

# UNITED NATIONS AND ITS ORGANISATIONS



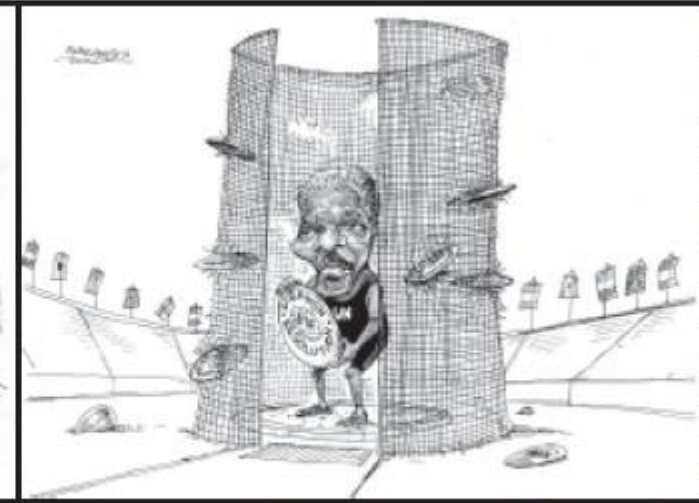
# **LEARNING OBJECTIVES**

- **Need for international Organisation**
- **Evolution of United Nations**
- **Principal Organs**
- **Key Agencies**
- **Security Council and need for its expansion**

# NEED FOR INTERNATIONAL ORGANISATION

- International organisations help with matters of war and peace.
- They also help countries cooperate to make better living conditions for all.
- International Organisations can help their member states resolve their disputes peacefully.
- There are issues so challenging that that they can be dealt with when everyone works together. International organisations help ensure cooperation on such issues.

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During June 2006, Israel attacked Lebanon, saying that it was necessary to control the militant group called Hezbollah. Large numbers of civilians were killed and many public buildings and even residential areas came under Israeli bombardment. The UN passed a resolution on this only in August and the Israel army withdrew from the region only in October. Both these cartoons comment on the role of the UN and its Secretary-General in this episode.

# NEED FOR INTERNATIONAL ORGANISATION

- A PLATFORM TO DISCUSS AND RESOLVE CONTENTIOUS ISSUES AND FIND PEACEFUL SOLUTIONS.
- IN CASES WHERE JOINT EFFORT IS REQUIRED, INTERNATIONAL ORGANISATIONS CAN PROVIDE MECHANISMS , RULES AND BUREAUCRACY TO HELP MEMBERS HAVE CONFIDENCE THAT COSTS WILL BE SHARED PROPERLY, THAT THE BENEFITS WILL BE FAIRLY DIVIDED AND THAT ONCE THE MEMBER JOINS THE AGREEMENT IT WILL HONOUR THE TERMS AND CONDITIONS OF THE AGREEMENT.

# EVOLUTION OF THE UN

- 1) The first world war encouraged the world to invest in an international organisation to deal with conflict
- 2) As a result league of nation emerge But it fail to prevent the Second World War(1939-1945)
- 3) The United Nation was found as a successor of league of nation
- 4) It was established on 24 October 1945 immediately after the second world war

## History of the United Nations: The Charter

- First named by Franklin Roosevelt during World War II
- UN began as a declaration among “Allied” governments against “Axis” Powers
- After war, the UN as we now know it was chartered at the United Nations Conference on International Organization in San Francisco, California on June 26, 1945
- Final ratification of Charter by main member states occurred on October 24, 1945 (UN Day)
- 51 original member states

