



## FACULTY OF JURIDICAL SCIENCES

COURSE: B.A.LL.B. 1II Semester

SUBJECT: Political science-III

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# Lecture-39



## **Purpose**

Article 2 of the Charter of the OAS states that:

"The Organization of American States, in order to put into practice the principles on which it is founded and to fulfill its regional obligations under the Charter of the United Nations, proclaims the following essential purposes:

- a. To strengthen the peace and security of the continent;
- b. To promote and consolidate representative democracy, with due respect for the principle of nonintervention;
- c. To prevent possible causes of difficulties and to ensure the pacific settlement of disputes that may arise among the Member States;
- d. To provide for common action on the part of those States in the event of aggression;
- e. To seek the solution of political, juridical, and economic problems that may arise among them;
- f. To promote, by cooperative action, their economic, social, and cultural development;
- g. To eradicate extreme poverty, which constitutes an obstacle to the full democratic development of the peoples of the hemisphere; and
- h. To achieve an effective limitation of conventional weapons that will make it possible to devote the largest amount of resources to the economic and social development of the Member States."

## **Principles**

Article 3 of the Charter of the OAS states that:

"The American States reaffirm the following principles:

- a. International law is the standard of conduct of States in their reciprocal relations;
- b. International order consists essentially of respect for the personality, sovereignty, and independence of States, and the faithful fulfillment of obligations derived from treaties and other sources of international law;
- c. Good faith shall govern the relations between States;
- d. The solidarity of the American States and the high aims which are sought through it require the political organization of those States on the basis of the effective exercise of representative democracy;
- e. Every State has the right to choose, without external interference, its political, economic, and social system and to organize itself in the way best suited to it, and has the duty to abstain from intervening in the affairs of another State. Subject to the foregoing, the American States shall cooperate fully among themselves, independently of the nature of their political, economic, and social systems;

- f. The elimination of extreme poverty is an essential part of the promotion and consolidation of representative democracy and is the common and shared responsibility of the American States;
- g. The American States condemn war of aggression: victory does not give rights;
- h. An act of aggression against one American State is an act of aggression against all the other American States;
- i. Controversies of an international character arising between two or more American States shall be settled by peaceful procedures;
- j. Social justice and social security are bases of lasting peace;
- k. Economic cooperation is essential to the common welfare and prosperity of the peoples of the continent;
- l. The American States proclaim the fundamental rights of the individual without distinction as to race, nationality, creed, or sex;
- m. The spiritual unity of the continent is based on respect for the cultural values of the American countries and requires their close cooperation for the high purposes of civilization;
- n. The education of peoples should be directed toward justice, freedom, and peace."

## **Member States**

All 35 independent countries of the Americas have ratified the OAS Charter and belong to the Organization.

The following 21 member states met in Bogotá, Colombia, in 1948 to sign the OAS Charter: Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba<sup>1</sup>, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, United States of America, Uruguay, and Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of).

Subsequently, the following 14 member states joined: Barbados, Trinidad and Tobago (1967); Jamaica (1969); Grenada (1975); Suriname (1977); Dominica (Commonwealth of), Saint Lucia (1979); Antigua and Barbuda, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines (1981); The Bahamas (Commonwealth of) (1982); St. Kitts & Nevis (1984); Canada (1990); Belize and Guyana (1991).

<sup>1</sup>On June 3, 2009, the Ministers of Foreign Affairs of the Americas adopted Resolution AG/RES.2438 (XXXIX-O/09) which resolves that the 1962 Resolution that excluded the Government of Cuba from its participation in the Inter-American system, ceases to have effect in the Organization of American States (OAS). The 2009 resolution states that the participation of the Republic of Cuba in the OAS will be the result of a process of dialogue initiated at the request of the Government of Cuba, and in accordance with the practices, purposes, and principles of the OAS.

## What We Do

The OAS uses a four-pronged approach to effectively implement its essential purposes. The Organization's four main pillars—democracy, human rights, security, and development—support each other and are intertwined through political dialogue, inclusiveness, cooperation, and legal and follow-up instruments that provide the OAS with the tools to maximize its work in the Hemisphere.

- Political Dialogue
- Cooperation
- Follow-Up Mechanisms
- Juridical Heritage
- Topics

## Our Structure

The Organization of American States accomplishes its purposes by means of the following:

- The General Assembly;
- the Meeting of Consultation of Ministers of Foreign Affairs;
- the Councils (the Permanent Council and the Inter-American Council for Integral Development);
- the Inter-American Juridical Committee;
- the Inter-American Commission on Human Rights;
- the General Secretariat;
- the specialized conferences;
- the specialized organizations; and
- other entities established by the General Assembly.

## MCQ

**1. The Government make arrangements for the collection of revenues for a year by:**

- a) Finance bill
- b) Fiscal budget
- c) Economic bill
- d) Appropriation bill

**2. Which of the following is not a non-plan expenditure?**

- a) Subsidies
- b) Interest payments
- c) Defence expenditure
- d) None of the above

**3. The 'Year of Great Divide' refers to:**

- a) 1911
- b) 1921
- c) 1931
- d) 1951

**4. The first five year plan gave more emphasis to:**

- a) Heavy industries
- b) Agriculture
- c) Employment generation
- d) Export promotion

**5. Which one of the following is the objective of 12th Five Year Plan?**

- a) Inclusive growth
- b) Inclusive and Sustainable growth
- c) Poverty reduction and inclusive growth
- d) Faster, sustainable and more inclusive growth