

Course Name- B.A.L.L.B.VIth sem

Subject- Political science

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Topic- U.N.and its specialized Agencies

Introduction

The United Nations (UN) is an international organization founded in 1945. It is currently made up of 193 Member States.

Its mission and work guided by the purposes and principles contained in its founding Charter and implemented by its various organs and specialised agencies.

Its activities include maintaining international peace and security, protecting human rights, delivering humanitarian aid, promoting sustainable development and upholding international law

History of UN Foundation

- In **1899**, the **International Peace Conference** was held in The **Hague** to elaborate instruments for settling crises peacefully, preventing wars and codifying rules of warfare.
 - It adopted the **Convention for the Pacific Settlement of International Disputes** and established the **Permanent Court of Arbitration**, which began work in 1902. This court was the forerunner of UN International Court of Justice.
- The forerunner of the United Nations was the **League of Nations**, an organization conceived in circumstances of the First World War, and established in 1919 under the **Treaty of Versailles** "to promote international cooperation and to achieve peace and security."
 - **The International Labour Organization (ILO)** was also created in 1919 under the Treaty of Versailles as an **affiliated agency of the League**.

- The name "**United Nations**", coined by **United States President Franklin D. Roosevelt**. A document called **The Declaration by United Nations** was signed in 1942 by 26 nations, pledging their Governments to continue fighting together against the Axis Powers (Rome-Berlin-Tokyo Axis) and bound them against making a separate peace.
- **United Nations Conference on International Organization (1945)**
 - Conference held in San Francisco (USA), was attended by representatives of 50 countries and signed the **United Nations Charter**.
- **The UN Charter of 1945** is the **foundational treaty of the United Nations**, as an inter-governmental organization.

Components

The main organs of the UN are

- the General Assembly,
- the Security Council,
- the Economic and Social Council,
- the Trusteeship Council,
- the International Court of Justice,
- and the UN Secretariat.
- All the 6 were established in 1945 when the UN was founded.

UN Specialized Agencies

- The UN specialized agencies are autonomous organizations working with the United Nations. All were brought into relationship with the UN through negotiated agreements.
- **Some existed even before the First World War.** Some were **associated with the League of Nations.** Others were created almost simultaneously with the UN. Others were created by the UN to meet **emerging needs.**
- **Articles 57 and 63 of UN Charter** provides provision of creating specialised agencies.

FAO

- In 1945, Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) was created In Quebec City, Canada, by the first session of the newly created United Nations.
- FAO is a specialized agency of the United Nations that leads international efforts to defeat hunger.
- FAO is also a source of knowledge and information, and helps developing countries in transition modernize and improve agriculture, forestry and fisheries practices, ensuring good nutrition and food security for all.

- **ICAO**

- Under **Chicago Convention**, the International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO) was established in 1944, as a UN specialized agency. It manages the administration and governance of the Convention on International Civil Aviation (Chicago Convention).
- It provides the principles and techniques of international air navigation and fosters the planning and development of international air transport to ensure safe and orderly growth.

- **IFAD**

- The International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD) was established as an **international financial institution** in 1977 through United Nations General Assembly Resolution as one of the major outcomes of the **1974–World Food Conference**.
- This conference was organized by the United Nations in response to the food crises of the early 1970s, when global food shortages were causing widespread famine and malnutrition, primarily in the Sahelian countries of Africa. It was realized that food insecurity and famine were not so much failures in food production but structural problems relating to poverty.

- **ILO**

- The International Labour Organization (ILO) is a United Nations agency whose mandate is to advance social justice and promote decent work by setting international labour standards.

- It sets international labour standards, promotes rights at work and encourages decent employment opportunities, the enhancement of social protection and the strengthening of dialogue on work-related issues.
- **As an agency of the League of Nations**, it was created in **1919**, as part of the **Treaty of Versailles** that ended World War I.
- **9 International Labour Conventions and 10 Recommendations** which dealt with hours of work in industry, unemployment, maternity protection, night work for women, minimum age, and night work for young persons in industry were adopted in less than two years (by 1922).
- By signing of the United Nation agreement whereby the ILO became the **first United Nations specialized agency** in 1946.
- The Organization won the Nobel Peace Prize on its 50th anniversary in 1969 for pursuing decent work and justice for workers.
- In 1980, the ILO played a major role in the emancipation of Poland from dictatorship by giving its full support to the legitimacy of the Solidarnosc Union, based on respect for Convention No. 87 on freedom of association, which Poland had ratified in 1957.

