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KARNATAKA STATE OPEN UNIVERSITY
Muktagangothri, Mysuru - 570 006

M.A. (FINAL)
PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION



International
Labour
Organization



**INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION
& ADMINISTRATION**

COURSE-10

BLOCK :1-7



KARNATAKA STATE OPEN UNIVERSITY
MUKTHAGANGOTRI, MYSORE - 570 006.

M.A. Public administration

(Final)

COURSE - 10

INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION AND ADMINISTRATION

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Course - 10

Block - I INTRODUCTION

This block Consists of four units. Unit one deals with meaning, nature and importance and approaches to the study. Unit two deals with International Co-operation and International organization. Unit three deals with Major developments in International organization and administration.

Block - II INTRODUCTION

Block 2 consists of four Units. Unit Five deals with origin, growth and objectives of league Nation. Unit six deals with Assembly and council. Unit seven deals with the role of Secretariat and the permanent court of International Justice. Unit eight deals with performance of league of Nations - an evaluation.

Block - III INTRODUCTION

This block consists of four Units. Unit nine Contains the history and birth of UNO and its objectives. Unit ten contains information about major organs of UNO, General Assembly, Security council and trusteeship council. Unit eleven deals with the powers, functions and other information about Economic and social council, International court of justice and secretariat. Unit twelve deal with the constitution, powers and functions about W.H.O, I.L.O, I.M.F, U.N.E.S.C.O and I.B.R.D, and also 50 years of U.N.O, achievement and failures and challenges before U.N.O today

Block - IV INTRODUCTION

This block consists of four Units. Unit Thirteen deals with nature, role and types of Regional Organization. Unit Fourteen deals with Military Organization (NAM - OAS). Unit Sixteen deals with SAARC and ASEAN.

Block - V INTRODUCTION

This block contains four units. Unit 17 deals with the meaning and conditions for its success. Unit eighteen deals with collective security under the League of Nations. Again article nineteen deals with collective security under UNO and unit twenty deals with the evaluation of collective security.

Block - VI INTRODUCTION

This block contains four units. Unit Twenty One deals with provisions under International Law for conflict resolutions - peace making and peace keeping forces. Unit Twenty Two deals pacific settlement of International Disputes - peaceful methods. Unit Twenty Three deals with coercive methods of settling International Disputes. Unit Twenty Four deals with Diplomacy meaning, objectives, functions of Diplomats

Block - VII INTRODUCTION

This block consists of four units. Unit twenty five deals with Industrial Civil Service - Characteristics, Qualities required for International Civil Service. Unit Twenty Six deals with Recruitment of International. Civil Servants. Unit Twenty Seven deals with Morale, Salary and other issues related to International civil service and Unit Twenty Eight deals with problems and challenges before International Civil Service.

UNIT-1: INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION AND ADMINISTRATION MEANING –NATURE –IMPORTANCE AND FUNCTIONS APPROACHES TO THE STUDY

Structure

- 1.0 Objective
- 1.1 Introduction
- 1.2 Meaning of International Organisation and Administration.
- 1.3 Nature of International Organisation and administration.
- 1.4 Its Importance
- 1.5 Functions
- 1.6 Approaches to the study of International Organisation.
- 1.7 Let us sum up.
- 1.8 Key words
- 1.9 Some useful books
- 1.10 Answers to Check your Progrers.

1.0 OBJECTIVES

The Object of This Unit to explain the need for international organization, its meaning, nature its Importance, functions and approaches to the study. After going through this unit you are able to:

- Understand The meaning of the international organization administration.
- Explain the significance and functions of international organization.
- Discuss the approaches to the study of international organization and administration.

1.1 INTRODUCTION

The modern age is an age of international cooperation and dependence of the states. No state can afford to live or act in isolation. Relations of the people and governments all over the world are greatly affected even by the actions of the weakest and smallest of the states. Numerous agencies and methods of international cooperation have been developed which are termed as international organization.

The destruction caused by two world wars clearly demonstrated the need for organizing the states of the world into an effective system of cooperation and security. The urge of peace and self preservation has inspired man of devise institutions for greater international cooperation and avoidance of confrontation. The process of organizing the international institutions seems to be the most dominant aspect of the world to –day The growing complexities of international relations have produced complex international organizations.

