

FACULTY OF JURIDICAL SCIENCES

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

SUBJECT: Political science-III

SUBJECT CODE: BAL-301

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Lecture-26



UNESCO

- In India, UNESCO has provided technical support to several premier educational institutions.
- As part of its **World Heritage programme**, it has recognized 27 cultural heritage sites in India, such as the Taj Mahal and the Rock Shelters of Bhimbetka in Madhya Pradesh.
- UNESCO has also played a pioneering role in the **development of community radio** in India, having helped to formulate the Community Radio Policy of 2002.
- **United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA)**
 - Currently, UNFPA is placing greater emphasis on policy development and advocacy reflecting India's middle-income status.
 - It raises **awareness about demographic shifts towards older populations** and about the need to harness the opportunities and address the **challenges of population ageing**.
- **United Nations Commission on Human Settlements (UN-Habitat)**
 - UN-Habitat promotes socially and environmentally **sustainable towns and cities** with the goal of providing **adequate shelter for all**.
 - UN-Habitat's initiatives in India include supporting government projects on sanitation coverage in urban areas, urban water supply and environmental improvement, and supporting organizations that empower women's group and youth groups to fight social exclusion.
 - **UN-Habitat "World Cities Report 2016"**
 - As per **Census 2011**, **377 million Indians** comprising 31.1% of the total population lived in **urban areas**.
 - This is estimated to have risen to **420 million in 2015**.
 - **UN-Habitat-New Urban agenda (NUA)-2017** addresses **Goal-11 of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDG)**: "Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient, and sustainable.
 - India launched the Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation (**Amrut**), **Smart Cities**, **Hriday** (National Heritage City Development and Augmentation Yojana), and **Swachh Bharat** prominently **allied to the goals of the UN-Habitat-NUA**.
- **United Nation Children's Fund (UNICEF)**
 - In 1954, UNICEF signed an agreement with the Government of India to fund the **Aarey and Anand milk processing plants**. In return, free and subsidised milk would be provided to needy children in the area.
 - Within a decade, India had thirteen UNICEF assisted milk processing plants.
 - Today, India has become the world's largest producer of milk.
 - **Polio Campaign-2012**: The Government, in partnership with UNICEF, the World Health Organization (WHO), the Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation, Rotary International and the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention **contributed to almost universal awareness of the need to vaccinate all children under five** against polio.

- As a result of these efforts, India was removed from the list of endemic countries in 2014.
 - It is also supporting nationwide **campaigns on maternal and child nutrition** and the reduction of neonatal mortality and stillbirth rates to single digits by 2030.
- United Nations Industrial Development Organization (**UNIDO**):
 - The programme, **Integrated Approach Programme on Sustainable Cities-2017** funded by the **Global Environment Facility** and co-implemented by the **World Bank** and **UNIDO**.
- **World Food Programme (WFP)**
 - WFP is working to improve the efficiency, accountability and transparency of India's own **subsidized food distribution system**, which brings supplies of wheat, rice, sugar and kerosene oil to around 800 million poor people across the country.
- **World Health Organization (WHO)**
 - India became a party to the WHO Constitution on 12 January 1948.
 - The WHO Country Office for India is headquartered in Delhi with country-wide presence.
 - It has also been instrumental in the country's transition from **hospital-based to community-based care** and the resultant increase in health posts and centres focusing on primary care.
 - **The WHO Country Cooperation Strategy – India (2012-2017)** has been jointly developed by the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare (MoH&FW) and the WHO Country Office for India (WCO).
- United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (**UNHCR**)
 - India has a long tradition of receiving refugees that goes back centuries.
 - UNHCR's support to India dates back to 1969-1975 when it coordinated aid to Tibetan refugees as well as refugees from then East Pakistan.
 - UNHCR's urban operation is based in New Delhi with a smaller presence in Chennai that helps Sri Lankan refugees in Tamil Nadu voluntarily repatriate back to Sri Lanka.
 - In the **absence of a national legal framework for refugees**, UNHCR conducts refugee status determination under its mandate for asylum seekers who approach the Office.
 - The two largest groups of refugees recognized by UNHCR are **Afghans** and **Myanmar** nationals, but people from countries as diverse as Somalia and Iraq have also sought help from the Office.
- **United Nations Military Observer Group in India and Pakistan (UNMOGIP)**
 - Under the scheme of partition provided by the **Indian Independence Act of 1947**, Kashmir was free to accede to India or Pakistan. Its accession to India became a matter of dispute between the two countries and fighting broke out later that year.
 - In January 1948, the Security Council adopted resolution 39, establishing the United Nations Commission for India and Pakistan (**UNCIP**) to investigate and mediate the dispute.

- **The first team of unarmed military observers**, which eventually **formed** the nucleus of the United Nations Military Observer Group in India and Pakistan (**UNMOGIP**), arrived in the mission area in January 1949 to supervise, in the State of Jammu and Kashmir, **the ceasefire** between India and Pakistan and to assist the Military Adviser to UNCIP.
- At the end of 1971, hostilities broke out again between India and Pakistan. UNMOGIP started along the borders of East Pakistan and were related to the movement for independence, which had developed in that region and which ultimately led to the creation of Bangladesh.
- The last report of the Secretary-General to the Security Council on UNMOGIP was published in 1972.
- Since 1972, India has adopted a **non-recognition policy towards third parties** in their bilateral exchanges with Pakistan over the question regarding the state of Jammu and Kashmir.
 - The military authorities of Pakistan have continued to lodge alleged ceasefire violations complaints with UNMOGIP.
 - The military authorities of India have lodged no complaints since January 1972 limiting the activities of the UN observers on the Indian-administered side of the Line of Control, though they continue to provide necessary security, transport and other services to UNMOGIP.
- **United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC)**
 - UNODC has worked in India over the last 25 years to address drug trafficking in the context of a constantly evolving drug market, involving an increasing number of drugs and psychoactive substances.
 - It also works with the government to address human trafficking, and the prevention, treatment and care of persons who use drugs and live with HIV.
- **United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD)**
 - **Invest India**, the country's investment promotion body, has won **United Nations (UN) Award for excellence in promoting investments in sustainable development-2018**.
 - The awards are given annually by UNCTAD since 2002 as part of its investment promotion and facilitation.
 - India's consistently strong voice for the developing world has made it a major player with UNCTAD, spanning a multiplicity of economic reforms.

MCQ

1. How many non-permanent members are there in the Security Council?

1. 10

2. 12
3. 15
4. 8

2. What is the term of a non-permanent member of the Security Council?

1. 1 year
2. 2 years
3. 3 years
4. 4 years

3. What is the term of a judge of the International Court of Justice?

1. 5 years
2. 7 years
3. 8 years
4. 9 years

4. Which organ of the United Nations Organisation is responsible for coordinating the work of its specialised agencies?

1. General Assembly
2. Economic and Social Council
3. Security Council
4. Secretariat

5. When was the United Nations Organisation founded?

1. August 9, 1945
2. October 24, 1944
3. October 24, 1945
4. December 10, 1945