**CRITICAL EVALUATION OF LEAGUE OF NATIONS**

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**Session**

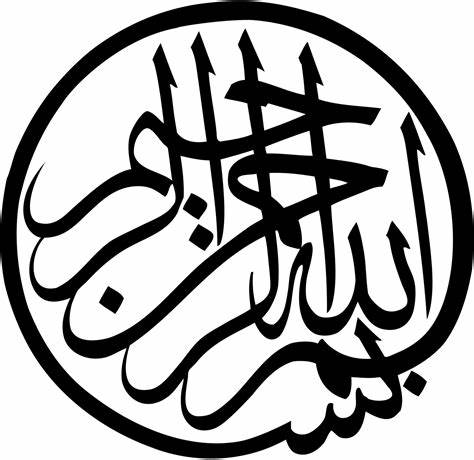
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**BS (HONS) in Political science.**



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I

**DEPARTMENT OF POLITICAL SCIENCE**

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**APPROVAL SHEET**

Certified that the project report **“Critical Evaluation of League of Nations”** submitted by **Sunila Gul, Sonina Hamid, and Aneesa Gul** has been evaluated and found correct and of sufficient standard to warrant its acceptance to complete the course of studies of Bachelor’s Degree in Political Science of Women University Mardan.

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II

**DEDICATION**

This thesis is dedicated to my great parents, especially my mother and brothers who also support me and encourage me in every step of my life. With their support, I am able to complete my work.

III

**DECLARATION**

It is certified that the work entitled Critical evaluations of LONs (League of Nations) submitted by Sunila Gul, sonina Hamid, and Aneesa Gul have been evaluated and found correct and sufficient standards.

It also declares that this research has been carried out for the course completion of a BS Degree in political science and has been used, previously, for the award of any kind of educational or professional degree.

Date -------------

IV

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Sunila Gul.

V

**LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS:**

**Words Abbreviations**

1. LONs League of Nations
2. MC mandates commission
3. ITC international traffic commission
4. IEC International economic commission
5. US United States
6. ICJ The international court of justice
7. WWI First World War
8. WWII Second World War
9. PPC peris peace conference
10. UK United Kingdom)
11. USA United States of America
12. UN United Nations

VI

**TABLE OF CONTENT**

Chapter no. Page

Dedication…………………………………………………………………………..

Declaration………………………………………………………………………….

Acknowledgement………………………………………………………………….

List of abbreviations…………………………………………………………………

Abstract……………………………………………………………………………..

Chapter: 1…………………………………………………………………………1

Introduction………………………………………………………………………1-4

1.1 background of the study……………………………………………………..4-8

1.2 problem statement……………………………………………………………....8

1.3 research questions……………………………………………………………….9

1.4 research objectives………………………………………………………………9

1.5 significance of the study………………………………………………………..9

1.6 organization of the study……………………………………………………….10

Chapter: 2………………………………………………………………………….11

Review of literature……………………………………………………………11-19

Chapter: 3…………………………………………………………………………20

Research methodology……………………………………………………………20

2.1 introduction……………………………………………………………………20

2.2 research type…………………………………………………………………..20

2.3 research strategy……………………………………………………………….21

2.4 data collection process…………………………………………………………21

VII

2.5 qualitative VS. quantitative………………………………………………….21

2.6 review of literature…………………………………………………………..21

2.7 data analysis………………………………………………………………….22

2.8 time it takes………………………………………………………………….22

2.9 research limitations………………………………………………………….22

Chapter: 4……………………………………………………………………...23

Recommendations and suggestions …………………………………………23-25

Chapter: 5 …………………………………………………………………….26

Summary and conclusion …………………………………………………….26-28

References ……………………………………………………………………29-31

VIII

**ABSTRACT**

The peris peace conference in January 1919, was an agreement reached with the League of Nations and the League of Nations was established 9n 10 January 1920. The Treaty of Versailles helped in the establishment of the League of Nations and was signed on 28 June 1919. Wilson won a Nobel Prize for it in 1919 but didn't join because of senate disapproval. There were three main organs of the League of Nations that were, The General Assembly, The secretariat, and the council. The four prominent members in the Council (Great Britain, Italy, Japan, Germany) .and 11 non-permanent members. Along with the disabilities of the League of Nations, we cannot ignore the outstanding work for 20 years it should have a lot of problems .it avoiding war between Greece and Bulgaria over border disputes. The international Court of justice handled more than 30 cases. The League of Nations failed because of certain constitutional defects in the cases of disputes brought before the council of the League. Small nations lost their faith in the effectiveness of the league to save them from any aggression.

