

Indian Polity – Part 36, 37, 38

36] India And World Peace Notes

Panchsheel Agreement Between Indian and China

- Emphasized by Jawaharlal Nehru (PM), in Asian Prime Ministers Conference in Colombo
- Five principles subsequently incorporated in a statement of ten principles issued in April 1955 at Asian-African Conference in Bandung, Indonesia.
- Originated from five principles of the Indonesian state proclaimed by Sukarno, the Indonesian nationalist leader in June 1945 and subsequently Indonesia became independent in 1949.
- The same Five Principles formed the basis of the Non-Aligned Movement, established in Belgrade, Yugoslavia in 1961.
- Put at start of negotiations in Delhi from December 1953 to April 1954 on disputed territories of Aksai Chin (China calls South Tibet and India Arunachal Pradesh).
- Nepal and India call it as the Panchsheel Treaty
- Considered to be bedrock of relationship between India and the People's Republic of China (PRC).
- Codification in treaty was done in 1954.

The Five Principles of Peaceful Coexistence

Enunciated in preamble to the “Agreement on trade between Tibet Region of China and India”, signed in Peking on 29 April 1954:

- Mutual respect for each other's territorial integrity and sovereignty.
- Mutual non-aggression.

- Mutual non-interference in each other's internal affairs.
- Equality and cooperation for mutual benefit.
- Peaceful co-existence.

Arms Reduction Resolution

- Some of the countries in the world are developing a nuclear bomb and a nuclear war on other countries.
- If it does not stop this, the world will be destroyed.
- India is not only a opposition to nuclear weapons, but also against nuclear weapons production.
- In UNO India was the first country in the history to the arms reduction resolution in 1956.
- India played a major role in the creation of the Arms Treaty in 1963.

Nelson Mandela

- Nelson Rolihlahla Mandela (18 July 1918 – 5 December 2013) was a South African anti-apartheid revolutionary, political leader, and philanthropist, who served as President of South Africa from 1994 to 1999.
- He was the country's first black head of state and the first elected in a fully representative democratic election.
- His government focused on dismantling the legacy of apartheid by tackling institutionalized racism and fostering racial reconciliation.
- Ideologically an African nationalist and socialist, he served as President of the African National Congress (ANC) party from 1991 to 1997.

South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation

- The South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation (SAARC) is the regional intergovernmental organization and geopolitical union of nations in South Asia.
- Its member states include Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Bhutan, India, Nepal, the Maldives, Pakistan and Sri Lanka. SAARC comprises 3% of the world's area, 21% of the world's population and 3.8% (US\$2.9 trillion)[3] of the global economy, as of 2015.
- The first SAARC summit was held in Dhaka on 7–8 December 1985 and hosted by the President of Bangladesh Hussain Ershad.
- The declaration signed by King of Bhutan Jigme Singye Wangchuk, President of Pakistan Zia-ul-Haq, Prime Minister of India Rajiv Gandhi, King of Nepal Birendra Shah, President of Sri Lanka JR Jayewardene, and President of Maldives Maumoon Gayoom.
- There have been 12 democratically elected holders of the office of Secretary-General of the South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation (SAARC). Bangladesh held the first summit in Dhaka, where the Bangladeshi diplomat, Abul Ahsan was elected its first Secretary-General.
- Afghanistan was the eight country to join the SAARC.

Delhi-Lahore bus service

The commercial bus service was launched with much fanfare on March 16, 1999 after Prime Minister Atal Bihari Vajpayee's historical bus inaugural visit to Pakistan on February 20, 1999.

India - China

In 1949, India was the first country to recognize the province of China, and the two countries were trying to find a way to save their country. India has become a member of the UN.

India - Bangladesh

In 1971, the Bangladesh Liberation War broke out between East Pakistan and West Pakistan, India intervened in December 1971 on behalf of East Pakistan and helped secure East Pakistan's independence from Pakistan as the country of Bangladesh.

