

Unit - 06

WORLD BETWEEN 1919-1945

League of Nations :

War has always been proved as catastrophic for the mankind. At the beginning of the First world war an organization for the world become a need to prevent from war.

There were discussions in the United States of America for the foundation of the League of Nations. Due to the untiring efforts of Woodrow Wilson, League of Nations could be formed. Its formation was a big human step towards world peace.

Formation of League of Nations : In the formation of League of Nations the President of America Woodrow Wilson contributed a lot. Wilson published his 14 point programme on January 8th, 1918. In its last point much stress given for the formation of League of Nations, on April 28, 1919 in the peace conference its draft was accepted. On February 14, 1919 the commission on League of Nations prepared a final draft of League of Nations. The League of Nations finally founded on January 10, 1920.

The office of this League was at Geneva the capital of Switzerland.

Objectives of the league of Nations :

In the preamble of the League of Nations the objectives, membership, its formation, the common information, the common infrastructure and responsibilities are included. The main objectives of League of Nations were as following.

1. To establish peace and security in the world and prevent wars in the world with the help of international cooperation.

2. Disarmament

3. To ensure that provisions of Paris peace

conference are followed.

4. To solve the disputes among the nations peacefully

5. To do various functions for the welfare of the humanity

6. To keep in view the common interests of each country in all functions.

Membership of the League of Nations :

The initial membership of the League was 43. The 30 states signed at the initial stage and the rest 13 were neutral, later invited for the membership of League. Bharat was also initial member of the League.

It was misfortune of the League that all big powers never involved in it. Even Wilson who played an important role in the formation of League was unable to involve America in the League because of the opposition of Senate (Upper House)

The consent of 43 members was necessary for any state to become member. After giving two years notice every member was free to quit the membership or could be eliminated with unanimous voting.

Organs of the League of Nations :

1. General Assembly

2. The Council

3. The Secretariat,

besides these there were two autonomous organs also.

1. International Court

2. International Labour Organisation

Other than these few supporting organs were also existing as, Economic and Financial Organisation, Dispute and Transport Organisation, Permanent State Commission and International Institute for Intellectual

cooperation etc.

General Assembly : General Assembly was an important organ of the League of Nations. All the members of the League were included in it. Any member state was allowed to send three representatives but only one vote was counted.

The functions of General Assembly were very comprehensive. To pass the budget of the League, to appoint the judges in the international court, to elect the temporary members of the council and to make new members of the League were the main. This assembly used to consider all issues which may disturb international peace. In fact this assembly was an important organ of the League.

2. The council : The council was the foremost powerful organ of the League of Nations. All the members of League were the members of General Assembly but limited members were there in the council. Two types of members were there in it. Permanent and Temporary. In the beginning five permanent members were made among them were Britain, France, Italy, Japan and America. But America did not become the member of the League so its number was four only similarly four temporary members made were Belgium, Brazil, Greece and Spain were involved.

The main functions of the council were to safeguard the integrity of the member states from the external invasions to manage the international conferences, to give directions to the secretariat time to time and to plan for the disarmament etc. This used to consider every issue include in its jurisdiction and also other issues related to world peace. In fact the council was an important and powerful organ of the League of Nations which was having many powers.

3. Secretariat : The third important organ was secretariate. The head of the secretariate was called the General secretary. He was appointed with the approval of General Assembly by the council. The

Secretariat was to do the functions of the general Assembly and the council. It used to prepare the list of serious issues for the Assembly and the councils to manage the meetings to do the several administrative functions and to keep the record of the treaties were its important functions.

4. International court : The head quarter of this court was at Hauge. In the beginning the number of the members of the court decided was 11 but later it was increased to 15. The election of the judges was based on the majority of the council and the General Assembly used to give consent through majority. They were elected for nine years.

Main Functions :

1. To solve the issues between the nations
2. To clarify the rules
3. The function of the court was to provide advise to the Assembly and the council.

5. International Labour Organisation : This organisation came in to being due to the demands of the labour. Its head quarter was made at Geneva. The main objective of this organisation was to improve the life condition of the labour at the international level. This organisation was formed to secure the welfare of the labour.

It is the fact to be noted that those states who were not the members of the League of the nations may also become the members of this organisation. For an example America took its membership in 1934. The director of this organisation was made responsible to the General Secretary of the League.

Functions of the League of Nations :

The main objective of the League of Nations was to maintain peace in the world and to extend mutual cooperation among the states. To achieve this object the functions of the League were very broad. Following were the main functions of the League of Nations.

1. Administrative functions : The responsibility of

the administration of the controversial territories was given to League by the Treaty of Paris. The governance of Saar Valley and Densing province was given to the League of Nations.

2. Mandate System : The responsibility of the administration of the colonies of Germany and Turkey was given to the League of Nations after the First world war. League made responsible for the welfare and development of the people of these colonies. These colonies were given under the custody of Japan, France, Belgium England etc for administration.

These countries had to submit the annual report to the League of Nations. In 1920 League founded a permanent mandate commission which was to keep watch on the administration of the territories under this system.

Other than this protection of the interest of the minorities the functions related to social, economic and humanity in the world and international peace and safety were the major works of the League.

Success of the League of Nations :

1. Success in Political Field : All the disputes of the world were put before the League of Nations. League got success in solving the few, were, boundary disputes of Albania (1921-24) and island dispute (1921), Hungarian problem (1923-30) Yugoslav dispute (1923-29) Lotessia dispute (1932-33) and Bulgaria and Greece dispute (1925-26) were involved.

Besides these, to free the war criminals from the jails and arrange to send them to their own nation were also political success of the League.

2. Success in the Field of Social Economic and Humanity: League of Nations did much important work undoubtedly in the fields of social, economic and humanity. League formed several economic and financial committees which collected the facts and data of the whole world. It inspired the countries to adopt the healthy economic system. The intellectual cooperation

of League of Nations was also commendable, for this the council formed and international committee in which the prominent intellectuals like Einstein, Madam Curie etc were involved. Its object was cooperation among the nations and to develop civilization and culture. League also did commendable efforts in the fields of medical and health, women and child welfare and to control over the drugs and intoxicants are notable.

Failures of the League of Nations :

Though, the League of Nations was successful in solving the mutual disputes of small countries but it completely failed in solving the disputes of international importance. The main cause of this failure was that the role of big powers was hypocritical that they believe in the principles of League. These big powers remain busy with their self interests.

The League of Nations failed in solving the disputes as, Vilna controversy (1920-22) controversy of Corfu between Italy and Greece, Granchacho dispute (1928-33) Manchuria dispute (1931-32) Spanish civil war, Sino Japanese war (1937-45) Russo- Finish war (1939-40) etc.

Causes of the failure of the league of Nations :

1. Lack of devotion of the big powers in the principles of league: The great powers consented to accept the responsibility at the time of the foundation of the league of Nations for the peace and security. The members signed on the covenant to be remain loyal with the Principles of the League. But they did not followed the rules when the chances came. The self interests of the great powers and their imperialistic hunger made the principles of the league of Nations inconsequential (Un important)

2. Extremist Nationalism : The extremist nationalism may also be considered as the main factor of the failure of the league of Nations. Every powerful nation considered herself as more sovereign than the others.

Every member of league have a different ideology regarding nationality, which destroyed international harmony.

3. Global economic crisis : The worldwide economic crisis of 1930 weakened league of nation. Following this capitalistic powers became strong in world. Every nation gave way to Nazism in Germany and Militarism in Japan and social system was scattered. Anti communist ideology got momentum and the great capitalist countries like France, Britain, America considered every enemy of Russia as their friend. In this way the policy of appeasement come in force. The principles of peace and security were being ignored which were the basis of the League of Nations.

4. Absence of the Global Army : League of Nations was not having its own army. It has to depend on its members to implement its decisions. The members of the League were not bound with the league to fulfil the need of the army.

5. Rise of Despotic Rule : All the countries expressed their devotion for the world peace and security and mutual harmony but the powerful nations blown the principles of the league of Nations. The despotic governments were being formed in the countries like Italy, Germany , Spain, Portugal and in other European countries.

6. Non- Cooperation of Great powers : This was also one of the causes of the failure of the League of the Nations that the great powers had never supported it fully. American President Wilson played an important role in the foundation of the League of Nations but it was misfortune that he find himself unable to get the membership for America.

Due to this the foundation /base of the League became weak since its beginning. Britain, France and Germany like great powers also overlooked the world peace and security due to their petty interests.

It can be concluded that only due to the non

cooperation of the member countries the League of Nations totally failed to achieve its objects of peace security and justice. Even then the League come up as an institution of historical importance. It compelled the whole world to think towards the world peace security and justice.

In the words of Walter we may say that on the objectives, principles, institutions, methods and every thing of united Nations organisation there is seal of the League of Nations.

