

The Types of IOs:

IO is an organization of international scope and character. There are two types of IOs:-

International intergovernmental organization whose members are sovereign states (IGOs); and non-governmental organizations (NGOs), which are private organizations I.O. can be categorized in two main ways by their membership and by their Function- Membership of some organization are open to all nations of the world, such as the UN other organization are only open to members from a particular region of the world, such as the Gulf cooperation council. Finally, some organization based their membership on other criteria, cultural or historical links as (the common wealth, la francophone), type of economy (O.P.C.) and religion organization of Islamic conference.

Chapter Two

The Growth of IGOs

The 20th century saw rapid growth in the number of all types of IGOs. Just in terms of sheer quantity the number of well established IGOs increased sevenfold from 37 in 1909 to 251 in 2000. according to the Union of International Associations, Indeed, about one-third of all major IGOs are younger than the average American, whose age in 2002 was 36.

Even more important than the quantitative growth of IGOs is the expanding roles that they play. More and more common governmental functions are being dealt with by IGOs. Indeed, there are now few if any major political issues that are not addressed at the international level by one or more IGOs. In some cases, existing IGOs take up new roles.

Just as the U.S. government and other national governments have assumed new areas of responsibility over the years as problems have arisen, so too has the United Nations moved to create units to deal with terrorism, biological warfare, environmental degradation, a range of issues that were not part of the UN's realm when it was founded.

At other times, new areas of global concern are dealt with by creating new IGOs. For example, the development of satellites and the ability to communicate through them and the need to coordinate this capability led to the establishment of the International Mobile Satellite Organization (IMSO) in 1979.

Reasons for Growth

The 20th century's rapid growth of international organizations both in number and in scope of activity is the result of both functionalist and neofunctionalist forces. Those forces were summarized by two scholars who examined why states act through international organizations (IOs). Their conclusion was that "by taking advantage Of IOs states are able to achieve goals that they cannot accomplish. In other words the growth of international organizations

has occurred because countries have found that they need them and that they work. We can note six specific causes for this expansion.

1. Increased international contact is one cause. The revolutions in communications and transportation technologies have brought the states of the world in to much closer contact. The International telegraphic Union founded over a century ago has been joined in more modern times by the IMSO and many others.
2. Increased global interdependence particularly in the economic sphere is a second factor that has fostered a variety of IGOs designed to deal with this phenomenon. The International Monetary Fund (IMF) and the World Bank are just two examples. Regional trade and monetary organizations, cartels and to a degree multinational corporations are other examples.
3. The expansion of transnational problems that affect many states and require solutions that are beyond the resources of any single state is a third cause of the growth of international organizations. One such issue (and its associated IGO) is nuclear proliferation (International Atomic Energy Agency).
4. The failure of the current state-centered system to provide security is a fourth incentive for the expansion of IGOs. The agony of two world wars for instance convinced many that peace is not safe in the hands of nation-states. The United Nations is the latest attempt to organize for the preservation of peace. The continuing problems in health, food, human rights and other areas have also spurred the organization of IGOs.
5. The efforts of small states to gain strength in joint action is a fifth factor. The concentration of military and economic power in a handful of countries has led less powerful actors to join coalitions in an attempt to influence events. Vulnerability has thus motivated countries to come together in such organizations as the 113-member Nonaligned.