

The League of Nations Participated in the International Labor Organization

Anita Rani¹, Amandeep Kaur Bhullar²

^{1,2}Guru Kashi University, Talwandi Sabo

Abstract

The International Labor Organization grew alongside the League of Nations after the Treaty of Versailles in 1919. It was established to reflect the growing support for social reform in the aftermath of World War I, as well as the notion that any change must be carried out on a global scale. After World War II, the Declaration of Philadelphia was a strong rethinking and extension of the ILO's basic principles and standards. Following the war, the Declaration foresaw an increase in national freedom as well as the start of large-scale specialized collaboration with the creative community. In 1946, the International Labor Organization (ILO) became the first specific office linked with the newly founded United Nations Organization. On the occasion of its 50th anniversary, it received the Nobel Peace Prize in 1969.

Keywords: *International Labor Organization, nations, social Justice ,power and function.*

1. Introduction

In 1941, 22 years after it was founded, the International Labor Organization (ILO) held an extraordinary Conference in New York. The goal was survival. Exiled in Montreal, its work was severely hampered by the war. The League of Nations, with which the ILO was associated, was defunct. If the ILO were not to suffer the fate of the League, it was important to establish that the Organization, and all that it stood for, should play an important role in the reconstruction of the world order after the war. Its fate hung in the balance. The position of the United States, which had joined the ILO in 1934, was key. And on 6 November 1941, President Franklin Roosevelt came down strongly on the side

of the ILO. Inviting the delegates to the White House on the last day of the Conference, he told them that he had helped organize the ILO's first Conference, in 1919.

The International Labor Organization (ILO) is a vast organization that includes governments as well as labor and management agencies, all of whom have their own worldwide networks. The International Labor Organization (ILO) has played a critical part in historical events such as the Great Depression, decolonization, and so on, and it continues to play an important role in international events today. The ILO aspires to improve social progress and solve social and economic incompatibilities via discourse and participation. The ILO was founded as a result of two factors: war and insurgency.

2. ILO and Social Justice

According to the ILO constitution, "Social Justice" encompasses the principle that everyone, regardless of race, religion, or sex, has the right to pursue both material and spiritual happiness in circumstances of flexibility and respect for economic security and equal opportunity. As a result, the International Labor Organization (ILO) was created on the core idea that long-term peace can only be attained through social justice. While there are states of work that include such bad form, hardship, and privation for a large number of people as to cause such incredible turmoil that world peace and harmony are jeopardized, there are also states of work that include such injustice, hardship, and privation for a large number of people as to cause such incredible distress that world peace and harmony are jeopardized.

2.1. Principles of ILO

- i. The ILO's fundamental standards are founded on the acknowledgment of a fundamental social right given by law to every individual who derives their livelihood from their labour and is unable to work for a short or long period of time due to circumstances beyond their control. The following are a few of the goals:
- ii. Long-term peace is impossible to accomplish without social justice, which is founded on freedom, pride, economic stability, and an open door.

- iii. Labor should not be regarded solely as a product or a commodity.
- iv. Both workers and corporations should have the freedom of association, as well as the freedom of expression and the right to collective bargaining.
- v. These norms apply equally to everyone, regardless of colour, philosophy, or gender.
- vi. Poverty, in any form, is a threat to everyone's achievement, and it must be addressed via both national and international efforts.
- vii. Progress toward the objectives necessitates a shift in the status of work. These goals are divided into seven policy concerns, which are as follows:

2.2. POWERS AND FUNCTIONS OF THE ILO ORGANS

Article 2 of the ILO Constitution establishes the ILO's three main organs, which are as follows:

- i. The Governing Body, which was also known as the International Labor Office or the Secretariat of the ILO, was made up of agents of the government, employers, and specialists to the extent specified in Article 7,
- ii. The International Labor Office, which was controlled by the Governing Body and was also known as the International Labor Office or the Secretariat of the ILO.

2.2.1. Financial and Budgetary Powers and Functions

Every Member is responsible for the travel expenses of its delegates, advisors, and anyone who attend conference sessions. Aside from that, the ILO Constitution allows for the following financial and budgetary strategies

- : Approval, allocation, and collection of the ILO's financial plan.
- Courses of action for cost allocation among ILO Members by a Committee of Government Delegates.

3. International Labor Conference

The general conference is the most important basic leadership body because it brings together people to discuss social, economic, and labor issues. The conference's main function is to establish and adopt worldwide labor standards in the form of conventions, proposals, and resolutions. It's a global labor parliament. Individuals from the ILO are individuals from the conference, in which each part has the right to send four individuals as its agents in a 2:1:1 ratio.

3.1. International Labor Office

It is the ILO's third most important permanent organ. It serves as the Secretariat for all conferences and events. The International Labor Office is also known as a Storehouse of World Labor Literature and has the ability to act as a Liaison Office between a part nation and the ILO. The International Labor Office is led by a Director-General who is appointed by the governing body and is responsible for the effective leadership of the organisation in accordance with the governing body's rules. All meetings of the Governing Body must be attended by the Director-General and his Deputy.

4. ILO and Social Security

The ILO Constitution's preamble emphasizes the importance of providing protection to workers against hazards in the workplace, such as disturbance, maternity, job loss, and old age, while also increasing pay security and causing shifts in work conditions. Between 1992 and 1995, International Standards for various hazards to be protected under social protection and unified plans for the pertinence of certain classes of workers were established. Laborers' compensations for mishaps and word-related infections, arrangements for seniority, shortfall, dowager's and vagrant's annuities, maternity insurance, unemployment insurance, and support for transient's benefits rights were all part of the pre-war conventions and ideas.