**Keywords**: League of Nations, peris peace conference, treaty of Versailles, World War 1, UN.

IX

**CHAPTER: 1**

**Introduction**

World War 1 produced terrible casualties, people demanded some methods to prevent the destruction and suffering but there was seen as an inescapable part of modern war. After some weeks after the declaration of the Paris peace conference in January 1919, an unknown agreement was reached on a covenant of the League of Nations, and the League of Nations was established on 10 July 1920 (Academy, K).

Woodrow Wilson a famous world trader during First World War felt the need for international organizations to maintain peace and settle disputes. A member of the British government Robert Cecil wrote a memorandum in 1916 where he discussed that civilization could develop only if a proper international system insured peace. In fourteen points Wilson plays an important role in the establishment of the League of Nations. And the main point was "For mutual guarantees of political independence and territorial integrity for all the states will be the same". In the negotiation of October 1918, Woodrow Wilson claimed that his fourteen points will be the basis of the assent of the armistice (Bakhtiar, 2012).

It will be our wish and purpose that the processes of peace, when they are begun, shall be absolutely open and that they shall involve and permit henceforth no secret understandings of any kind. The day of conquest and aggrandizement is gone by; so is also the day of secret covenants entered into in the interest of particular governments and likely at some unlooked-for moment to upset the peace of the world. It is this happy fact, now clear to the view of every public man whose thoughts do not still linger in an age that is dead and gone, which makes it possible for every nation whose purposes are consistent with justice and the peace of the world to avow now or at any other time the objects it has in view. We entered this war because violations of rights had occurred which touched us to the quick and made the life of our own people impossible unless they were corrected and the world secured once and for all against their recurrence. What we demand in this war, therefore, is nothing peculiar to ourselves. It is that the world is made fit and safe to live in; and particularly 2 that it be made safe for every peace-loving nation which, like our own, wishes to live its own life, determine its own

10

institutions, be assured of justice and fair dealing by the other peoples of the world as

against force and selfish aggression. All the peoples of the world are in effect partners in this interest, and for our own part, we see very clearly that unless justice is done to others it will not be done to us. The program of the world's peace, therefore, is our program; and that program, the only possible program, as we see it, is this:

1. Open peace treaties, made publicly, then there will be no more private international agreements of any kind, but diplomacy will always be conducted openly. and public.
2. Absolute freedom of navigation over the seas, beyond the territorial sea, both in peacetime and in war, except where the seas may be closed in whole or in part by international action to enforce the International conventions.
3. Eliminate, as far as possible, all economic barriers and establish equality in terms of trade among all nations that agree to peace and union to maintain it.
4. Sufficient assurance is given and made that the national armament will be reduced to the lowest level consistent with internal security.
5. A free, open and impartial adjustment of all colonial claims, based on strict adherence to the principle that, in determining all such sovereignty questions, the interests of the citizens concerned must have the same weight as the government claiming equity whose title remains to be determined.
6. Evacuation of the entire territory of Russia and the resolution of all problems affecting Russia will ensure the best and freest cooperation of the other countries of the world to guarantee Russia the opportunity for freedom and freedom. Unhindered to determine their own political development and national policy. and assure him of a sincere welcome into the society of the free nations under the institutions of his choice; and, in the addition to welcome, the help of any kind that she may need and herself may desire. The treatment the brother nations give Russia in the coming months will be a test of their goodwill, their 3 understanding of the country's needs as opposed to their own interests, as well as their understanding of the country's needs. their intelligent and carefree sensibilities.
7. Belgium, the whole world would agree, must be evacuated and returned,

11

without any attempt to limit the sovereignty it enjoys in common with all other free nations. No other action will serve, for this action will serve to restore trust among nations they have established and define for governments about their relations with each other. Without this healing action, the entire structure and validity of international law will be forever damaged.

1. All French territory must be liberated and invaded parts restored, and the mistakes Prussia made to France in 1871 in the Alsace-Lorraine affair, which hindered peace of the world for nearly 50 years, must be repaired so that peace can be realized. once again secured for the benefit of all.
2. The realignment of Italy's borders should be done along recognizable nationality lines.
3. nations to which we wish to be protected and assured, must be given the most liberal possibility for self-sustaining development. XI. Romania, Serbia and Montenegro had to evacuate; the occupied territories are restored; Serbia is allowed free and safe access to the sea; and relations between the various Balkan states were determined by friendly councils along historically established lines of loyalty and nationality; and international guarantees of political independence, economy and territorial integrity of the various Balkan states to be concluded.
4. The Turkish parts of the present Ottoman Empire should be assured of safe sovereignty, but other countries currently under Turkish rule should be assured of unquestionable life security. doubts and completely unhindered opportunities for self-sustaining development. , and the Dardanelles should be permanently opened as a free passage for ships and commerce of all nations under international guarantees.
5. An independent Polish state should be established consisting of term clearly inhabited by Poles, guaranteed free and safe access to the sea, 4 and political and economic independence as l as territorial integrity must be guaranteed by an international treaty.
6. A general association of nations will be established under specific treaties aimed at providing mutual guarantees of political independence and

12

territorial integrity to states large and small.

