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## “The Role Of International Organisations In World Politics”

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**Abstract:** Regional organizations (ROs) are international organizations (IOs). They incorporate international membership which includes geopolitical entities that actively transcend a nation state. Unique geography such as continents, or geopolitics, borders and demarcations for economic blocs define the membership of Regional organizations (ROs) are international organizations (IOs). Spandler, Kilian (2018) stated about the regional organization and international organization stated about the membership of it as, “They both reflect common patterns of development and history that have been fostered since the end of World War II as well as the fragmentation inherent in globalization, which is why their institutional characteristics vary from loose cooperation to formal regional integration.<sup>1</sup>” They are established to promote cooperation and political and economic integration or communication between states or entities within restricted geographical or geopolitical boundaries. They both reflect general patterns of development and history that have been promoted since the end of World War II as well as the fragmentation inherent in globalization, which is why their institutional characteristics vary from loose cooperation to formal regional integration. Most ROs work with well-established multilateral organizations such as the United Nations. While in many instances a regional organization is referred to simply as an international organization, in many others it makes sense to use the term regional organization to emphasize the more limited scope of a particular membership.

**Key Words:** International, global, regional, crises, harmony, humanity etc.

**Introduction:** International Governmental Organizations (IGOs), these are the types of organizations that are considered to be related with the term international organization. These are organizations that mainly consist of sovereign states (denoted as member states). Prominent examples are the United Nations, the Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe, the Council of Europe, the European Union, the European Patent Organization and the World Trade Organization.

**Origin of the Word Organization:** The English language word "organization" is derived from "organism", which refers to such pieces of the body, which are related

to each other in such a way that they function as a complete unit. Just as all the activities of the human body are conducted by the human mind; similarly a business organization is also divided into different departments. For example, departments like purchasing, finance, employees etc. In this way "organization" is actually the system, which creates the ability of people to live together.

**Definition of Organization:** Organization is a very broad term, so it is difficult to give a single definition that is universally accepted. Different scholars have given different definitions of organization; some of them are as follows-

Louis Allen, "Organization is the process of identifying and grouping work to be performed, defining and delegating responsibility and authority and establishing relationships for the purpose of enabling people to work most effectively together in accomplishing objectives.<sup>2</sup>"

Koontz and O'Donnell, "The establishment of authority relationships with provision for co-ordination between them, both vertically and horizontally in the enterprise structure.<sup>3</sup>"

Oliver Sheldon, "Organization is the process so combining the work which individuals or groups have to perform with the facilities necessary for its execution, that the duties so performed provide the best channels for the efficient, systematic, positive and coordinated application of the available effort<sup>4</sup>."

Spriegel, "In its broadest sense organisation refers to the relationship between the various factors present in a given endeavour. Factory organisation concerns itself primarily with the internal relationships within the factory such as responsibilities of personnel, arrangement and grouping of machines and material control. From the standpoint of the enterprise as a whole, organisation is the structural relationship between the various factors in the enterprise<sup>5</sup>."

George Terry, "Organising is the establishing of effective authority relationships among selected work, persons, and work places in order for the group to work together efficiently<sup>6</sup>."

C.H. Northcott, "The arrangement by which tasks are assigned to men and women so that their individual efforts contribute effectively to some more or less clearly defined purpose for which they have been brought together.<sup>7</sup>"

L.H. Haney, "Organisation is a harmonious adjustment of specialised parts for accomplishment of some common purpose or purposes<sup>8</sup>".

From the above all definitions, organization can be given as Organization is to collect and employ various factors of production on the one hand and to establish such co-operation and harmony among them that they give their maximum

contribution in production and establish cordial relations between the working persons on the other hand.

**Meaning of International Organization:** International organizations are those organizations whose members, scope and presence are on a global level. International organizations are established for certain purposes which are mentioned in their constituent documents. International organizations are established according to international law. This means that their activities are generally confined within the generally accepted principles and rules of international law. The international organization is established through treaty by the states, which are the constituent instruments of the international organization. Sometimes organizations are established not on the basis of treaties but also on the basis of resolutions of the organs of international organizations. International organizations are basically of two types.

