

## Examrace

### International Relations: United Nations: Introduction, Aims and Objectives

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#### Introduction

- The United Nations Organisation arose on the ashes of league of Nations.
- The name United Nations was devised by President Roosevelt and was first used in the declaration by the UN on 1<sup>st</sup> January 1942, when representatives of 26 nations pledged their govt. to continue fighting together against the axis power.
- Officially came into existence on 24 October 1945, when the charter had been ratified by China, France, USA, USSR and Britain.
- 24<sup>th</sup> October as UN day.

#### How It Happened?

- Atlantic Charter of 1941 – signed by President Roosevelt and Churchill.
- United Nations Declaration of January 1942 – members agreed to common principles and programme of Atlantic charter.
- The Casablanca conference of January 1943
- The Food and Agriculture conference 1943
- The Moscow Conference, Oct. 30,1943
- Tehran conference nov-Dec. 1943
- Bretton Woods conference, July 1944 – agreement reached for an arrangement of:
  - i) The International Bank for Reconstruction and Development
  - ii) The International Monetary Fund
- Dumbarton oak proposals, Aug. to Oct. 1944.
- Yalta conference 1945
- The San Francisco Conference April to June 1945
- Signing of the Charter – last session of the conference held on June 25,1945,
- Charter signed , containing 10,000 words in 111 articles, divided in 19 chapters finally prepared in five official languages – French, Russian, English, Spanish, Chinese.

#### Aims and Objectives



**MAINTAIN INTERNATIONAL PEACE AND SECURITY** - The United Nations came into being in 1945, following the devastation of the Second World War, with one central mission: the maintenance of international peace and security. The UN does this by working to prevent conflict; helping parties in conflict make peace; peacekeeping; and creating the conditions to allow peace to hold and flourish.



**PROTECT HUMAN RIGHTS** - The term “human rights” was mentioned seven times in the UN's founding Charter, making the promotion and protection of human rights a key purpose and guiding principle of the Organization. In 1948, the Universal Declaration of Human Rights brought human rights into the realm of international law.

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One of the purposes of the United Nations, as stated in its Charter, is "to achieve international co-operation in solving international problems of an economic, social, cultural, or humanitarian character." The UN first did this in the aftermath of the Second World War on the devastated continent of Europe, which it helped to rebuild.



From the start in 1945, one of the main priorities of the United Nations was to "achieve international co-operation in solving international problems of an economic, social, cultural, or humanitarian character and in promoting and encouraging respect for human rights and for fundamental freedoms for all without distinction as to race, sex, language, or religion."



The UN Charter, in its Preamble, set an objective: "to establish conditions under which justice and respect for the obligations arising from treaties and other sources of international law can be maintained". Ever since, the development of, and respect for international law has been a key part of the work of the Organization.

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### Principles of UN

- The Organization is based on the principle of the sovereign equality of all its Members.
- All Members, in order to ensure to all of them the rights and benefits resulting from membership, shall fulfill in good faith the obligations assumed by them in accordance with the present Charter.
- All Members shall settle their international disputes by peaceful means in such a manner that international peace and security, and justice, are not endangered.
- All Members shall refrain in their international relations from the threat or use of force against the territorial integrity or political independence of any state, or in any other manner inconsistent with the Purposes of the United Nations.
- All Members shall give the United Nations every assistance in any action it takes in accordance with the present Charter and shall refrain from giving assistance to any state against which the United Nations is taking preventive or enforcement action.

### Membership of UN

- Article 3 - The original Members of the United Nations shall be the states which, having participated in the United Nations Conference on International Organization at San Francisco, or having previously signed the Declaration by United Nations of 1 January 1942, sign the present Charter and ratify it in accordance with Article 110.

- Article 4 - Membership in the United Nations is open to all other peace-loving states which accept the obligations contained in the present Charter and, in the judgment of the Organization, are able and willing to carry out these obligations.
- The admission of any such state to membership in the United Nations will be effected by a decision of the General Assembly upon the recommendation of the Security Council.
- Article 5 - A Member of the United Nations against which preventive or enforcement action has been taken by the Security Council may be suspended from the exercise of the rights and privileges of membership by the General Assembly upon the recommendation of the Security Council. The exercise of these rights and privileges may be restored by the Security Council.
- Article 6 - A Member of the United Nations which has persistently violated the Principles contained in the present Charter may be expelled from the Organization by the General Assembly upon the recommendation of the Security Council.

### MCQs

1. Who devised the name of United Nation?

1. Churchill
2. Roosevelt
3. Livinove
4. Soong

Ans. B

Explanation: The name "United Nations", coined by United States President Franklin D. Roosevelt was first used in the Declaration by United Nations of 1 January 1942, during Second World War.

2. The Charter of the UN has how many articles?

1. 111
2. 110
3. 112
4. 114

Ans. A

Explanation: the last session of the conference held on June 25,1945,

Charter signed , containing 10,000 words in 111 articles, divided in 19 chapters finally prepared in five official languages – French, Russian, English, Spanish, Chinese.

3. Number of Original Members of UN \_\_\_\_\_?

1. 40
2. 49
3. 51
4. 55

Ans. C

Explanation: article 3 defines two types of membership –

a) original members were those who joined the San Francisco conference , they were 51 in no.

b) Those who joined UNO subsequently.

4. UN Day is observed on?

1. 24 October
2. 25 October
3. 26 October
4. 27 October

Ans. A

Explanation: UN Day marks the anniversary of the entry into force in 1945 of the UN Charter. With the ratification of this founding document by the majority of its signatories, including the five permanent members of the Security Council, the United Nations officially came into being. 24 October has been celebrated as United Nations Day since 1948.

5. Where is the head quarter of UN?

1. Netherlands
2. Geneva
3. Paris
4. New York

Ans. D

Explanation: The United Nations is an intergovernmental organization responsible for maintaining international peace and security. It is the largest, most familiar, most internationally represented and most powerful intergovernmental organization in the world. The UN is headquartered in New York City.

#League of Nations #United Nations #Security Council #International Peace And Security #Humanitarian Aid #General Assembly

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