1.2 MEANING OF INTERNATIONAL ORGANISATION

According to Potter The term ‘ international organisation’ refers to “ The aggregate of procedures and organs for expressing the Unification of nations”. He draws a line of distinction between apparent and international organizations. He says that any degree of international unity which would supersede national interest, Policy and action would satisfy this concept. On the other hand the phrase is often used “ to refer to agencies and procedures deliberately set up as expression of a fundamental international organisation.

Jacob land Atherton hold that international organizations are in reality “association of sovereign states. They have the governmental functions to perform, but they do not have the powers normally assumed by the governments.

The Penguin Dictionary international relations defines international organizations as formal institutional structures transcending national boundaries which are created by multilateral agreement among nation states.

Daniel S. cheever and H Field Haviland define it “any co-operative arrangement instituted among states, usually by a basic agreement to perform some mutually advantageous functions.implemented through periodic meetings and staff activities”.

1.3 NATURE /CHARACTERISTICS OF INTERNATIONAL ORGANISATION

Though the international Organisations may differ in their structure and functions they possess certain common characteristics. The main characteristics of international organizations are as follows:

1. Sovereign State As Member

The membership of the international organisations is generally open only to the sovereign states alone. The delegates who participate in the organizations are appointed by the governments and act according to their directions. Thus they represent the views of the various governments in the deliberations of the organization. However sometimes non- sovereign states are also admitted as members of international organization. For ex Byelorussia and Kraine, two republics of the soviet union on which lacked sovereign character.

2. Equality of members

All the member states are treated as equal members irrespective of their size, population, wealth or power. The members are entitled to the same rights and privileges. Thus all the members of U.N.O have been granted equal status under the U.N charter. However, this principle of equality has been violated in the composition of the security council where 5 major powers- U.S.A, U.K U.S.S.R (Now Russia), France and the peoples Republic of China, have been accorded special status and granted power of veto on matters of importance to be decided by the security council. Likewise in I.M.F and IBRD The members have been given votes in proportion to their shares. This obviously implies That rich and powerful countries are able to exert greater influence in the U.

NS. But it is also true that in most of the other international agencies. The states are treated as equal irrespective of their size population or power.

3. Lack of binding Force

The international organizations lack binding force, this implies that the international organizations cannot compel the member states to abide by their decisions. They can merely make recommendations to the member states, which may or may not be followed by them. Further, international organizations or agencies cannot interfere in the domestic jurisdiction of member states. Thus we can say that international organizations lack authority to compel the member states to abide by their decisions. However it does not mean that international agencies cannot take any measures to enforce their decisions. For example the International Bank and I.M.F can impose sanctions against the members who fail to carry out their decisions. Like wise even the security council has been vested with the power to make binding decisions with regard to maintenance of peace and security. These instances constitute an exception rather than the rule. The fact is that international organizations can rarely consent. This is further weak from the voluntary nature of the membership of these institutions.

4. Inter –Governmental collaboration

International organization primarily seeks to promote inter-governmental collaboration. 'As sovereignty ' is still a dominant feature of the modern state system, The international organizations try to secure voluntary cooperation of the member states with a view to reconcile the viewpoints of various states and bring about necessary agreement among them.

Check Your Progress – 1

Note: 1. Give your answer in the space given below.

2. Check your answers with those given at the end of the unit.

1. Define international organization.

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2. Critically examine the characteristics of international organization.

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1.4 IMPORTANCE OF INTERNATIONAL ORGANISATION

The urge for peace and self preservation has inspired man to devise international organizations for greater international cooperation and avoidance of confrontation. In modern times there is a growing need to understand the people of other countries and cooperation with them. This is made possible by international organizations.

International Organisations provide the basis for durable world order and serve as a check against war, economic chaos and social upheaval. They are essential for maintenance of world peace and security. They play an important role in promoting conditions for better economic social and humanitarian development, encouraging international cooperation in economic and financial fields by reducing barriers through multilateral negotiations.

