

International organizations - comparison of theoretical approaches

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Realism focuses on the security of countries and power above everything else. Realism, with an objective of enhancing conflict resolutions, establishes an international system that would guarantee maximum security for every country that cooperates with another one. At the same time, any country that declares war should do so based on self-interest, as opposed to idealism. To promote a given society, individuals should learn the policies that govern the behaviour of such a society. In this case, Realism should also enhance policies that would mould rational theory that promote objective laws in a given country. Realism exists to monitor the behaviour of given countries, interpret the power of countries, and coordinate the principles of the international system.

Moreover, Liberalism acts as a mainstream approach that promotes the behaviour of a country by focusing on its preferences, as opposed to its capabilities. In this case, Liberalism paves a way for the plurality of a country's actions in the international system. However, such preferences may vary from country to country due to some difference in economic conditions, environmental factors, and nature of governments. Pease (2006, p59) states that Liberalism abolishes anarchic international system by promoting a variety of opportunities for cooperating and other levels of power. Surely, the theory enhances peace between international organizations through organizational interdependence and cooperation. Besides, Marxism rarely focuses on the material and economic aspects of the international system. Instead, the theory describes the international system as a coordinated capitalist system with an objective of accumulating capital.

Believers of the theory suggest that globalized capitalism enriches organizations in developed countries by exploiting those from the developing countries (Pease, 2006, p76). As observed in the text, Marxism commits itself to fair political practices among different countries and international organizations. Although it consists of diverse arguments, the theory restricts an international system that practices capitalism so as to gain political powers.

Feminism's approach to the international system describes the integration of women's role in the international arena. Pease (2006, p90) describes most empirical Feminists as individuals who consider women and gender as considerable issues in regards to the international system. To change the behaviour of international organizations, the normative Feminists would theorize their agendas. In general, Feminism can influence most traditional theories hence affecting many international organizations and how they handle gender issues.

Conclusion

In conclusion, to realize the benefits of global governance, institutions need to transcend strict theoretical boundaries. Although colonialism and war tend to influence most of the international organizations, some of these theories can help to bring peace within the international system. Analysts consider individual countries as powerful basing on their economic, military, and political influence. However, to control the behaviour of such countries or organizations, other individuals need to address some critical aspect such as gender issues, material exploitation, and slavery among others.