

United Nations Day 2018 - Traditions of Peace and Non Violence

United Nations Day is celebrated on 24th October every year since 1948. This day is celebrated to glorify the aims and achievements of the United Nations to the world. Know all about UN Day 2018, United Nations, its 6 principal organs, history and the specialized agencies working with UN by reading this article. It will help you in the preparation of various government and bank exams like SEBI, Railways Group D, IBPS PO, IBPS Clerk etc.

UN Day 2018 Celebrations

The theme for the UN Day 2018 is '**Traditions of Peace and Non-Violence**'. Secretary-General António Guterres attributed United Nations Day 2018 celebrations to mark the birthday of its founding Charter - the landmark document that embodies the hopes, dreams, and aspirations of "we the peoples". UN Day 2018 will also witness a Concert this year in the United Nations General Assembly Hall, New York on 24 October 2018. This event will feature sarod virtuoso Ustad Amjad Ali Khan, along with his sons Amaan Ali Bangash and Ayaan Ali Bangash. A Refugee Orchestra Project will also be performed by Lidiya Yankovskaya.

History of the UN Day

In 1948, UN General Assembly announced 24th October to be celebrated as the UN day. The day is celebrated on the occasion of its anniversary of the Charter of the United Nations so that people all over the world recognize the aims and achievements of the

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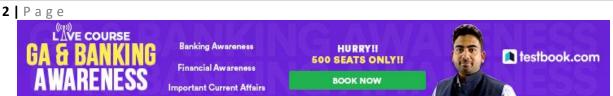
organization and to ask people for their support in its work. Further, in 1971 UN General Assembly announced 24th October as an international holiday and gave its recommendation to the UN member states to take it as a public holiday.

About the United Nations

United Nations is the International Organisation which was established on 24th October 1945 soon after world war II. It is considered to be the modified version of the League of Nations. Initially, it had started with 51 member states and presently has a total of 193 member states. United Nations main headquarters is situated in Manhattan, New York, while its regional offices are in Geneva, Vienna, Nairobi. The main aim of forming such an organization is to maintaining peace and security and to develop friendly relations among member nations. In addition to this, its objective is to achieve worldwide cooperation in solving International Economic, Social, Cultural and Humanitarian problems and to promote Human Rights.



Six Principal Organs of the United Nations







General Assembly

- General Assembly represents all the members of UN.
- The main purpose of the General Assembly is to discuss the issue and make recommendations related to matters which are stated in the UN charter.
- A decision on the admission of the new member states is also one of the important functions of the General Assembly.
- Each member has one vote. At the time of voting, minimum 2/3rd members are required.
- It also gives approval on budgetary matters but its resolutions are not binding on the members.

• The Security Council

- The basic objective of establishing a Security Council was to maintain international peace and security.
- It consists of 15 members: 5 permanent and 10 non-permanent. 5 permanent members are China, France, Russia, the United Kingdom, and the United States. Non-permanent members of the Security Council are elected for the period of 2 years.
- The five permanent members also hold veto power over UN Resolutions Security Council, the most powerful organ of the United Nations.
- Unlike other organs, SC has the power to make the binding decision on any matter which has to be followed by the other member states.

• The Economic and Social Council

- This organ was set up to discuss the International Economic and Social Issues.
- It directs and coordinates the Economic and Social Activities of the UN and its specialized agency.
- Total 54 members are there in the ECOSOC which are elected by the General Assembly for the period of 3 years.

The International Court of Justice

 \circ $\,$ Popularly known as World Court, it was set up to settle international disputes.











- Headquarter of ICJ is located in The Hague, Netherlands.
- It is the judicial organ of the UN. The court consists of 15 judges who are appointed by the General Assembly for the period of 9 years.
- No two judges should be from the same country. The Court's decision is binding on the member nations.

• The Secretariat

- $_{\odot}$ $\,$ This organ is the administrative body of the UN.
- It serves as the Chief administrative officer at all meetings. It also oversees the preparation of the UN's Budget.
- The secretariat is headed by the secretary general. It also carries out tasks as directed by the Security Council, the General Assembly, the Economic and Social Council, and other UN bodies.
- The present Secretary-General is António Guterres who had succeeded ban Kimoon in the year 2017.

The Trusteeship Council

This organ was set up to supervise the government of trust territories and to lead them to self-government or independence.

Specialized Agencies of UN

United Nation has many specialized agencies which work for United Nations as the coordinating machinery of the UNESCO at the intergovernmental level, and through the Chief Executives Board for Coordination (CEB) at the inter-secretariat level. Currently, there are 17 Specialized Agencies which carry out their specialized functions on behalf of the United Nations. These specialized agencies have their separate rules and regulations and are legally independent of United Nations.

There are currently 17 specialized agencies:











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Specialized Agency	Headquarter	Established
		in
International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO)	Montreal, Canada	1947
World Tourism Organization (UNWTO)	Madrid, Spain	1947
World Meteorological Organization (WMO)	Geneva, Switzerland	1950
World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO)	Geneva, Switzerland	1974
World Health Organization (WHO)	Geneva, Switzerland	1948
World Bank Group	Washington DC, US	1945
United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO)	Vienna, Austria	1967
Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO)	Rome, Italy	1945
United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO)	Paris, France	1946
International Telecommunications Union (ITU)	Geneva, Switzerland	1947

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International Monetary Fund (IMF)	Washington DC, US	1945
International Maritime Organization (IMO)	London, UK	1948
International Labour Organization (ILO)	Geneva, Switzerland	1946
International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD)	Rome, Italy	1977
International Atomic Energy Agency	Vienna, Australia	1957
Universal Postal Union	Bern, Switzerland	1947
World Food Programme	Rome, Italy	1963

Nobel Prize won by United Nations

⇒ Since its foundation, the United Nations along with its agencies and officials has won a number of Nobel Peace Prizes in recognition of their work. Secretary-General, Dag Hammarskjold in 1961 and Kofi Annan in 2001 were awarded the Nobel Peace Prize. A UN negotiator, René Cassin in 1968, won the prestigious prize for his contribution to the Universal Declaration of Human Rights. The US Secretary of State Cordell Hull was awarded the Nobel Peace Prize for his role in the organization's founding. Lester B. Pearson, the Canadian Secretary of State for External Affairs, was awarded the prize in 1957 for his role in organizing the UN's first Peacekeeping force to resolve the Suez Crisis.

 \Rightarrow UN specialized agency UNICEF won the prize in 1965, the International Labour Organization in 1969, the UN Peacekeeping Forces in 1988, the International Atomic





Energy Agency (which reports to the UN) in 2005, and the UN-supported Organization for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons in 2013 won the prestigious prize for their tremendous efforts in their respective field. The UN High Commissioner for Refugees was awarded twice in 1954 and 1981. The UN as a whole was awarded the prize in 2001, along with Annan.

List of Nobel Prize Winners 2018

So this was all you needed to know about the United Nations. Was this article helpful? Check out more such articles!

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