# MEMBER STATES OF UN

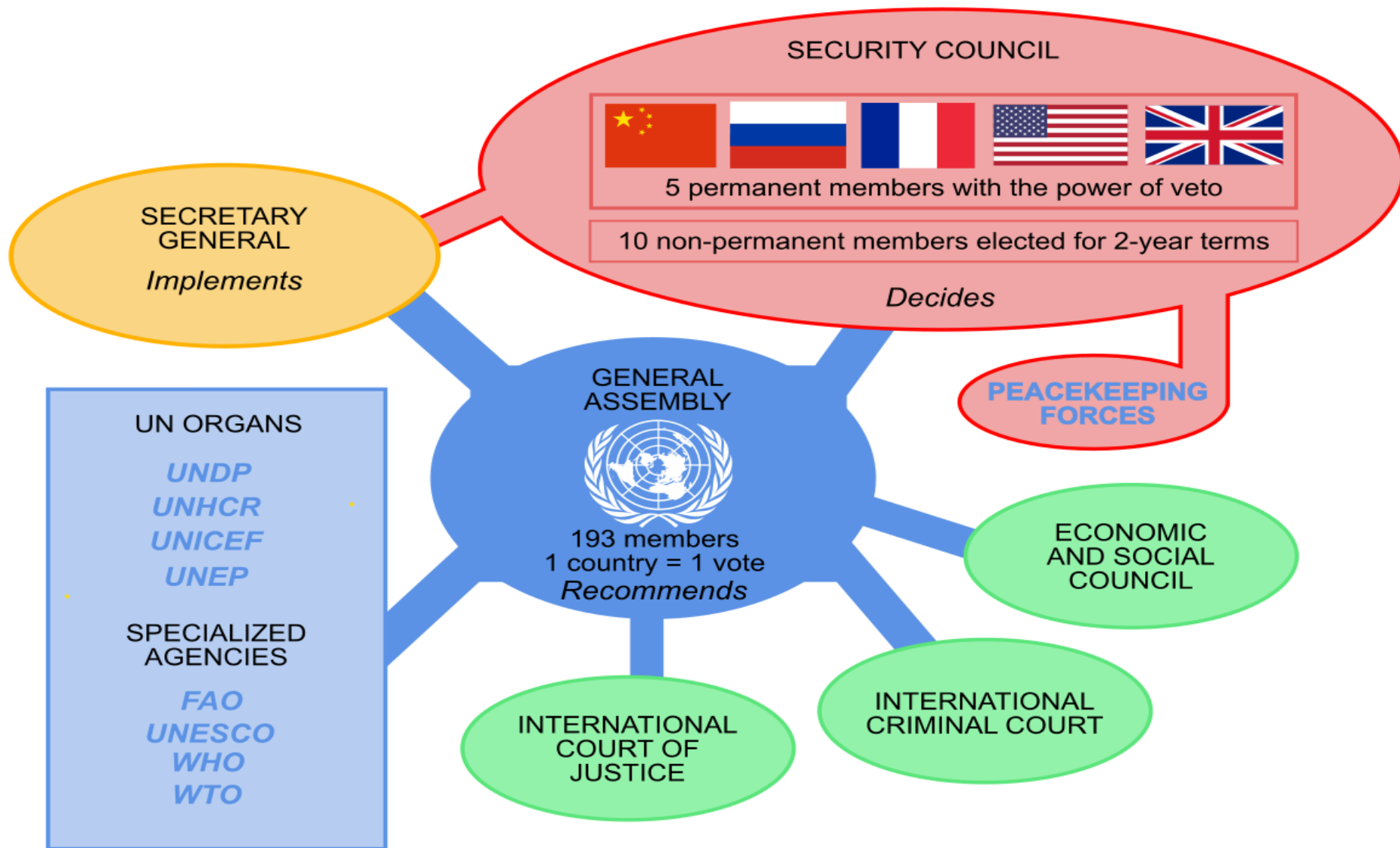
- 26<sup>th</sup> June 1945- Signing of the UN Charter by 50 nations (Poland signed on October 15, so the UN has 51 original founding members).
- 30<sup>th</sup> October 1945- India joins the UN.
- January 2020- There are 193 member states.

## Founding of the UN in 1945



United Nations was founded by 51 states in 1945.

# THE UNITED NATIONS SYSTEM



# Principal Organs of the United Nations Organization

**GENERAL ASSEMBLY**

**SECURITY COUNCIL**

**ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL**

**TRUSTEESHIP COUNCIL**

**INTERNATIONAL COURT OF JUSTICE**

**SECRETARIAT**

# GENERAL ASSEMBLY

- Representatives of all 193 member states each with one vote.
- Major decisions require a two-thirds majority.
- Decisions not binding on UN members.



# SECURITY COUNCIL

- There are 15 members-
- Five permanent with veto rights- and ten non-permanent members elected by the General assembly for two year terms.
- Decisions binding on all UN members.
- Permanent members- United States, Russia, United Kingdom, France and China.
- These states were selected as permanent members as they were the most powerful immediately after the Second World War and because they constituted the victors in the war.

