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Image Source: This article is written by Sachi Ashok Bhivgade, B.A.LLB (Hons.) student at Hidayatullah National Law School, Raipur. This article examines the history, objectives, major organs and objectives and principles of the United Nations. Introduction In many ways, the world is shifting under our feet. However, the Charter remains a solid foundation for overall progress.

-Ban Ki-moon In 1945, after the events of World War II, causing irreparable damage to many peoples of the world, it was a time when the world wanted peace. That same year, 51 countries met at a conference held in San Francisco to sign a document that is the Charter of the United Nations, establishing the United Nations (UN). The United Nations, headquartered in San Francisco, was established to maintain international peace and security. There are currently 193 member states at the UN. The history of the United Nations, following the failure of the League of Nations and the outbreak of the Second World War, is acutely needed for a new organization to promote international peace. The Atlantic Charter was a joint declaration issued by two leaders of the United States, President Roosevelt and British Prime Minister Churchill in 1941. The word United Nations was originally used by President Roosevelt to point to countries that are allies of Germany, Japan and Italy. On 1 January 1942, 26 countries signed the Declaration in Washington, underscoring their commitment to the principles of the Atlantic Charter. Dumbarton Oaks Proposal (1944-1945) Meeting was held in Dumbarton Oaks to form the United Nations, where the principles of the organization were outlined. On October 7, 1944, the Big Four (China, Great Britain, the USSR and the United States) presented a proposal to all UN governments on the structure of the world organization. However, there are still differences on the issue of voting in the Security Council. To this end, Roosevelt, Churchill and Stalin met at a conference in Yalta and on February 11, 1945, announced that the issue had been resolved and summoned to a conference in San Francisco. On 25 April 1945, the leaders gathered for the Conference in San Francisco (United Nations Conference on International Organization) to determine the final structure of the United Nations Charter. On 24 October 1945, five permanent members and other signatories ratified the official UN Charter. The United Nations main bodies have six main bodies that were established under the United Nations. The main bodies are: the United Nations General Assembly The Assembly is headquartered in New York and all Member States of the United Nations have equal representation. Member States meet to discuss various issues relating to international law, security, peace, etc. It consists of 15 members having one vote each and a residence rotation and change each month. EcoSoc Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC) promotes sustainable development in economic, social and environmental issues. It has 54 members who are elected by the General Assembly. The Board of Trustees is considered in accordance with chapter 12 of the UN Charter. It was established to oversee 11 trust territories that were placed under the control of seven Member States. The Council suspended its activities in 1994. All territories are now independent. The International Court of Justice (ICJ) international court (also called the World Court), established by the Charter of the United Nations in 1945. The International Court of Justice is the main judicial body of the United Nations, headquartered in The Hague, and the Netherlands is the only body of the six United Nations bodies not located in New York (USA). It consists of a panel of 15 judges for a period of nine years. Judges are elected by the General Assembly and the Security Council. The International Court of Justice has replaced the Permanent Court of International Justice. It resolves disputes between UN member states. The United Nations Secretariat is made up of the Secretary-General, who is appointed by the General Assembly on the recommendation of the Security Council. Other members of the Secretariat are appointed by the Secretary-General in accordance with the general assembly. The Secretariat performs day-to-day work of the UN, such as the preparation of a report, analysis, research, etc., which is authorized by the General Assembly and other key bodies. Click here on the Charter of the United Nations in the drafting of the Charter of the United Nations, which was largely based on the experience and practice of the League of Nations. The UN Charter is a document setting out the principles that the organization and its members must follow. The purposes and principles of Chapter I of the Charter set out the goals and principles of the United Nations. Article 1 of the UN Charter Article 1 of the UN Charter speaks of the objectives of the United Nations. To them: maintaining international peace and security; The development of friendly relations between peoples; Achieving international cooperation to address international social, economic, cultural or humanitarian issues; As the center of harmonization of action to perform common goals. The main purpose of these goals was to overshadow the organization and its members to coordinate their activities in order to achieve these common goals. Article 2 of Article 2 of the UN Charter is devoted to the principles of the United Nations. These principles: ensuring the sovereign equality of all its members. This rule implies that all UN members have equal representation. All UN members have an obligation to honour in good faith the commitments they have made under the Charter. All UN members have an obligation to resolve their disputes peacefully and amicably in a way that does not jeopardize international peace, security and justice. All UN members are required to refrain from providing treats or the use of force over and against the territorial integrity or political independence of any state. All UN members are required to refrain from providing assistance or assistance to any state against which the UN takes preventive measures or coercive