In the 19th century to facilitate the growing international commerce international organizations were formed to promote international cooperation in field of communication. In modern times they have proved immensely useful in many ways. International organizations have played an important role in promoting social and economic cooperation among the members states and encouraged them to rise above narrow nationalism. In this respect they constitute an important step towards universalism. As Prof palmer and Perkins have observed "if international organizations or regional agencies are properly developed and closely integrated into a more universal frame work it can fill a gap in the existing pattern of international society". International organizations are also useful in promoting world brotherhood, and mutual understanding among the people of different nations.

1.5 FUNCTIONS

The Primary function of international organization is the presentation of international peace and security. The general objective of international organization is the promotion of the welfare of the national in general. This is being accomplished by

preventing aggression by state up on the another and promoting security and peaceful settlement of disputes. The functions of international organization include all aspects of human life like maintenance of order and safety protection of life and property and the facilities of communications and transit, promoting social welfare of the nations etc. They also aim at promotion co-operation among the states of the world.

In addition to above functions they also perform administrative and judicial functions. The administrative organization like Trusteeship council and secretariat of the U.N.O are performing some administrative functions. The judicial institutions of international organization perform certain judicial functions and try resolve the differences among the members for example, the permanent court of International Justice and the International court of justice are performing judicial functions. In conclusion it could be said that international organizations aim at and attempt to serve the welfare of the international –states and the international community.

1.6 APPROACHES TO THE STUDY OF INTERNATIONAL ORGANISATION

The study of international organization as a serious academic pursuit is recent years. It is only now that it is emerging as and independent discipline. There are different approaches to the study of international organization.

The historical approach is relevant because by giving and insight into the past it helps us to understand the present and to assess the future prospects. The historical approach focused on the past or on a selected period of history to find out an explanation of what institutions are, - how they came into being and makes an analysis of these institutions as they stand. This approach helped in illuminating the present – by drawing on the wisdom of the past. International organizations are were modern moldable but – they were evolved in history. The league of nations was the first –genuine international organization. The significance and necessity of modern international organizations and their role in international relations could be explained with the help of historical analysis.

In the study of international organization, the theoretical approach could be of immense use up. Although theory has not been used in the study of international organization as it is being used in the study of national government and politics. The great advantage of the theoretical approach is that it helps us to understand and appreciate the relationship between international organization and socio-economic and political

development in society. But this approach is defective in so far as it is abstract and speculative and far removed from reality.

Legal approach laid emphasis on formal structural arrangement and are definitely useful. But this approach does not give a correct idea of actual operation. International organizations can be studied and assessed only in the context of their impact on world politics.

The sociological approach is also very relevant since it involves the study of human beings. International organization has its main objective of building of the world community – a task which demands the study of man and all forces working in the environment. Any study of social life will automatically involve us in the study of sociology. If we have to explain the present working of international organization, their limitations and inadequacies we have to improve into the human nature and man's role in society.

Check Your Progress – 2

Note: 1. Give your answer in the space given below.

2. Check your answers with those given at the end of the unit.

1. Bring out the significance of International organizations.

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2. Discuss briefly the functions of International Organisation.

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3. Explain the different approaches to the study of international organizations.

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1.7 LET US SUM UP

To ensure systematic relations between various states, agencies and methods of international cooperation have been developed which are popularly known as international organization. International organizations have been characterized as

1. Sovereign nature of members of the organization
2. Equal status of its members,
3. Lack of binding force, and
4. They aim at promoting inter governmental collaboration.

International organizations are indispensable in the modern world of turmoil and turbulence. They perform many useful functions of maintenance of world peace and security, promotion of cooperation and peaceful and friendly relations among the member states.

Different approaches are employed in the study of international organizations. The approaches employed in the study international organizations are historical, philosophical legal, sociological and so on.

1.8 KEY WORDS

Anarchy	-	disorder, confusion.
Interdependence	-	Interrelationship between state.
Isolation	-	low level of involvement in the world affairs outside the state.