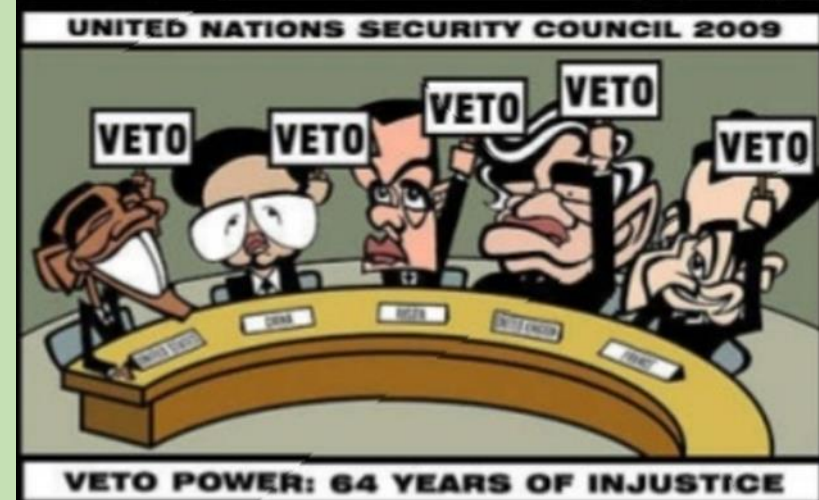
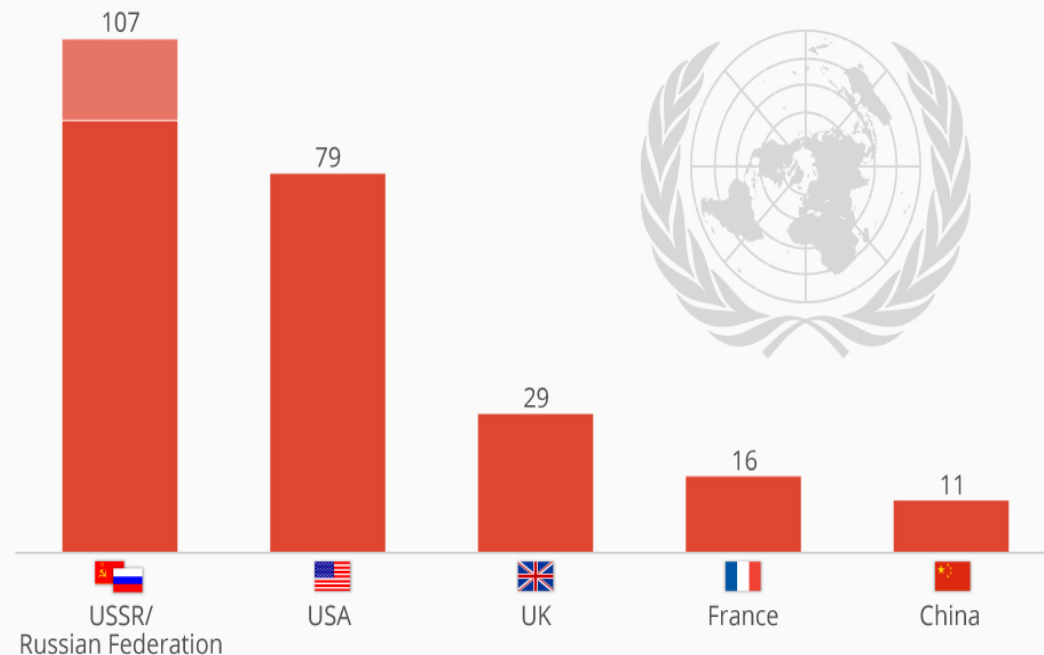


# SECURITY COUNCIL- VETO POWER

**Veto is a negative vote-** In taking decisions Security Council proceeds by voting. All members have one vote. However, the permanent members can vote in a negative manner so that even if all other permanent and non-permanent members' negative vote can stall decision.