League of Nations played a primary role in the formation of the U.N.O.

Economic Depression :

By the coming of year 1929 the world got rid of the losses due to the first world war. German economy come on track. The policies of executed in renovation were being Russia. The whole world was speedily running forward with full of optimism but this development was just like the rapid speed seen prior to destruction.

Incidentally there were tremendous changes observed in the world scenario. In the year 1929 an explosive depression seen in the economy of the world and since then the global economic depression begun. The American share market went down fiercely. Between 1929 to 1932 about 5700 banks become bankrupt. The currency devalued, the value of agricultural products had fallen drastically. The condition of farmers became worse even then the labours and labour employment came to an end.

In 1933 the United States President Roosevelt launched the policy of New Deal. Many countries did various agreements to recognise their economy. The crisis of economic depression covered the world between 1929-1934. In the span of time the clouds of this crisis scattered gradually.

Causes of Economic Depression :

1. Impact of First world war : The first world war

was mainly responsible for the economic depression. After every huge war it is inevitable to face such fall in economy. An unexpected demand of various products increase for the army at the time of war and to fulfil the demands the industries had to expand their shape. Due to Industrialization the employment opportunities, Income and purchase power increases. This growth continues even after the end of war for some time, As the whole world participated in this war so the whole of the world faced the economic depression.

2. Mechanisation of Industries : To fulfil the needs of the soldiers a large number of youth was recruited in the army. During the period to fulfil the paucity of labour various discoveries of tools and instruments took place in the field of agriculture and industries. Gradually the labours were replaced by machines. It became difficult for the soldiers to get employment after the end of war. The soldiers become unemployed. These soldiers were originally labour and farmers. The serious crisis of unemployment invited the great economic depression.

3. Excess Production : Due to mechanisation the number of factories increased. The modern machines produced the material in huge quantity for some years, after the war the excess in production was not seen because of its use in the reconstruction and renovation but after some time the adverse effects of the excess produced goods became visible. The markets were full of foodgrains and other goods but because of unemployment there was a great absence of purchases. As a result the factories were being closed gradually. The problem of unemployment became acute. In these circumstances the economic depression became natural.

4. Economic Nationalism : Just after most of the countries adopted the policy of economic nationalism. Almost all countries followed the self centred and narrow economic policies. None of the countries was worried about global economy. Most of the countries

did deduction in import, heavy taxes were imposed on foreign goods to discourage their consumption. For these reasons the international trade become haphazard.

5. Unequal Segmentation of Gold : After the world war America started recovery of loans from the borrowed countries given to them during war. America used to recover the loan in terms of gold in place of goods. Due to this reason large quantity of gold gathered in America. In other countries there was a lack of gold. Many European countries were bound to ban the export of gold. This situation made the economic depression more horrifying.

6. Collapse in the American Stock Market : The immediate cause of the worldwide economic depression was the financial crisis on American stockmarket in October 1929. Suddenly the prices of New York share market come down to 50 billion dollars. This sudden heavy downfall not only affected America it affected the whole world. Many banks and businessmen became insolvent.

Consequences of Economic Depression :

This economic crisis covered the whole world between 1929-1934, no small or big country was left unaffected. The consequences on the world are as under -

1. Rise of Militarism : The whole world was bound to suffer the ill-effects of the economic depression. Japanese business was ruined due to great depression. It made Japan self centred and aggressive. Japanese imperialistic ambitions increased. In 1931 Japan invaded Manchuria. Most of the territories of Manchuria come under Japan. Japan formed a puppet government named Manchukuo in Manchuria and gave recognition to it. Similarly the Totalitarian Mussolini of Italy invaded Abyssinia to divert public attention from the economic problems.

2. Disillusionment with Democratic System :

Consequent to the economic depression the people of the world disillusioned with the democracy. The democratic government failed to solve the problems of unemployment, instability inflation and insecurity. So the people's belief on the system had gone. The general Public began to look towards communism and Facism in place of capitalism and democracy.

3. Growth of Totalitarianism : Failure of democratic governments lead more toward the totalitarian system of governance. As a result of the economic depression the reign of most of the countries come in the hands of despotic rulers. The despotic rule was founded in Austria and Germany. Due to economic downturn the disatisfied people of Germany expressed confidence on the Nazi party of Hitler. Hitler was appointed chancellor of Germany in 1932.

In Yugoslavia, Poland, Rumania, Greece and Portugal the despotic rule was established. If there would not had been the depression this explosive despotism could not had been spread throughout.

4. Increased control of the government : Consequent to the depression the governmental control in the economic sector increased. The countries who were adopting the policy of non interference in the economic sector, they also suffered with the depression and felt insecure, most of the countries left the policy of economic liberalism and the control of the government became strict on the economic activities.

The Roosevelt's policy of New Deal in America also reflects the increasing interference of state in the field of economy. Consequent to this policy the president empowered with the special rights and the government started more interference in the economic policy. The policy of great powers of the world affected badly to the world economy.

5. Rise of Communism : The economy of the capitalist countries become hollow. There was unemployment and poverty on the increasing trends

but at the same time communist Russia was progressing. People disatisfied with the economy attracted towards communism. Communism rapidly spread in most of the countries. The western countries afraid of the communism, did efforts to check the spread of communism.

6. Contest for armament : Due to economic depression most of the countries left the feeling of international cooperation and mutual faith and implemented selfish and narrow economic policies. The feeling of mutual doubt took place among the countries. As a result the countries suffering with the feeling of insecurity started developing their military power. The capitalist countries took advantage of the situation, started producing weapons in bulk. These countries started export of weapons in heavy quantity. Then there was a competition of armament seen among the countries which resulted in to second world war.

7. Damage to the League of Nations : It was the necessity for the League of Nations to keep the mutual cooperation and faith among the nations for its strongness. For the peace and security of the world the contribution of all the nations was a requirement but the economic depression diverted the attention of the countries from world peace to their own national security. Every nation started thinking about their own national benefit. The type of liberal and international approach needed was ruined by the economic depression. The narrow nationalism took place. The ideals of the League of nations were overlooked. In these circumstances weakening of the League became inevitable.

As an outcome of the economic depression dislocated the international system. The consequences of economic depression Proved far reaching and extremely fatal. From the rise of totalitarianism and up to the second world war all the serious curses grew may be seen in the roots of economic depression.

Fascism:

Similar term Fascism is also used for Fascism. The word Fascist is derived from the word Fascio which is composed by the Latin word Fases mean the bundle of sticks. According to C.D.M. Ketel by in ancient Rome the bundle of iron rods was considered as a symbol of power and authority. According to W.C. Langusom the bundle of rods wrapped around the axe became the logo of the Fascism as a symbol of power. The picture explains the group of people and the power. Fascists took it from the ancient Rome as symbolic heritage. The organisation formed by Mussolini and his ideology of governance can be called Fascism.

Vanito Mussolini : Mussolini was born in the city Romagna in Italy on July 29, 1883 A.D. His father Alessandro Mussolini was a blacksmith and a socialist thinker while his mother Rosa Mussolini was a teacher in a catholic school. He was eldest among the three children of his parents. Mussolini became a teacher in 1901 at a school at the age of 18 but after some time he left the teacher's job and came to Switzerland in 1902. He came in contact with the socialist party and he started anti government movements. He was arrested and sent to Jail. After the release from the Jail he started the editing work of the socialist magazine 'Avanti' in 1912 A.D.

In the First world war the socialist party was not of the view that Italy should participate in the war but it was against Mussolini's wish, so he left the socialist party and got recruitment in the Italian army in 1915 and he showed his bravery in Isona, during the war. He was badly injured in 1917 and he left the army. At the end of the war he formed an organisation named Fascist combatimento to remove the Italians from pacism.

He made the logo of his party was the bundle of wooden sticks with an Axe which was from ancient Roman empire. He formed a party named 'Black Skirts,

they used to keep the weapons and devoted to Mussolini. He promised the feudal lords and industrialists to struggle with the communists. His volunteers started armed attacks on the communists. The number of Fascist party increased to 5 lakh in 1921 which was 22000 in 1919.

In the election of May 1921 the Fascist party won 35 seats. In November, 1921 he established a Fascist party. Even after this victory Mussolini continued his programme to strengthen the organisation. Afterwards he challenged the king Victor Emmanuel III to invade Rome with his team. On October 27, 1922 Mussolini with his 30,000 volunteers proceeded to attack on Rome. To avoid the civil war, Victor Emmanuel III appointed Mussolini as his Prime Minister on October 30, 1922.

As a result Mussolini appointed the Fascists on all the posts of Italian government. He took the power in his own hands. Press was banned and in the election of 1924 his Fascist party came in absolute majority. Now Mussolini declared himself the dictator of Italy.