measures. Ensuring that countries that are not members of the Council do not act in accordance with the Charter. This rule gives the United Nations the power to maintain peace and security in order to ensure that commitments in states that are not members of the United Nations are fulfilled. In addition, a non-member State is authorized under article 35 (2) to make any dispute against a decision of the General Assembly or the Security Council. Non-interference of the United Nations in matters relating to the internal jurisdiction of a State. This rule obliges the United Nations not to interfere in cases where it is solely the internal jurisdiction of the State. Nicaragua v. the United States In this case Nicaragua alleged that the United States conducted illegal military and paramilitary operations against Nicaragua, supporting and assisting the Contras, causing considerable loss of life, attacking its mining ports, naval base, airspace, etc. Nicaragua's claims were that the United States had violated Article 2 (4) of the Charter of the United Nations in order to refrain from the threat and use of force and violated the obligation under international law. The actions of the United States are as much as interference in Nicaragua's internal affairs. In this case, the International Court of Justice stated that the United States was violating international law by engaging itself in the illegal use of force against Nicaragua. Article 51 of the UN Charter: Maintaining Peace Article 51 gives the United Nations Security Council the power to take action to maintain peace and security. Article 51 stipulates that Member States inalienable right to self-defence (individually or collectively) to protect any armed attack on a UN member. The Member State must immediately report to the The Council, if it has taken any measures to exercise its self-defence. It also stipulates that the powers and responsibilities of the Security Council cannot be affected by any action necessary to restore and maintain international peace and security. Article 13 (1) Article 13 (1 of the UN Charter) gives the General Assembly the power to initiate research and make recommendations: promote international cooperation in the political, social, cultural, educational, economic and medical fields. Encourage the progressive development of international law and the codification of international law. Helping to realize human rights and fundamental freedom for all. Non-discrimination based on race, gender, language, religion. Article 24, 25 and 26 of the UN Charter Chapter V of the UN Charter relates to the functions and powers of the Security Council under Articles 24 and 25 of the Charter. Article 24 states that: Members of the United Nations have a primary responsibility to the Security Council for maintaining peace and security in order to ensure swift and effective action by the United Nations. The Security Council, in carrying out these responsibilities, is obliged to act in accordance with the purposes and principles of the United Nations. The Security Council is required to submit an annual and special report to the General Assembly for consideration. Article 25 compels the members of the United Nations to take and implement the decisions of the Security Council in accordance with the Charter. Under article 26, the Security Council, with the assistance and assistance of the Military Staff Committee, is responsible for developing plans to be submitted to Council members to establish an arms regulatory system. Moreover, the Security Council has an obligation to do so at the slightest diversion of the world's human and economic resources. Resolutions of the United Nations General Assembly (UNGA) All Members of the United Nations are required to vote on a resolution on poverty, development, peace and security, etc. in the United Nations General Assembly. Typically, a simple majority is required (50% and 1). If the General Assembly considers that an issue is an important issue (related to international peace and security), it requires a two-thirds majority. Some important General Assembly resolutions: Resolution 3314: The UNGA's Definition of Aggression adopted this resolution on 14 December 1974, which provided for the definition of aggression. The definition, as stated in article 1, states that aggression is the use of armed force by a State against the sovereignty, territorial integrity or political independence of another State, or otherwise incompatible with the Charter of the United Nations Resolution 31/72: 31/72: The Convention on Change (ENMOD) Convention prohibits the use of military or other methods of environmental change that have devastating, long-term or serious consequences. Determining the methods of environmental change envisaged by the treaty is any method of change - by intentionally manipulating natural processes - the dynamics, composition or structure of the Earth, including its biota, lithosphere, hydrosphere and atmosphere, or outer space. Resolution 194: The right to return Palestinian refugees to the UNGA on 11 December 1948 adopted this resolution after the 1948 Arab-Israeli war on the return of Palestinian refugees. Article 11 of the resolution allows for the return of those refugees who wish to return to their homes and live in peace with their neighbours as soon as possible. It also provides that the Government or the responsible authorities must compensate those who choose not to return for loss or damage to property. The conclusion of the United Nations was created with the motive to find ways to maintain peace in the world. Since its inception, it has helped countries address economic, social and humanitarian issues by protecting refugees who contribute to sustainable development and more. Links To learn more about UDHR, please click here. LawSikho has created a group of telegrams to share legal knowledge, referrals and various opportunities. You can click on this link and join: Follow us on Instagram and subscribe to our YouTube channel for more amazing legal content. Content. aims and objectives of uno wikipedia. examine the aims and objectives of uno. aims and objectives of uno pdf

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