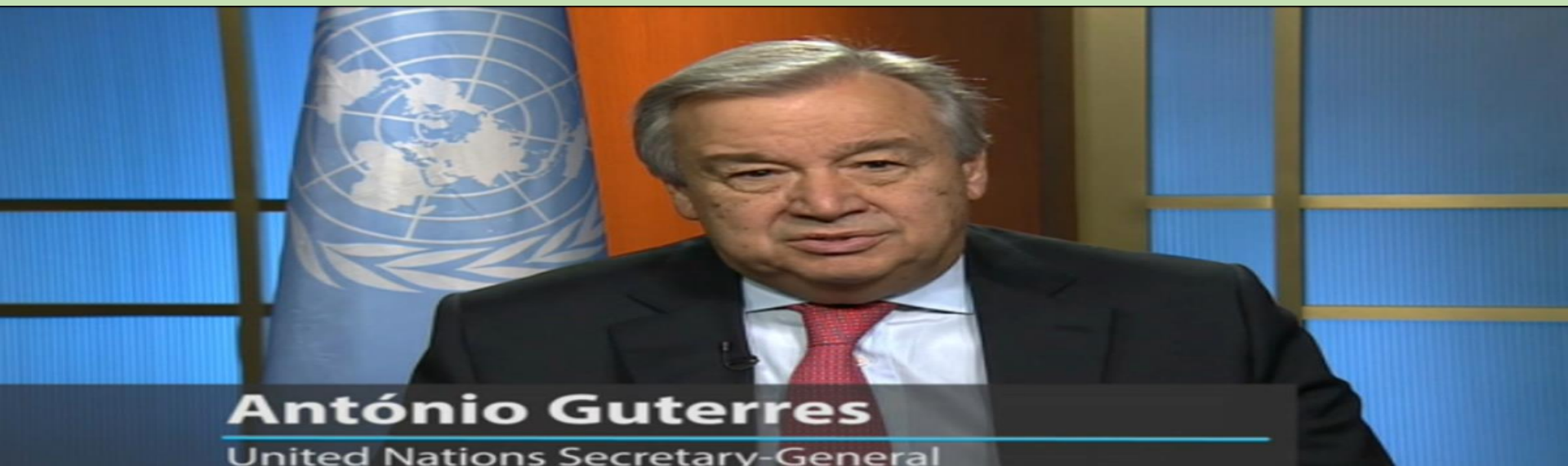
## Who Vetoes the Most in the UN?

Number of UN Security Council resolutions vetoed by permanent members 1946–2017



# SECRETARIAT

- International Staff servicing the other principal organs.
- Headed by the Secretary General, who is appointed by the General Assembly on the recommendation of the Security Council for a five year renewable term.
- UN's most visible public figure and the representative head is the Secretary General.
- Present Secretary General is Antonio Guterres. He is the ninth Secretary general of the UN.
- He took over as the Secretary General on 1<sup>st</sup> January 2017. He is from Portugal.



**António Guterres**

United Nations Secretary-General

# SECRETARY GENERAL

## UN Secretary-generals

**Trygve Lie**  
(Norway)  
1946-1952



**U Thant**  
(Myanmar)  
1961-1971



**Javier Perez  
de Cuellar**  
(Peru)  
1982-1991



**Kofi Annan**  
(Ghana)  
1997-2006



**Antonio  
Guterres**  
(Portugal)  
2017



**Dag Hammarskjöld**  
(Sweden)  
1953-1961



**Kurt Waldheim**  
(Austria)  
1972-1981



**Boutros  
Boutros-Ghali**  
(Egypt)  
1992-1996



**Ban Ki-moon**  
(South Korea)  
2007-2016

# INTERNATIONAL COURT OF JUSTICE

- Fifteen judges elected for nine years by absolute majority in both the General assembly and the Security Council.
- Based in The Hague.



# ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL

- Member states elected by the General assembly for overlapping three year terms.
- 54 seats based on geographical locations.



# TRUSTEESHIP COUNCIL

- **Suspended on November 1994.**
- **Suspended after the independence of Palau, the last UN trust territory.**



# **KEY AGENCIES OF UN**

- **World Health Organisation (WHO)**
- **United Nations Development program (UNDP)**
- **United Nations Human Rights Commission (UNHRC)**
- **United nations High Commission for Refugees (UNHCR)**
- **United nations Children's Fund (UNICEF)**
- **United nations Educational, scientific and Cultural Organisation (UNESCO)**
- **International Labour Organization (ILO)**
- **Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO)**

# UNESCO

- The UNESCO was established on 4 November 1946.
- With its Headquarters in Paris, France, UNESCO is a special body of the UN whose main objective is to promote education, natural science, society and anthropology, culture and communication.
- During past several years, the special work done by UNESCO has been to promote literacy, educational training and independent media etc. all across its member nations.



