

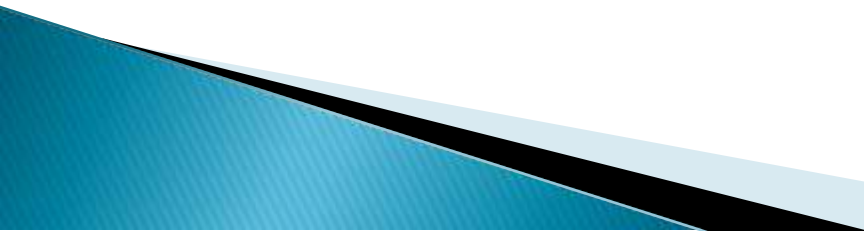
MODERN WORLD HISTORY FROM AD
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MODULE-1 WORLD IN THE FIRST HALF
OF 20th C
TOPIC-UNO

DR.SR.VALSA.M.A
ASSISTANT PROFESSOR
DEPARTMENT OF HISTORY
LITTLE FLOWER COLLEGE, GURUVAYOOR

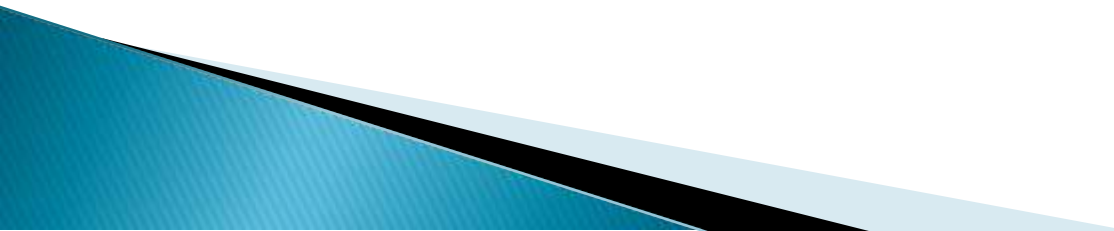
UNITED NATIONS ORGANIZATION

- ▶ One of the significant development during the period after the second world war– formation of the UNO
- ▶ The outbreak of the second world war –shown the failure of League of Nations
- **Atlantic Charter**
 - ▶ Franklin Roosevelt, American President, deserves the major credit for this effort.
 - ▶ On 14 August 1941 Roosevelt and Vincent Churchill published the Atlantic Charter, a summary of post war expectation that included a permanent system of international security against aggression
 - ▶ Atlantic Charter is often regarded as the Foundation stone of UNO.

- - **Washington declaration**
 - ▶ In January 1942 an international conference was held in Washington
 - ▶ 26 nations which participated in this conference accepted the Atlantic Charter and issued a declaration known as the Washington Declaration
 - ▶ The term United Nations was first used in the Washington Declaration
 - **Moscow conference:**
 - ▶ The foreign ministers of Britain, USA, USSR and China met in Moscow in October 1943 and decided the formation of UNO.
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- - **Dumbarton Oaks Conference:**
 - ▶ They once again met at Dumbarton Oaks near Washington, USA in the next year and prepared *the first draft of UN Charter*
 - **Yalta Conference :**
 - ▶ Roosevelt, Churchill and Stalin met at Yalta in Soviet Union in February 1945 and decided to *form a Security Council for the UN with 5 Permanent members – USA, USSR, China, Britain, France*
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- - **San– Francisco Conference:**

- ▶ Met in April 25, 1945– Lasted from April to June 1945
 - ▶ Completed the task of drafting and adopting the charter of United Nations
 - ▶ Attended by 260 delegates representing 50 nations
 - ▶ The UNO officially came into being on 24 October 1945.
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Structure and Functions