**Brief history of Regional Organization:** The League of Nations was formed in 1929 after the First World War. Before the United Nations, the League of Nations was established after the First World War. Its purpose was to prevent a possible Second World War, but the League of Nations failed to stop the world's progress towards war in the 1930s and was disbanded in 1946. The 'United Nations' adopted the structure and objectives of the League of Nations. In 1944 the United States, Britain, Russia and China met in Washington and agreed on a framework for creating a world institution. On the basis of this framework, talks were held between the representatives of fifty countries in 1945. Then on October 24, 1945, according to the terms of the Declaration, the 'United Nations' was established. There are 193 members in the United Nations. With the independence of the nations, the number of its members increased continuously after the dissolution of the former Soviet Union. Member countries contribute to the running of the United Nations. The contribution is decided on the basis of the capability of a country. America is the largest contributor to the United Nations. There are also many independent UN organizations that deal with each issue at different levels - such as the Food and Agriculture Organization, the International Labour Union, the World Bank, UNESCO, the World Health Organization, etc.

**Objectives of Regional Organization:**

- a. To set the international agenda, mediating political bargaining.
- b. To provide the space for political initiative, and acting as a catalyst for coalition-building.
- c. To facilitate cooperation and coordination among member states.
- d. To promote global initiatives aimed at reducing inequality, such as the United Nations Sustainable Development Goal.

- e. To take the responsibility of the maintenance of international peace and stability at global level.

After, the world war and two, there was immediate need of creating global level organization, the Regional organizations (ROs) are established such as:

- a. The Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN)
- b. The Arab League (AL)
- c. The Caribbean Community (CARICOM)
- d. The Council of Europe (COE)
- e. The Eurasian Economic Union ( EEU),
- f. European Union (EU),
- g. South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation (SAARC),
- h. Asian-African Legal Advisory Organization (AALCO),
- i. Union of the Mediterranean (UFM),
- j. Association of South American Nations (USAN)

Few of these are explained in brief as below:

- a. The Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN):** The Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) was on 8 August 1967 by five countries. It was established as a civil organization for the purpose of regional cooperation. Indonesia, Malaysia, the Philippines, Singapore and Thailand countries were the early members of ASFAN. In 1984, Brunei became a member of ASEAN. India was made a 'Full Dialogue Partner' of it on 24 July 1996. Then, China and Russia were also made full dialogue partners like India.

#### **Aims and Objectives of ASFAN:**

**The Special Features of ASFAN:** Following are the special features of ASFAN:

- a. The Secretariat of ASEAN is in Jakarta.
- b. ASEAN is headed by the Secretary-General.
- c. There are total of 23 members as the ASEAN's partner body in the Asian Regional Forum which includes the United States, Russia, India, China, Japan and North Korea.
- d. There is continuously increasing scope to ASEAN.
- e. It is active in all fields like political, economic, social, technical and administrative etc.
- f. ASEAN member states try to resolve their individual work practices on a regional basis.
- g. Agreement by ASFAN Members: In 1969, in order to increase the communication system and cultural activities, the members of ASEAN made an agreement.

- h. It was decided to exchange various programs of radio and television in all the countries in the agreement by ASFAN Members

In the field of tourism, a collective organization called 'Asianta' was established, which emphasizes on mutual tourism without any visa in these countries.

**b. South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation (SAARC):** The South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation (SAARC) the organization established 1985 by eight countries named Bangladesh, Bhutan, India, Maldives, Nepal, Pakistan and Sri Lanka in South Asia. It is an economic and political organization of eight countries. The Heads of State is formally adopted the charter by South Asian Countries. In 2007, Afghanistan joined as the 8<sup>th</sup> member of SAARC. To date, 18<sup>th</sup> Summits have been held and Nepal's former Foreign Secretary is the current Secretary General of SAARC. The 19<sup>th</sup> Summit will be hosted by Pakistan in 2016. South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation. SAARC Concrete steps have been taken to provide modern technical education to the farmers.

Aims and objectives of SAARC: SAARC has been established with the following aims and objectives.

- To promote for the economic growth within the South Asia region.
- To promote for the social progress within the South Asia region.
- To promote for the cultural development within the South Asia region.
- To promote the welfare of the South Asia peoples.
- To improve their quality of life the South Asia peoples.
- To accelerate economic growth social progress and cultural development in the South regions which will provide an opportunity to everyone to live with dignity as well as help everyone to realise their full potential
- To promote for the self-reliance among the countries of South Asia.
- To strengthen the countries of South Asia.
- To contribute for the mutual trust.
- To understand and appreciation of one another's problems among the countries of South Asia.
- To promote active collaboration and mutual assistance in the economic, social, cultural, technical and scientific fields among the countries of South Asia.
- To strengthen co-operation with other developing countries
- To strengthen the co-operation among the countries of South Asia in international forms on matters of common interest.
- To cooperate with international and regional organisation with similar aims and purposes among the countries of South Asia.