Causes of the Rise of Fascism :

1. Frustration on the Treaty of Versailles : Italy had to face a great disappointment and discontentment with the treaty of Paris because in the treaty of Versailles Italy was promised by the allied powers to give some territories but they cheated with Italy and gave nothing. This aroused a great frustration and discontentment in the people of Italy. The people of Italy considered the weak democracy responsible for it and this benefitted the Fascist party of Mussolini too much.

2. Weak Economy : The discontentment after the first world war the economic condition of Italy was rapidly gone downwards. Unemployment seen all around, the labourers and soldiers become unemployed. Germany ruined its cultivation during the war. About 12 lakh dollar debt was there on Italy. Italian currency had gone down

to 70% The inflation was on its peak. Industry, business, agriculture etc were under great loss and the livelihood of the common people became very difficult. Because of these adversities Italian people become rebellious to the then government.

3. Impact of communism in Italy : The communist influence was increasing in Italy. There was discontentment for the treaty of Versailles among the people of Italy. The communist party convinced the masses that they would do the best for the empowerment of Italy. But the advantage of the situation taken over by Fascist Mussolini and the people came in favour of Mussolini.

4. Impact of Hegelian ideology : Hegel's ideology was of the view that state is more important than the individual. According to him the men may develop only under the discipline of the state. He mentioned that state is the divine institution can never do wrong. These ideologies were being spread in Germany. Whose advantage came in favour of Mussolini and the people agreed with him.

5. Need of powerful Ruler : The contemporary condition of Italy was much deplorable. Discontentment prevailed in every class of society. There was anarchy among the people. In this situation people of Italy were looking for such a ruler who could prove by his personality as a performer of the nation and all these qualities were seen by them in Mussolini.

6. Unstable government in Italy : Due to the situation in Italy the cabinet failed to form a stable government. As a result the people of Italy lost their confidence in democracy in these circumstances Mussolini assured them to give a stable government.

7. Imperialistic ambition of Italy : From the very beginning Italy was aspiring for the expansion of its empire. She wanted to make a Roman lake in the Mediterranean sea. In 1896 Italy was defeated in the Abyssinian invasion. Mussolini assured Italy to fulfil their

aspiration to expand its empire.

8. Entrance of Mussolini in Italian politics : In the circumstances when there was great discontentment, resentment and anarchy in the heart of the people of Italy At the same time Mussolini entered in the Italian politics. His illumination was much hypnotic which impressed the masses too much. People attracted towards his strong personality. So the people of Italy saw the possibilities of Italian development in Mussolini.

Results :

1. Foundation of Dictatorship : Immediately after coming in to power Mussolini declared that we regret the folly of eternal peace. We must become powerful forever and after that in 1926 he clearly said that we are hungry for the land because our population is increasing and we desire the same. Power and the totalitarian ideology of Mussolini made the League of Nations weaker, consequently the world environment became tense.

2. Intensity in the Anti communist movement : Mussolini taking the advantage of the rising influence of communism got the victory and after that he became opponent of Russia and communism. As a result the anti communist movement intensified in Italy.

3. Spread of Anti Democratic Ideas : As soon as Mussolini came in to power in Italy he took very strong steps for the development of Italy. By which people's faith in democracy was demolished and the neighbouring countries also came in favour of him. As a result the totalitarian rule was established in Spain and Germany also.

4. Policy of Apeasement : With constantly increasing influence of Mussolini there was a fear in the European countries seen during the time and so the capitalist countries adopted the policy of appeasement towards Italy.

5. Formation of Powerful Army : The people of Italy were not satisfied with the Paris peace conference

because this conference humiliated Italy. Now due to this reason Mussolini had only object to reestablish the lost prestige of Italy in the global world so he declared in his lecture in 1937 that - ‘ ‘ The main duty of Fascist Italy is to keep its navy, airforce and territorial army to be ready all the times. We must prepare in way that we can arrange five lakh soldiers with arms and ammunitions in a moment, than only our rights and demands would be recognised, it became clear by this declaration that Italy wants to expand its empire.

6. Diplomacy with other states : Mussolini was aware of the fact that Britain and France are his competitors. So he played a conspiracy to instigate against each other and also against soviet Russia. To weaken the western countries he signed the Anti comintern pact with the help of Germany. He also intervened in Britain and France on the protect of securing Spain from communists. All these activities tells about his diplomacy with other states.

7. The Treaty of Lausanne : This treaty was held between Greece and Italy in 1923 through which he acquired back the territories (Rhodes and Dodecanese) which were given to Greece by the Paris peace conference.

8. Differences Between Italy and France : Italy was among the winners position in the first world war but because of the protest by Britain, France and America, Italy felt humiliated. The expected territories were not given to Italy. Even a substantial share in the loot was also not given. Due to this reason disputes were already there in France and Italy. When Mussolini came in to power he challenged France in the Mediterranean sea for its dominance. He submitted his claim on Corsica and Sicily which were occupied by France. Because of one Italian naval base in the Mediterranean sea there were difference between the both. As a matter of fact the differences became serious among both the states in the words of Langsam-

During wartime early period the most dangerous foreign relations of Italy was with France.

9. Italy invaded Abyssinia : Mussolini wanted to expand his empire. He knew that this can be achieved through war only. He motivated and prepared the people of Italy for the same emotionally. Until 1935 whole of the African continent was under the European powers except Abyssinia, Egypt, Liberia and south Africa. He wanted to get Abyssinia only because it is in his mind to take the revenge of the Italian defeat of 1896 at Adowa so he invaded Abyssinia and acquired it on October 3, 1935.

10. German Italy pact (1939) : Hitler desired a military pact with Italy (Anti comintern pact) and he expressed his desire before Mussolini but he disagreed at that time. After some time looking to the circumstances he agreed because the disputes between Italy and France were increasing day by day. In Italy people were demanding strongly to take back the territories of Somalia, and Tunisia from France so he signed an agreement with Germany on May 22, 1939 called Steel pact. The following were decided in the pact -

Mutual consultation, protection of common interest, mutual political and diplomatic support, cooperation in military and economic fields. Mutual cooperation if any one is in problem or engaged in war with other nation.

As a result Mussolini became able to get the Confidence as German military power was more powerful than Italy became friendly to Italy.

NAZISM :

After the First world war Nazi party under Hitler became strong in Germany and came in power. The ideology of this party is known as Nazism. As Fascism it is also identified as Totalitarian and sovereign. The concept of complete control on all human activities by the government is called ‘Totalitarianism’. to sum

up it can be said that to consider the state and the symbol of the state dictator or supreme must be supported and followed and to fully devoted to him is totalitarianism. The complete ruling power is in the hands of the leader, military discipline in the party and discharge the duty according hierarchy, ban on the freedom of expression, create the terror of war and patriotism, resorting terror can be said the characteristics of this party and its ideology.

Causes of the Rise of Nazism :

1. Ignorance by the Treaty of Versailles : Germany ignored by axis powers in the treaty of Versailles hurt the Germany. This treaty hurt the mutual ego and pride of Germany which could never be forgotten by Germans. The then Germany was strongly in need of such a leadership who could return back the lost prestige and glory of Germany. The treaty of Versailles badly affected Germany, as a result the economic structure of Germany was collapsed. This economic crisis created unemployment in Germany, about 60 lakh people become unemployed and there was a scene of hunger and poverty all around. The farmers were under heavy debt. Hitler took advantage of this situation. He influenced the German people by propagating that the previous democratic government is responsible for this worsen situation. Hitler exempted the debts on the people and the farmers, and he assured the people that they will not repay the war debt and create employment for the people. Due to this, very soon he became popular in the public of Germany. The disappointed people saw a ray of hope in the leadership of Hitler, gradually the public opinion bowed down towards Hitler.

2. Failure of Weimar Republic : The rise of Weimar Republic was in the unfortunate condition of Germany. At the very beginning this republic was bound to sign over the treaty of Versailles in which it lost about every thing. The German democratic constitution was having

a system of proportional representation. For this reason many parties were formed there. Due to which an efficient government could not be formed in Germany so there was discontent in the people with the republic. People show more confidence in the dictatorship. Hitler benefited by this situation who wanted to establish a despotic rule there.

3. Disillusionment with the Democratic system :

One of the main reason of the Nazi party's coming in to existence was the disillusionment of German people with the democratic system. Public was not satisfied with the way of working of the government. No situation of discipline was seen in the system. People felt that this government can only talk but can't work. Just after the treaty of Versailles people desired such a ruler who could provide salve from this miserable condition. It was assumed by the Germans that Hitler can fulfill their desires so they supported Hitler.

