

# **STRUCTURE OF UNITED NATIONS ORGANIZATION**

**The United Nations Organization is an international organization emerged in 1945 (24<sup>th</sup> October) to resolve process emerging out from the changing world order. It is through this platform that world community can gather, discuss common agenda of world importance and find solution of the same. Presently, under its banner a total of 193 countries take membership.**

## **STRUCTURE OF UNO (ORGANS)**

**The chief organs of UNO are the GENERAL ASSEMBLY, THE SECURITY COUNCIL, THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL, THE TRUSTESHIP COUNCIL, INTERNATIONAL COURT OF JUSTICE, AND THE UN SECRATARIAT.**

# **WHY UNO WAS FORMED ?**

**The UNO was formed after the World war II. It was formed under the initiatives of the 51 countries for maintenance of international peace and security in entire world and to develop friendly relations among the nations.**

## **WHAT WERE THE MAJOR AIMS AND OBJECTIVES OF UNO ?**

- 1. To maintain international peace & security.**
- 2. Disarmament.**
- 3. Economic & social development**
- 4. Social and humanitarian assistance**
- 5. Human rights**
- 6. Deal with the environmental problems.**

# **GENERAL ASSEMBLY**

**It is the main policymaking and representative body of the UNO. All of the 193 member countries of UNO are the representative of the GENERAL ASSEMBLY. From that point, it can be said that it is the only universal representative body of the UNO. Every year, in the month of September, all the member countries used to meet in GENERAL ASSEMBLY HALL located in NEW YORK, for General Assembly Session. In the Session, discussion on important issues, peace and security issues, admission of new member countries and budget matters are discussed. The Assembly elects a General Assembly President for one year term of office. The Assembly elects the non-permanent members to the Security Council. Take initiative of cooperation for maintenance of international peace.**

# THE SECURITY COUNCIL

It is the premier decision making body of UNO. It is empowered to impose legal bindings obligations on member states. The Council is entrusted, as per the UNO Charter, for the maintenance of international peace and security.

The Chapter VI of the UNO, entrusted the Security Council to make recommendations to resolve threats to international peace and security by peaceful means.

The Council is composed of 15 members states. Among this five (5) permanent members (known as P-5) such as US, UK, Russia, China and France and 10 rotating non-permanent members elected for two years terms by the General Assembly. The five permanent member countries have VETO power on any decision.

## **SECURITY COUNCIL CONT.....**

- **The Security Council, since its establishment, has served as a key forum for addressing security challenges faced by the world community.**
- **The Council has deputed more 70 peace keeping missions in most of the dangerous places.**
- **The Council put international sanctions on finance and access to weapons of rouge regimes such as North Korea and some terrorist group like AL-Qaeda.**
- **The Council tries to deepen international cooperation on everything from terrorist financing to nuclear nonproliferation.**
- **The Council has a Presidency, which rotates, and changes, every month.**

# **ECONOMIC & SOCIAL COUNCIL (ECOSOC)**

**It is another important organ of UNO. The ECOSOC is the principal body for cooperation, and recommendations of economic, social and environmental issues. It consists of 54 members of the UNO elected by the General Assembly.**

- ECOSOC is responsible for promotion of standard of living, employment, and economic and social progress.**
- Identifying solutions of economic, social and health problems.**
- It facilitates international cultural and educational cooperation.**
- Encouraged for universal human rights and fundamental freedoms.**
- The ECOSOC is the main platform for debate and innovative thinking on sustainable development.**

# TRUSTEESHIP COUNCIL

The UNO charter established the Trusteeship Council as one of the main organ of UNO. As per the Charter of UNO, the Trusteeship Council are assigned the task of supervising the administration of Trust Territories placed under International Trusteeship System. The Goals:-

- It tries to promote and advancement of the inhabitants of Trust Territories and their development towards self-government.

The Composition:-

The Trusteeship Council is formed by taking the Five Permanent members of the UNO viz., US, UK, CHINA, RUSSIA, and FRANCE. Its headquarter is located at New York.

# THE INTERNATIONAL COURT OF JUSTICE

It is the main judicial organ of UNO. It is also known as the World Court. It was established in June 1945 by the Charter of the UNO and began to work from 1946. its headquarter is located at The Hague (Netherlands). It is composed of 15 Judges elected for 9 years of terms of office by the general Assembly and Security Council. Role:-

- Tries to settle legal disputes
- Implementation of international human rights
- to secure the realization of civil, cultural, economic, political and social rights.



# UNITED NATIONS SECRETARIAT

- **The United Nations Secretariat takes the responsibility to coordinate the activities of UNO.**
- **It is headed by the United Nations Secretary General.**
- **It prepares resolutions**
- **Organizes the implementation of decisions.**
- **Organizes international conferences.**
- **Translates documents into all UN official languages &**
- **Edits large number of reports and studies upon which decisions have been taken by the various bodies.**