## **The Benefits of SAARC:**

- i. **For the Welfare of the People:** The first objective of SAARC is to pay attention to the welfare of the general public, for which many schemes have been implemented.
- ii. **To Improve the Living Standard:** SAARC was also established with the aim to improve the living standard of the people which will help to develop all the citizens of the society can take place and they can live their life properly.
- iii. **To Solve the Global Problems** – To solve the problems like prevailing in the society as terrorism and other complex problems should be solved. This will help to create an atmosphere of peace in the society.

Thus, SAARC is an international Organization or Intergovernmental Organization: is an organization which was established by a treaty. It is governed by international law and having its own legal personality as the United Nations, the World Health Organization, and NATO. International organizations are primarily composed of member states, but may also include other entities, such as other international organizations.

**C. The United Nations:** The United Nations was established on October 24, 1945 with the signing of the United Nations Charter by 50 countries. Today, every country of the world stands to assert authority over each other. In many countries, internal strife has become so much that human values are being sacrificed there. This international organization is known as the United Nations Organization, works for the welfare of the whole world, rising above caste, religion and country.

The United Nations is an international organization which was established with following purposes:

- i. To facilitate cooperation in international law.
- ii. To establish international security, economic development, social progress, human rights and world peace.
- iii. There is terror of dictators in many countries, while terrorists are playing with people's lives.
- v. To keep all these under control, every country not only works at its level, but also the world's largest federation is keeping an eye on all of them.

### **Objective of the United Nation:**

The main objectives of the United Nations are to prevent war in the world, protect human rights, mobilize the process of complying with international law, promote social and economic development, improve living standards and fight diseases. This organization has presented an ideal by serving human life on many important occasions across the world.

There are 6 main organs of the United Nations, which are as follows:-

1. 1st General Assembly
2. Security Council
3. Economic and Social Council
4. Trust Council
5. International Court of Justice
6. Secretariat.

Other organizations related to the United Nations are as follows:

1. International Development Association
2. United Nations Institute for Industrial Development
3. United Nations Convention on Trade and Development
4. General Agreement on Trade and Customs
5. International Agricultural Development Fund
6. World Institute of Intellectual Property.
7. United Nations Environment Program
8. International Telecommunications Satellite Association
9. United Nations Fund related to population activities.

**United Nations Headquarters:** The headquarters of the United Nations is in New York. On December 14, 1946, the United Nations voted in favour of placing its headquarters in the United States. John D. Rockefeller of America donated \$8.5 million to buy seven hectares of land along the East River in New York. Some additional land was also made available in that area by the city administration. The organization building was completed in 1952. Temporary headquarters was built on Lake Success in Long Island, New York. The first session of the General Assembly was held in London on 10<sup>th</sup> January 1946.

**Flag of the United Nations:** The flag of the United Nations was adopted as an official emblem in 1947. The flag depicts a circular map of the world in white against a light blue background, surrounded by a necklace of olive branches. Olive branches are a symbol of peace.

**United Nations General Assembly:** The General Assembly is the most important part of the United Nations. The General Assembly is the main forum of the United Nations for debate on any issue. It is the only body in the United Nations that consists of representatives of all countries. Each member has one vote. Member countries in the United Nations can discuss any issue from international security to the budget of the United Nations. The General Assembly can issue its recommendations after consultation, but it cannot compel any country to accept these recommendations. The General Assembly may adopt a declaration of major concerns among member states.

**United Nation Security Council:** The Security Council is entrusted with the responsibility of maintaining world peace and security. The United States, Russia, China, France and Britain are its five permanent members. The five permanent members of the Security Council have many important powers. When the United Nations was established in 1945, the number of its members was 50, which has increased to 193 today.