Regarding these essential rectifications of wrong and assertions of right, we feel ourselves to be intimate partners of all the governments and peoples associated together against the Imperialists. We cannot be separated in interest or divided in purpose. We stand together until the end. For such arrangements and covenants, we are willing to fight and to continue to fight until they are achieved; but only because we wish the right to prevail and desire a just and stable peace such as can be secured only by removing the chief provocations to war, which this program does not remove. We have no jealousy of German greatness, and there is nothing in this program that impairs it. We grudge her that no achievement, the distinction of learning, or pacific enterprise such have made her record very bright and enviable. We do not wish to injure her or to block in any way her legitimate influence or power. We do not wish to fight her either with arms or with hostile arrangements of trade if she is willing to associate herself with us and the other peace-loving nations of the world in covenants of justice and law and fair dealing. We wish her only to accept a place of equality among the peoples of the world, -- the new world in which we now live, -- instead of a place of mastery. Neither do we presume to suggest to her any alteration or modification of her institutions. But it is necessary, we must frankly say, and necessary as a preliminary to any intelligent dealings with her on our part, that we should know whom her spokesmen speak for when they speak to us, whether for the Reichstag majority or for the military party and the men whose creed is imperial domination. We have spoken now, surely, in terms too concrete to admit any further doubt or question. An evident principle runs through the whole program I have outlined. It is the principle of justice to all peoples and nationalities, and their right to live on equal terms of liberty and safety with one another, whether they be strong or weak. Unless this principle is made its foundation no part of the structure of international justice can stand. The people of the United States could act upon no other principle; and to the vindication 5 of this principle, they are ready to devote their lives, their honour, and everything that they possess. The moral climax of this culminating and final war for human liberty has come, and they are ready to put their own strength, their own highest purpose, integrity and devotion to the test (S.Link at all, 1984).

13

This led to the creation of the League of Nations. The proposal of the League of Nations was approved at the Paris peace conference on 25 January 1919. The proposal of the League of Nations was drafted by a special commission and part one of the Treaty of Versailles helped in the establishment of the League of Nations which was signed on was in 1919. 44 states signed the charter and 31 states participated in the war. Wilson won the Nobel Prize for the creation of the league of the nation in 1919, but we did not join the league because of senate disapproval. The first meeting of the league was held in London on 10 January 1920.to end the war league officially ratified the Treaty of Versailles and the first assembly of the league was held in Geneva which was the New headquarter 41 states attended this and the league of the nation was created (Bakhtiar, 2012).

The main aim of this organization is to save the world from the next World War and to solve disputes between countries. People were involved in open war. To stop the arms race and improve global welfare the policy of disarmament was adopted (Editors. h, 2020). XV. The Austro-Hungarian peoples, who have their place among the There are three main organs of the League of Nations that were, the General Assembly, The Council, and The secretariat. These organs were run by the Secretary-General, the Permanent Court of international justice, and the International Labour organization. Apart from these, there were several other organs like the mandates commission, international traffic commission, international Economic commission, and fiscal commission. The council was considered an important organ as it serves peace and stability (supti, 2022). All members were given representation in the assembly and each state has given the right one vote. It session is held every year in September. And a special session can be called by any member with the approval of the majority. Assembly 6 performs many functions such as appointing new members, holding Elections and elections of the judges of the permanent courts, and control of the budget. Assembly is known as directing force of league activities. And the council is known as the executive body implementing the assembly s policies. There were four permanent members in the council (Great Britain, Italy, and Japan), and non-permanent members (Belgium, Brazil, Greece, and Spain) were elected for the three years tenure. And the fifth permanent member but the US Senate voted against the approval of the treaty of

14

Versailles. The composition of the council was hanged at any time. Initially, the number of non-permanent members of war increased to 6 and then to 9. Wenner Dankwot convinced his country (Germany) to join the league which was finally achieved in 1926 and Germany became the fifth permanent member. When Germany left the league, the number of non-permanent members increased to 11 and the council started meeting in frequent sessions. Between 1930 to 1939,107 sessions were political, financial and economic, transit minorities and administrations, mandates, disarmament, Health, social traffic in women and children, intellectual cooperation and international bureaux, and legal and information. Each of them has different responsibilities and they are responsible for them regarding their meeting and conferences. Preparing the agenda for the council and assembly and the work of publishing were under the control of staff. The official members of the secretariat were only 75 members which is why it is considered too small a body for administration (Bakhtiar, 2012).