4. Fear of Communism : Hitler was seeing the biggest obstacle that was only communism in achieving his aim. Communism established its influence in Russia and Germany was also not untouched. Hitler was aware that communist could only be checked by the support of the people, so he created fear against communism in the minds and heart of the people. He clarified that the internationalism of communism is the biggest enemy of German nationalism. The communists after becoming powerful will establish their authority over Germany. These type of ideas of Hitler influenced too much to the people of Germany.

5. Anti Jews feeling : Germans were having hatred feelings towards the Jews. These Jews were having prominent position among the traders and industrialists. Hitler held responsible them for the German defeat in first world war. He gave an assurance to the German people that he will get exempted from the Jews debt on them and also he will throw the Jews out of the country.

6. Effective Programmes of Hitler : Hitler

established Nazism in Germany by creating confidence for him in the hearts of German people so he used to work according to the people's expectations, mental status, thoughts and local culture. The masses were very much influenced with his programmes. He took oath to transform the people's thoughts into truth. By deepening the thought of the people he used to condemn democracy. He used to make the idea of the Rule of strong power. German people began to consider Hitler as a brave hero.

7. Support of German youth, soldiers and public servants : After First world war the condition of Germany was so embarrassing that the youth became far from employment. So they attracted towards the programmes of Hitler. Hitler protested against the disarmament of Germany by the treaty of Versailles. So the soldiers of Germany too were excited to come together with him. The government employees were also dissatisfied with the democratic system. Hence Hitler received the support of youth, soldiers and state employees.

8. The Traditional political ideology of Germany : The German began with the national hero. The Germans were discipline loving people. The traditional politics of Germany was authoritarian or dictatorial. They believed in the rule of power. The people of Germany were viewing all these qualities in Hitler.

Adolf Hitler :

Hitler was born on April 20, 1889 in a small village named Braunau in Austria. His father employed in an office. Because of poverty his higher education could not be continued and he became painter for the livelihood. He was of opinion that the German race is the best. He used to hate the Jews. Democracy was also not of his likings. Since early age he believed that living life as a warrior in army is the best than peaceful life. Therefore he joined army at the beginning of the First world war.

Hitler proved his bravery in the world war I. He was honoured with 'Iron cross' for his bravery. But German defeat in the war made him rebellious. He held responsible the communists, the Jews and the socialists for the defeat and also the democracy.

At the end of the war he reached Munich and got the job in detective department where he came to know about a secret group of six persons belonged to labour party. He also became the member of this party in 1920 and later on became the leader of this party. He changed the name of this party to "National Socialist German labour party." Which is called Nazi party in short form. He engaged himself with full strength to raise this party. He made Swastika as the symbol of his party. He used to maintain total secrecy of the party works. Every member of the party was fully dedicated to him. In 1923 he started protest against the democratic government of Germany. He was charged as anti-national (Treasonist) and put in the jail for five years. But after 8 months he was released from the jail. During his prison in jail he wrote his famous book "Mein Kampf"

Results of the Rise of Nazism :

1. Unity Agreement : After the rise of Hitler in Germany the first reaction was seen among his nearest members of Little Entente Czechoslovakia, Yugoslavia and Rumania. These countries made an agreement called Unity Agreement (Bled Agreement) in Disarmament conference at Geneva. It was decided in this agreement that a council of Foreign ministers of all the three countries should be constituted in which they may organise symposium to safeguard their interests. Because Germany had a sense of hatred towards them.

2. Cooperation to Hungary : The then Prime minister of Hungary was Gyula Gombos who was sympathetic to Nazism. Hungary was also neglected by the treaty of Versailles and hated the members of Little Entente.

For this reason their ideology was common. So Hungary and Germany consider each other as friends and Germany was assured that if the world war happens, Hungary would support Germany.

3. German Poland Pact : After the success of Hitler's Nazism in Germany Poland was afraid of German invasion because in the treaty of Versailles, most of the German territories were given to Poland by the allied powers. Poland was under fear whether Germany would demolish the Polish Corridor. Due to this reason Poland understood its advantages in the friendship with Germany. Germany was also in search of friends in nearby provinces so in January 1934 both countries signed a pact and became friends.

4. Revolutionary Changes in Soviet Russia : Russia was a communist country. An anti communism institution came in existence in Germany which was Dictatorial. Due to this reason Russia was under fear of insecurity. Because of this reason Russia accepted the membership of the League of Nations and made its foreign policy strong by doing Alliance with France and America and a security treaty with Czechoslovakia.

5. Alliance with Italy and France : France afraid of its security by the rise of Germany under Hitler. It made friendly relation with Czechoslovakia, Italy and Russia. The alliance between Italy and France was important and which was held in 1935 is called Mussolini Laval Accord. This alliance created a stir all around. But due to the differences in their self interests this alliance did not last longer.

6. British Policy of Appeasement : Hitler was anti communists. That's why America and Britain were looking for their goals to be achieved against Soviet Russia. For this reason they adopted the policy of appeasement with Germany.

7. Fear of Insecurity in European Countries : With the rise of Hitler in Germany. There was an environment of insecurity in the European countries. Not only the

small states but the big powers were also afraid of Nazism and Hitler.

8. Created the Back ground of the world war II :

Because of the aggressive personality of Hitler almost whole of the Europe was under fear and they were seeing the great disaster of the coming war.

9. Integration of German races living in Neighbouring states :

Hitler integrated the German races who were residing in Austria, Denmark, Switzerland, Czechoslovakia and Baltic regions. They were liberated from these nations and included in Germany. While the treaty of Versailles banned Germany for such an integration by various ways.

10. End of the Treaty of Versailles and began Armament :

The treaty of Versailles highly insulting treaty for the Germans so Hitler rejected all the provisions of the treaty and he clarified during the disarmament conference to the League of Nations that all the nations should be treated equal. Therefore he boycotted the disarmament conference on October 14, 1933 and also resigned from the membership of the League of Nations. He initiated the process of armament in Germany.

11. Rome-Berlin Tokyo Axis : Hitler wanted friendship with Mussolini and it was possible also as the ideology and interests of Germany and Italy were common. Initially there was no friendship in them but on the Abyssinian issue, Britain, France and Russia protested against Italy in the League of Nations, as a result the League imposed several restrictions on Italy. Therefore Italy came in friendship with Germany which Hitler desired. Therefore he gave possible help to Italy in the victory of Abyssinia and got the faith of Italy. After the friendship with Italy he tried to establish friendship with Japan. At the time Russia was an obstacle in the expansion of empire for Germany and Japan both. As a result both the countries signed 'Anti Comintern Pact' On November 21, 1936 in which both

assured that no body will commit any political pact with Russia. On November 1937 Italy signed this pact and it became Rome Berlin Tokyo Axis.

12. Invasion on Poland and beginning of world war II :

By the treaty of Versailles most of the German territories were given to Poland. Germany had never forgotten this humiliation. But for certain reasons she had to sign Non Aggression Treaty with Poland for 10 years. Even though Poland was not unaware that Germany would invade her. This apprehension turned into reality and Germany attacked on Poland and this was the beginning of world war II.

Second World war : While discussing the treaty of Versailles Marshal Foch said that "The Treaty of Versailles was not a peace, it was an armistice for twenty years only. This Prediction of Marshall proved true. The First world war ended in 1918-1919 and exactly after 20 years in 1939 the world war II began.

This disastrous war pushed humanity in to a trench of destruction. Comparatively first world war localized but the second world war affected whole of the world by its severe blows. Prominent scientist Einstein was forced to say that "I do not know with what weapons world war III be fought but world war IV will be fought with sticks and stones."

It is proved that this horrendous second world war created an apprehension among the hearts of politicians and scientist that if there would be third world war the entire human civilization would be destroyed.

Causes of the second world war :

The First world war ended on November 11, 1918 A.D. and exactly after 20 years in 1939 A.D. the second world war began. After the world war I the efforts done for the world peace indirectly become the causes of the world war II. The League of Nations failed in attempts for the international peace and the member nations contempt and overlooked its objectives. Almost all the European countries big and small

imperialist countries such as England Italy, Germany, Russia, Poland etc contrast to the international peace and justice and the provisions of the League were engaged in destructive race of armaments.

The circumstantial result naturally was the horrendous war which pushed the humanity in to the trench of destruction. The main causes were as below -

1. Humiliating and Harsh provisions of the Treaty of Versailles :

It can be said on the basis of the historical facts that the seeds of the causes of second world war were in the treaties of Paris peace conference. Germany was defeated in the world war I. Germany was bound to sign the treaty. There was a great discontent in the German representatives and the people. This treaty made Germany paralyzed in the fields of Polity, economy and Military. Germany was deprived of her colonies and also it harmed the trade and commerce Langsam said "As a result of this treaty Germany had to lose 1/8 of her territories in Europe and seven million people together with all her colonies 15% of available land 12% cattle wealth, 10% of mills and factories the tonnage of her cargo ships was reduced from 57 million to only 5 million, her naval force which rivalled the naval force of Britain was destroyed and her army was reduced to one lakh. She had to forgo 2/3 of its coal fields, 2/3 of iron 7/10 of zinc and more than half of lead deposits. She had to face shortage of rubber and oil because she had been deprived of her colonies similarly in the name of reparation she was made to sign a blank cheque.