**United Nations and India:** India was one of the earliest members of the United Nations to sign the United Nations Declaration in Washington on January 1, 1942, and also participated in the historic United Nations International Organization Conference in San Francisco from April 25 to June 26, 1945. As a founding member of the United Nations, India strongly supports the objectives and principles of the United Nations and has made significant contributions to the implementation of the Charter's objectives and the development of specific programs and agencies of the United Nations.

### **The Role of Regional Organization in World Politics:**

- i. War is always an option and it is always a bad choice. It's a choice that always leads to more war. It is not mandated in the genes or our human nature. This is not the only possible response to conflicts. Nonviolent action and resistance is a better option as it helps in resolving disputes. But the alternative to non-violence should not wait till the end of the struggle. It must be built into society: built into institutions for conflict forecasting, mediation, adjudication and peacekeeping. It should be built into education in the form of knowledge, perception, beliefs and values – in short, a culture of peace. Societies prepare remotely in advance to respond to war and therefore promote insecurity.
- ii. Some powerful groups benefit from war and violence. However, most humans would gain much from a world without war. The movement will work out strategies for different types of constituencies globally. Such constituencies can include people from many parts of the world, prominent organizers, well-known leaders, peace groups, peace and justice groups, environmental groups, human rights groups, activist coalitions, lawyers, philosophers/ethicists/ethicists, physicians, psychologists, Religious groups, economists, labour unions, diplomats, towns and cities and states or provinces or regions, nations, international organizations, the United Nations, civil liberties groups, media reform groups, business groups and leaders, billionaires, teacher groups, student groups, etc. education reform groups, government reform groups, journalists, historians, women's groups, senior citizens, immigrant and refugee rights groups, libertarians, socialists, liberals, Democrats, Republicans, conservatives, veterans, student- and cultural-



exchange groups, sister-city groups, sports enthusiasts, and children and advocates for investment in health care and works for all kinds of human needs as well as those who are protesting and contributors to militarism in their societies, such as xenophobia, racism, Machismo, extreme materialism, all forms of violence, lack of community, and war profiteering.

- iii. For peace, we must be equally prepared in advance for a better choice. If you want peace, prepare for peace.
- iv. Forgetting that this work of planet-saving is not possible in the required time. Don't give up on people who know what isn't possible.
- v. In less than two years, thousands of people from 135 countries have signed the World beyond War pledge for peace.
- vi. Work is underway on demonetisation. Costa Rica and 50 other countries have completely eliminated their terrorists. European nations, which had fought each other for a thousand years, including the terrible world wars of the twentieth century, now work cooperatively in the European Union.
- vii. Former advocates of nuclear weapons, including former US senators and secretaries of state and many retired, high-ranking military officials, have publicly rejected nuclear weapons and called for their elimination.
- viii. There is a widespread, worldwide movement to end the carbon economy and hence the war on oil.
- ix. Many thought leaders and organizations around the world are calling for an end to the counter-productive "war on terror".
- x. At least one lakh organizations in the world are actively working towards peace, social justice and environmental protection.
- xi. Thirty-two Latin American and Caribbean countries created a Zone of Peace on January 29, 2014.
- xii. Over the past 100 years, we humans have created for the first time in history institutions and movements to control international violence: the United Nations, the World Court, the International Criminal Court; and treaties such as the Kellogg-Briand Pact, the Treaty to Ban Landmines, the Treaty to Ban Child Soldiers, and many others.
- xiii. There is already a peace revolution going on at global level.

**Conclusion:** Thus, the role of regional organization is very important in the global politics. Apart from it, there are many International Non-Governmental Organizations. There are organizations that operate as NGOs at the international level. Such organizations are international non-profit organizations.

According to the World Bank, non-governmental organizations are private organizations that take responsibility for solving problems, promoting the interests of the poor, protecting the environment, providing basic social services and community development. An international non-governmental organization also has a mission like that of non-governmental organizations but the only difference is that it is international in its size, nature, purpose and willingness to engage with specific issues in many countries. Some of the major international non-governmental organizations are- Kernson Worldwide, Mercy Corps, World Vision International, Doctors Without Borders, Health Right International, Charity Water, Compassion International, Plan, International Save the Children Alliance, SOS Children's Villages, Action End, Amnesty International, Survival International, IUCN, Greenpeace etc. International organizations are entities that are established on the basis of formal political agreements between their members and these political agreements have the status of international treaties. Their existence is recognized by law by their member states and they are not considered as resident institutional units of the countries in which they are located.

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