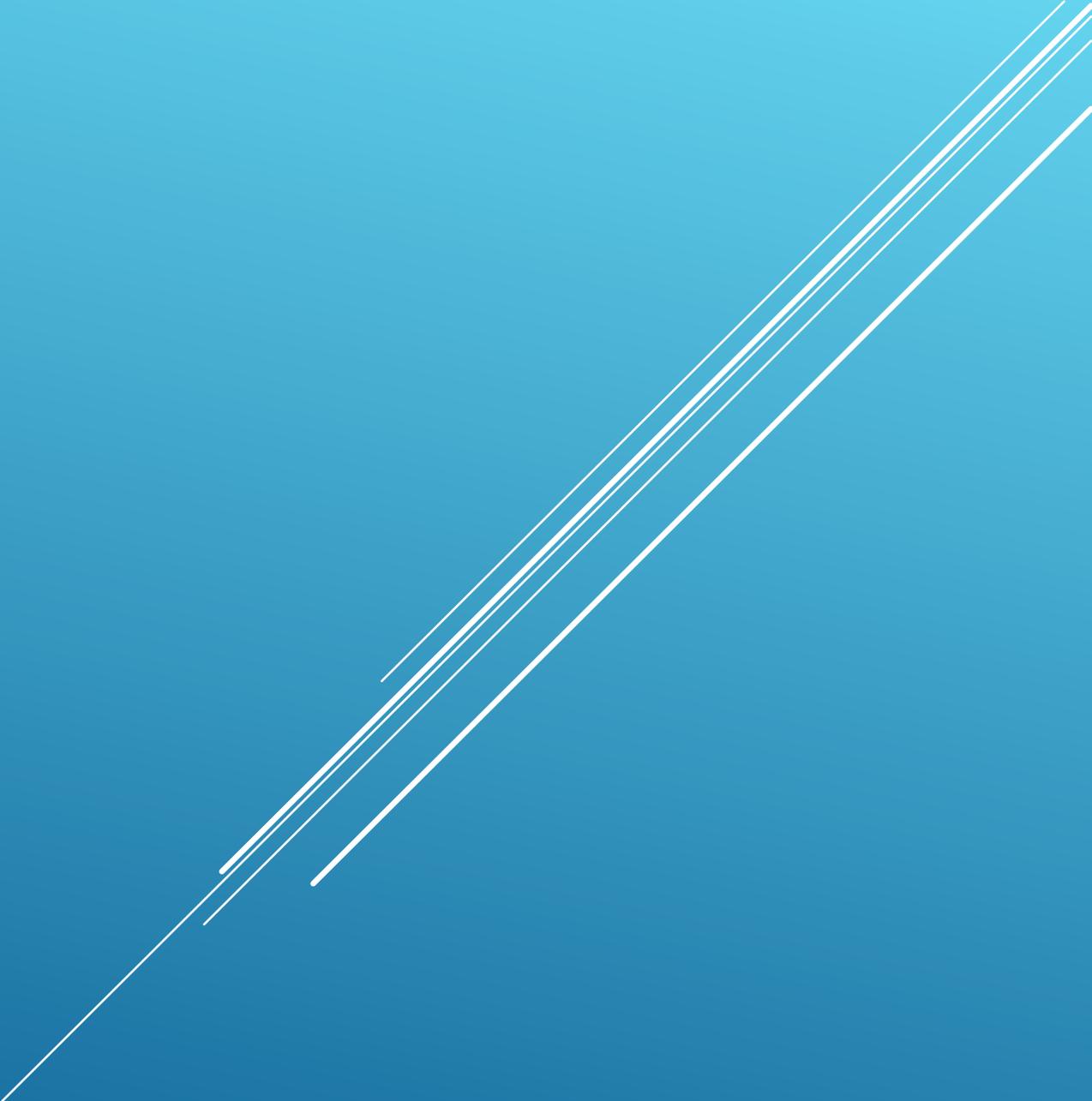


# INTERNATIONAL ADMINISTRATION

S.K.Kataria

A series of several parallel white lines of varying lengths and positions, all slanted diagonally from the bottom-left towards the top-right, located in the right half of the image.

- It's a new terminology in the field of international relations/jurisprudence and Public Administration.
- The term itself gives the meaning of 'administration of a country or territory by outer or international agency like United nations'.
- **Reverso Dictionary** defines it as- ' concerning, or involving two or more nations or nationalities or established by, controlling, or legislating for several nations '.
- It's further academic elaboration of international agencies including- U.N., E.U., G-20, NAM, SAARC etc.
- As per past practices we can say that International Administration can be seen in two ways – Supervisory ( as seen in Cambodia ) and Direct Governance ( as seen in Kosovo and East Timor ).

