**“TO WHAT EXTENT HAS DIPLOMACY AND THE VIENNA CONVENTION ON DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS CONTRIBUTED TO A CONSOLIDATION OF “INTERNATIONAL SOCIETY” AND THE MAINTENANCE OF INTERNATIONAL ORDER?”**

**HISTORY OF THE DIPLOMACY, INTERNATIONAL RELATION AND INTERNATIONAL ORDER**

**A RESEARCH PROPAL SUBMITTED TO THE SCHOOL OF LEADERSHIP IN DIPLOMACY IN POLITICAL SCIENCE FOR EXAMINATIONS IN PARTIAL FULFILMENT OF THE AWARD OF BACHELORS IN POLITICAL SCIENCE AND LEADERSHIP OF MANAGEMENT OF THE UNIVERSITY OF AFRICA**

Diplomacy is the art and science of maintaining peaceful relationships between nations, groups, or individuals.

Diplomatic relations are the arrangements between two countries by which each has representatives in the other country.

The Vienna convention on the diplomatic relations is an international treaty that defines a framework for diplomatic relations between independent countries.

The international society is the institutionalization of shared interest and identity among states, and puts the creation and maintenance of shared norms, rules and institutions at the Centre of the international relations theory.

In a brief research of diplomatic view and the contributions of diplomacy to the international society in the ancient world, we can view that early societies had some attributes of states, and the first international law arose from intertribal relations. Tribes negotiated marriages and regulations on trade and hunting. Messengers and envoys were accredited, sacred, and inviolable, were they usually carried some emblem such as message stick, and were received with elaborate ceremonies. Women often were used as envoys because of their use of sexual wiles. Women regularly were entrusted with the vitally important task of negotiating peace in primitive cultures.

Diplomacy is useful in international order because, when diplomacy fails, war may ensue, however it is useful even during war where it conducts the passages from protest to menace, dialogue to negotiation and ultimatum reprisal, and war to peace and reconciliation with other states. Diplomacy builds and tends the coalitions that deter or make war. It disrupts the alliances of enemies and sustains the passivity of potentially hostile powers.

Diplomacy contrives wars termination, and it forms, strengthens and sustains the peace that follows conflict. over the long term, diplomacy strives to build an international order conducive to the nonviolent resolutions of disputes and expanded cooperation’s between states in the modern-day world.

Diplomats are specialist that carries messages and negotiations adjustments in relation and the resolutions of quarrels between states and people. Their weapons are words, backed by the power of state or organization they represent. Diplomats helps leaders to understand the attitudes and actions of foreigners and to develop strategies and tactics that will shape the behavior of foreigners, especially foreign governments hence contributing consolidation of international society in international relations.

In an example of diplomacy of World War, I there was accelerated many changes in diplomacy. Sparked by the World War, the Russian Revolution of 1917 produced a great power regime that rejected the views of the western world and that used political language including democracy, propaganda and subversion in the new ways. The communist government of the new Soviet Union abolished diplomatic ranks and published the secret treaties it found in the czarist archives. in so doing it sought not only to contrive a dramatic contrast to the aristocratic traditions of European diplomacy but also to discredit the cozy dealings between rulers that had so often taken place without regard to the interest or views of those they ruled or affected. Without delay the People Commissariat of Foreign Affairs organized a press bureau for international revolutionary propaganda. As Russia entered peace negotiations with Germany, it substituted propaganda for the power it lacked, appealing openly to the urban workers of the other states to exert pressure on their governments. It also established the Communist International which is also knowns as Third International as a nominally independent entity that meddled in the politics of capitalist countries in ways no embassy could.

In the league of Nations and the revival of conference diplomacy was revived during World War I and continued afterward, especially during the 1920s. following the armistice that end the war, the Paris Peace Conference took place amid much publicity, which was intensified by the newsreels made of the event. United states president Woodrow Wilson had enunciated his peace program in January 1918, including open covenants of peace openly arrived at as a major goal for diplomacy in the post-World War I period. His phrasemaking, which entangled process and result, caused confusion. Hundreds of journalists went to the conference only to discover that all the plenary sessions were closed. Wilson had intended that the results of diplomatic negotiations be public, with treaties published and approved by legislatures. He largely achieved this goal, as the covenant of the League of Nations of the one of the key treaties set out for signatures at Versailles at the end of the Paris Conference required that treaties be registered at the League before they became binding.