A self respecting country like Germany could not tolerate such type of suppressing and insulting terms for a longer period. As soon as the opportunity came, Germany took up the arms against the allied powers to take the revenge.

2. Rise of Dictatorship : In this period in most of the countries the dictatorial rule was established whose

activities and aggressive policies made world war II inevitable. The weimer republic proved weak. By signing on the treaty of versailles there was great discontentment took place in the people of Germany. Taking advantage of this discontentment and the national instinct of the people Hitler reached the power. He adopted aggressive foreign policy.

Mussolini also overruled the democracy and established despotic rule in Italy. In Japan also there was despotism and imperialistic ideology took birth. Germany, Italy and Tokyo altogether formed an axis, Therefore the rise of totalitarianism brought the world war closer.

3. Weakness of the League of Nations : In fact the League of Nations got success in solving the disputes of small countries but it became unable to do anything regarding the issues of big countries. So the small countries lost the confidence in the League of Nations. They started committing military alliances with the major states for their security. As a result the world divided into two armed groups which led to the increasing tensions among the countries finally ended in world war . Shuman rightly said that, it was a necessity for the success of the League of Nations, the member countries would have the loyalty, wisdom and courage for the principles of the League, but these were absolutely missing. Therefore the huge palace built at the arianon park on the bank of Lake in Geneva much early converted into a beautiful cemetery.

4. Imperialistic Spirit : Japan was willing to expand its empire in Asia. Japan became much powerful up to 1931 and it invaded Manchuria in 1931. In 1937 it started attacking china without declaring the war.

Hitler was too much ambitious not only to receive back the seized colonies of Germany but he wanted to include many other countries in his empire so that Germany may also become like Great Britain and France. Similarly Mussolini was also engaged in

planning to make Italy a great empire.

5. Failure of Disarmament : All the countries unanimously decided in the Paris peace conference that to avoid the possibilities of war the disarmament is the best solution. This proposal was implemented strongly on the defeated countries but the winner countries did not pay attention towards disarmament. The Geneva conference initiated in 1932 at Geneva under the auspices of the League of Nations. The United States of America, soviet Russia and many other nations participated in it, but due to absence of mutual understanding hatredness and selfishness none of the treaty was conducted on disarmament issue.

In March, 1935 Hitler openly declared rearmament This announcement created panic in Europe. France and Russia signed a defensive treaty together to face the disaster generated by rearmament of Germany, therefore France and Russia became busy in the race of rearmament Because of Rearmament Europe was moving speedily towards explosive war which finally resulted in second world war.

6. Extremist Nationalism : Just as the same the extremist nationalism was also become the cause of the world war II. The industrial revolution increased the competition which led to the economic nationalism. The economic depression also excited the nationalism and the allied powers also adopted the policy keeping their national interests in minds.

Now it became the belief that my nation my language, my culture is the best and rest are all subsidiary. Hitler said German are of pure Aryan race where ever they reside are their own territories. They are the best humans of the world. So they have all rights to rule over the all other humans. The nature of extreme nationalism once again thrown humanity towards war.

7. Policy of Appeasement : After the world war I changes took place in the foreign policy of Britain and France. Britain believed in the policy of balance of

power. She was not in favour that France should become powerful because it would destroy the balance of power in Europe, Britain was worried about the expanding influence of communism. Therefore Britain adopted the policy of appeasement towards Germany so that whenever its needed, powerful Germany could face the situation. therefore Britain always followed the policy of appeasement with Germany.

Following the policy of appeasement no action was taken when annexation of Austria and Czechoslovakia was mutilated and militarisation of Rhineland, which were the violation of the League of Nations.

Due to this the Allied front became weak and the self confidence of Totalitarians constantly increasing. In the words of Shuman "Right from the beginning of this policy was nothing more than a suicidal foolishness."

8. The Discontent of the Minorities : When the Paris treaties shifted boundaries of the countries, exchange of races was inevitable. some of the minority races were left in the foreign states after paris treaties. therefore feelings of discontent and fear arised among them.

Hitler took advantage of this discontent under the pretext of ill treatment of the minorities in Austria and Sudetan land, he annexed them and then attacked Poland. Thus the world war II began.

9. International Economic crisis : A great economic depression came in 1929 which directly or indirectly affected the economy of every country. As a result of the economic crisis the countries thrown away the feelings of disarmament and indulged in the armed competition. Due to heavy economic crisis in Germany about 7 lakh people become unemployed. It also added to the rise of Nazism in Germany. By taking advantage of this economic crisis Japan attacked Manchuria in 1935 A.D. The Italian invasion on Abyssinia was also an indirect outcome of economic crisis.

10. Split of the world in to two Blocs: As the whole world divided in to two military groups prior to the first world war in the same way the whole world divided in two mutually hostile military blocs.

One was Rome Berlin Tokyo axis included Italy, Germany and Japan who were never satisfied bloc and second was the strong alliance of Britain, France, Soviet Russia and America united as Allied powers. When Poland was attacked in the leadership of Hitler, Britain and France gave support to Poland and thus world war flared up.

11. Immediate cause of the war :

All the above causes as a powder keg full of gun powder on the international platform is built. only a spark of match box was required. Which Hitler struck by attacking Poland. On September 01, 1939 Hitler suddenly attacked on Poland. On September 03 Britain and France warned Hitler to stop the war but Hitler ignored the warning, So Britain and France also declared war against Germany.

Impact and Results of the second world war :

The second world war lasted for almost 6 years. This was the most cruel, terrible and destructive war in the history of humanity. It had a major impact on the political and geographical environment of the world.

1. The Beginning of the Nuclear Age : An American plane B-29 dropped an atom bomb on Hiroshima on August 06, 1945. In which about 90% buildings razed and killed almost 750000 people killed. On August 09, 1945 bombs were dropped on Nagasaki, with this massacre the nuclear era began. It covered the human civilization with the clouds of destruction. The scientific progress made it more terrible. But the same fear bound the countries of the world to come closer and to find out the means of peace.

2. Division of world in to two ideologies : Post

world war II the new ideologies replaced the extremist nationalism who were desired to organise the world in to a new pattern. The society was divided in to two major ideologies. One was communism and other was democracy. The communist ideology was of the view that there should be control of society on the means of productions and the class less society and other then democratic ideology, stressed on the view that the production, exchange and distribution must be under the control of state and also there should be coordination between the labourer, farmers and land holders. Thus the society and the nations divided into two blocs. Ideology replaced the patriotism.

3. Division of Germany in to two parts : Germany mainly held responsible for the world war II. Therefore to weaken Germany it was divided into two parts eastern and western Germany. A wall was constructed in the mid of Berlin. The western Germany occupied by France, Britain and America was integrated and the union of German Republic was formed on September 21, 1949 A.D. The eastern Germany under the influence of Russia where a democratic Republic was formed on October 07, 1949. The capital Berlin and about 42000 square miles area was included. In west Germany there was capitalistic economy and in east Germany there was communist economy. After the disintegration of soviet Russia in 1990 the western and eastern Germany were reunited.

4. Weakening of National Spirit : The development in the field of science annihilated time and space. The differences based on language, race, religion and culture have lost significance during this scientific age. Now the spirit of unity at the world level was developing for the national interests. This is the reason that nations of common ideologies by organising themselves looking for the path of development and advancement.

5. Emphasis on Totalitarianism : The war had revealed the inefficacy and hollowness of the victorious countries. None of these could prevent their country

from the post war economic crisis. Due to different ideologies such political parties came in to existence who gave more importance to the ideology more than the nation. Now even then the democratic system it became significant that the action be taken for the rights of the people in the interest for the nation. This compulsion overruled the true public administration and initiated to establish totalitarian rule.

6. End of European supremacy : Before the world war II Europe was the architect of history of the world but post war Europe which disciplined whole world now herself become "Problem ridden" Germany was crippled. Italy was on the verge of debacle. Britain and France had been reduced to the third class status. People of these economically disabled countries had suffered having no house and no employment. As a result the leadership of the world slipped in the hands of united states of America and soviet Russia. The small and big countries organised with the jurisdiction of these two big powers. The soviet Russia was nourishing communism and America the capitalism and democratic system.