1.9 SOME USEFUL BOOKS

G.J mangone	-	<i>A short History of International Organisation.</i>
Pitman B. Potter	-	<i>An Introduction to the study of International Organisation.</i>
Paul Taylor	-	<i>International Organisation in the Modern world.</i>
Palmer and Perkins	-	<i>International Relations.</i>
P. Chandra	-	<i>International Politics</i>
Prem Arora	-	<i>International Politics</i>

Hans Morgenthaen - *Politics among Nations*

Kalpana Rajaram - *International Organisations, Conferences and Treaties*

1.10 ANSWERS TO CHECK YOUR PROGRESS

Check Your Progress – 1

1. See Section – 1.2
2. See Section - 1.3

Check Your Progress – 2

1. See Section – 1.4
2. See Section - 1.5
3. See Section - 1.6

UNIT -2 BEGINNINGS OF INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION AND INTERNATIONAL ORGANISATION

Structure

- 1.0 Objectives
- 1.1 Introductio
- 1.2 Devlopment of International Organisation
 - 2.2.1 Greek Period
 - 2.2.2 Roman Period
 - 2.2.3 Alliance of Christian Powers
 - 2.2.4 The Grand Design
 - 2.2.5 Treaty of West Phalia
 - 2.2.6 Peace of Utrech
- 2.3 Let us sum up
- 2.4 Key words
- 2.5 Some Useful books
- 2.6 Answers to check your progress Exercise

2.0 OBJECTIVES

The Object of this unit is to explain the beginnings of international cooperation and international organization. After studying this unit you should be able to:

- Trace the development of international organization during different periods upto the peace of utrech.

1.1 INTRODUCTION

The Origin of international organization can be traced back to the earliest –periods of recorded history. We get sufficient evidences in the histories of India, Chine, Mesopotamia and Egypt-regarding the existence of diplomatic practices, commercial relations, treaties of alliances etc. these treaties of the post, according to Mangone, are the first steps towards the formation of international organization.

1.2 DEVELOPMENT INTERNATIONAL ORGANISATION

Development of international organization can be studied in different periods as discussed in the following sections.

2.2.1 Greek period

The Greeks formed the first formal organization known as Amphietyomic league in the early 6th century B.C for the regulation of inter state relations, avoiding, war and for promoting international unity. In 477 the maritime states of Asis Minor Algean Island, The cycles, Eubea and other city states on the shores of Thrace and propones formed a confederation. Known as Delos, The members of this confederation contributed ships and men for the maintenance of common nary. A little later the Greeks formed. The Achaean League of Hellenese which had 70 states, enjoying full autonomy as its members. It may be noted that these organizations of the greeks were confined only to the Greek states and outside states were excluded from it.

2.2.2 The Roman Period

The Romans contributed to the growth of international organization in an indirect manner. They evolved certain military, administrative and legal techniques which provided the basis for the growth of international organizations in so far as they included members of other races and nationalities also. The Roman concept of just gonium helped later helped later evolution of international law.

2.2.3 alliance of Christian Powers

The lawlessness which was created after the decline of the Roman Empire encouraged fresh efforts for the creation of new organizations for preservation of order. In 1305 Pierre elaborates, a French lawyer proposed an alliance of the Christian powers. He also suggested the establishment of a permanent court of Arbitration for the settlement of differences among the members. Thereafter a number of alliances and associations were formed but-generally they lacked adequate machinery for interstate cooperation. Some of the important associations formed during the medieval period were Hanseatic League, and unclaus (a League formed by the swiss cantons of Uri, Schwyz and utterwaden).

2.2.4 The Grand Design

The next milestone on the road to the development of international organization was the scheme of Duke of sully proposed in 1603. This is known as 'The grand Design' of Henry IV. It was an organization of 15 Christian Republics formed to eliminate war and settle disputes peacefully. The scheme failed because it was too radical and narrow. It was narrow because it was essentially a European organization because its members were European states and was by no means a universal organization.

2.2.5 Teaty of Westphalia and International Organisation

The Treaty of Westphalia (1648) was the next important milestone in the development of international organization. Although this peace treaty did not create any international organization, yet it opened a new era in international relations by uniting the various European states, The need for an intenational organization became greater and greater. As Mangone puts it, "The congress of Westphalia did not have much resemblance to the intricate organisation of 20 th century peace conferences, of the greatest importance to international organization were the gathering of hundreds of envoys in diplomatic conference which represented practically every political interest in Europe and the achievement by negotiation rather than by the dictation of two great and multilateral treaties which legalized the new order of European international relations".

