. This book furthers the study of these issues by examining the production and history of indicators, as well as relationships between the producers, users, subjects, and audiences of indicators. It also explores the creation, use, and effects of indicators as forms of knowledge and as mechanisms of making and implementing decisions in global governance. Using insights from case studies, empirical work, and theoretical approaches from several disciplines, the book identifies legal, policy, and normative implications of the production and use of indicators as a tool of global governance.

"A solid and timely inquiry into the growing significance of the indicators-as- governance business in world politics...if this book is an indication of the kind of research that will be published in the Oxford University Press's new book series on 'Law and Global Governance' (of which the book under review is the first volume), then we have a lot to look forward to." --Tore Fougner, International Affairs" ...this insightful volume aims to open up new avenues of thought and scholarship in international law and politics, comparative law and public and private global regulation." -- Phillip Taylor MBE and Elizabeth Taylor of Richmond Green Chambers About the Author Kevin Davis, Beller Family Professor of Business Law, New York University School of Law, Angelina Fisher, Programme Director, NYU's Institute for International Law and Business, Benedict Kingsbury, Murray and Ida Becker Professor of Law, New York University School of Law, Sally Engle Merry, Professor of Anthropology, Law, and Society, New York University Kevin Davis is Beller Family Professor of Business Law at New York University's School of Law. Angelina Fisher is Programme Director at NYU's Institute for International Law and Business. Benedict Kingsbury is Murray and Ida Becker Professor of Law at New York University's School of Law. Sally Engle Merry is Professor of Anthropology, Law, and Society at New York University.