Paper : International organization
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Class : II MA Political Science
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UNIT – 1

Definition:

An international organization is an organization established by a treaty or other instrument governed by international law and possessing its own international legal by personality, such as the United Nations, the World Health Organization and NATO.

Universalism vs. Regionalism:

The debate surrounding regionalism and universalism in international organizations reflects the old dilemma between centralism and local governance at the domestic level.

Classification of international organization:

Inter-governmental organizations(IGO's),International non-governmental organization (NGO's)and Multinational enterprises etc..

Nature and role of international organization :

- The role of international organizations is helping to set the international agenda, mediating political bargaining, providing a place for political initiatives and acting as catalysts for the coalition- formation.

- They facilitate cooperation and coordination among member nations. In addition, they promote global initiatives aimed at reducing inequality like the United Nations Sustainable Development Goal 10.

Third world view of international organization :

- The term "Third World" arose during the Cold War to define countries that remained non-aligned with either NATO or the Warsaw Pact.

- It is being replaced with terms such as developing countries, least developed countries or the Global South

Evolution of international organization:

The first and oldest international organization—being established employing a treaty, and creating a permanent secretariat—is the Central Commission for the Navigation of the Rhine (founded in 1815). The first general international organization—addressing a variety of issues—was the League of Nations. The United Nations followed this model after World War II.

Development in the twentieth century:

- The various meetings and agreements served as precursors to the international organizations of the 20th century, such as the League of Nations and the United Nations (UN).

- Spurred by the political and economic interdependencies and advances in communication and transportation that developed after World War II, the UN became the centerpiece of a network of international organizations.