# INTRODUCTION

- International problems like- terrorism, pandemics ( Ebola, SARS and Corona ), wars and refugee movements etc. have given a specific place to this concept.
- The concept is fairly developed by **Richard Caplan** through his book - “ International Governance of War –torn Territories : Rule and Reconstruction” ( Oxford Scholarship Online, July, 2005).
- United Nations General Assembly resolution 65/94: “The United Nations in global governance”, adopted by consensus on 8 December 2010 gave this concept a universal acceptability.

CONTD.

- Valon Krasniqi and Ylber Aliu ( 2015)explain the term as-"international administration includes a wide range of historical and contemporary experiences. In today presenting is not formal practice or institution in order that the custody of the United Nations or maintaining peace of the United Nations" (Caplan, R. 2005:16). Meanwhile, as part of international administration and direct and indirect aid of the state building means administration setting based on the authorization of the United Nations, in the service of ace, reconciliation and democratic institution building. (Tansey 2009:

CONCEPT

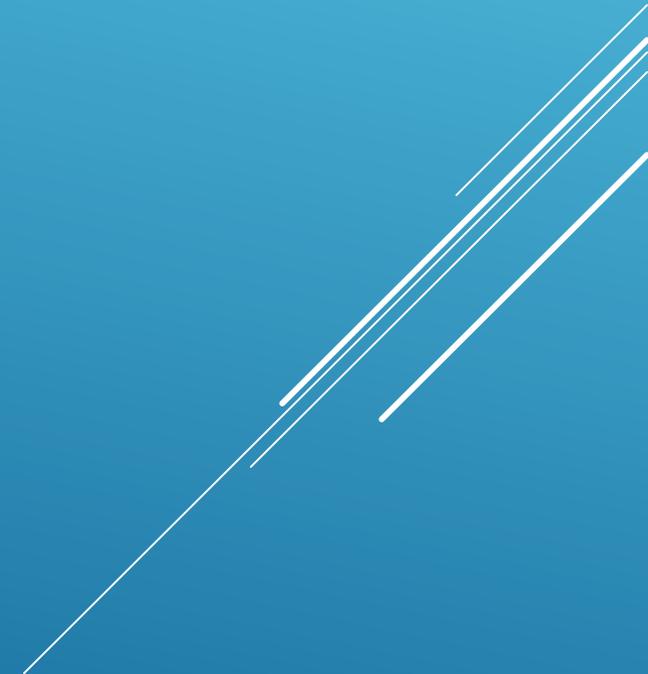
- On the other side, “The term state-building refers to broad international commitment (firstly, but not only through the United Nations) that extends beyond traditional mandates of peacekeeping and its construction, and is aimed at building or rebuilding of government institutions able to provide the physical and economic security for citizens. This includes activities related governance as electoral assistance, technical assistance for human rights and the rule of law, security sector reform, as well as some other ways of development aid” (Chesterman, 2005 :

**CONTD.-**

- Whereas, with a different meaning, “In simplest formulation, state-building, as understood by the international community since 1990, refers to a series of actions undertaken by national or international actors to reform and strengthen state institutions, which can be weakened or destroyed” (Caplan, 2005).
- Also, in the literature there are various explanations why the international administration should be established in a territory.

CONTD-

- Thus, according to an explanation, “The collapse of governance structures (governance issues) or loss of citizenship elements (national issues), the separation of the territory from the State (East Timor), internal conflicts (Afghanistan, Cambodia, Somalia), disintegration of the state (Yugoslavia-Kosovo and Bosnia, Eastern Slavonia), non-colonialism (Namibia, western Iran) or belligerent occupation of territories (Iraq). In these cases, third parties have intervened in some way to accomplish government vacuum, until the respective national institutions can be set from the local population.



- Missions of the United Nations in the Balkans, for example in Eastern Slovenia (UNTAES), international administrators have complete executive authority, but only for the purpose of transfer of territory from the control of one state in another state, while the mission involved in the organising of elections were not forced democratic regime development of self-government. In Bosnia, Kosovo and East Timor, new political systems were placed and in each case, international administrators were mandated to oversee the process through direct involvement. So the construction of democratic regimes was an important part of international missions. (Tansey 2009: 11).

COND-

- Models as have acted international administrations are different. For instance, “In the case of Bosnia and Kosovo assessing previous experiences, it is suggested that the rule of law and the relevant state institutions must be installed before the population is called to participate in political decision making. Contrast access is the commitment of peoples and elites also in an early stage and keeping foreign involvement as less, an approach that has been made in the development of Afghanistan.

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