

The United Nations

Overall Question.

- ① The permanent members of General Assembly are UK, USA, Russia, France and China.
- ② The Security Council, General Assembly, Economic and Social Council, International Court of Justice and the Secretariat are the main bodies of the UN.

Write short notes.

- ① The UN Secretariat-
 - (i) The UN Secretariat takes care of the day-to-day working of the UN and also of its programmes and policies.
 - (ii) Its duties include peace, settling disputes etc.
 - (iii) Its head is the Secretary General.
- ② The UNESCO-
 - (i) It promotes international co-operation in the areas of science, education and culture.
 - (ii) It also promotes peace and protects human rights.
 - (iii) Its headquarters is at Paris.
- ③ The UNICEF-
 - (i) This organisation works for the children's rights, protection, development and survival.
 - (ii) It gives vaccines, antibiotics and many other things to children.

(4)

The Security Council -

- The main responsibility of the Security Council is to look after international peace and security.
- It has 15 members.
- Out of these fifteen members, five are permanent.

Answer the following questions -

(1)

List the objectives of the UN.

Ans - The objectives of the UN are -

- Maintain world peace and security and developing good relationship between countries.
- act as a common platform for harmonizing the activities of various nations.
- Encourage co-operation to solve problems and promote respect for human rights.

(2)

What is 'Veto power'? Which countries have this power?

Ans - Veto Power refers to the ability of permanent member countries to block or reject a decision, even if the majority of other countries support it.

China, Russia, France, United Kingdom and the USA have this power.

(3) What has been India's contribution to the UN?

Ans -

India sends its soldiers as part of peace-keeping forces to different parts of the world to bring peace. India also participates in the relief measures that are undertaken to help member countries in times of natural calamities or otherwise to fight hunger and poverty ~~and natural calamities~~.

(4) How does the WHO help governments on health matters?

Ans -

WHO provides healthcare facilities on an international level. It conducts campaigns against diseases like TB, malaria and AIDS. It encourages community healthcare and equips health workers with effective drugs.

Ans
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