# UNICEF

- The UNICEF was established in 1946 by UNGA as a body whose main task was to collect emergency funds for children and to help in their development work all across the world.
- Apart from this, UNICEF helps and encourages the works that promote children's health and better life in all parts of the world.
- With its Headquarters in New York, United States, UNICEF has been working successfully in almost all 193 countries of the world.



# ILO

- The International Labour Organisation was founded in October 1919.
- With its Headquarters in Geneva, Switzerland, it is a body of the UN which aims to promote efficient conditions of social justice and work for workers through international labour standards at the global level.
- In addition, there is an incentive for women and male workers to engage in productive work and to create safety, parity and self-respectful conditions for them at workplace.

International  
Labour  
Organization



# IMF

The International Monetary Fund (IMF) is an international organisation that oversees those financial institutions and regulations that act at the international level. The IMF has 184 member countries, but they do not enjoy an equal say. The top ten countries have 55 per cent of the votes. They are the G-8 members (the US, Japan, Germany, France, the UK, Italy, Canada and Russia), Saudi Arabia and China. The US alone has 17.4 per cent voting rights.



# World Bank



The World Bank was created immediately after the Second World War in 1945. Its activities are focused on the developing countries. It works for human development (education, health), agriculture and rural development (irrigation, rural services), environmental protection (pollution reduction, establishing and enforcing regulations), infrastructure (roads, urban regeneration, electricity) and governance (anti-corruption, development of legal institutions). It provides loans and grants to the member-countries. In this way, it exercises enormous influence on the economic policies of developing countries. It is often criticised for setting the economic agenda of the poorer nations, attaching stringent conditions to its loans and forcing free market reforms.

## WTO

The World Trade Organisation (WTO) is an international organisation which sets the rules for global trade. This organisation was set up in 1995 as the successor to the General Agreement on Trade and Tariffs (GATT) created after the Second World War. It has 150 members. All decisions are taken unanimously but the major economic powers such as the US, EU and Japan have managed to use the WTO to frame rules of trade to advance their own interests. The developing countries often complain of non-transparent procedures and being pushed around by big powers.



# IAEA

The International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) was established in 1957. It came into being to implement US President Dwight Eisenhower's "Atoms for Peace" proposal. It seeks to promote the peaceful use of nuclear energy and to prevent its use for military purposes. IAEA teams regularly inspect nuclear facilities all over the world to ensure that civilian reactors are not being used for military purposes.



## Amnesty International

Amnesty International is an NGO that campaigns for the protection of human rights all over the world. It promotes respect for all the human rights in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights. It believes that human rights are interdependent and indivisible. It prepares and publishes reports on human rights. Governments are not always happy with these reports since a major focus of Amnesty is the misconduct of government authorities. Nevertheless, these reports play an important role in research and advocacy on human rights.



## Human Rights Watch

Human Rights Watch is another international NGO involved in research and advocacy on human rights. It is the largest international human rights organisation in the US. It draws the global media's attention to human rights abuses. It helped in building international coalitions like the campaigns to ban landmines, to stop the use of child soldiers and to establish the International Criminal Court.



# WHY ARE THE REFORMS NEEDED?

- THE UN WAS ESTABLISHED IN 1945 IMMEDIATELY AFTER THE SECOND WORLD WAR. AFTER THE COLD WAR REALITIES ARE DIFFERENT. HERE ARE SOME CHANGES THAT HAVE OCCURRED
- 1. THE SOVIET UNION HAS COLLAPSED.
- 2. THE US IS THE STRONGEST POWER.
- 3. THE RELATIONSHIP OF US AND THE SUCCESSOR OF USSR, RUSSIA IS MUCH MORE COOPERATIVE.
- 4. CHINA IS FAST EMERGING AS A GREAT POWER, AND INDIA ALSO IS GROWING RAPIDLY.
- 5. THE ECONOMIES OF ASIA ARE GROWING AT AN UNPRECEDENTED RATE.
- 6. MANY NEW COUNTRIES HAVE JOINED THE UN ( AS THEY BECAME INDEPENDENT FROM THE SOVIET UNION OR FORMER COMMUNIST STATES IN EASTERN EUROPE)
- 7. A WHOLE NEW SET OF CHALLENGES CONFRONTS THE WORLD (GENOCIDE, CIVIL WAR, ETHNIC CONFLICT, TERRORISM, NUCLEAR PROLIFERATION, CLIMATE CHANGE, ENVIRONMENTAL DEGRADATION, EPIDEMICS)

