

UN:-

UN was established on Oct 24, 1945 after WWII. Its primary obj is to maintain international peace and security, foster cooperation among nations and promote social progress and better living standards.

Background.

→ The idea of global organization to maintain peace and security was first proposed by President Woodrow Wilson of US in 1918. The League of Nations was formed in 1919 after WWI. but it didn't was able to prevent WWII. That's why UN was formed.

After WWII Allied powers including US, UK, France and China met in San Francisco in 1945 to draft UN Charter. The charter sets out the principles and purposes of UN as well as structure and function.

Why League of Nations failed?

(web BBC)

There were many reasons for the failure of League of Nations.

League of Nations was formed at Paris Peace

conference to prevent another global conflict, like WWI and maintain world peace.

its primary goal as stated in covenant included preventing wars through collective security and disarmament and settling international disputes through negotiations.

Unlike former efforts at world peace such as concert of Europe, the league was an independent organization with out an army, and was dependent on great powers to enforce its resolutions.

The members were often hesitant to do so, leaving the league powerless to intervene in disputes and conflicts.

The ~~the~~ U.S congress, mainly led by Henry Cabot Lodge, was resistant to joining the league, as doing so would legally bind the U.S to intervene in European conflicts. In the end, the U.S didn't join the league.

The league failed to intervene in many conflicts ~~lead~~ leading up to WWII, including Italian invasion of Abyssinia, the Spanish Civil War, and the second sino Japanese war.

League of Nations was established in 1919 under the Treaty of Versailles. to promote international cooperation and to achieve peace.

The International Labour Organization (ILO) was also created under the Treaty of Versailles as an affiliated agency of League.

→ The name of UN coined by US president Franklin D. Roosevelt and first used in declaration by UN of 1 Jan 1942, during second WW.
Original UN Logo → 1945 led by Oliver Winth Lundquist.

→ Official lang: → Arabic, Chinese, English, French, Russian, Spanish.

Reasons why League of Nations failed

It failed to prevent the outbreak of WWII due to following reasons. The downfall of nation league of nations was also because of its own member.

→ In 1930, the world economic depression encouraged nations to be more hostile to each other.

Fascist dictatorship took power in Germany, Italy and Japan and they defied league.

→ Japan conquered Manchuria in 1932.

The league objected but could do little in response. When league supported China's

sovereignty, Japan left the league in March 1933.
→ Hitler announced that Germany was leaving league in March 1933.

→ Hitler Italy invaded Abyssinia in 1935. Although the league officially condemned the Italian; France and Britain were caught making a secret agreement to give Abyssinia to Italy.

Above crises destroyed the authority of the league and it was powerless to stop Germany in 1935. Although the league officially condemned the Italian, France and Britain and France were ignoring the league in 1935 and were trying appeasement instead.

Member states frequently prioritized their own national interest over collective security. The league's inability to compel powerful nations to act against their interest contributed to its ineffectiveness.

Objectives of UN.

Key articles in UN charter that highlight its objectives are Article 1 and 2.

Article 1 clearly outlines the primary purpose of UN.

- Maintain international peace and security
- Develop friendly relations among nations.
- Achieving international co-operation.

Article 2 establishes the principles guiding the UN's work.

- Sovereignty equality of all member states.
- Peaceful settlement of disputes.
- Refraining from the threat or use of force.
- Co-operation with UN.

Main organs of UN

① The Economic and social Council (ECOSOC).

It is established to promote international economic and social co-operation and development.

ECOSOC plays crucial role in addressing a wide range of global challenges and UN's development agenda.

Key areas → Co-ordination of UN agencies, Economic Development, social Development, Humanitarian Affairs, environment sustainability, Trade and development, Global Health, Human rights, Capacity building.

→ 54 member rotate every 3 years.

At 2005 world summit, Head of states and

Govt mandated the Economic and Social Council to hold Annual Ministerial Reviews (AMR) and a biennial Development Co-operation.

Annual Ministerial Reviews.

its objectives is to assess progress in achieving the internationally agreed development goals (IADGs) arising out of the major conference and summits.

Develop: Co-operation Forum.

To enhance the coherence and effectiveness of activities of different development partners by reviewing trends and progress in international develop: co-operation. The Forum is to provide policy guidance and recommendations to improve the quality and impact of development cooperation.

The Trustee Council.

It was made and was assigned to it the task of supervising the administration of trust territories placed under international trusteeship system. The main goal of the trusteeship system were to promote the advancement of the

inhabitants of Trust territories and their progressive develop towards self government or independence. ↗

→ made of 5 permanent members of security council - China, France, the Russian Federation, UK and US.

All trust territories have attained self govt or independence either a separate states by joining neighbouring independent countries that is why it suspended operation on 1 Nov 1994. a month after independence of Palau, the last remaining ⁱⁿ UN trust territory. By resolution 25 May 1994, it made decision to meet when required

Secretariat

→ secretary general is its head.
→ carries out most day to day work of UN.

Secretariat is organized along department lines with each department or office having distinct area of action and responsibility. Officers and dept co-ordinate with each other to ensure cohesion in UN's programme of work. Much of the UN secretariat is located in New York city, USA.

ICJ.

commonly referred to as world court. was established to settle legal disputes b/w states and to provide advisory opinions on legal questions. referred to it by General Assembly

The General Assembly.

- largest organ of UN.
- 193 states. Every member has 01 vote on the resolution/decision of the GA.
- It discuss and coordinate on international issues, make recommendations, addressing global concerns and promoting co-operation.

Types of Resolutions/decisions:

- ① Disarmament issues: arms control particularly in realm of nuclear weapons is very imp: for UN.

Key challenges.

- ① Nuclear Proliferation: Preventing the spread of nuclear weapons ~~of non-nuclear weapons~~ (NPT) to non nuclear states.

Nuclear disarmament: complete elimination of nuclear weapons

→ Economic development, international Trade and sustainable development (SDG 2030)

→ Human rights.

→ special political issues.

→ Budget and administration of UN itself.

→ issues related to its internal Law

Security Council.

→ consist of 15 members, 5 permanent members with veto powers, 10 non-permanent members, chosen based on regional representation, ensuring equitable distribution

Primarily its objective is to maintain peace and security.

① Peacekeeping outcomes.

② Sanctions → imposing economic on states or entities to address threats to peace.

③ Conflict Resolution.

④ Advisory opinions.

Voting procedure. It operates on the principle of collective decision making, decision require the affirmative vote of at least 9 of 15 members
veto power, if they vote against resolution then it will not be adopted