4.1. Sickness Insurance for Agricultural Workers Convention (No.25) of 1927

According to the treaties, the mandatory disorder protection framework should apply to both manual and non-manual laborers, including disciples employed in horticulture pursuits, subject to any unique instances recognized by national legislation..

4.2. Medical Care and Sickness Benefits Convention (No.130) of 1969

The convention covers medical care that should be managed with the goal of maintaining, limiting, or developing the strength of the individual protected, as well as his ability to work and care for his own requirements. The people ensured opportunities for all employees, including understudy, spouses, and children of such employees.

4.3. Medical Care Recommendation (No.69) of 1944

The ILO's commitment was made by its Convention (No.17) on Workmen's Compensation (Accident) in 1925, as well as its Conventions (Nos.24 and 25) on Sickness Insurance (Industry) and (Agriculture) in 1925, respectively.

4.4. Older Workers Recommendation of 1980:

The 1980 Recommendation (No.162) includes elements that identify with more experienced laborers. It applies to all workers who are at risk of facing obstacles in their employment and occupation as they get older. Such specialists' employment issues should be managed within the context of a broadly adjusted system for full employment and, at the level of the endeavour, of an in general and broadly adjusted social strategy by giving due consideration to all population gatherings, ensuring that employment issues do not pass from one group to the next.

5. Conventions and Recommendations relating to Employment Injury Benefit

Employees' demands for compensation in the event of injury arising out of and in the course of the employer's employment began to acquire traction as early as the nineteenth century. As a result, the International Labor Organization (ILO) has approved the following conventions on workers' compensation. Workmen's Compensation (Agriculture) Convention (No.12), 1921

- In 1925, the Workmen's Compensation (Accidents) Convention (No.17) was established.
- Occupational Diseases (Workmen's Compensation) Convention (No.18), 1925

- Convention (No.19), Equality of Treatment (Accident Compensation), 1925
- Convention on Workers' Compensation (Occupational Diseases) (Revised) (No.42),193
- The Employment Injury Benefits Convention (No.121) was established in 1964.
- The 1921 Workmen's Compensation (Agriculture) Convention (No.12)

6. Conclusion

The point of work legislation is to ensure workers with a view to give humane treatment, welfare, prosperity and security to make the work constrain more effective and profitable. This thusly additionally, ensures the enthusiasm of industry to have industrial peace. Human development demands that everybody ought to appreciate a base level of security. Besides, it is the duty of the State to shield its native from different contingencies like employment harm, ailment, demise, and unemployment, maternity and so on, in their work life by guaranteeing better standard living to specialists. Along these lines the protest of standardized savings is to give a security component against stoppage or significant diminishment of profit coming about because of infection, maternity, employment damage, word related sicknesses, seniority and so forth.

7. References

1. Alcock, A. *History of the International Labour Organization* (London, 1971)
2. Butler, Harold Beresford (1922). "International Labour Organization". In Chisholm, Hugh (ed.). *Encyclopedia Britannica* (12th ed.). London & New York: The Encyclopædia Britannica Company.
3. Chisholm, A. *Labour's Magna Charta: A Critical Study of the Labour Clauses of the Peace Treaty and of the Draft Conventions and Recommendations of the Washington International Labour Conference* (London, 1925)
4. Dufty, N.F. "Organizational Growth and Goal Structure: The Case of the ILO," *International Organization* 1972 Vol. 26, pp 479–498 [in JSTOR](#)
5. Endres, A.; Fleming, G. *International Organizations and the Analysis of Economic Policy, 1919–1950* (Cambridge, 2002)

6. Evans, A.A. *My Life as an International Civil Servant in the International Labour Organization* (Geneva, 1995)
7. Ewing, K. *Britain and the ILO* (London, 1994)
1. Fried, John H. E. "Relations Between the United Nations and the International Labor Organization," *American Political Science Review*, Vol. 41, No. 5 (October 1947), pp. 963–977 in JSTOR
2. Galenson, Walter. *The International Labor Organization: An American View* (Madison, 1981)
3. Ghebali, Victor-Yves. "The International Labour Organisation : A Case Study on the Evolution of U.N. Specialised Agencies" *Dordrecht, Martinus Nijhoff Publishers*, (1989)
4. Guthrie, Jason. "The international labor organization and the social politics of development, 1938–1969." (PhD Dissertation, University of Maryland, 2015).
5. Haas, Ernst B. "Beyond the nation-state: functionalism and international organization" *Colchester, ECPR Press*, (2008)
6. Heldal, H. "Norway in the International Labour Organization, 1919–1939" *Scandinavian Journal of History* 1996 Vol. 21, pp 255–283,
7. Imber, M.F. *The USA, ILO, UNESCO and IAEA: politicization and withdrawal in the Specialized Agencies* (1989)
8. Johnston, G.A. *The International Labour Organization: Its Work for Social and Economic Progress* (London, 1970)
9. McGaughey, E. 'The International Labour Organization's Next Century: Economic Democracy, and the Undemocratic Third' (2021) 32(2) *King's Law Journal* 287, and on SSRN
10. Manwaring, J. *International Labour Organization: A Canadian View* (Ottawa, 1986)
11. Morse, David. *The Origin and Evolution of the ILO and its Role in the World Community* (Ithaca, 1969)
12. Morse, David. "International Labour Organization – Nobel Lecture: ILO and the Social Infrastructure of Peace"

13. Ostrower, Gary B. "The American decision to join the international labor organization", *Labor History*, Volume 16, Issue 4 Autumn 1975, pp 495–504 The U.S. joined in 1934
14. Silva, Vicente. "The ILO and the future of work: The politics of global labour policy". *Global Social Policy*. March 2021.
<https://journals.sagepub.com/doi/full/10.1177/14680181211004853>