7. Beginning of cold war : After the world war II U.S.A. and U.S.S.R. appeared on the international stage world divide in to two blocs. Both the blocs become busy in their own supremacy so difference between the two different ideologies cropped up. The ideological differences generated so much tension and animosity a fierce war of charges and counter charges and propagation of mutually contradictory ideologies gave birth to the cold war. It was an indirect war which maintained hostilities to each other.

8. Non - Alignment : Most of the newly emerged sovereign countries decided to keep themselves away from the tussle of the cold war. India guided and led the way and raised the voice for non-alignment, that the recently liberated African and Asian countries to come together and organise to become an international

power. The main aim of the non-allignment was to keep common distance with the great powers and to get the help from them for the development of their own nations. By mutual cooperation put their nation in the catagory of developing nation. To cooperate the nations who were still dependent, for their independence and to prepare a platform for fighting against the colonialism.

9. Awakening of Asia and Africa and Rise of New Independent states :

After the world war II the spirit of nationalism was sparked off in the European colonies. This awakening ended the influence of European nations. Binding with the circumstances the British government changed it's policies as a result india Burma, Malaya, Srilanka, Egypt and other countries freed from the British dominion. Many other countreis were also able to get freedom from France. Combodia, Laos, vietnam etc become independent. The coloneys of Holand also formed a union of states called Hindesia and Jawa, Sumatra, Bornio become free. Thus gradually the colonial empire reached to an end.

10. Establishment of the united Nations Organisation :

After the havoc caused by world war II some prudent politicians felt an urgent need for the formation of an international organization for the security of the mankind and also for the ever lasting peace in the world. Efforts for the same were made during the war period itself. It was given final shape in the sanfransisco Coneference held during April June 1945. On the April 24, 1945 its consitution was implemented The 51 members who signed the charter were considered the founder members of the U.N.O. At present it has 193 members.

Conclusion : The second world war was extemely deveastating and destructive. None of the country remained uneffective of the consequences. The League

of Nations was ended. The world advanced and foreward with the ideology of Scientific development. The centre of power shifted from Europe. Economic development became the foremost object. the establishment of U.N.O. is the biggest contribution for the peace, security and development.

Establishment of the U.N.O.

Any international institution could not function smoothly unless its members particularly the great powers do not have a mutual cooperation and they do not create any obstacle individually. It is a strange phenomenon that in the charactar of human society there are the seeds of war and peace, destruction and construction are inherent. After the Napoleanic wars there was Holy Alliance. After the world war I there was the League of Nations and after the world war II the establishment of U.N.O. are the evidences for the same.

After the world war I the League of Nations came in to existance for the establishment of international peace and security which because of its own weaknesses and non cooperation of the great powers proved unsuccessful in its objectives. On september 3, 1939 the world war II broke out which ended in 1945 after the uncountable loss of money and men. As soon as the world war II exploded the allied powers started thinking in conferences a new internatinal organisation with the prominent politicians of the world, are as under.

Atlantic charter : The British prime minister Churchill and the American president Roojvelt's joint declaration on August 14, 1941 A.D. This declaration was made on the warship in the Atlantic ocean thesefore it is called the Atlantic charter. It was said that'' we do not have any imperialistic feelings. We accept the principle of self determination and we want the freedom of international trade for every nation. In the end the hope was expressed that every state by renouncing the war

adopt Peaceful means to settle the national disputes and conflicts.” This Atlantic declaration is considered as the originator of the United Nations organization. The 26 nations signed the Atlantic declaration on January 02, 1942 and signing by the Russia it came in to existence.

San Francisco conference 1945 A.D.: To give the final shape to the United Nations charter a conference was held in San Francisco of America. The charter was unanimously accepted in this conference. It was said in the article 110 of the charter that the charter shall be implemented only after getting sanction from Soviet Russia, France, England, America, China and by maximum from the rest of the countries. 850 representatives from 51 nations participated in it. On 26 June 1945 A.D. charter was signed by 50 countries. Later the representative of Poland signed the charter. Most of the signing states completed the process to get it sanctioned by their parliaments by October 24, 1945. On 24 October 1945 the United Nations charter came in force. So the United Nations foundation Day is celebrated every year on October 24. Its first meeting was held on January 10, 1946, at Westminster Hall, London. The headquarters of the U.N.O. was kept New York in the U.S.A.

Charter of the United Nations organization : The Constitution of U.N.O. is called the charter. The charter of the U.N.O. has 10,000 words, 111 articles and 19 chapters. The objectives, principles and rules are all mentioned in it.

Objectives of the U.N.O. : The objectives of the U.N.O. are enumerated in the charter as, To establish international peace and security, common rights and principles of self-determination to the people of all states and to develop friendly relations between the states, to develop social justice and equality in the mankind etc and also to get the international assistance for solving the international disputes and to work as centre to

achieve its objectives, for that maintain coordination among the states.

U.N.O. has four main objectives according to the charter -

1. To maintain international peace and security and to repress the powers that violate the peace.
2. To solve the international disputes peacefully
3. To give speed to the self-determination of the nations and suppress the colonialism.
4. To promote the international cooperation in the field of social, economic, cultural and humanistic areas.

U.N.O. also fixed up two more aims with the objectives were : - Disarmament and new international economic system should be established.

Principles of U.N.O. - According to U.N.O. charter the following Principles were also made. -

1. The U.N.O. is formed on the basis of equality and sovereignty to all member states.
2. Every member nation will honestly carry out all the responsibilities imposed on it.
3. To solve the international disputes in a peaceful manner.
4. No member will help the nation that violates the charter of U.N.O.
5. To maintain peace and security the U.N.O. will make arrangements that even the non-member nations act according to the charter.
6. U.N.O. will not interfere in the internal affairs of a nation.
7. For international relations no member will neither threaten or engage in war against each other.

Membership of the U.N.O. - The essential condition for membership are mentioned in the article 4 of the U.N. charter as : -

1. Any nation may become the member of the U.N.O. who is a peace-loving nation.
2. Who can accept the responsibilities of the

charter and desire to work on it.

3. Member nation will never try to influence any of the official of the U.N.O.

Any country of the world may become member of the U.N.O., who accepts the above conditions. But the membership be given only after the recommendation of the Security Council and approval of the General Assembly by 2/3 majority. The present membership of U.N.O. is 193 and south sudan is the last member.

Suspension of the Member : According to the article 05 and 06 of the charter any member can expelled from membership by the general assembly on the recommendation of the Security Council if the member nation continuously violates the principles of the U.N. charter.

The charter is silent about the withdrawal of the membership from the U.N.O.

Authentic seal of the U.N.O. : In the seal of the U.N.O. the map of the world covered with the branches of the olive. This design was accepted by the general assembly in 1946.

Flag of the U.N.O. : The background of the flag of U.N.O. is of white colour. It consist two branches of olive open on the upper side. With light blue. background in the middle, it has map of the world. It was adopted in October 1947 by the U.N.O.

Languages : Official languages of U.N.O.- English, French, Chinese, Arabic, Russian and spanish. Working languages are english and french only.

Head Quarters : The head quarters of U.N.O. is at Manhattan island of Newyork city in America. Its building is in the 17 acres of land with 39 storyes. About 10,000 employees are working at present. The head quarters of the U.N. General secretary is also in the same building.

General Secretary : General Secretary is the Chief Executie officer of the U.N.O. who was appointed by General Assembly on the recommandation of security council. For the candidate for General Secretary, the

positive consent of five permanent members of security council is mandatory. It's tenure is of 5 years. Following are the function of the General secretary.

1. General Administration : The General secretary is the highest authority of the U.N.O for this reason he participates in all the meetings of the organization. He provides annual work report to the General Assembly.

2. Technical Funciton :

He also do the works assigned by General Assembly, Security council, Economic and social council and Trustiship council.

3. Administration of Secretariate :

The liabilty of the secretariat is borne by the General Secretary. He does the functions related to administration as appointment of the officials.

4. Financial functions : He prepares the budget of the U.N.O. collects the grants from the member states and controls the expenditure also.

5. Political functions : General secretary infroms and attaract attention of the security Council about such a matters which may become threat to the international peace and security.

6. Representative functions : He represents the U.N.O.

The Organs of the United Nations organisation

According to the article 7 of the U.N. Charter its main organs are as uner :-

1. General Assembly
2. Security council
3. Trustiship council
4. Secretariate
5. Economic and social council
6. International court.

1. General Assembly : It is the legislative assembly of the U.N.O it includes all the member states. Each member can send up to 5 representatives to the General assembly but they have only one vote. The assembly meets once a year. However a special session can be

convened by needs on the request of the security council at 24 hours notice. Each session held in the month of September and begins on third Thursday and it commence up to December. The assembly elects the 10 temporary members, all the members of Economic and social council and few members of the trustship council and Judges for the international courts.