2.2.6 Peace of Utrecht

The next important step in the direction of establishing international organisation was taken by the peace of utrecht in 1713 which accorded international sanction to new

dynasties and gave serious set back to the imperial aspirations. In the course of time a number of institutions and techniques came to be developed which could serve the purpose of international organisation.

A part from these measures certain scholars and philosophers also presented their plans for the creation of international organization during 17th and 18th centuries. Some of the important plans presented were William Penn's proposal of a 'parliament of Europe' (1693), The Abbe de Saint-Pierre's 'project to bring perpetual peace in Europe' (1712); Jeremy Bentham's plea for a universal and perpetual peace (1793); and Kant's 'perpetual peace' (1795). All these aimed at establishing some institutions to solve disputes.

As the medieval system disintegrated and new developments such as the Reformation, The Renaissance, expansion of trade and commerce came about, there was a change in the political power structure as well.

The western state system as we know it today evolved in the 15th, 16th and 17th centuries, international relations gained a new meaning and importance. Machiavelli gave a new realism to the study of interstate relations. Bodin in 16th century formulated the legal concept of sovereignty.

Grotius contributed to the evolution of a "law of nations"

Check Your Progress – 1

Note: i) Use the space given below for your answer.

ii) Check your answers with those given at the end of the unit.

1. Give an account of the historical back grounds of early international organisations.

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2.3 LET US SUM UP

In this unit we have traced the development of international organizations. The important steps taken to establish international organizations or institutions from early Greek period were Amphictyonic League in the early 6th century B.C; confederation of Delphi; Achaean League; Grand Design of Henry IV in 1603; Treaty of Westphalia of 1648 and peace of Utrecht in 1713. Apart from these, certain scholars and philosophers also presented their plans for the creation of international organizations during 17th and 18th centuries.

2.4 KEY WORDS

- Treaty – a written contract between two parties which is considered binding in international law.
- Sovereignty – right of a state to assert ultimate authority within a definite territorial entity.
- International Law – The term was coined by Jeremy Bentham in 1780 and refers to the system of rules which are regarded as binding on states.

2.5 SOME USEFUL BOOKS

1. Patmen and Perkins - *International Relations*
2. G.J Mangone - *A Short History of International Organization.*
3. Prakash Chandra & Prem Arora - *International Relations*
4. Stephen S Goodspeed - *The Nature and Function of International Organization*
5. S.K Verma - *An Introduction to Public International Law*

2.6 ANSWER TO CHECK YOUR PROGRESS EXERCISE

Check Your Progress – 1

1. See section – 2.2 and sub section 2.2.1 to 2.2.6

UNIT – 3 MAJOR DEVELOPMENTS IN INTERNATIONAL ORGANISATION AND ADMINISTRATION IN 19TH CENTURY

Structure

- 3.0 Objectives
- 3.1 Introduction
- 3.2 Major developments in International organisation and Administration in 19th century.
 - 3.2.1 Congress of Vienna (1815)
 - 3.2.2 The Concert of Europe.
 - 3.2.3 The Hague conferences.
 - 3.2.4 Public International Unions.
- 3.3 Let us sum up
- 3.4 Key words
- 3.5 Some useful Books
- 3.6 Answers to Check your progress Exercises.

3.0 OBJECTIVES

The objectives of this unit is to explain the major landmarks in the evolution of international organizations and institutions during the 19th century. After going through this unit you should be able to:

- Discuss the different events in the development of international institutions is the 19th century.
- Examine the important international institutions which were established by Vienna congress.
- Discuss the importance of concert of Europe in the development of international organization.
- Examine the role of Hague conferences in the development of international organization.

3.1 INTRODUCTION

The development of international organizations received a special impetus in the 19th century due to profound changes in the political, economic and social conditions. The industrial revolution resulted in the creation of a complex world wide economic net work, which influenced the growth of international institutions in different ways.