## REFORM OF THE UN AFTER THE COLD WAR

- DEMANDS OF REFORMATION IN UN. UNFORTUNATELY LITTLE CLARITY AND CONSENSUS ON THE NATURE OF REFORMS.
- TWO BASIC KINDS OF REFORMS FACE THE UN:
  1. REFORM OF THE ORGANISATION'S STRUCTURES AND PROCESSES
  2. A REVIEW OF THE ISSUES THAT FALL WITHIN THE JURISDICTION OF THE ORGANISATION.
- ▶ ALMOST EVERYONE IS AGREED ON THE NECESSITY OF BOTH ASPECTS OF REFORMS, YET THEY CANNOT AGREE ON, IS PRECISELY WHAT IS TO BE DONE, HOW IT IS TO BE DONE AND WHEN IT IS TO BE DONE

# REFORMS OF STRUCTURES AND PROCESSES

- ▶ IN 1992 THE UN GENERAL ASSEMBLY ADOPTED A RESOLUTION. THE RESOLUTION REFLECTED THREE MAIN COMPLAINTS:
  1. THE SECURITY COUNCIL NO LONGER REPRESENTS CONTEMPORARY POLITICAL REALITIES.
  2. ITS DECISIONS REFLECT ONLY WESTERN VALUES AND INTERESTS AND ARE DOMINATED BY A FEW POWERS.
  3. IT LACKS EQUITABLE REPRESENTATION.
- ▶ ON 1 JAN 1997 THE THEN UN SECRETARY GENERAL KOFI ANNAN INITIATED AN INQUIRY INTO HOW UN SHOULD BE REFORMED.

# AREAS OF REFORMATION (STRUCTURES AND PROCESSES)

- THE BIGGEST DISCUSSION HAS BEEN ON THE WORKING OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL.
- (a) INCREASE IN THE UN SECURITY COUNCIL'S PERMANENT AND NON-PERMANENT MEMBERSHIP SO THAT REALITY OF THE CONTEMPORARY WORLD POLITICS ARE BETTER REFLECTED IN THE ORGANISATION.
- (b) DEMAND TO INCREASE MEMBERSHIP FROM ASIA, AFRICA AND SOUTH AMERICA.
- (c) US AND OTHER WESTERN COUNTRIES WANT IMPROVEMENT IN UN'S BUDGETARY PROCEDURES AND ITS ADMINISTRATION.

## PROPOSED CRITERIA FOR NEW PERMANENT AND NON PERMANENT MEMBERS OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

- ▶ A NEW MEMBER, IT HAS BEEN SUGGESTED, SHOULD BE:
- A MAJOR ECONOMIC POWER
- A MAJOR MILITARY POWER
- A SUBSTANTIAL CONTRIBUTOR TO THE UN BUDGET
- A BIG NATION IN TERMS OF ITS POPULATION
- A NATION THAT RESPECTS DEMOCRACY AND HUMAN RIGHTS.
- A COUNTRY THAT WOULD MAKE THE COUNCIL MORE REPRESENTATIVE OF THE WORLD'S DIVERSITY IN TERMS OF GEOGRAPHY, ECONOMIC SYSTEMS AND CULTURE.