The General Assembly has the right to consider the common questions like strategies for international peace and security and human rights. General Assembly elects its president and seven vice presidents in the beginning of the session who exists till the session is over.

Functions and powers : The details of its functions are mentioned in the articles 10 to 17 of the charter =

1. To help for the international peace and security.
2. To pass the budget of the U.N.O.
3. To receive reports from the organs of the U.N.O and discuss them.
4. It elects the 10 temporary members of the Security council, 15 judges of the international court and 54 members of the economic and social council. It appoints the General Secretary on the recommendation of Security Council.
5. It consider the entrance of new member states. removal and suspension of the members
6. To assist for the cause of human welfare. In this way the General Assembly functions for the world peace and security.

Security council : It is just like an executive of the U.N.O. it has 15 members. 5 are permanent and 10 are temporary. The permanent members are China France, Soviet Russia, Britain and America. Every member state has one representative and one vote. The temporary members are elected by the General Assembly for two years through its 2/3 majority. The election of temporary members is based on regional

basis.

The Security council is the organ of the U.N.O. which functions constantly. Its meeting held once in 14 days. But if needed at the case of any threat to the peace and security the meeting can be called within 24 hours notice.

India also submitted its claim for permanent membership on December 23, 2004 A.D. as India is a strong claimant for this.

Rights and functions of Security Council : The rights and functions of Security Council are as below :-

1. It elect the judges of international court with General Assembly.
2. To give recommendation to the General Assembly for the entry of new member states and removal of old members.
3. An effort to maintain international peace and security.
4. To find out the reasons of the disputes which may become a threat to world peace.
5. To make the plans for regulating arms and ammunitions.
6. To prevent any nation from any wrong doing or invasion use the allotted funds for the same and military action against any invasion.

VETO POWER : Veto word is derived from Latin language it means I refuse. If any permanent member gives negative vote that is called the veto power. The security council becomes unable to take any decision on that question. It is mandatory for the permanent member to remain present in the meeting while using veto power. In its absence the veto will not be considered.

Economic and Social Council : The main function of this council is to help the poor sick illiterate and disabled people of the world and maintain peace in the world initially it had 18 members Through an amendment of 1966 in the charter the membership was

increased to 27. Then again in September 24, 1973 A.D. article 61 was amended and now the number of members has become 54. General Assembly selects the members or 3 years. It's session held twice in a Year. The council frame its own regulation for its working and elects its president every year.

Functions and Powers : As the Security Council provides security to the world, similarly the Economic and social council provides liberation from the destitutions.

1. To create favourable circumstances for economic and social development.

2. It was to give the recommendation for the respect and implementation of human rights and the universal freedom of men.

3. It was capable to send the records of the conventions to the General Assembly, which falls under its capacity.

4. On the request of Security Council it can send the information to the Security Council and give its assistance.

5. It performs the functions handed over by the General Assembly.

The Trusteeship Council : There is provision in the U.N.O. declaration that in the territories wherever the complete autonomy is not existing, to safeguard the interests of the people of those territories the international trusteeship system must be implemented and those should be kept under U.N.O. through separate agreements with each. These territories are called trusteeship territories.

The Territories under Trusteeship Council : The following territories were kept under trusteeship system :-

1. Those who were given under the administration of the League of Nations.

2. The territories which were forcibly occupied by the Axis powers.

3. The territories which were willingly handed over by the states.

Functions of the Trusteeship Council : The functions of the Trusteeship Council are as follows :

1. To prepare a list of the development in the political, Social, economic and educational fields in the territories under trusteeship.

2. To examine the reports of the administrative authorities and think on these.

3. To visit the territories under trusteeship.

It is the biggest achievement of the trusteeship Council that most of these became independent within a short term of 15-20 years in November, 1949 A.D. with the independence of Pacific Palau Island administered by America the functions of Trusteeship Council are almost over.

The International Court of Justice : This is the judiciary of U.N.O. The international court has its own constitution which is called the statute law of the international court. There are five chapters and 70 articles in this statute. Its head quarters is in Hague (Netherlands). It is formed with the 15 judges who are elected for 9 years by the independent voting of General Assembly and Security Council not on the basis of nationality. Five out of Fifteen judges retire after every three years. All the judges choose their own president and vice president for three years. The decisions of the international court are based on the majority of the judges present in the court. The quorum requires the presence of the 9 members. The judges are provided with many special rights. They are given diplomatic immunities. The representatives of the litigants, advisors and advocates are given full freedom to work before the court. Only the state can submit the litigation in this court. Any individual has no right to suit any litigation.

Jurisdiction : It can be divided into three parts -

1. **Optional Jurisdiction :** This type of disputes with mutual consent of both the parties used to submit before

the court.

2. Compulsory Jurisdiction : State itself accept and declares the Jurisdiction of the court. These are interpretation of the treaty, All matters related to the international law, the status and consequence of any indemnity on the violation of any international law.

3. Advisory Jurisdiction : Genral Assembly or security council may seek the advice on any legal question from the international court of justic. The advisory is just an advice of the court, No state can be compelled to accept the advice. Even after the limitations of the international court it has done its duties very skillfully. and also contributed in the growth of international Law.

The Secretariat : Secretariat is one among the six main organs of the U.N.O. The Gernal secretary of U.N.O. is its administrative officer. General secretary appoints it's officials according to the rules framed by the General Assembly. After the appointment all the employees of the Secretariate becomes the world citizens. Maxwell Cohel wrote about the secratariate that - In comparison with the other organs of U.N.O. the secretariate is having much more importance, who provides the real permanent and the universal structure to the sessions of the General Assembly and security council. Trygve Lie was the first Secretary General of the united Nations. He was resident of Norway. He was Secretary General for 1946 to 1952 A.D. The present Secretary General is Antonio Guterres from Portugal. He was appointed on October 13, 2016.

The Main Specialist Agencies of U.N.O. :

The United Nations organization has many special bodies which works in the fields of social, economic, cultural and human welfare. Those have their own way of working and their offices. These are mainly the following -

1. United Nations Educational, Scientific and

Cultural organziation (UNESCO) : This organization came in to existance on November 4, 1946 The main aim of UNESCO is to establish justice and rule of Law by the means of education, Science and Culture and to create respect for the human rights and universal liberties and to contribute in the fields of peace and security. It gave more emphasis on the fundamental education in the world. New experiments in the field of Science, and to made the knowldege available and useful are tis main functions. To encourage research in the social field and to eradicate the false concepts among the nations and to develop and protect various arts in cultural field are also among its main funciton its head quarters is in Paris (France)

2. Internatinal Labour organization (I.L.O) : It was established after the world war I, on April 11, 1919 under the League of Nations on the basis of the Treaty of Verialles. Its head quarters is at Geneva. It became special agency of the U.N.O. On December 14, 1946 this organization work for the improvement of the condition of workers , raising there standard of living and maintaining economic and social strongness. It collects the informations regarding the workers of the world and publish the report. In 1969 the Nobel Prize for peace was awarded to this organization.

3. Food and Agriculture organizatin (F.A.O.) : It was formed on october 16, 1945 A.D. in Quebec city(Canada) It's main function is to increase the potentiality of the agricltural products and there distribution and to improve the living standard of the rural population. This agency provides various types of seeds to the member nationas of U.N.O. its head quarters is at Rome.

4. World Health Organization (W.H.O) : It was established on April 07, 1948 A.D.Its main objective is to raise the health level of the people of the world. It gives assistance in the improvement of health level of the member states. It conducts various activities for

the treatment of many disease. It has struggled with many health hazards of the world. To eradicate Small Pox, tuberculosis, cholera it made great efforts. Its head quarters is at Geneva.

5. International Monetary fund (I.M.F): This organization was established in December 1945. Its head quarter is at washington. The obejctive of the international monetry fund is to develop such a system which can facilitate the foreign exchange for the member states. It also aim to encourage international trade. It's main function is the economic development of the member states. It has four main parts -

1. Board of Directors
2. Officiating Director
3. Managing Director
4. Office

6. International Bank for Reconstruction and Development : This is also called the world Bank. The function of the world bank was initiated in June 1946. Only those countries may become the members of the world bank who are the members of international Monetary fund. It's head quarters is at washington D.C. it arranges capital for the productive works, encourages foreign capital investments. It provides loans to the member countries for their economic development. World Bank has done commendable work for the countries who suffered losses during war and for the developing countries.

7. United Nations children's Emergency Fund : To Provide relief to the children after world war II it was established in 1946. It is popular by its small name UNICEF. It's head quarters is at Newyork. It's aim is to encourage children's welfare through the health and nurtrition activities. It took donations from the individuals and the government raise the funds so the children of the world can be helped. It has helped to safgaurd the health of the children in the planning of many countries. Other than this it also help the children

and their mother during earthquakes and floods etc. It was awarded with nobel prize for peace in 1965.