- It emphasised that the future of work is not predetermined: Decent work for all is possible but societies have to make it happen. It is precisely with this imperative that the ILO established its **Global Commission on the Future of Work** as part of its initiative to mark its centenary in 2019.

- **IMF**

- **UN Monetary and Financial Conference** (1944, also called **Bretton Woods Conference**), Bretton Woods, New Hampshire, United States was held to regulate the international monetary and financial order after the conclusion of World War II.
- It resulted in foundation of International Monetary Fund (IMF) in 1945.

- **World Bank**

- **UN Monetary and Financial Conference** (1944, also called **Bretton Woods Conference**), was held to regulate the international monetary and financial order after the conclusion of World War II. It resulted in foundation of IBRD in 1945. IBRD is the founding institution of World Bank

- **IMO**

- The International Maritime Organization (IMO) – is the United Nations specialized agency with responsibility for the safety and security of shipping and the prevention of marine and atmospheric pollution by ships.

- **ITU**

- International Telecommunication Union (ITU) is a specialized agency of the United Nations (UN) that is responsible for issues that concern information and communication technologies (ICT). It is the oldest among all the specialised agencies of UN.
- It was founded in 1865 and based in Geneva, Switzerland. It works on the principle of **international cooperation** between governments (Member States) and the private sector (Sector Members, Associates and Academia).
- ITU is the premier global forum through which parties work towards consensus on a wide range of issues affecting the future direction of the ICT industry.

- It allocates global radio spectrum and satellite orbits, develop the technical standards that ensure networks and technologies seamlessly interconnect, and strive to improve access to ICTs to underserved communities worldwide.

- **UNESCO**

- United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) was founded in 1945 to develop the “intellectual and moral solidarity of mankind” as a means of building lasting peace. It is located in Paris (France).
- In this spirit, UNESCO develops educational tools to help people live as global citizens free of hate and intolerance.
- By promoting cultural heritage and the equal dignity of all cultures, UNESCO strengthens bonds among nations.

- **UNIDO**

- United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO) promotes industrial development for **poverty reduction, inclusive globalisation and environmental sustainability.**

- **WHO**

- The World Health Organization (WHO) is the United Nations' specialized agency for health.
- It was established in 1948, and is headquartered in Geneva, Switzerland.
- It is an inter-governmental organization and works in collaboration with its Member States usually through the Ministries of Health.
- The World Health Organization (WHO) is responsible for
 - providing leadership on global health matters,
 - shaping the health research agenda,
 - setting norms and standards,
 - providing evidence-based policy options,
 - providing technical support to countries,
 - and monitoring and assessing health trends.

- **UNCTAD**

- UNCTAD supports developing countries to access the benefits of a globalized economy more fairly and effectively. It helps to use trade, investment, finance, and technology as vehicles for inclusive and sustainable development.

- **UNODC**

- United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) is a global leader in the fight against illicit drugs and international crime.
- It was **established in 1997** through a **merger** between the United Nations Drug Control Programme and the Centre for International Crime Prevention.
- UNODC is mandated to assist Member States in their struggle against illicit drugs, crime and terrorism.

- **UNHCR**

- The office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) was created in 1950, during the aftermath of the Second World War, to help millions of Europeans who had fled or lost their homes.
- In 1954, UNHCR won the **Nobel Peace Prize** for its groundbreaking work in Europe.
- The start of the 21st century has seen UNHCR help with major refugee crises in Africa, the Middle East and Asia.
- It also uses its expertise to help many internally displaced by conflict and expanded its role in helping stateless people.

- **ESCAP**

- United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP) is the main economic and social development centre of the UN in the region, headquartered in Bangkok (Thailand) in 1947.
- It responds to the development needs and priorities of the region through its convening authority, economic and social analysis, normative standard-setting and technical assistance.

UN Contribution to World

- 1 Peace and Security
- 2 Economic Development
- 3 Social Development
- 4 Human Rights
- 5 Environment

6 International Law

7 Humanitarian Affairs

8 Health

Conclusion

- Despite having many short-comings, UN has played a crucial role making this human society more civil, more peaceful & secure in comparison to time of its origin at 2nd World War.
- United Nations, being the world's largest democratic body of all nations, its responsibility towards humanity is very high in terms of building democratic society, economic development of people living in acute poverty, & preserving the Earth's Ecosystem in concern with Climate Change.