Along with the disabilities of the LONs, we cannot ignore the outstanding work of the league for twenty years which deserves appreciation. Some of its achievements are that the league solved the disputes between Sweden and Finland which arose on the Aaland Island. Another conflict was on the territory of Iraq between Turkey and Great Britain. Both of them wanted Mosul vilayet. But failed and the league gave its final judgment that some of the parts of the vilayet were given to Turkey. Germany protested against the decision that Europeans and Malmedy were given to Belgium. It settled a dispute between Greece and Italy over the island of Corfu. It avoided war between Greece and Bulgaria over border disputes. In 1926 Germany has admitted as a member of the League of Nations followed by Soviet Russia in 1934. It solved a border 7 issue between Peru and Columbia it attempted to rise the standard of education in various states. The ICJ (international court of justice) handled more than 30 cases. It delivers judgment in some cases and others gave advisory opinions (Brainkart, 2016). The League of Nations failed to serve the purpose for which it was created, by refusing some of the states from joining that are underdeveloped. Some events that undermined the league for violation of provisions are Japan's invasion of Manchuria (1931), Germany's remilitarization (the 1930s), and Italy's invasion of Abyssinia (mid-1930s). The league proved that states are not subject to public scrutiny in their foreign affairs. The breakout of World War 2 prove the misconduct of the LONs and it was finally dissolved in 1946 (Farrands et al, 2015). 15

* 1. **Background of the study:**

World War I brought about significant changes in the politics and economics of dealing with Europe, which profoundly altered the global scenario. The League of Nations was established in 1915 as a direct consequence of these developments. The name association was notable in England when the conflict finished, and pioneers encouraged for a created and tranquil construction after the contention. Following The Second Great War, the Class of Countries was established. According to Farrands et al. (2015), its objective was the creation of international laws, on which member states were expected to reach consensus.

Albeit the Class of Countries had extensive achievement, it ultimately experienced rehashed difficulties prior to imploding during The Second Great War. These disappointments, especially during the 1930s, savagely uncovered the Association's imperfections and added to the beginning of The Second Great War in 1939. During the 1920s, the League of Nations' failure was relatively minor in scope and did not threaten world peace. However, they did establish a precedent: If the main characters did not "play the game," the League of Nations would not be able to solve the issue. At Woodrow Wilson's request, the draft of the Treaty of Alliance, which was made at the 1919 Paris Peace Conference, was incorporated into the terms of the Treaty of Versailles.

The president, on the other hand, dismissed the Senate's concerns about the League of Nations' protection of American sovereignty and freedom of action. The Senate later voted against the agreement, and the United States never joined the League of Nations. After World War I, the alliance was successful in dealing with refugees and resolving minor territorial disputes in Europe following the establishment of numerous new republics in the east. However, this did not stop fights from breaking out all over the territory, sending the message that the Alliance would be unable to implement any proposed diplomatic or military solution. "Any war or threat of war is in the interests of both," states Article 11 of the Treaty of Confederation. Vilna was seized by Posts in 1920. Lithuania sought assistance from the Federation, but the Poles would not allow the city to be evacuated. Up until the outbreak of World War II, Vilna remained under

16

Polish control. Because they used force, the Poles won. In 1920, Poland invaded Russian-held territory. Soon after, the Poles advanced into Russia and destroyed the Russian army. The Russians had to sign the Arrangement of Riga in 1921, losing about 80,000 square kilometers of Russian domain to Poland. Poland's land area was significantly expanded by this treaty alone. The Alliance's response was to sit idle. Russia became socialist in 1919, and this "fiasco from the East" frightened the West. Weimar Germany was required to pay reparations for war damage by the Treaty of Versailles. These are fixed-price items that can be paid for in cash or in kind. In 1922, the Germans did not pay the deposit. This was rejected by the Allies, and anti-German sentiment persisted at the time. Belgium and France are of the opinion that some form of aggressive intervention is necessary for "teaching Germany a lesson." In 1923, French and Belgian fighters went after the Ruhr, Germany's most crucial modern district, disregarding Association arrangements. France and Belgium broke their own rules, such as "they are issued by the Federation," because they were considered senior members of the Union in Europe, just like Britain was. The Union must impose its will in order to function. This time, the federation failed because it was apparently complicit in a violation of its own rules. These disappointments were auxiliary to the a lot bigger 1930s issues. They showed the world that dictators were willing to take advantage of the Federation's inability to enforce laws wherever they could. In Asia, Japan broke the principles of the Federation. Mussolini's invasion of Abyssinia in Europe would test the League's resolve. A line debate among Abyssinia and Italian Somaliland ejected in December 1934. Haile Selassie, Emperor of Abyssinia, requested mediation from the Federation in January 1935. In July and September of 1935, the League again prohibited the shipment of weapons to both parties. The Italian army targeted Red Cross hospitals with poison gas. England and France both declined to mediate. The Settlement of Hoare-Laval, a mysterious understanding contrived by the English Unfamiliar Secretary and the French State head to surrender Abyssinia to Italy, was uncovered in December 1935. In the end, the Federation didn't do much. Italy caught Abyssinia in May 1936 (Eloranta. J, 2011).