In the first places the increase in international transactions enhanced the risk of conflicts and wars among states. To avoid wars, the states evolved instruments of international arbitration. Secondly, the need for certain common rules and regulations to deal with various aspects of transactions led to the creation of number of public international unions. Thirdly abstraction passed by sovereign rights of states led to the setting up of General postal union for efficient conduct of international business. Fourthly, the interdependence of states in the field of economy led to the establishment of international commissions to regulate the economic activities of states.

With this introduction let us discuss the concrete steps in the direction of creation of international organization.

3.2 MAJOR DEVELOPMENTS IN THE INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION AND ADMINISTRATION IN THE 19TH CENTURY.

The 19th century witnessed more concrete steps in the direction of international organization. The important steps taken in the establishment of international institutions are congress of Vienna, the concert of Europe, the Hague conferences and public international unions. Now let us discuss each event in some detail.

3.2.1 Congress of Vienna (1815)

The first important step in the direction of creation of international organization was the congress of Vienna (1815). This congress not only made a political settlement but also treated a variety of social and economic problems. Above all, it evolved a procedure for its working. The congress also provided a three fold classification of diplomatic envoys and made European states admit the principle of basic equality of all the states. The conference also for the first time evolved the procedure of having a presiding officer and committees for the conduct of its business. Prof Palmer and Perkins observed that the delegates at the congress of Vienna unwittingly lay the foundations of political and international system which for a century shaped the course of European and to some extent of world affairs”.

The congress also evolved a mechanism for the enforcement of terms of settlement arrived at Vienna. A number of international at Vienna. A number of international organizations came to be established. Congress created **“Quadruple Alliance”** consisting of Austria, Great Britain, Prussia and Russia, which was subsequently converted into **“Quintuple Alliance”** with the inclusion of France. The congress of Vienna contributed to the evolution of international organization in three ways. First it forced an alliance to endorse peace after the war. Secondly, it started the practice of holding conferences of great powers at fixed intervals to preserve peace, Thirdly, it emphasized the principle that the maintenance of peace depended on collaboration of big powers.

3.2.2 The Concert of Europe

The congress of Vienna marked the beginning of an age of consultations in international sphere. In 1815, Tsar Alexander concluded a Holy Alliance with Prussia and Austria in order to conduct the domestic as well as international relations in accordance with principles of Christian morality. In 1818 the czar put forward the idea of League of Nations at the Aix-la-Chappell congress this was known as concert of

Europe. The League by its concerted action was expected to put down any threat including domestic revolution to the stability of Europe. The congress of Aix-la-chapelle also considered number of questions affecting Europe viz international state trade, emancipation of jews, the depredation of the Barbary pirates, The revolt of Spanish American colonies, narsele between Spain and Portugal, Denmark and sweeden, Bavaria and Baden etc. Thus it demonstrated the utility of resolving the differences and problems through international consultations. After Aix-la-chappelle the powers of Europe held conference at Troppaue in 1820, Laiback in 1821 and varma in 1822. though these conferences did not prove as successful as the congress of Aix-la chappelle, yet the practice of holding international conferences by the states of Europe in times of peace of regulate their political views and interests was firmly established.

The concert of Eruope played a significant role in resolving (1830) independence of Greece (1837); maintenance of status of Egypt as a part of Turkish Empire (1841). Recognition of territorial integrity of Ottoman Empire (1853); regulation and navigation of Danube etc. At initial stages though the concert confined its activities to the European affairs, later it began to develop into world concert, interfering in the affairs of the whole world, except – U.S.A During its existence the concert interfere in most of the international disputes and settled them by award and decisions. The concert settled the dispute between Holland and Belgium. In short, the activities of the concert were greatly helpful in pressing peace of Europe and preventing out break of wars. The concert also produced the prototype of a major organ of modern international organization.

Cheever describes the formation of the concert of international organization on three points. Firstly, though the concert war formed during the war, it continued, even after he war, to enforce peace. Secondly periodic conferences were instituted when the great powers agreed to renew their meetings at fixed intervals. Thirdly, despite the suspicion of the smaller powers it was generally agreed that the maintains of peace depended on this sort of big power collaboration.