The Paris conference adopted many of the Congress of Vienna’s procedures, including the differentiation of powers with general interests, and powers with special interests, private meetings ahead of great-power delegations, and convening of a conference of Ambassadors afterward in Paris. The peace conference, the treaties, and the later conferences were conducted bilingually in English and French after the United States joined Britain in world councils. As at Vienna, political leaders attended, but kings and princes were strikingly absent in an era of cabinet government and widening electorates. Even more than at Vienna, nongovernment organizations, most representing national entities seeking independence, sought a hearing at the court of the great powers. Ultimately, some European peoples gained independence, which resulted in an independence of sovereign states.

The chief innovation of the peace negotiations was the creation of the League of Nations as the first permanent major international organization, with a secretariat of international civil servants. The league introduced parliamentary diplomacy in a two-chamber body, acknowledging the equality of states in its lower house and the supremacy of great powers in its upper one. As neither chamber had much power, however, the sovereignty of members was not infringed. The League of Nations sponsored conferences especially on economic questions and disarmament and supervised specialized agencies e.g. Universal Postal Union. New specialized agencies were established to handle new areas of diplomacy. The International Labor Organization addressed domestic issues and included nongovernmental representatives, and the Mandates Commission exercised slight supervision over colonies of the defeated powers, which had been distributed to the victors technically as mandates of the League.

At the Vienna convention on diplomatic relations done at Vienna on 18 April 1961, there was some articles that the states parties presented convention. First recalling the peoples of all the times have recognized the status of diplomatic agents. Having in mind the purpose and principles of the charter of the United Nations concerning the sovereign equality of states, the maintenance of international peace and security and security, and the promotion of friendly relations among nations.

Believing that an international convention on diplomatic intercourse, privileges and immunities would contribute to the development of friendly relations among nations, irrespective of their differing constitutional and social systems.

Realizing that the purpose of such privileges and immunities is not be benefit individuals but to ensure the efficient performance of the functions of diplomatic missions as representing states.

Affirming that the rules of customary international law should continue to govern questions not expressly regulated by the provisions of the present convention.

*Influence of the Vienna Convention on Diplomatic Relations*

The Convention has established itself as a cornerstone of modern international relations, despite the need for implementing national legislation in a number of states, it come into force following 22 ratifications only three years from its adoption and almost all states in the world are now parties.

The regime it sets out for the conduct of diplomatic relations has become remarkably uniform as reservations made by ratifying states on a few points which had been controversial during the negotiations have in many cases been withdrawn or simply never applied.

The convention has proved resilient to attack on its fundamental principles.

In the year 1980s from those alarmed to the opportunities it provided that were abused as demonstrated in particular when following the murder of a policewoman by shooting from the premises of the Libyan diplomatic mission in London the United Kingdom broke the diplomatic relations and all those within the mission left England under the shield of immunity.

The convention has also been extensively drawn on by later treaties regulating immunities and privileges. Its provisions were used as a starting up the point in drawing the 1963 Vienna Convention.

The purpose of diplomacy in contributing to the consolidation of the international society is to strengthen the state, nation, or organization it serves in relation to others by advancing the interests in its charge. To this end, diplomatic activity endeavors to maximize a groups advantages without the risk and expense of using force and preferably without causing resentment.

The shared interests and values of sovereign states prompt them to commit to common rules, conventions and institutions within an inter-subjective society where diplomacy was used as main currency.

In the process, the parochial part of international society that Africa represents has managed to export certain norms to the older members of the society. Of the special note is the continents insistence on horizontal, rather than vertical cooperative relationships, and the fact that development has become a fixture on the global diplomatic agenda.

The architecture of contemporary universal international society is much more complex and nuanced than ever before, and the role of sub-society such as Africa not just in relating to international society, but also in shaping it is the focus of the article.

In an example of how diplomacy was practiced in Africa in the early years, Africa can rightly claim to be the birthplace of the main institution of the international society in its capacity as cradle of humankind, it is the continent where society began. The earliest recorded diplomacy was practiced during the reign of Egyptians. at the height of imperial power, the so-called recorded relations between Egyptians and their neighbors is showing a good start of diplomatic relations among the people in the present-day Africa.

During the pre-colonial days in Africa, Intra-African diplomacy was a vibro-continental relation with the outside. We are aware of the courtesy of early missionaries and the other travelers of contacting and facilitating the exchange of goods and services through barter trade hence facilitating the good diplomatic relations among the foreigners and the colonized Africans hence the start of building of international society among the people.

The scramble and partition for Africa and the rampant slave trade from Africa parts of the world were eventually checked by the rise of humanitarian in law, politics and philosophy. Toward the end 18th century, both efforts to abolish slave trade and the back of the Africa movement was started to freed slaves in the Europeans countries thus building the good diplomatic relationship of Africa in one and also giving Africans an exercise of ruling themselves on their respective countries.