Role and Relevance of International Organizations in Present Global Scenario

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Abstract

With dynamic international socio-economic, political, and climate change scenarios the role and relevance of international organizations are continuously changing. An international organization has a stable set of norms and rules to govern the behavior of states and other actors in the international system. The first and oldest International organization being established employing a treaty, and creating a permanent secretariat, with global membership was the International telecommunication union (Founded in 1865).The First general international organization addressing a variety of issue-was the League of Nations. The United Nations followed this mode; after world war-II. The present study is focusing on the role and relevance of international organizations in the present global scenario. It analyzes the importance of the international organization in socio-economic and political as well as environmental development across the world. It will provide greater insight towards identifying the challenges present in the global scenario and in turn role and relevance of international organizations to solve them. It fulfills current literature gaps and provides a base for future research trajectories.

Key Words: International organizations, role, and relevance, present global scenario, development.

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Introduction

The development of an organization is a consistent process, an organization is a result of numerous communications collective multiple productive and overlapping representation [1]. With the passing time organizations' role and relevance takes shape by a different understanding of organizations, his past present, and future capability to solve the issues and challenges faced by

them in due course [2].

The origin of IGO can be traced way back from the congress of Vienna of 1814-1815, which was an international diplomatic conference to reconstitute the European political order after the downfall of the main decision-makers who preferred to mention sovereignty as of 1648 at the west Phaliana treaty That closed The 30 year's war in Europe But in the scholarly world the origin of IGOS is most reflected at the birth of the League of Nations (LON), which was the first the worldwide the intergovernmental organization founded on 10th January 1920 with a principal mission of maintaining world place after world war 1[1]. The League of Nations was succeeded by the United Nations (UN) in 1945, which was also predicated on the notion that continued cooperation among states would ensure global security. This was signed on 26th June 1945, in San Francisco, at an international organization and came into force on 24th October 1945, [3] Currently, the UN is the main international organization with its arms such as the United Nations Security Council (UNSC), the General Assembly (UNGA), the international court of Justice (ICJ). The secret Ariat (USA), the Trusteeship Council (UNTC), and the Economic and social council (ECOSOC). Other IG os includes the Multi-National companies (MNCs) live SHELL, Regional and continental bodies/bloc us like European Union (EU), African Union (AU), East African Community (EAC) among others.

The Rationale of the Study

Threat to the world peace due to proliferation of weapons of mass destruction, presence of nuclear weapons in countries having political instability, and disputes in between countries of the third world [4]   trans-border conflicts and climate change ecological problems has led to the increased the role and relevance of international organizations.[5] The global socio-economical and political situation is passing through a transition stage. Globalization, as well as technological advancement, has changed the global equation among the countries. Many new challenges are arising due to this changing scenario. Poverty, economical gape, political crisis, human rights, and climate change are the big issue experienced worldwide. An outbreak of pandemic has made the situation worst and the relevance and importance of the international organization WHO has increased. A political crisis like Afghanistan and North Korea and intercontinental conflicts led to the increased role of the united nation. The socio-political and economical gap between developed and developing and underdeveloped countries has increased the need and

evaluation of the role of the International organization that can resolve the issue.

The Objective of the Study

The prime objective of the research is to identify the role and relevance of the international organization in the present global scenario. It analyzes the role of international organizations in achieving the objective in a dynamic socio-economic and political environment. It also studies the influence of these organizations in different domains of member countries. The study investigates the role of IO's in exploring the vista of international cooperation and effort on peace and prosperity globally.

Literature Review

Development and need of most international organizations are realized due to the establishment of peace, resolution of disputes, and the solution of international socio-economic problems like ILO and WHO [6,7,8] Commerce and trade are internationalized in the 19th century and it lead to the need for the development of international organization (Murphy 1994) Change in science and technology has increased the role and relevance of international scientific and social organizations to regulate [9] which give rise to international public and private association [5] industrialization and change in business and trade pattern directly influenced the role of international organizations. They have helped to develop international markets in industrial goods by connecting and promoting communication and transportation infrastructure, protecting intellectual property, and reducing legal and economic barriers to trade [10]. Developmental of regional organizations are inspired by the regional common interest due to similar socio-culture and economic conditions like SAFTA, ASEAN, BRICKS. Most of the international organizations are formed of treaty and law however some of the organizations are formed of distinct will in place of law and treaty. Like UNICEF [11].