# AREAS OF REFORMATION (JURISDICTION OF THE ORGANISATION)

- SOME COUNTRIES AND EXPERTS WANT ORGANISATION TO PLAY A GREATER OR MORE EFFECTIVE ROLE IN PEACE AND SECURITY MISSIONS.
- OTHERS WANT ITS ROLE TO BE CONFINED TO DEVELOPMENT AND HUMANITARIAN WORK (HEALTH, EDUCATION, ENVIRONMENT, POPULATION CONTROL, HUMAN RIGHTS, GENDER AND SOCIAL JUSTICE)

In 2005 heads of all member nations met in september to celebrate the 60 yrs and review the situation



STEPS TO BE TAKEN TO MAKE UN MORE RELEVANT IN THE CHANGING CONTEXT:

1. CREATION OF A PEACE BUILDING COMMISSION
2. ACCEPTANCE OF RESPONSIBILITY OF THE INTERNATIONAL COMMUNITY IN CASE OF FAILURES OF NATIONAL GOVTS TO PROTECT THEIR OWN CITIZENS FROM ATROCITIES.
3. ESTABLISHMENT OF A HUMAN RIGHTS COUNCIL
4. AGREEMENTS TO ACHIEVE MILLINIUM DEVELOPMENT GOALS.
5. CONDEMNATION OF TERRORISM IN ITS ALL FORMS AND MANIFESTATIONS
6. CREATION OF DEMOCRACY FUND
7. AN AGREEMENT TO WIND UP THE TRUSTEESHIP COUNCIL

# Peace building Commission

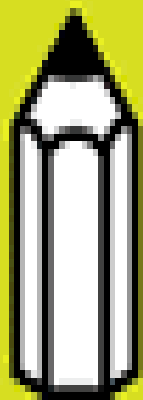
- ▶ The **Peacebuilding Commission** was established in December 2005 by the United Nations General Assembly and the Security Council acting concurrently.<sup>[1][2]</sup> It is an inter-governmental advisory body, in order to provide recommendations in post-conflict peace building, recovery, reconstruction and development, as well as serve as a coordination and exchange of experiences forum on issues regarding peacebuilding.

# MILLENNIUM DEVELOPMENT GOALS



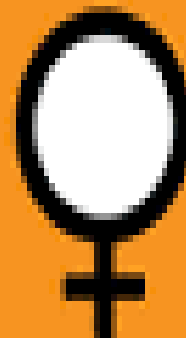
1

Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger



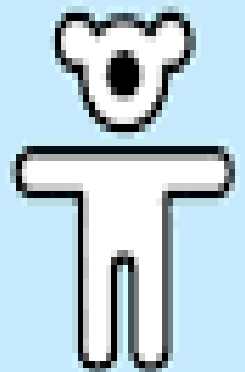
2

Achieve universal primary education



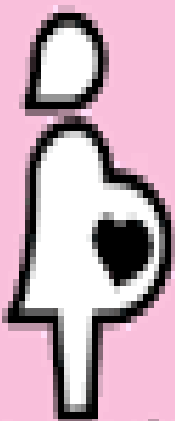
3

Promote gender equality and empower women



4

Reduce child mortality



5

Improve maternal health



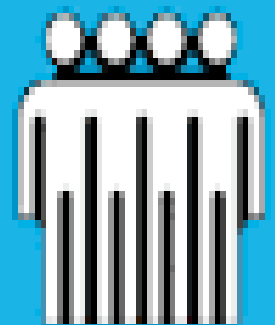
6

Combat HIV/AIDS, malaria and other diseases



7

Ensure environmental sustainability



8

Develop a global partnership for development

# INDIA AND THE UN REFORMS

- SUPPORTED RESTRUCTURING OF UN ON VARIOUS GROUNDS.
- BELIEVES A STRENGTHENED AND REVITALISED UN IS DESIRABLE IN CHANGING WORLD.
- SUPPORTS UN'S ROLE IN PROMOTING DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION AMONG STATES.
- BELIEVES THAT DEVELOPMENT SHOULD BE THE CENTRAL AGENDA OF UN

# INDIA'S MAJOR CONCERNS

- COMPOSITION OF SECURITY COUNCIL AS IT HAS REMAINED STATIC AND GENERAL ASSEMBLY HAS EXPANDED CONSIDERABLY
- THIS HAS HARMED THE REPRESENTATIVE CHARACTER OF SECURITY COUNCIL
- BELIEVE AN EXPANDED COUNCIL WILL ENJOY GREATER SUPPORT.
- IN 1965 MEMBERS OF SC BECAME 11 TO 15, BUT NUMBER OF PERMANENT MEMBERS REMAINED SAME.
- SINCE THEN NO CHANGE
- MAJORITY OF DEVELOPING COUNTRIES IN UN GENERAL ASSEMBLY
- SO THEY SHOULD ALSO HAVE A ROLE IN SHAPING THE DECISIONS IN SC