The concert of Europe continued to hold meetings at regular intervals till 1914 and greatly contributed to the preservation of peace by presenting the outbreak of wars. Commenting on the importance of concert of Europe Prof Mangone has observed, though the concert had neither the power norinclintion to decide and settle all the questions, but the concert of Europe demonstrated its utility in clarifying the issues by friendly discussions among the great powers.

Check your progress – 1

Note i) Use the space given below for your answers.

ii) check your answers with that given at the end of this unit.

1. Discuss the development of international institutions after the congress of vienna (1815)

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2. “The concert of Europe was a system of rights with out duties and of responsibilities with out organization Discuss.

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3.2.3 The Hague Conferences

The Hague conferences of 1899 and 1907 also played a major role in the creation of the present international organization. At the conference of 1899, a convention for the pacific settlement of Intonation disputes was adopted which provided for the establishment of adhoc International Commissions of Inquiry to which parties could refer their disputes. It also made provision for the creation of permanent court of arbitration. The Hague conference of 1907 attended by 44 states took still more significant steps in the direction of creation of international organization. For the first time it convened the meeting of the representatives of all the constituted states to discuss the problems of common interest for the good of the entire mankind. This conference can be considered as the First general Assemble of the states.

The Hague conferences of 1899 and 1907 had threefold significance.

1. These conferences treated the small states as independent and equal partners for the first time.
2. These conferences emphasized the need of avoiding war and instigating the avils and barbarities of war.

3. These conferences provided permanent agencies and devices for the settlement of disputes among the states.

According to palmer and perkins, the importance of the Hague conferences of 1899 and 1907 lay in the fact that they represented a transitional step from adhoc conferences towards the league of Nations the first great experiment of an organization open to all states.

3.2.4 Public International Unions.

Another outstanding development in the history of international organization during this period was the emergence of a number of international administrative agencies and public international unions. These were particularly developed in the latter half of the 19th and the early 20th centuries. These agencies and unions are primarily created to meet the growing need of cooperation in economic and social spheres. Over 30 international unions were established between 1865 and 1914. Some of the notable agencies and organizations created for this purpose were the European Commission for Danube (1856); the International Bureau of Telegraphic Administration (1868); The Universal postal union (1875); The International Office of Health (1903); International Institute of Agriculture (1905); etc. Some of these international bodies and agencies are still working, while the functions of others have been taken over by different agencies of the U.N.O

The international public or administrative unions were engaged in variety of activities. They served as clearing houses of information, centres for discussion on common problems and tried to bring about coordination among the policies of various states by laying down certain minimum standards. These unions possessed some common features which are given below.

1. These international unions were created through multilateral treaties and clearly defined the rights and duties of the members. They also provided on institutions framework for the attainment of stated objective.
2. These unions were voluntary in character and held faith in the principle of equality of member states.
3. Most of these unions possessed The organs viz

1. a conference consisting of all members
2. a council which was the main executive organ and
3. a secretarial comprising of international civil servants.
4. Some of the organizations enjoyed district legal status, and some diplomatic immunities.
5. All the decisions were taken by majority vote,
6. The finances of these organizations were provided by the member states.

The Public International unions supplemented the administrative work of Governments. Though they lacked the authority to frame laws and impose taxes, yet they introduced several organizational concepts which left deep impact on future international organizations. Above all the public International unions promoted a feeling of cooperation among the sovereign states.

Check your progress – 2

Note: i) Use the space give below for your answer.

ii) Check your answers with those given at the end of the unit.

1. Write a note on Hague conferences.

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2. Explain different agencies and unions that developed during latter half of the 19th and early 20th centuries.

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3.3 LET US SUM UP

In this unit the major development of international organizations and administration have been discussed the major landmarks in the evolution of international organization were the congress of Vienna of 1815, the concert of Europe, the Hague conferences of 1899 and 1907 and the creation of a number of international agencies and public international unions in the later part of the 19th and the early 20th centuries. Thus we find that the international organizations which developed during the 19th century was partly the result of concert of Europe which promoted the idea of compromise the Hague system which provided the regulations and the public international unions which were symbol of cooperation.

