

INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS
IN A UNIPOLAR WORLD

BY KAPILDEV RAY

WHAT IS AN INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION

- ✓ When the states come together for their collective interests and formed organization, that organization is called international organization.
- ✓ International organization are established by an international agreement or treaty among states.

WHY INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS **ARE NECESSARY**

- 1) International org. help with matters of both war and peace . The international org. can help in discussing contentious issues among different countries and help to find peaceful solutions.
- 2) International org. help countries to cooperate and make better living conditions, international brotherhood and internationalism.
- 3) International org. help us in dealing with global problems which need the cooperation of each and every country . For example- global warming, epidemic, environmental issues etc.

CONTINUED

- 4) International org. help in the socio-economic development of developing countries. They help in poverty reduction, natural and human resource development, sustainable development etc.
- 5) Dag Hammarskjold argues that The UN was not created to take humanity to haven, but to save it from hell.

UNITED NATION (UN)

- ✓ The UN is the most important org. in contemporary world.
- ✓ The UN was founded as a successor to the League of Nations (1920).
- ✓ The UN was established through the San Francisco conference, 1945, 24th oct. , by 51 countries.
- ✓ Therefore 24th oct. is celebrated as UN Day.
- ✓ Location – New York.
- ✓ Present member states – 193 .

OBJECTIVES OF UN

- 1) To maintain international peace and security.
- 2) To develop friendly relations among nations.
- 3) To cooperate in solving international problems and in promoting respect for human rights.
- 4) To be a centre for harmonizing the actions of nations.

ORGANS OF UN

- The six organs of UN are-
 - 1) United Nation General Assembly
 - 2) United Nation Security Council
 - 3) Economic and Social Council
 - 4) The Secretariat
 - 5) International Court of Justice
 - 6) Trusteeship Council

United Nation Security Council

- ✓ UNSC is the most important organ of the UN.
- ✓ UNSC have 15 member states . Among them 5 are permanent and 10 are non-permanent members.
- ✓ The 5 permanent member states are- **USA, Russia, UK, France and China.**
- ✓ The permanent member states have a special power which is known as **veto power**. The permanent members can vote in a negative manner so that even if all other members vote for a particular decision, any permanent member's negative vote can stall the decision.

POWERS AND FUNCTIONS OF UNSC

- 1) To maintain international peace and security.
- 2) When the Security Council considers a threat to international peace, it first explores ways to settle the disputes peacefully. In the event of fighting, the Security Council tries to secure a ceasefire and may send a peacekeeping mission.
- 3) The UNSC can give any direction to the state not to violate international peace. If the states do not obey that direction, the UNSC can take measures through the imposition of economic sanctions and collective military action.
- 4) UNSC makes recommendations to the UNGA on the appointment of a new secretary general and on the admission of new members to the UN.

OTHER ORGANS OF UN

- 1. General Assembly-** General Assembly is made up of all UN member states with one vote each.
- 2. The Secretariat-** The Secretariat carries out the substantive and administrative work of the UN. It is led by **Secretary- General**. The present secretary- general is **Antonio Guterres** .
- 3. Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC)** – ECOSOC coordinates the economic and social work of the UN and the UN family of organizations.
- 4. International Court of Justice (ICJ)-** ICJ is the main judicial organ of the UN. The court decide disputes between countries . Its main office is in **The Hag , Netherland**.
- 5. Trusteeship Council** – now it is suspended .

OTHERS

- ✓ Specialised agencies of UN- ***ILO, FAO, UNESCO, IMF, WHO, IAEA*** etc.
- ✓ Organization related to social and economic issues are – ***UNDP, UNHRC, UNHCR, UNICEF, UNESCO, WHO*** etc.

REFORM OF THE UN

- Two basic kinds of reforms face the UN-
 - 1) Reform of the organization's structure and problems –**

On the reform of structures and processes, the biggest discussion has been on the functioning of the UNSC.

 - a) The demand for an increase in the UNSC's permanent and non-permanent membership , so that the relation of contemporary world politics are better reflected in the structure of the organization.
 - b) In particular there are proposals to increase membership from Asia , Africa and Latin America.
 - c) The US and other western countries want improvements in the UN's budgeting procedures and its administration.

