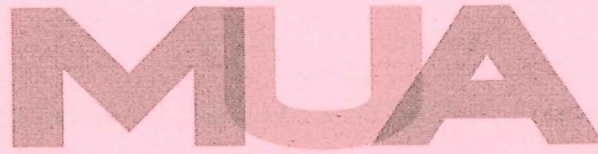


The
Management
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DIPLOMA UNIVERSITY EXAMINATIONS

SCHOOL OF MANAGEMENT AND LEADERSHIP

DIPLOMA IN INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS AND DIPLOMACY

DIR 101 : EVOLUTION OF INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

DATE: 3RD DECEMBER 2024

DURATION: 2 HOURS

MAXIMUM MARKS: 70

INSTRUCTIONS:

1. Write your registration number on the answer booklet.
2. **DO NOT** write on this question paper.
3. This paper contains **SIX (6)** questions.
4. Question **ONE** is compulsory.
5. Answer any other **FOUR** questions.
6. Question **ONE** carries **30 MARKS** and the rest carry **10 MARKS** each.
7. **Write all your answers in the Examination answer booklet provided.**

QUESTION ONE

Read the Case Study below carefully and answer the questions that follow:

THE ROLE OF INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS IN GLOBAL GOVERNANCE

International organizations play a crucial role in fostering cooperation and addressing global challenges. One defining characteristic of these organizations is their permanence; they are established to carry out ongoing functions that address diverse issues such as security, trade, and health. Membership in international organizations is typically voluntary, allowing eligible parties to join based on their own interests and goals. Each organization operates under a foundational document that outlines its objectives, structure, and methods of operation, serving as a guiding framework for its activities.

International organizations also maintain a permanent secretariat, which is responsible for administrative tasks, research, and the dissemination of information. This secretariat ensures the organization runs smoothly and effectively supports its members. Legally, international organizations differ from other types of organizations because they must be created through treaties that grant them legal recognition. This legal framework is essential for maintaining state sovereignty, as these organizations generally operate on principles of consent, recommendation, and cooperation rather than through coercive measures.

Once established, international organizations become subjects of international law, meaning they have the capacity to enter into agreements both with other organizations and with sovereign states. This legal status enables them to effectively navigate the complexities of international relations and contribute to global governance. Overall, the characteristics of international organizations highlight their importance in promoting collaboration and addressing pressing global issues through structured and recognized frameworks.

International organizations play a vital role in the global state system, offering a diverse range of functions that facilitate cooperation among nations. Their primary purpose is to create avenues for collaboration in areas where collective action benefits multiple countries. These organizations serve not only as platforms for making cooperative decisions but also as administrative bodies that implement these decisions effectively. Notable examples include the United Nations (UN), Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe (OSCE), Council of Europe (COE), International Labour Organization (ILO) and International Police Organization (INTERPOL). They foster communication among governments, enabling them to explore compromises and solutions when issues arise. In times of conflict, international organizations provide new avenues for diplomacy and peaceful resolution, extending beyond traditional methods of negotiation. Institutions like the United Nations and its specialized agencies, along with regional organizations, offer continuous contact points that help nations reach accommodations. While international organizations do not possess independent coercive power, they are invaluable to states seeking to mitigate the impacts of conflict through their diverse and supportive structures.

Required:

- (a) Using relevant examples, explain FIVE characteristics of international organizations based on the case study provided. **(15 Marks)**
- (b) Examine the scope and functions of international organizations as demonstrated in the case study. **(10 Marks)**
- (c) Identify FIVE international organizations and describe their roles in today's world **(5 Marks)**

QUESTION TWO

- (a) Globalization can be seen as a means or system of acceptance and adherence to global problems of mankind. Explain four global issues that are considered pressing in various nations worldwide **(8 Marks)**

(b) Briefly explain the role that the of League of Nations had in the evolution of international organisations **(2 Marks)**

QUESTION THREE

(a) Identify any four crimes which constitute grave breaches of the Geneva Conventions and which are applicable only to international armed conflicts **(4 Marks)**

(b) Sources of law refer to the origins of legal rules that allow a state to exercise authority over its territory. It also pertains to the sovereign authority or power from which the law gains its legitimacy. Explain any 3 sources of law in Kenya **(6 Marks)**

QUESTION FOUR

(a) The World Trade Organization (WTO) is the sole global body regulating trade rules among nations. The organization is governed by its member governments, with significant decisions made collectively by ministers, who meet at least biennially, or by ambassadors and delegates who convene regularly in Geneva. Explain any four functions of WTO **(8 Marks)**

(b) Highlight any two ways in which international organizations are classified **(2 Marks)**

QUESTION FIVE

(a) By use of appropriate examples explain three ways how international organizations contribute to preventing conflicts on a global scale? **(6 Marks)**

(b) Identify at least four roles that international organizations play in post-conflict reconstruction? **(4 Marks)**

QUESTION SIX

(a) Highlight two ways in which international organizations address human rights violations in conflict zones. **(2 Marks)**

(b) The General Assembly is one of the six main organs of the United Nations (UN) and serves as a deliberative assembly where all member states have an equal voice. Each member state has one vote, and important decisions require a two-thirds majority.

Explain any four functions of the General Assembly **(8 Marks)**