37] United Nation Notes

United Nations

- 1 January 1942 - The name "United Nations" is coined
- 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 the Second World War, when representatives of 26 nations pledged their Governments to continue fighting together against the Axis Powers.
- 24 October 1945 - The United Nations officially comes into existence
- In 1945, representatives of 50 countries met in San Francisco at the United Nations Conference on International Organization to draw up the United Nations Charter.
- On 25 April 1945, the United Nations Conference on International Organization began in San Francisco.
- The United Nations member states are the 193 sovereign states that are members of the United Nations (UN) and have equal representation in the UN General Assembly.

- All organs of the United Nations are based in New York City, except the International Court of Justice which is located at The Hague in Netherlands
- A white UN emblem (world map surrounded by two olive branches) on a blue background and five rings. The flag of the United Nations was adopted on December 7, 1946, and consists of the official emblem of the United Nations in white on a blue background.
- The U.N. has only six official languages: Arabic, Chinese, English, French, Russian, and Spanish. These languages represent the five languages of the original member nations.
- Arabic was added later by popular request. The six official languages are used at U.N. meetings and for official documents.
- General Assembly is the Important wing of United Nations Organization .
- Security Council is working as a administration for United Nations Organization also the second organization of the UN.
- The Council is composed of 15 Members: five permanent members: China, France, Russian Federation, the United Kingdom, and the United States, and ten non-permanent members elected for two-year terms by the General Assembly. General assembly is also called human parliament.
- The public meeting will be held annually once.

Aims of the United Nations:

The objectives of the United Nations, according to its Charter, are:

- To maintain international peace and security.
- To develop friendly relations among nations on the basis of equality and the principle of self-determination.

- To foster worldwide cooperation in solving economic, social, cultural and humanitarian problems.
- To promote human rights and fundamental freedom for the people of the world.
- To serve as a centre where various nations can coordinate their activities towards the attainment of the objectives of the United Nations.
- To save succeeding generations from the scourge of war.

International Court of Justice

- The International Court of Justice is the principal judicial organ of the United Nations (UN).
- It settles legal disputes between member states and gives advisory opinions to authorized UN organs and specialized agencies.
- It comprises a panel of 15 judges elected by the General Assembly and Security Council for nine-year terms.
- It is seated in the Peace Palace in The Hague, Netherlands.

President

Currently Abdulqawi Yusuf

Since 6 February 2018

Lead position ends 5 February 2020

Vice President

Currently Xue Hanqin

Since 6 February 2018

Lead position ends 5 February 2020

United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees

- UNHCR, the UN Refugee Agency, is a United Nations programme with the mandate to protect refugees, forcibly displaced communities and stateless people, and assist in their voluntary repatriation, local integration or resettlement to a third country.
- UNHCR stands for the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees and was created in 1950, during the aftermath of World War II.
- Its headquarters are in Geneva, Switzerland and it is a member of the United Nations Development Group.
- The UNHCR has won two Nobel Peace Prizes, once in 1954 and again in 1981.

Members of the United Nations Economic and Social Council

- The United Nations Economic and Social Council has 54 member states which are elected by the United Nations General Assembly for overlapping three-year terms, with terms ending on 31 December of the third year.
- Seats on the Council are based on United Nations Regional Groups, with fourteen seats allocated to the African Group, eleven to the Asia-Pacific Group, six to the Eastern European Group, ten to the Latin American and Caribbean Group, and thirteen to the Western European and Others Group.

Atlantic Charter

- During World War II (1939-45), the United States and Great Britain issued a joint declaration in August 1941 that set out a vision for the postwar world.
- In January 1942, a group of 26 Allied nations pledged their support for this declaration, known as the Atlantic Charter.

- The document is considered one of the first key steps toward the establishment of the United Nations in 1945.

Atlantic Charter Issued: August 14, 1941

- The Atlantic Charter included eight common principles. Among them, the United States and Britain agreed not to seek territorial gains from the war, and they opposed any territorial changes made against the wishes of the people concerned.
- The two countries also agreed to support the restoration of self-government to those nations who had lost it during the war.
- Additionally, the Atlantic Charter stated that people should have the right to choose their own form of government. Other principles included access for all nations to raw materials needed for economic prosperity and an easing of trade restrictions.
- The document also called for international cooperation to secure improved living and working conditions for all; freedom of the seas; and for all countries to abandon the use of force.