17

* 1. **Statement of the issue:**

The LONs were regarded as largely ineffective and fundamentally powerless because they were unable to avert the outbreak of World War II. This organization also suffered greatly from the absence of significant powers like Japan and Italy, which ultimately resulted in the United States' lack of involvement. The members of the league dealt with the British and French hostility toward communist and fascist states in particular. The association had a few disappointments on a political level, like its contribution in Abyssinia.

* 1. **Research Questions**
* What was the purpose behind the formation of the League of Nations?
* What are the causes 9f the failure of the League of Nations?
* How League of Nations worked for peace in the world?
  1. **Research Objectives**
* To save the world from another World War and to promote international security.
* To analyze the causes of failures behind the League of Nations.
* To understand the role of the League of Nations in the Peace of the world.
  1. **Significance of the study**

Following the Peris Peace Conference in 1919, an international organization known as the League of Nations was established. The principal objective of this association is to safeguard the cutting edge from a whole new Universal Conflict and to support worldwide joint effort, yet it has neglected to accomplish its objectives and goals. Through this study, we intend to determine the primary factor that led to this organization's demise. This research will be beneficial to political science students. The comprehensive analysis of this study will provide society with an understanding of how the League of Nations failed, presenting many novel ideas regarding the League of Nations. They will be able to continue working on this research study because it will provide vital information for subsequent research.

18

* 1. **Organization of the study**

Part one the examination will introduce a prologue to the peruser. This chapter will discuss the aims, objectives, and significance of this study in a brief explanation. Part 2 will manage an important survey of the writing about basic assessment of the reasons for the disappointment of the Class of Countries. Part 3 will introduce the strategy. What's more, section 4 will examine information investigation and results. Lastly, section 5 will introduce an outline, end, and suggestions.

19

**CHAPTER 2**

**Literature Review**

Cooper J.M. 2001 claims that the League of Nations campaign at the end of World War I was one of the most important political debates in American history. President Woodrow Wilson, who was a major force behind the League of Nations, was firm in his belief that the United States would take over as the leader of the peaceful alliance he had established. dung. Wilson, a seasoned politician and intelligent scholar, was unprepared for his adversaries' persuasive skills and weight of their arguments. In the summer of 1919, he worked tirelessly to gain public and political support for the League, but he was unable to keep up: he experienced a stroke in July. The Union failed to realize its diplomatic potential because the previous U.S. Senate denied it membership in the League. John Cooper conveys Wilson's struggle for the Confederacy in this gripping tale with compassion, accuracy, and historical perspective.

According to Nicholas Tsagourias (2020), the League of Nations is typically thought of as an organization established following World War I to prevent another war. To overcome the League of Nations' shortcomings, the united nation was provided with a well-planned institutional design devoid of resources and enforcement capabilities. The Class of Countries has different portrayals since it is a development from regulation to legislative issues and a converse development from governmental issues to regulation. This league was successful in appealing to states through a unified body and acting within a unified set of international organizations.

Crossman claims that because of the Great War's large number of casualties, a peace conference established the League of Nations to foster cooperation and peace. During the preparation of the League plan, Wilson, the president of the United States, did not incorporate any of his own ideas. After the peace conference approved this constitution, Wilson protected the league from failure and other challenges. During its early years, the League of Nations achieved success through investigation, resolution, and

20

negotiation promotion. Because it was impossible to steal power from large nations, international relations took precedence over all other demands whenever force was required.

As indicated by (Jarri Eloranta, 2011), the disappointment of the Class of Countries must be critical: The lack of adequate protection for its members led to an arms race and dictatorial governments' increasingly aggressive policies. It fell short of the objectives for disarmament set in the 1920s and 1930s. This aspect delivered the Class of Countries' shortcoming and didn't accomplish financial and political inadequacies. Because the League of Nations failed to maintain peace and security during the war and because it had an impact on member states' military decisions, this failure increased understanding of the military conflicts and regime shifts that led to the Second World War. This association couldn't work as a feasible association.

BBC, 2023 says that the Battle of the League of Nations at the end of World War I was one of the most important political debates in the United States of America in the 20th century. President Woodrow Wilson, the Class of Countries' main draftsman, was resolute that the US would start to lead the pack in the tranquil association of countries he shaped. Wilson, a capable politician and insightful theorist, was unprepared for the persuasiveness and ferocity of his opponents' arguments. In spite of the fact that he worked persistently throughout the late spring of 1919 to get administrative and public help for the Association, he was eventually fruitless: In July, he had a stroke. He refused to join the United Nations or the League of Nations.