Functions of International Organizations

International organizations function in the following ways:

1. **Articulation and Aggregation**

Some of the states having similar interests come closer to make the association fulfill its objective. The functions of these International organizations are to aggregate and formation of the national interests of their member countries/states in the international system. It is similar to the interest group of a nation that comes closer to fulfilling their common interest. They form institutions, associations, and interest groups for better wages and work environment, for green initiatives for a cleaner environment, states are similarly representing their similar interests with forming and articulating organizations. To achieve this objective, they form a coalition, cooperation, and alliance [12]. OPEC is an organization associated with oil-exporting countries it deals to raise oil prices or to increase their power by using oil as a weapon[13]   UNCTAD is another associate organization of the UN that serves the interests of the developing countries and to present their voice in the system. On the other hand, there are some international organizations for the same objective, such as the International Chamber of Shipping, etc.

2. Norms Creation

No, any organization can function long without law and norms. IO's also frame the norms or laws for their member countries or states. They can function as the makers of norms and law for the operation of international relations [14]. In other words, they make laws for the states to follow. Their activities are grouped into three groups:

On political issues: They produced several documents or treaties in improving human rights, for example, 1948 UN Universal Declaration of Human Rights, 1982 Law of Sea, on economic issues, they make arrangements to improve trade and economic relations among the nations. For example, GATT developed important regulatory norms for free international trade and commerce by lowering the custom tariffs and bringing some standards for the running of world trade[15] on security issues, the UN and other regional organizations developed some norms in the field of disarmament, nuclear non-proliferation; banning the use of force, de-legitimization of colonialization, etc.

3. Recruitment

Their colonies ' IO's encourage colonial powers to free their colonies and make them join to international system by providing their membership. So in

the 1950-the 60s, many new states became members of the UN. As a result, the number of UN members sharply increased from to 50s to the 100s.

4. Socialization

Socialization of member states and adapting them into the international system is an important function of international organizations. Similar to the national system there are institutions such as the military, schools, foundations to socialize the citizens into the national system, international organizations educate and train them in such away. It takes place at two levels:

- By direct means, any organizations provide an educational, social, psychological environment to the citizens of the member countries. A community spirit is developed by international organizations to affect the people differently and achieve the objective [16].

- By the different way formal and diplomatic, state representatives or diplomats can be "socialized" to perform in certain ways that are acceptable to the rest of the "international community". They learn new approaches and alternative ways of living. And in turn, they act according to general norms of the international system [15].

5. Rule-Making and Implication

To manage the relationship of all member countries, International organizations formulate rules,& all members follow them. It may be developed in the form of a decision, a resolution, a recommendation, a conference declaration, or a treaty or agreement [17]. For example, the EU makes a rule for its member states, civil groups, or citizens to follow. The UN takes resolutions or recommendations on different issues. But in most cases, this rule should be taken by the consensus of the members to be effective.

Not only making the rule is enough to coordinate and management of all functions of an organization, but the implication is an important part. Since IO's have not sufficient resources to put into the effect of rules so in most cases member governments are expected to put into the effect of the rule. But for the rules to be applied widely, they should be accepted by the member states as useful for their interests. Otherwise, they can remain on paper.[18]

For example, the UN Security Council imposed sanctions on several

aggressors, but only a few of them were put into practice, such as against Iraq, but not against Israel.

6. Rule - Adjudication

Besides the developmental role, Rule – adjudication, is another important role played by international organizations[19]. In Rule – adjudication legal solution of the problem was provided by international judiciary courts. In nation-states, the rule-adjudication is performed by the judiciary- law courts, arbitration panels, tribunals, however at the international level; this is done by some institutions. For example, the International Court of Justice is established in the case of the UN, and the Permanent Court of International Justice by the League of Nations, however, European Union established the European Court of Justice for the purpose. But decisions of these courts are delimited only for the countries who accept its authority [20].

7. Information

This is known as the information era .collecting. Keeping and disseminating the information to member countries is an important function of international organizations. [21] They collect, keep, and disseminate information to the states which need them. For example, the WHO, WMO, FAO, and many international organizations are performing their role towards their specialization for the information collection and dissemination to member states and they use it according to their interest [22].

8. Operations

Different international organizations have different approach, function and role [23,24,25]. They are developed as per the requirement of member states international Monitory fund (IMF) also known as the world bank is developed and dealing for a credit facility to state members [23], whereas WHO working in the field of health and issues[25] UNHCR deals with the solution of refugees problem [26].

Conclusion

Globalization, socio-economic development, and technological changes lead to the development of new issues and challenges worldwide. Emerging of new socio-political and international strategies and increasing socio-economic and technological gaps between the different countries worldwide led to the

development of new equations. In such a dynamic environment role and relevance of international organizations is increasing. The international organization not only helps in maintaining the relationship between different states worldwide despite successfully facing and solving many challenges raised in due course of time. They help to achieve a common goal of peace and prosperity with all human values worldwide. Strengthening these organizations is an important need of the modern era so that that they can play a strong role in the international platform. However, there are some issues raised regarding the functioning and transparency of these IO's but role and relevance cannot be ruled out.

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Reference

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