

FACULTY OF JURIDICAL SCIENCES

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

SUBJECT: Political science-III

SUBJECT CODE: BAL-301

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Lecture-22



UN Contribution to World

Peace and Security

- **Maintaining Peace and Security:** By sending peacekeeping and observer missions to the world's trouble spots over the past six decades, the United Nations has been able to restore calm, allowing many countries to recover from conflict.
- **Preventing Nuclear Proliferation:** For over the five decades, the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) has served as the world's nuclear inspector. IAEA experts work to verify that safeguarded nuclear material is used only for peaceful purposes. To date, the Agency has safeguards agreements with more than 180 States.
- **Supporting Disarmament:** UN treaties are the legal backbone of disarmament efforts:
 - the **Chemical Weapons Convention-1997** has been ratified by 190 States,
 - the **Mine-Ban Convention-1997** by 162,
 - and the **Arms Trade Treaty-2014** by 69.
 - At the local level, UN peacekeepers often work to implement disarmament agreements between warring parties.
- **Preventing genocide:** The United Nations brought about the first-ever treaty to combat genocide—acts committed with the intent to destroy a national, ethnical, racial or religious group.
 - **The 1948 Genocide Convention** has been ratified by 146 States, which commits to prevent and punish actions of genocide in war and in peacetime. The UN tribunals for Yugoslavia and Rwanda, as well as UN-supported courts in Cambodia, have put would-be genocide perpetrators on notice that such crimes would no longer be tolerated.

Economic Development

- **Promoting Development:** Since 2000, promoting living standards and human skills and potential throughout the world have been guided by the **Millennium Development Goals**.
 - The UN Development Programme (**UNDP**) supports more than 4,800 projects to reduce poverty, promote good governance, address crises and preserve the environment.
 - The UN Children's Fund (**UNICEF**) works in more than 150 countries, primarily on child protection, immunization, girls' education and emergency aid.
 - The UN Conference on Trade and Development (**UNCTAD**) helps developing countries make the most of their **trade opportunities**.

- **The World Bank** provides developing countries with loans and grants, and has supported more than 12,000 projects in more than 170 countries since 1947.
- **Alleviating Rural Poverty:** The International Fund for Agricultural Development (**IFAD**) provides low-interest loans and grants to very poor rural people.
- **Focusing on African Development:** Africa continues to be a high priority for the United Nations. The continent receives **36 per cent of UN system expenditures** for development, the largest share among the world's regions. All UN agencies have special programmes to benefit Africa.
- Promoting Women's Well-being: **UN Women** is the UN organization dedicated to gender equality and the empowerment of women.
- **Fighting Hunger:** The Food and Agriculture Organization of the UN (**FAO**) leads global efforts to defeat hunger. FAO also helps developing countries **to modernize and improve agriculture**, forestry and fisheries practices in ways that conserve natural resources and improve nutrition.
- **Commitment in Support of Children:** **UNICEF** has pioneered to provide **vaccines** and other aid desperately needed by children caught in armed conflict. **The Convention on the Rights of the Child-1989** has become law in nearly all countries.
- **Tourism:** The World Tourism Organization is the UN agency responsible for the promotion of responsible, sustainable and universally accessible tourism.
 - Its **Global Code of Ethics for Tourism** seeks to maximize the benefits of tourism while minimizing its negative impact.
- **Global Think Tank:** The United Nations is at the forefront of research that seeks solutions to global problems.
 - **The UN Population Division** is a leading source of information and research on global population trends, producing up-to-date demographic estimates and projections.
 - **The UN Statistics Division** is the hub of the global statistical system, compiling and disseminating global economic, demographic, social, gender, environment and energy statistics.
 - **The United Nations Development Programme's** annual **Human Development Report** provides independent, empirically grounded analyses of major development issues, trends and policies, including the groundbreaking **Human Development Index**.
 - The United Nations **World Economic and Social Survey**, the World Bank's **World Development Report**, the International Monetary Fund's **World Economic Outlook** and other studies help policymakers to make informed decisions.

MCQ

1. When was the declaration of the United Nations signed?

A. 1st January, 1942

B. 1st October, 1945

C. 1st November, 1946

D. 1st December, 1949

2. Who among the following leader(s) signed ‘United Nations Declaration’?

A. President Roosevelt of America, Winston Churchill of Britain

B. Maxim Litvino of Russia

C. T. V. Soong of China

D. All the above

3. How many states signed the Declaration of United Nations?

A. 25

B. 24

C. 23

D. 21

4. Who presided the San Francisco Conference that was the main thrust to build UNO?

A. Lord Bantick

B. Lord Lawishe

C. Lord Halifax

D. None of the above

5. How many states are the original members State of the UN?

A. 51

B. 185

C. 57

D. 189