Allied Nations Support Atlantic Charter

On January 1, 1942, at a meeting in Washington, D.C., representatives of 26 governments (the United States, Great Britain, the Soviet Union, China, Australia, Belgium, Canada, Costa Rica, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Dominican Republic, El Salvador, Greece, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, India, Luxembourg, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Norway, Panama, Poland, South Africa, Yugoslavia) signed a “Declaration by United Nations” in which they pledged their support for the Atlantic Charter’s principles.

38] Human Rights - United Nations Notes

International Year of the Child

- UNESCO proclaimed 1979 as the International Year of the Child.
- The proclamation was signed on January 1, 1979 by United Nations Secretary General Kurt Waldheim.
- A follow-up to the 1959 Declaration of the Rights of the Child, the proclamation was intended to draw attention to problems that affected children throughout the world, including malnutrition and lack of access to education.
- Many of these efforts resulted in the Convention on the Rights of the Child in 1989.

The Universal Declaration of Human Rights

- The Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR) is a milestone document in the history of human rights.
- Drafted by representatives with different legal and cultural backgrounds from all regions of the world, the Declaration was proclaimed by the United Nations General Assembly in Paris on 10 December 1948 (General Assembly resolution 217 A) as a common standard of achievements for all peoples and all nations.
- It sets out, for the first time, fundamental human rights to be universally protected and it has been translated into over 500 languages.
- Bosanko claimed that rights would be politically recognized by government.

National Human Rights Commission of India

- Formed 12 October 1993
- General nature • Federal law enforcement
- Headquarters New Delhi, India

- Tenure of the members is 5 years.
- The National Human Rights Commission (NHRC) of India' is an autonomous public body constituted on 12 October 1993 under the Protection of Human Rights Ordinance of 28 September 1993.
- It was given a statutory basis by the Protection of Human Rights Act, 1993 (TPHRA).
- The NHRC is the National Human Rights Commission of India, responsible for the protection and promotion of human rights, defined by the Act as "rights relating to life, liberty, equality and dignity of the individual guaranteed by the Constitution or embodied in the International Covenants".
- "Human Rights" means the rights relating to life, liberty, equality and dignity of the individual guaranteed by the constitution or embodied in the International covenants and enforceable by courts in India.
- "Commission" means the National Human Rights Commission constituted under section of All human beings are born free and equal in dignity and rights known as Human rights, as commonly understood, are the rights that every human being is entitled to enjoy freely irrespective of his religion, race, caste, sex and nationality, etc.

State Human Rights Commission Tamil Nadu

- The State Human Rights Commission of Tamil Nadu become functional vied notification G.O.Ms: 1466 on 17 March 1997.
- As it was constituted by the earlier notification G.O.Ms 1465 Dt: 20 December 1996.
- The members of state election commission of tamilnadu has been appointed by that state governor under the reference of following
 - ✓ The chief Minister (Chairperson)

- ✓ The Home Minister of that state
- ✓ The Leader of the Opposition in (Lower House)
- ✓ The Leader of the Opposition in (Upper House)
- ✓ The Speaker of (Lower House)

Hindu Widows' Remarriage Act, 1856

- The Hindu Widows' Remarriage Act, 1856, also Act XV, 1856, enacted on 26 July 1856, legalised the remarriage of Hindu widows in all jurisdictions of India under East India Company rule.
- To protect what it considered family honour and family property, upper-caste Hindu society had long disallowed the remarriage of widows, even child and adolescent ones, all of whom were expected to live a life of austerity and abnegation.
- The Hindu Widows' Remarriage Act of 1856, enacted in response to the campaign of Pandit Ishwar Chandra Vidyasagar, provided legal safeguards against loss of certain forms of inheritance for remarrying a Hindu widow, though, under the Act, the widow forsook any inheritance due her from her deceased husband.
- Especially targeted in the act were Hindu child widows whose husbands had died before consummation of marriage.

International Women's Year

- International Women's Year (IWY) was the name given to 1975 by the United Nations.
- Since that year March 8 has been celebrated as International Women's Day, and the United Nations Decade for Women, from 1976 to 1985, was also established.