



FACULTY OF JURIDICAL SCIENCES

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

SUBJECT: Political science-III

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Lecture-23



Social Development

- **Preserving Historic, Cultural, Architectural and Natural Sites:** The **UNESCO** has helped 137 countries to protect ancient monuments and historic, cultural and natural sites.
 - It has negotiated international conventions to preserve cultural property, cultural diversity and outstanding cultural and natural sites. More than 1,000 such sites have been designated as having exceptional universal value - as **World Heritage Sites**.
- Taking the lead on global issues:
 - The first **United Nations conference on the environment** (Stockholm, 1972) helped to alert world public opinion on the dangers faced by our planet, triggering action by governments.
 - The first **world conference on women** (Mexico City, 1985) put women's right, equality and progress on the global agenda.
 - Other landmark events include the first international conference on human rights (Teheran, 1968), the first **world population conference** (Bucharest, 1974) and the first **world climate conference** (Geneva, 1979).
 - Those events **brought together experts and policymakers, as well as activists**, from around the world, prompting sustained global action.
 - Regular follow-up conferences have helped to **sustain the momentum**.

Human Rights

- UN General Assembly adopted the **Universal Declaration of Human Rights in 1948**.
 - It has helped to enact dozens of legally binding agreements on political, civil, economic, social and cultural rights.
 - UN human rights bodies have focused world **attention on cases of torture, disappearance, arbitrary detention** and other violations.
- **Fostering Democracy:** The UN promotes and strengthens democratic institutions and practices around the world, including by helping people in many countries to participate in free and fair elections.
 - In the 1990s, the UN organized or observed landmark elections in Cambodia, El Salvador, South Africa, Mozambique and Timor-Leste.
 - More recently, the UN has provided crucial assistance in elections in Afghanistan, Burundi, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Iraq, Nepal, Sierra Leone and Sudan.
- **Ending Apartheid in South Africa:** By imposing measures ranging from an arms embargo to a convention against segregated sporting events, the United Nations was a major factor in bringing about the downfall of the apartheid system.
 - In 1994, elections in which all South Africans were allowed to participate on an equal basis led to the establishment of a **multiracial Government**.

- **Promoting Women's Rights:** The 1979 UN Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women, ratified by 189 countries, has helped to promote the rights of women worldwide.

Environment

- **Climate change** is a global problem that demands a global solution. The Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (**IPCC**), which brings together 2,000 leading climate change scientists, issues comprehensive scientific assessments every five or six years.
 - IPCC was established in 1988 under the auspices of the United Nations Environment Programme (**UNEP**) and the **World Meteorological Organization** for the purpose of assessing “the scientific, technical and socioeconomic information relevant for the understanding of the risk of human-induced climate change.
 - UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) provides foundation for UN members to negotiate agreements to reduce emissions that contribute to climate change and help countries adapt to its effects. (**UNFCCC-1992** is an international environmental treaty adopted and opened for signature at the **Earth Summit** in Rio de Janeiro (Brazil) in 1992.)
 - **Global Environment Facility**, which brings together 10 UN agencies, funds projects in developing countries.
- **Protecting the Ozone Layer:** The UNEP and the World Meteorological Organization (WMO) have been **instrumental in highlighting** the damage caused to Earth's **ozone layer**.
 - **Vienna Convention for the Protection of the Ozone Layer-1985** provided the framework necessary to create regulatory measures for international reductions in the production of chlorofluorocarbons. Convention provided foundation for Montreal protocol.
 - **The Montreal Protocol-1987** is an international environmental agreement with universal ratification to protect the earth's ozone layer by eliminating use of ozone depleting substances (ODS) such as chlorofluorocarbons (CFCs) and halons.
 - **Kigali amendment (to the Montreal Protocol)-2016:** was adopted to phase down production and consumption of hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs) worldwide.
- **Banning Toxic Chemicals: The Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants-2001** seeks to rid the world of some of the most dangerous chemicals ever created.

MCQ

1. At present how many states are the members of the UN?

- A. 186
- B. 191
- C. 189
- D. 193

2. Which was the reason behind the birth of the UN in the Preamble of the UN Charter?

- A. Combined International Pressure
- B. First World War
- C. Second World War
- D. Experiences of a devastating war

3. Presidents George Bush of U.S.A. and Boris Yeltsin of Russia had signed a Treaty known as START-II to slash by two - third their

- A. defence expenditure
- B. armed forces
- C. nuclear weapons
- D. space expenditure

4. The 'Operation Bajrang' was organised by the Indian Army against

- A. JKLF

- B. LTTE
- C. ULFA
- D. AASU

5. India-UK extradition pact relates to

- A. curbing the terrorist activities
- B. aid agreement between two countries'
- C. defence purchase
- D. None of these

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