



FACULTY OF JURIDICAL SCIENCES

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

SUBJECT: Political science-III

SUBJECT CODE: BAL-301

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Lecture-25



UN & India

UN Contribution to India

- United Nations agencies, offices, programmes and funds working in India comprise one of the largest **UN field networks** anywhere in the world.
- **The Asian and Pacific Centre for Transfer of Technology (APCTT):**
 - APCTT founded in 1977 at New Delhi, is a Regional Institute of United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (**UNESCAP**) with a geographic focus of the entire Asia-Pacific region.
 - Centre has focused on three specific areas of activity: technology information; technology transfer; and innovation management.
- **Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO):**
 - When FAO began its India operations in 1948, its priority was to transform India's food and farm sectors through technical inputs and support for policy development.
 - Over the years, FAO's contribution has extended to issues such as access to food, nutrition, livelihoods, rural development and sustainable agriculture.
 - With the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), much of FAO's focus in India will be on **sustainable agricultural practices**.
- **International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD):**
 - IFAD and the Government of India have achieved significant results investing in the **commercialization of smallholding-agriculture** and building small farmers' capacity to increase incomes from market opportunities.
 - IFAD-supported projects have also provided women with access to financial services, such as by linking women's self-help groups with commercial banks.
- **International Labour Organization (ILO):**
 - The first ILO Office in India started in 1928. There are 43 ILO conventions and 1 protocol ratified by India.

International Organization for Migration (IOM)

- IOM assisted Indian citizens who were among the thousands of people displaced by the **Persian Gulf War (1990s)**.
- In 2001, IOM's prompt and effective assistance during the **Gujarat earthquake** planted the seed of IOM operations in India as a **humanitarian agency**.
- In 2007, recognizing India as a major labour-sending and labour-receiving country and its importance as a remittance-receiving country, IOM began working with migrants on safe and legal migration, warning them of the risks associated with irregular migration.
- UNESCO - Mahatma Gandhi Institute of Education for Peace and Sustainable Development (**MGIEP**):

- MGIEP is an integral part of UNESCO, established with generous support from the Government of India in 2012 in New Delhi.
- The Institute's global mandate is to **transform education policies and practices** by developing **innovative teaching and learning methods**.
- It works for Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 4.7 – “education for building peaceful and sustainable societies across the world”.
- A project '**Rethinking Schooling**' was launched by UNESCO-MGIEP with the UNESCO Asia and Pacific Regional Bureau for Education in 2016-17.
- **The first review of SDGs (4.7) by MGIEP**, was released in **Rethinking Schooling for the 21st century**.
- **United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN-Women):**
 - In India, **UN-Women's five priority areas are:**
 - ending violence against women and girls,
 - expanding women's leadership and participation,
 - making gender equality central to national development planning and budgeting,
 - enhancing women's economic empowerment,
 - and engaging women as global peace-builders and negotiators.
 - UN Women advocates for greater participation of women in politics and decision-making, and **works with planning bodies such as NITI Aayog** to ensure that policies and budgets reflect the needs of women.
- **Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS):** Its mission is to help prevent new HIV infections, care for people living with HIV and mitigate the impact of the epidemic.
- **United Nations Development Programme (UNDP):**
 - In the 1950s and 1960s, UNDP helped establish institutions of major national importance, including **space centres and nuclear research laboratories**.
 - Over the last decade, UNDP has focused on building the **resilience of people faced with the risks of natural disasters and climate change**, and of **minorities to various forms of discrimination**.
- **United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP):**
 - In December 2011, a new South and South-West Asia office of ESCAP was inaugurated in New Delhi to serve 10 countries in the sub-region.
 - As it **moves up the development ladder**, India has been **sharing its experience and capabilities with fellow developing countries** in the region and beyond, using ESCAP's platform for this purpose.

MCQ

1. North-South Summit is a dialogue between

- A. non-aligned countries
- B. rich and poor countries
- C. Communist mid non-communist countries.
- D. Countries of northern and southern continents

2. The objective of Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT) is

- A. to check spread of AIDS disease
- B. to check spread of the nuclear arms
- C. to prevent-circulation of sub-standard consumer goods in the market
- D. to prevent publication of sub-standard books and research papers

3. Which of the following is NOT a specialized agency of the United Nations Organisation?

- 1. World Trade Organisation
- 2. World Health Organisation
- 3. World Meteorological Organisation
- 4. World Intellectual Property Organisation

4. How many members does the Economic and Social Council have?

- 1. 15
- 2. 22
- 3. 36
- 4. 54

5. How many countries are the members of the U. N. O. at present? (as of Jan 2016)

- 1. 196
- 2. 189
- 3. 193
- 4. 169