Serkan Kara (2018) claims that the victors of the First World War established the League of Nations with the intention of preventing war from ending and preserving world peace by fostering national cooperation and ensuring their security and peace. World-wide sovereign states must be united by an agreement in order to prevent and combat war. In order to establish a legal basis for this extremely difficult task of the pact, the members of the league agreed to a unique condition that they sign it. the achievement of political independence and the honesty of all League members. In this

21

scenario, the means of fulfilling the commitment must be included in any violence or threat directed at League members.

They cited the development of the USSR outside of the Pact and the unsuccessful Axis attempt to join the Pact as the primary causes of the League of Nations' demise. These experts argued that Germany's, Italy's, and Japan's explicit challenge had united the parties and ended any chance of peace. Another Charles Kegley estimated that the association fizzled on the grounds that the US declined to join. Different countries like Italy, the Assembled Realm, and France all communicated worry that the association's impact might be utilized against them. The Second Great War was a giant disappointment. Hitler, not set in stone and savage rivalry, might be broken. However, the league almost went out of business in 1940. In addition, not only were the league's members responsible for this failure, but also the league itself. He slowly criticized the Treaty of Versailles, which eventually led to World War II when Hitler took power.

Benes claims so. E (2021), the global economic and financial crisis caused widespread political turmoil, mistrust, and uncertainty in international relations. The League of Nations, which had been established twelve years earlier specifically to resist such tendencies, foster international cooperation, and guarantee peace, was the focus of all global public opinion when this situation arose. What has the League of Nations done, and what is it currently doing, to help alleviate the crisis and address the world's pressing and complex issues? The question is frequently asked with suspicion, implying skepticism regarding Lego's operations and concerns regarding its prospects in the future. Criticism of the League's actions is important and helpful, but it must be discriminatory to be most effective. We have a responsibility to acknowledge the league's accomplishments and strengths fairly and honestly; In order to accurately determine its responsibilities, we must also evaluate the extent to which it has failed in its mission.

22

**CHAPTER 3**

**RESEARCH METODOLOGY**

**1 introduction**

The critical evaluations of the League of Nations, as well as the League's objectives, successes, and failures, are the primary topics of this study. The objective of this topic is to determine the next steps that will be taken to resolve the problem.

**1.1 Organization of the Research Study:**

The reader would be introduced to the thesis in Chapter 1. This chapter will provide a brief explanation of the study's goals, objectives, and significance. Chapter 2 will cover the relevant literature review on the critical evaluation of the League of Nations. Chapter 3 will cover the study's methodology. Chapter 4 will cover the recommendations and suggestions. Chapter 5 will cover the conclusion.

**1.2 Research Type**:

The research is detective because it is based on previously established theory and research papers. The data that was collected is secondary, so the research is based on the data that was collected. This research is both explanatory and confirmatory because its goal is to explain the history of the League of Nations.

**1.3 Research Strategy:**

Because the goal of this study is to find out what happened in the League of Nations, there were no numbers, facts, or mathematical calculations involved. Instead, the research was qualitative and based on data from secondary sources like books, internet resources, newspapers, and a preview of the research paper.

23

**1.4 Method of data collection:**

The researcher gathers all of the data for their study from secondary sources like manuals, journals, magazines, annual reports, articles, books, newspaper, previous research, and the internet.

**1.5 Qualitative vs Quantitative:**

Qualitative and quantitative research are the two primary types. In the context of quantitative research, figures, mathematical calculations, and graphical representation are utilized. The researcher uses primary data. The researcher used a secondary method to collect data during qualitative research. So this examination study is subjective on the grounds that the scientist utilized auxiliary information like books, web, paper diaries.

**1.6 Review of The Literature:**

As we realize that writing audit is must for each sort of exploration. A comprehensive literature review was used to critically analyze the collected data and provide an intriguing result. The researcher provides results based on this.

**1.7 Data Analysis:**

after the assortment of information from various optional sources like magazines, books, diaries, news, and web the analyst examination the information to perceive how other applicable information reply to that issue. After through investigations of writing audit the outcomes are closed.

**1.8 Times It Takes:**

Because so much work was done for the research, it took almost three months to finish.

24

**1.9 Research Limitations:**

As is the case with every study, this one too has some limitations:

• In this study, neither interviews nor sampling are used.

• Subjective exploration not permitting to measure the inspected issue.

• Other factors that are not used in this study may also have an impact on the problem area.

