

**INSTITUTE OF OBJECTIVE STUDIES, NEW DELHI**  
**TWO-DAY ONLINE INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE**  
**ON**  
**“IDENTIFICATION OF PRINCIPAL FOUNDATIONS FOR GLOBAL PEACE”**  
**On**  
**January 23-24, 2021**

**CONCEPT NOTE**

Emergence of United Nations through the United Nations Charter to establish peace and human dignity was a unique landmark in the history of the world. In 1945, after two World Wars, the people of the world resolved through the United Nations Charter to save succeeding generations from the scourge of war, which had brought untold sorrow to mankind, reaffirming faith in fundamental human rights and in the dignity and worth of the human person. They resolved to establish conditions to promote social progress and better standards of life in larger freedom. In its Preamble the UN Charter provides-

The peoples of the United Nations determined as follows:

1. To save succeeding generations from the scourge of war, which twice in our lifetime has brought untold sorrow to mankind;
2. To reaffirm faith in fundamental human rights, in the dignity and worth of the human person, in the equal rights of men and women and of nations large and small;
3. To establish conditions under which justice and respect for the obligations arising from treaties and other sources of international law can be maintained, and
4. To promote social progress and better standards of life in larger freedom.

To attain these goals it was agreed:

1. To practice tolerance and live together in peace with one another as good neighbours;
2. To unite our strength to maintain international peace and security;
3. To ensure, by the acceptance of principles and the institution of methods, that armed force shall not be used, save in the common interest, and
4. To employ international machinery for the promotion of the economic and social advancement of all peoples, have resolved to combine our efforts to accomplish these aims. The International Court of Justice (ICJ) is the principal judicial organ of the United Nations (UN). It was established in June 1945 by the Charter of the United Nations and began work in April 1946.

The seat of the Court is at the Peace Palace in The Hague (Netherlands). Of the six principal organs of the United Nations, it is the only one not located in New York (United States of America). The Court's role is to settle, in accordance with international law, legal disputes submitted to it by States and to give advisory opinions on legal questions referred to it by authorized United Nations organs and specialized agencies.

The Court is composed of 15 judges, who are elected for terms of office of nine years by the United Nations General Assembly and the Security Council. It is assisted by a Registry, its administrative organ. Its official languages are English and French.

In 1948, the Universal Declaration of Human Rights was adopted to provide all human beings are born free and equal in dignity and rights. They are endowed with reason and conscience and should act towards one another in a spirit of brotherhood. Further, it pronounced everyone is entitled to all the rights and freedoms set forth in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, without distinction of any kind, such as race, colour, sex, language, religion, political or other opinion, national or social origin, property, birth or other status. International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights was adopted and opened for signature, ratification and accession by General Assembly Resolution 2200A (XXI) of 16 December, 1966. Under this, the States Parties considered that, in accordance with the principles proclaimed in the Charter of the United Nations, recognition of the inherent dignity and of the equal and inalienable rights of all members of the human family is the foundation of freedom, justice and peace in the world. It was recognized that these rights derive from the inherent dignity of the human person, in accordance with the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, the ideal of free human beings enjoying civil and political freedom and freedom from fear and want can only be achieved, if conditions are created whereby everyone may enjoy his civil and political rights, as well as his economic, social and cultural rights. It took note of obligation of States under the Charter of the United Nations to promote universal respect for, and observance of, human rights and freedoms. It also realized that the individual has duties to other individuals and to the community, to which he belongs, is under a responsibility to strive for the promotion and observance of the rights recognized in the present Covenant.

International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights was adopted and opened for signature, ratification and accession by General Assembly Resolution 2200A (XXI) of 16 December, 1966. The International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (ICESCR) is one of the core United Nations (UN) human rights treaties. This covers important areas of public policy, such as the right to: work, Fair, just conditions of work etc.

The UN Declaration and Programme of Action, was adopted by UN General Assembly on September 13, 1999. It is the fundamental document of the culture of peace, and one of the great documents ever produced by the United Nations, on a par with the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, as it spells out in concrete terms how the United Nations can achieve its original purpose, which is to abolish war.

There are a good number of other international instruments on the related issues, but peace is the most prominent casualty. Hence, Two-Day Online International Conference on ***"IDENTIFICATION OF PRINCIPAL FOUNDATIONS FOR GLOBAL PEACE"*** is being organized by Institute of Objective Studies, New Delhi, on **January 23-24, 2021** (Saturday and Sunday), via zoom. The zoom link will be shared soon.

#### **Themes of the Conference:**

- Envisioning and Experiences in Endeavoring to Attain a Peaceful Global Order Before and During two World Wars
- Redefining Responsibilities Nation States and Global Community for Contributing to Promotion of Peace
- Principal Universal Foundations for Peace and their Adoption through United Nations Resolutions, Treaties, Declarations and Conventions
- Promotion of Peaceful Societies for Better Global Understanding and Universal Brotherhood through United Nations Institutions
- Effective International Dispute Regulation Mechanism
- Enforceability of Resolutions about Peace and Cooperation

## **Contributors**

Contributions are invited from academicians, professionals, diplomats, social activists, business executives, environmentalists, health workers, artists, literary figures, media persons etc.

## **Important Dates:**

Last date for submission of abstracts (in pdf & doc./Inpage file):	<b>5<sup>th</sup> January, 2021</b>
Notification of acceptance/rejection of abstracts:	<b>10<sup>th</sup> January, 2021</b>
Last date for submission of full paper (in pdf & doc./Inpage file)	<b>17<sup>th</sup> January, 2021</b>

**Submit your abstracts at:** [ios.newdelhi@gmail.com](mailto:ios.newdelhi@gmail.com)

## **Contact for your Enquiries at:**

Institute of Objective Studies  
162, Jogabai Main Road,  
Jamia Nagar, New Delhi-110 025 (India)  
Tel. +91-11-26981187, 26987467, 26989253  
Mobile: +91 9582479072, 9810131927  
E-mail: [ios.newdelhi@gmail.com](mailto:ios.newdelhi@gmail.com)  
Website: [www.iosworld.org](http://www.iosworld.org)