General
Assembly

Security
Council

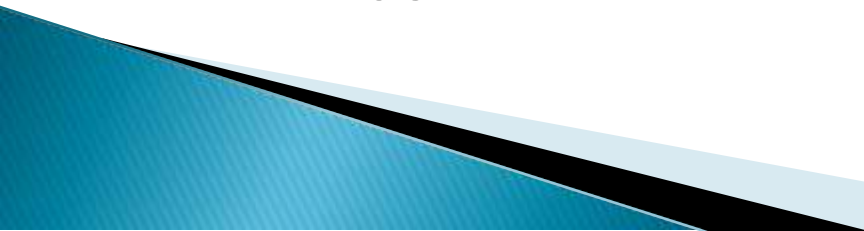
secretariat

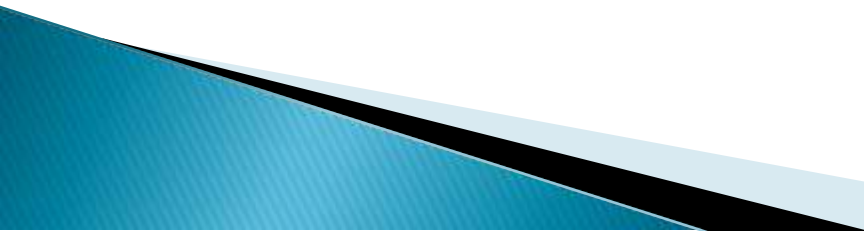
Economic
and Social
Council

Trusteeship
Council

International
Court of
Justice

■ **General Assembly:**

- Most important organ – consists of all the member nations
 - Each member nation could send five representatives to it but can cast only one vote
 - Important decisions are to be taken by two-thirds majority of the members present
 - Meets annually
 - The Assembly elects its President for each session
 - Duty – to promote international cooperation.
 - Assembly can admit or expel its members upon the recommendation of Security Council.
 - Assembly has the power to adopt amendments to the UN Charter.
 - Most important Resolution – “Uniting for Peace” in 1950 – authorised General Assembly to make recommendations to member states for implementing collective measures (use of armed forces) when the permanent members use their Veto power that may endanger international peace and security.
 - Now 193 member states.
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- - Security Council:
 - Most powerful organ of the UNO
 - Primary objective– maintain international peace and security.
 - Authority to use force to implement the decisions of UN.
 - Five permanent members: USA, Britain, Russia, France and China
 - Beginning had six non permanent members elected by the General Assembly for a period of two years.
 - In 1965 the number of non permanent members was expanded to ten
 - Most controversial issue of the UN Charter is the 'Veto power 'given to the five permanent members
 - If any of the five permanent members votes Against any resolution in the security council, the resolution stands rejected.
- 

- - ▶ Abstention of any permanent permanent member from voting on any decision, however is not veto
 - ▶ Right of Veto enjoyed by the permanent members is against the principles of equality among nations.

□ **Economic and Social Council**

- Non political organ of UN dealing with economic, social, cultural, educational, health and other humanitarian functions.
- Worked as a coordinating agent of various specialised agencies.
- It may make studies and reports with respect to international economic, social, cultural, educational, health and related matters.
- It has setup 9 functional and four regional commissions.

■
Transport and
Communicatio
ns Commission

Statistical
Commission

Fiscal
Commission

Population
Commission

Human Rights
commission

Social
Development
Commission

Status of
Women
Commission

Narcotic Drug
Commission

International
Commodity
Trade
Commission

The
Economic
Commission
for Africa

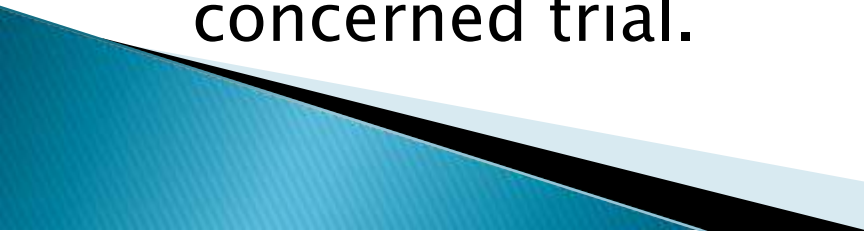
The
Economic
Commission
for
Europe

The
Economic
Commission
for Asia
and Far
east

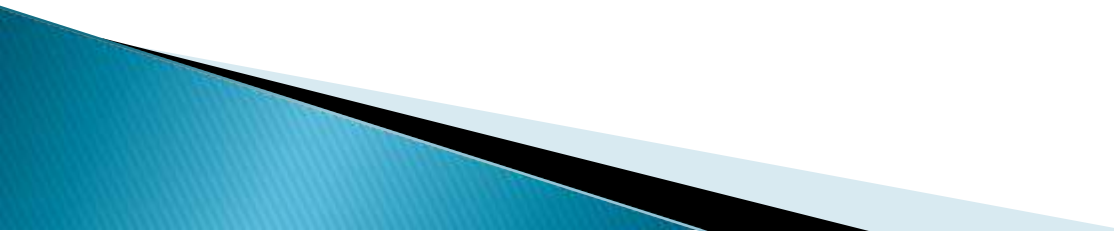
The
Economic
Commission
for Latin
America