25

**CHAPTER 4**

**DISCUSSION AND RESULT**

**Discussion:**

The federation is made up of a council, a secretariat, an authorized commission, an international labor office, and a number of specialized committees, such as those dealing with refugees, drugs, and the slave trade, as stated by P Wilson (2015). The federation is a difficult organization to build the common imagination's unitary agent, even if the federation itself is a complex organization because minority nations regulate illnesses and intellectual collaboration at the institutional level. Being an aggregate security association is erroneous in light of the fact that its contract doesn't need part states to consequently force military reprisal on aggressors, and "aggregate security" doesn't happen in the deal. Wilson wished to restrict the power and limit of the autonomous state while acting freely for an out and out other objective. the league is a confounded association to fabricate the normal creative mind's unitary specialist, in any event, portraying the organization. Being an aggregate security association is mistaken on the grounds that its sanction doesn't need part states to naturally force military counter on aggressors, and "aggregate security" doesn't happen in the deal. Wilson wished to restrict the power and limit of the free state while acting autonomously for a by and large other objective. to achieve enormous successes in the areas of social, economic, and humanitarian work, frequently with the assistance of the United States. The difficulties of regulating the nation-state's independent power are the alliance's lesson. economic power, collective security, and power through diplomacy in international solidarity relations. F.S. Northedge (1986), The Class of Countries: His life from 1920 to 1964. Why didn't the League of Nations succeed in achieving its most fundamental objective of widespread disarmament? The absence of the United States, the inability to resolve the conflicts that arise between France and the United Kingdom, and minor administrative flaws in the disarmament process were some of the previous explanations. As I demonstrated in my post, each of these explanations is valid, but the list is not particularly persuasive. Indeed, the so-called weak states (states outside the country) and the uncertain economic environment (lack of a foundation for international

26

collaboration) make the international climate unfavorable to advancements in the field of disarmament. Domestic economic interest groups frequently opposed any significant restrictions on the production and sale of weapons, as is commonly described. However, the political divides that existed between the United Kingdom and France were not as productive in the Consequently, Member States prefer to pursue their own interests, which differ from state to state, and the means by which they are willing to achieve their goals. The disappointment of the Class of Countries, as I would like to think, had two significant results:

1) Failure to give satisfactory security certifications to its individuals (like agreements), prompting more hostile strategies by dictator states and a weapons contest; 2) It failed to accomplish the disarmament objectives it set for itself in the 1920s and 1930s (such as limiting military spending).

2) The failure of the organization to achieve the disarmament objectives it set for itself in the 1920s and 1930s (i.e., restrictions on military spending).

Consequently, I have first examined the causes and consequences of the League of Nations' failure to provide credible security guarantees during the interwar period. to how member states spend their money on the military. The Class of Countries' international strategy climate, while evidently solid during the 1920s, didn't uphold huge expense decrease. This is reflected in members' military spending and naval policy. In addition, what specific security recommendations does the League of Nations Convention make, and how have various parties responded to this framework? The League of Nations was doomed from the start because of flaws in its structure and stakeholders. As a result, it was unable to establish an effective institutional framework for disarmament negotiations. In addition, I investigated in this post whether the League of Nations was truly modeled as a military alliance, i.e. whether the military spending of its members in the model could represent pure utilitarian qualities or not. Pure public-interest alliances are distinguished by the free riding of smaller (or poorer) states, as proposed by Mancur Olson and Richard Zeckhauser. For instance, numerous recent studies have revealed that NATO's image prior to 1966, when a shift in strategic doctrine required members to rely more heavily on sources other than their own military

27

supply, was one of a purely rational alliance. Utilizing time series and cross-sectional examples, this examination explores whether parasitism occurs to quantify the local area helpful attributes of the Class of Countries "alliance." The outcomes were highly convincing: Freebies did not exist.

The League of Nations was not entirely open to the public. According to statistical analysis, it also fails to provide its members with sufficient security assurances. This would imply that there is a mix of pure and non-pure public interest components in these governments' overall military spending. Is it in light of the fact that the Collusion couldn't give an exclusively open intrigue in military discouragement that it fizzled? The answer, in my opinion, is yes. Despite the fact that the Federation is not a military alliance, its history suggests that this is its primary objective. Additionally, as a union, it has failed to provide adequate security assurances to its members. Therefore, individual countries sought after their own drives. spending on military equipment and naval tactics, further diminishing the Coalition's viability. Add to that the shaky worldwide political and monetary framework, its various shocks (e.g., the Economic crisis of the early 20s), and the incredibly unique (frequently restricting) discussion places of various nations, and this association is ill-fated. Its powerlessness to fabricate a persuading "union" during the 1930s, notwithstanding various emergencies and deterrents, was just the result of its inadequacy to shape a reasonable "partnership" (Jarri Eloranta, 2011).