8. World Trade organization (W.T.O.) : It was established on Janurary 01, 1995 its head quarter is in Geneva. It keeps an eye on world Trade. It's main aim is to make the world trade liberal. It works as platform to consider any matter related to trade and tarrif. It uses the optimum resources of the world.

9. Declaration of Human Rights : On December 10, 1948 the Gonerel Assembly accpeted the world declaration of Human Rights. This declaration is detailed and sharp document. In its 30 articles this declaration consists all the universal rights and Freedom of man. There is no descriminisation on the basis of native, caste, colours, gender, language, religion, political ideoligy, nationality, property, birth or any other circumstances in this. Human Rights give the mankind to live the fearless and hunger free life.

The Achivements of United Nations :

Establishment and main objectives of U.N.O. :

To maintain international peace and security is the main objective U.N.O. did not get the success in solving the political disputes as desired but it has got the success in the fields of economic and social sphere. It is wellknown that U.N.O. did a lot for the children, disabled and blinds. Due to the formation on of U.N.O the mankind escaped to see the fierce form of III world war. It saved the world from wars several times.

Following are the achivements of the U.N.O.

1. Israel : As mediator in the Palestine disputes it created the state of Israel.
2. It prevented war between india and Pakistan on Kashmir issue.
3. It arbitrated on Indonesia dispute and made possible the return of Netherland's army and so indonesia become an independent republic.
4. By military action it saved south korea from the invasion of North Korea.

5. The resolution of the universal declaration of human rights passed on December 10, 1948. by which U.N.O. directed the member nations to ensure political social, economic and cultural rights of their people without any discrimination.

6. When France, Britain and Israel invaded Egypt in 1956. U.N.O. got success in stopping the war and withdrawal of foreign army from there.

7. Due to constant efforts made by U.N.O. the colonisation of Asia and Africa was came to an end.

8. It solved the Cuba crisis in 1962.

9. The U.N.O. peace keeping force became successful in establishing law and order in Cyprus in 1964.

10. It did efforts through disarmament programme to stop the race for armament in the world.

11. It liberated Kuwait from unauthorised occupation of Iraq in 1991 by force through its multinational's army.

12. It proved a boon for the displaced and refugees.

13. It played an important role to implement ban on the chemical weapons.

14. It played a key role in the independence of Eastern Timor.

Nelson Mandela :

The personality full of strongness and commitment Nelson Mandela born in the country suffering from racism, South Africa. He proved a messenger for the black people. He was born on July 18, 1918 at the place known as Nelson in South Africa. He was from a family of black. So he saw the fierce form of apartheid since his childhood. He experienced the cruelties of the white people on his class of people and so since his childhood he committed to end this discriminations the apartheid was on its full swing in South Africa. educational institutions or entertainment



Nelson Mandela

clubs, train, Park at every place there was discrimination prevailed. Mandela was lucky enough to see the school from his family. But he lost his father at the age of nine years. Now there was possibility of an obstacle in his further studies but the strong will power of Mandela made it possible to cross the barrier. Along with studies he took interest in games also. Boxing was his favorite game. After completing school level education he got admission in the college in 1939. He became member of student's council in second year. But he was expelled from the college as he resisted against racial discrimination. This incident made him Strong rather than inferiority.

Mandela on the path of movement : He felt the necessity to become a member of any organisation to speed up his ideas. So he became the member of African National Congress. He did efforts to make it a people's movement. For this he formed a youth League. He decided to use the means of boycott and Non cooperation. The activities of Mandela came in light to the government. Mandela and his 150 followers were arrested. During remain in jail he seriously thought on the ways and means to eradicate the racial discrimination. He became confident that by peaceful

means change in the system is not possible. Now he turned himself towards military struggle. He was punished 5 years jail but released with in two years but again a case was filed against him and this time he was sentenced for life imprisonment.

Governement become bound to change the Policy :

Mandela's protest brought him to success. The policy of apartheid was criticised all around. Due to the declaration of leaving the membership of League of Nations south Africa escaped from the expulsion. U.N.O. also resolved economic boycott. The international resistance and the conciliatory policy of south African president D.Clarke paved the way for the new atmosphere. After 27 years of life in jail Mandela got freedom. Due to these reasons an atmosphere of dialogue between government and the black representative was created. A positive result came out of the dialogue between D clarke and Mandela. The democratic constitution was framed under which election took place in South Africa. The south African congress won the election. Mandela was elected President. Thus from 1994 he became first black president of Africa. The job of a president was full of challenges which he faced with full courage. He followed the policy of leaving aside the prior disputes and seek the cooperation of all. As a result after years the south African congress of Mandela came in majority. But he refused the request to become president for the second tenure and he left the politics. Due to his great achievements of life he was awarded and honoured in whole of the world among these, the noble prize for peace is the main. India also honoured him with its first Nehru peace prize and also the highest honour of India with Bharat Ratana. U.N.O. also passed a resolution and declared July 18, 2009 to celebrate as Mandela Day. He was a good writer also, his prominent book is his autobiography. The mutligenious Mandela ended his physical life in 2013. But he still inspires the people

to struggle against injustice and atrocities.

The Failures of U.N.O. :

Whatever we had expected from U.N.O. could not be achieved. It was unable to stop the manufacturing of destructive weapons. The feelings of freedom and fraternity is yet not prevailing everywhere. Even today the remains of the caste based discrimination and colonialism are still prevailing. Whatever international laws were formed it become unable to stop their violation and negligence. In fact the main cause of its failure is the political environment. It did not get much success in Bosnia, Somalia and Rwanda. It called back the peace keeping army back even during the bloodshed in Rwanda. The super powers of world directly through bilateral advice to solve the international disputes. Following are its failures :

1. No mutual agreement was held to reduce the atomic power and weapons for disarmament
2. The Kashmir dispute is still existing
3. Korea is still divided and tension is also existing.
4. Failed to stop the wars.
5. C.T.B.T. could not be made effective
6. Unable to stop terrorism.

India's contributin to the U.N.O. and world peace :

India the country of oldest civilization and culture had its dignified cultural and historical traditions. Since the ancient period India maintained peaceful and friendly relations with other countries. In our ancient texts, vedas and Upanishadas we always desired for the welfare of the world and peace, its beautiful expression can be found in this shloka of Atharva veda. -

Sarve Bhavantu Sukhinah Sarve Santu Niramayah

Sarve Bhadrani Pashyantu Ma kashchid dukh Bhag Bhavet.

Since beginning india gave its full support to

this world organization and became its founder member by signing the U.N. declaration. India had been elected its temporary member six times after the independence and claiming strongly for the permanent membership. India played an active role in Labour organization, food and Agriculture organization, world Health organization, and UNESCO. Many Indians had worked on the prominent positions of U.N.O. Shrimati Vijay Laxmi Pandit was elected the president of the 8th conference of the General Assembly of U.N.O. Dr. Radha Krishnan and Maulana Abdul Kalam felicitated the position of Head of the UNESCO. Dr. Nagendra Singh had been the chief justice of international court and Dr. H.J. Bhabha was appointed in the commission for peaceful use of atomic power.

Princess Amrit Kaur was the president of world Health organization. Shri Gautam Kaji was the first Indian who was appointed as managing Director of the world Bank. M.S. Subbularnam presented classical music programme on the eve of United Nations Day in General Assembly in 1966.

Question for Exercise

Very Short Answer type Questions : (Answer in two lines)

1. Which American President contributed more in the establishment of the League of Nations?
2. Who adopted the policy of New Deal to overcome the Economic Depression?
3. Who was the leader of fascism in Italy?
4. When and between whom the treaty of Lausanne was held?

5. Which party has swastika as its symbol?
6. What was the name of the book written by Hitler?
7. When the II world war was begun?
8. Which country used the atomic Bomb for the first time?
9. How many members are there in the security council?
10. What is the meaning of VETO?

Short Answer type Questions : (Answer in eight lines)

1. What was the Mandate system?
2. Write the consequences of economic Depression.
3. What were the main factors of the rise of Fascism in Italy?
4. What do you understand by the Rome Berlin Tokyo axis?
5. Write the main ideas of Nazism.
6. What do you know about the policy of Appeasement?
7. Write a short note on Non Alignment.
8. Write the essential conditions for becoming member of the U.N.O.
9. Write the functions of the secretary General of U.N.O.
10. What is the declaration of Human Rights.

Essay Type Questions : (Answer in maximum five pages)

1. Describe the main objectives and organs of the League of Nations and also the causes of the failure of the League of Nations.
2. Write the main causes of the Economic Depression.
3. Write the causes and results of the rise of Nazism.
4. Write the causes and result of the world war II.
5. Describe the main organs UNO and its special agencies and their functions.