- - ▶ The Economic and Social Council has 54 members elected by the General Assembly
 - ▶ Each year the Assembly elects 18 members for a period of three years.
 - **Trusteeship Council**
 - ✓ is direct heritage of the Mandate system of the League of Nations
 - ✓ 1. Territories already held as mandate under the League of Nations,
2. territories detached from enemy states after Second World War
and
3. territories voluntarily placed under this system for their administration came under Trusteeship
 - ✓ The Trusteeship Council suspended its operations on 1 November 1994, a month after the independence of Palau, the last remaining UN trust territory.
 - ✓ It had held 11 Trust Territories.
 - ✓ The objective of the trustee system was to help territories for progressive development towards self government or independence.

■ **International Court of Justice :**

- Principal Judicial organ of UN– main duty to give legal advice to the UN and its member states.
 - The court consists of 15 judges elected by the General Assembly and Security Council for a nine years term.
 - No two judges may be nationals of the same state.
 - The judges must have high moral character, highest legal qualifications, and recognized competence in international law.
 - Minimum number of nine judges is essential to hear a case in the court.
 - The decision are taken by a majority vote.
 - A judge who belongs to the nation which is a party in a dispute cannot take part in the concerned trial.
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- - ▶ Jurisdiction of the court extend to voluntary, compulsory and advisory.
 - ▶ It is necessary that both parties of dispute should agree to refer the matter to the court.
 - ▶ Hague (Holland)– headquarters
 - **The Secretariat**
 - ❖ Headquarters office of UN
 - ❖ New york
 - ❖ It has the Secretary General and the administrative organization.
 - ❖ Secretary General – chief administrative officer of UN
 - ❖ The Secretariat acts as the executive agent and provides secretarial services for other principal organs of the UN.
 - ❖ Nearly 50,000 officials are working in the Secretariat who conducts the day to day business of the organisation

- - ▶ The Secretary General is elected by the General Assembly of a term of five years, with the consent of the Security Council.
 - ▶ He is the spokes person of the UN , its administrator and ambassador.
 - ▶ Trygve Lie – Norway – first Secretary General
 - ▶ Antonio Guterres – Portuguese assumed office on 1 January 2017
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■ **□ SPECIALISED AGENCIES**

- Article 57 of the UN Charter provides for various specialised agencies and their activities to be coordinated by the Economic and Social Council
- At present there are 17 specialised agencies
 1. Food and Agriculture Organization
 2. International Civil Aviation Organization
 3. international Fund for Agricultural Development
 4. International Labour Organization
 5. International Maritime Organization
 6. International Monetary Fund.
 7. International Telecommunications Union

▪
8. United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO)

9. United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO)

10. Universal Postal Union

11. World Bank:


A. IBRD : International Bank for Reconstruction and Development

B.IDA : International Development Association

C. IFC : International Finance Corporation



- - ▶ 12. World Health Organization
 - ▶ 13. World Intellectual Property Organization
 - ▶ 14. World Meteorological Organization
 - ▶ 15 World Tourism Organization
 - ▶ 16. International Atomic Energy Agency
 - ▶ 17. United Nations Children's Emergency Fund.(UNICEF)

- - ▶ Universal Postal Union– earliest – all countries in the world operate together as a single postal territory for the reciprocal exchange of correspondence
 - ▶ ILO – established in 1946– improve labour condition
 - ▶ International Telecommunication Union– promotes the improvement and extension of all forms of international Telecommunication
 - ▶ UNESCO – promote peace through programmes of cultural and intellectual cooperation
 - ▶ It helps to stimulate world wide literacy programmes, raise of educational standards, encourage fundamental education, promote dissemination of scientific knowledge, provide for international exchange of persons to promote cultural activities
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- - ▶ WHO : world agency for international cooperation In promoting the physical and mental health of all
 - ▶ Strives to prevent the spread of diseases internationally, coordinates efforts to prevent spread of epidemics, pandemics
 - ▶ World Meteorological organization– weather forecasting services and exchanges weather information
 - ▶ World Weather Watch– meteorological programme since 1970
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