**Result:**

An undisclosed agreement was reached on a league of nations covenant a few weeks after the declaration of the Paris Peace Conference in January 1919, and the league of nations was established on July 10, 1920. An extraordinary commission delivered the idea for the Class of Countries, and section one of the Settlement of Versailles helped with the groundwork of a Class of Countries in 1919, but we didn't join the association because of senate resistance. The league held its first meeting in London on January 10, 1920. To finish the conflict, the Class of Countries acknowledged the Arrangement of Versailles and laid out the Class of Countries' most memorable meeting. There were

28

three main parts to the League of Nations. The three-year terms of the council's four permanent members (the UK, Italy, Germany, and Japan) and non-permanent members (Belgium, Brazil, Greece, and Spain) were chosen. Germany became the league's sixth permanent member in 1926 after Ifer Dankwot convinced his nation to join. The number of non-permanent members increased to 11, and the council began meeting more frequently after Germany left the league. We cannot overlook the League of Nations' remarkable effort over the past twenty years, which deserves to be acknowledged, despite its shortcomings. In 1926, Germany joined the League of Nations, and in 1934, Soviet Russia joined. The resolution of disagreements between Sweden and Finland regarding the Aaland Island was one of its accomplishments. It stopped Greece and Bulgaria from fighting along their border. By resolving a border dispute between Peru and Columbia, it attempted to elevate education's status in several states. In excess of 30 cases were heard by the Worldwide Courtroom. The Class of Countries flopped because of sacred blemishes in instances of debates brought before the Association's gathering. Small nations lost confidence in the league's ability to defend them against any attack. The league member is absent. An organization's success is always dependent on cooperation.

29

**CHAPTER 5**

**CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS**

**Conclusion:**

Uncertain agreement was reached on the treaty of alliance of nations and the formation of the union of nations on July 10, 1920, a few weeks after the declaration of the Paris peace conference in January 1919. The concept of a confederation of nations was developed by a special commission, and the first section of the Treaty of Versailles contributed to the establishment of a national federation in 1919; however, we did not join the confederacy. The upper house protested the designation. The Confederacy held its first meeting in London on January 10, 1920. The federation officially approved the Treaty of Versailles, which established the first confederation of states, to end the war. There were three parts to the convention. United Nations: The three-year terms of the four permanent members of the assembly—England, Italy, Germany, and Japan—and the non-permanent members—Belgium, Brazil, Greece, and Spain—are determined. Germany became the sixth permanent participant in the competition in 1926 after Wenner Dankwot convinced his nation to participate. At the point when Germany quit the association, the association's non-long-lasting enrollment developed to 11, and the directorate started gathering consistently. We cannot overlook the League of Nations' extraordinary efforts over the past two decades, despite its limitations. In 1926, Germany joined the League of Nations, and in 1934, Soviet Russia joined. The resolution of disputes between Sweden and Finland on the island of Aaland was one of its accomplishments. He stopped Greece and Bulgaria from fighting over their border. He attempted to improve education in a number of states and settled the border dispute between Peru and Colombia. There have been over 30 cases decided by the International Court of Justice. The Class of Countries bombed because of various established shortcomings in the struggles brought before the Class of Countries Board. The smaller states no longer trust that the alliance can defend them from any attack. The cooperation that is always necessary for the success of an organization is lacking

30

among union members. The League of Nations is a weak international organization that is incapable of sustaining or establishing global peace and security because of its flaws and shortcomings. However, one must accept that the League of Nations ultimately failed not because its covenant contained constitutional flaws, but rather because its members failed to fulfill their obligations under it. "Those who have not performed their solemn duty have abandoned the League of Nations," Professor "Goodspeed" remarked. A resolution passed by the Council in April 1946 brought about the League of Nations' final demise. Luckily, the Unified Countries was established in 1945 because of the steady endeavors of global pioneers. The League of Nations was both overthrown and replaced by the United Nations. The United Nations, a more effective and efficient organization, took the place of the League of Nations. In closing, "Goodspeed," the League of Nations pioneered nearly every aspect of international organization. The first-ever use of a truly global civil service was one of the most notable innovations.

**Recommendations:**

* The international organization is weakened by the absence of large powers, so their participation would be more beneficial.
* Since the Class of Countries was constrained by Britain and France, different states lost certainty, so it is basic to reestablish certainty.
* Democracy in neighboring nations is equally important because the rise of dictatorships hurts the League of Nations.
* Having faith in the league's members is essential because smaller nations have lost faith in the league's ability to protect them from any attack.
* The association likewise has building blemishes, hence the association needs a few sacred protections to appropriately work.
* The countries are still divided along narrow national lines, and everyone is concerned about their own safety. They must be

31

* The League of States serves as a security tool for many states. They didn't work together as well as they should have, which is important for an organization's success. One of the class of countries' major deficiencies was that it missing the mark on armed force and subsequently couldn't execute any of its proclamations or fines.

32

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33