CONTINUED

- 2) A review of the issues that fall within the jurisdiction of the org. –**
 - a) On the issues of jurisdiction of the UN , some countries and experts want the org. to play a greater or more effective role in peace and security mission .
 - b) Others want its role to be confined to development and humanitarian work such as health , education , environment , population control , human rights , gender and social justice etc.

INDIA AND UN

- ✓ India always support the UN and its reform. India itself wishes to be a permanent member in a restructured UN , because –
 1. India is the second most populous country in the world.
 2. India is the world's largest democracy.
 3. India has participated in virtually all of the initiatives of the UN.
 4. India plays an important role in the UN's peace keeping efforts.
 5. India's economic emergence on the world stage is important.
 6. India made regular financial contributions to the UN.

DIFFICULTIES OF INDIA TO BE A PERMANENT MEMBER OF UNSC

1. India's difficulties with Pakistan will make India ineffective as a permanent member.
 2. If India is included as a permanent member , than emerging powers (Brazil , Germany , Japan , South Africa etc.) will have to be acomodated , whom they oppose.
 3. Some countries are concerned about India's nuclear weapons capabilities.
- ✓ So it may not be very easy for India or anyone else to become a permanent member of the UN in the near future.

OTHER INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

✓ International Financial Organizations-

1. International Monetary Fund, (IMF)
2. World Trade Organization, (WTO)
3. World Bank, (WB)

✓ International Non-Governmental Organizations-

1. Amnesty International
2. Human Rights Watch

INTERNATIONAL MONETARY FUND

- ✓ IMF was formed in 1945.
- ✓ Member states – 190
- ✓ Headquarter- Washington DC
- ✓ The member states have no equal percentage of vote .
- ✓ It oversees the financial institutions and regulations that act in the international level.
- ✓ Its main purpose is to promote international monetary cooperation , facilitate international trade , foster sustainable economic growth , reduce poverty around the world make resources available to members etc.

WORLD TRADE ORGANIZATION

- ✓ In 1948 General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) was established.
- ✓ GATT was replaced by 1994 Marrakesh Agreement, and formed WTO in 1 January 1995.
- ✓ Member states – 164
- ✓ Headquarter – Geneva, Switzerland
- ✓ Its main purpose is the reduction of tariffs and other barriers to trade.
- ✓ The economically powerful countries dominate the WTO.

WORLD BANK

- ✓ WB was formed in July 1945.
- ✓ Member states – 189
- ✓ Headquarter- Washington DC
- ✓ WB provides loans and grants to the developing countries and under developed countries for their socio-economic development. For example- education, health, agricultural development, rural development, pollution management, environmental conservation, town development, road development, fight against corruption etc.
- ✓ WB conduct research about the socio-economic development of countries.

AMNESTY INTERNATIONAL

- ✓ Amnesty International was founded in July 1961 by Peter Benenson.
- ✓ Headquarter- London.
- ✓ Its main aim ***to promote and protect human rights.***
- ✓ Amnesty International deals with six key areas-
 - i. **Women's, children's, minorities' and indigenous rights.**
 - ii. **Ending torture.**
 - iii. **Abolition of death penalty.**
 - iv. **Rights of refugees.**
 - v. **Rights of prisoners of conscience.**
 - vi. **Protection of human dignity.**

HUMAN RIGHTS WATCH

- ✓ It was founded in 1978.
- ✓ Earlier it was known as Helsinki Watch.
- ✓ Headquarter- New York City , USA
- ✓ Its main focus is on human rights.
- ✓ It conducts research on human rights and advocate for human rights.
- ✓ It pressures governments, policy makers, companies, and individual human rights abusers to denounce abuse and respect human rights .
- ✓ If works on behalf of refugees, children, migrants, and political prisoners.

INTERNATIONAL ATOMIC ENERGY AGENCY (IAEA)

- ✓ IAEA was established on 29 July 1957.
- ✓ Member states – 173
- ✓ Headquarter – Vienna, Austria
- ✓ Its main aim is to promote the peaceful use of nuclear energy and to inhibit its use for military purpose ,including nuclear weapons.
- ✓ IAEA report to both the United Nation General Assembly and Security Council.