## INDIA'S MAJOR CONCERNS

- SUPPORTS INCREASE OF PERMANENT AND NON-PERMANENT MEMBERS.
- SECURITY COUNCIL SHOULD HAVE MORE DEVELOPING COUNTRIES IN IT.
- INDIA ITSELF WISHES TO BE A PERMANENT MEMBER IN THE RESTRUCTURED SC

## WHY INDIA WISHES TO BE A PERMANENT MEMBER IN THE RESTRUCTURED SECURITY COUNCIL

- SECOND MOST POPULOUS COUNTRY COMPRISING 1 / 5 WORLD POPULATION.
- LARGEST DEMOCRACY
- PARTICIPATED IN ALL UN INITIATIVES
- LONG AND SUBSTANTIAL ROLE IN UN'S PEACE KEEPING EFFORTS.
- ECONOMIC EMERGENCE ON THE WORLD STAGE.
- REGULAR FINANCIAL CONTRIBUTIONS TO UN AND NEVER FALTERED ON ITS PAYMENT.
- SYMBOLIC IMPORTANCE: SIGNIFIES GROWING IMPORTANCE IN WORLD AFFAIRS.
- ADVANTAGE IN CONDUCTING ITS FOREIGN POLICY

# CHALLENGES TO INDIA'S INCLUSION AS A PERMANENT MEMBER OF UN SECURITY COUNCIL

- SOME COUNTRIES INCLUDING PAKISTAN QUESTION ITS INCLUSION. WHY?
- CONCERNS ABOUT ITS NUCLEAR CAPABILITIES.
- TROUBLES WITH PAKISTAN WILL MAKE INDIA INEFFECTIVE AS A PERMANENT MEMBER.
- IF INDIA INCLUDED, OTHER POWERS LIKE BRAZIL, JAPAN, GERMANY, SOUTH AFRICA MAY ALSO BE CONSIDERED BECAUSE THOSE ARE THE CONTINENTS WHICH DO NOT HAVE ANY REPRESENTATION IN SC

# THE UN IN A UNIPOLAR WORLD

WITH DISAPPEARANCE OF USSR, AMERICA STANDS ONLY SUPERPOWER.

ITS MILITARY AND ECONOMIC POWER ALLOWS IT TO IGNORE THE UN

WITHIN UN INFLUENCE OF AMERICA IS CONSIDERABLE

SINGLE LARGEST CONTRIBUTOR TO UN

UNMATCHED FINANCIAL POWER

UN IS PHYSICALLY LOCATED IN WASHINGTON.

US HAS MANY NATIONALS IN THE UN BUREAUCRACY

WITH VETO US CAN ANY RESOLUTION WHICH HARMS ITS OR ITS FRIEND'S INTERESTS.

CONSIDERABLE SAY IN CHOICE OF SECRETARY GENERAL OF UN

US USES ITS POWER TO SPLIT REST OF THE WORLD AND TO REDUCE OPPOSITION TO ITS POLICIES

## STATUS OF UN IN A UNIPOLAR WORLD

- NOT A GREAT BALANCE TO THE US POWER.
- IT'S ROLE
- HAS SERVED TO BRING US AND THE REST OF THE WORLD INTO DISCUSSIONS.
- US SEES UN AS AN ORGANISATION AS SERVING THE PURPOSE IN BRINGING TOGETHER OVER 190 NATIONS IN DEALING WITH CONFLICT AND SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT.
- TO REST OF WORLD, IT PROVIDES AN ARENA IN WHICH US ATTITUDE AND POLICIES ARE MODIFIED
- UN PROVIDES A SPACE WITHIN WHICH ARGUMENTS AGAINST US ATTITUDES AND POLICIES ARE HEARD AND COMPROMISES AND CONCESSIONS CAN BE SHAPED.

# CONCLUSION

- THOUGH AN IMPERFECT BODY, WITHOUT IT WORLD WOULD BE WORSE OFF
- CONSIDERING THE INTERDEPENDENCE OF NATIONS ON EACH OTHER, UN BECOMES INDISPENSABLE
- TECHNOLOGY PROMISES TO INCREASE PLANETARY INTERDEPENDENCE THEREFORE IMPORTANCE OF UN WILL INCREASE.