3.4 KEY WORDS

Quadruple	-	Four fold or having 4 members
Quintuple	-	Five fold or having five members.
Concert	-	Union or agreement in any undertaking

3.5 SOME USEFUL BOOKS

Gerald J. Mangone	-	A short history of international Relations
Palmer and Perkins	-	International Relations.
D.S Cheever and H.F Havilland	-	Organizing for peace.
Prem Arora	-	The United Nations.

3.6 ANSWERS TO CHECK YOUR PROGRESS EXERCISE

Check Your Progress – 1

1. See Section – 1.3.2
2. See Section - 3.2.2

Check Your Progress – 2

1. See section – 3.2.3
2. See section – 3.2.4

**UNIT – 4 MAJOR DEVELOPMENTS IN INTERNATIONAL
ORGANISATION AND ADMINISTRATION IN 20TH CENTURY.**

Structure

- 4.0 Objectives
- 4.1 Introduction
- 4.2 Major developments in International Organisation
And Administration in 20th century.
 - 4.2.1 International agencies for Adjudication
 - 4.2.2. General International organizations
 - 4.2.3. League of Nations
 - 4.2.4. United Nations organization
 - 4.2.5. After U.N.O
- 4.3 Let us sum up
- 4.4 Key words
- 4.5 Some Useful Books
- 4.6 Answers to check your progress exercise

4.0 OBJECTIVES

In this unit, we shall discuss the major developments in international organization and administration like machinery for adjudication of international disputes, general international organizations, league of nations, U.N.O and the international agencies after the U.N.O.

After going through this unit, you should be able to:

- Discuss the international agencies developed to adjudicate international disputes.
- Explain the general international organizations.
- Examine the growth and purpose of League of Nations.
- Describe the U.N.O and international originations organization or agencies which were formed after the U.N.O.

4.1 INTRODUCTION

The 20th century international organizations owe largely to three streams of development concert of Europe, Hague conferences and public international unions) which arose in the 19th century. The 19th century provided to the 20th century the broad outline of general system of International organization, combining greater power council, universal conferences, specialized functional units and permanent staff. League of nations and U.N.O were built on the experience of 19th century and on the practice and procedure of international consultation of for one hundred years. With this short introduction, now let us proceed to discuss the important developments in international organizations in 20th century.

4.2 MAJOR DEVELOPMENTS IN INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS AND ADMINISTRATION IN THE 20TH CENTURY.

Three main types of international organization have developed over last hundred years. First, administrative agencies have been set up for specialized technical tasks such as regulation of international means of communication. Second, machinery for

adjudication of international disputes was established. Third, general international organizations were created on either regional or global basis to provide collective security or promote cooperative action on a broad range of other international problems.

4.2.1 International agencies for adjudication

In the field of adjudication and conciliation the Hague conferences of 1899 and 1907 took the lead in establishing definite machinery to facilitate the settlement of disputes among nations. It created permanent court of arbitration.

The ' Bryan Treaties ' in 1913 established permanent commissions of inquiry to which all disputes among American states must be submitted. Following the I world war, the permanent court of International Justice in conjunction with the League of Nations was created which has been replaced by an almost identical International court of Justice formed in 1945 as an organ of the U.N.O

4.2.2 General International Organizations

In the field of general international organizations few examples of regional international organizations are as follows:

The Buenos Aires conference (1936) for the maintenance of peace.

The Treaty of Rio-de Janeiro (1946) for security,. This is an Inter American Treaty of Reciprocal Assistance, signed at Rio-de Janeiro (1946) for security. This is an Inter American Treaty of Reciprocal Assistance, signed at Rio de Janeiro, Brazil by representatives of all the states of western hemisphere except Canada, Ecuador and Nicaragua. Under the Treaty every signatory has other an aggression has been committed against and American state, the obligation to interfere. An armed attack against any one of the American states is considered to be an attack against all.

The tenth conference of American states at Bogota (1948) for collaboration among the American states on economic, cultural and security problems.

The six nation European coal and steel community (1952) consisting of Belgium, France, the German Federal Republic, Italy, Luxemburg and the and the Netherlands was set-up to control the production and marketing of coal and steel in those countries.