

## Chapter : 2

### International Organisation- The United Nations Organisation and Others

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#### **PART-III:POLITICAL SCIENCE AND ECONOMICS**

#### **VERY SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS:**

**Q 1.** why was the UNO formed?

Ans: The UNO was formed to ensure world peace and to stop another world war.

**Q 2.** Mention two Objectives of the UNO.

Ans : The two Objectives of the UNO are:

- (i) To maintain international peace and security.
- (ii) To build friendly relations among all countries of the world on basis of equal rights and self determination.

**Q 3.** Give the name of the UN organs.

Ans: The six organs of the UNO are:

- (i) General Assembly
- (ii) Security Council

(iii) Economic and Social Council

(iv) Trusteeship council

(v) International court of justice ( ICJ)

(vi) Secretariat

**Q 4.** Give the name of the two agencies related to the UNO.

Ans: The two agencies related to the UNO are:

(i) International Labour Organisation (ILO)

(ii) World Health Organisation ( WHO)

**Q 5.** Give the name of two Treaties which were signed on Disarmament.

Ans : Two treaties which were signed on Disarmament are :

(i) partial Nuclear Test Ban Treaty (1963)

(ii) Nuclear Non proliferation treaty(1963)

**Q 6.** What is meant by Human Right?

Ans : The condition which are essential for each individual of the world to live dignified life are termed as Human Rights.

## LONG ANSWER QUESTIONS :

**Q 1.** Discuss the aims of the UNO for which it came into existence and also discuss its principles.

Ans : The aims/objectives of the UNO are :

- (i) To maintain international peace and security.
- (ii) To maintain build friendly relations among all countries of the world on the basis of equal rights and self determination.
- (iii) To resolve existing economic , social and culture problems and disputed issues on the basis of international cooperation so that each person can enjoy Human Right and Fundamental Rights.
- (iv ) To act as a center of excellence to build good and cordial relations with various countries.

The principles of the UNO are:

- (i) Formed on the principle of equal sovereignty of all member countries.
- (ii) All the member state should executed their duties and responsibilities by obeying the Rules as mentioned in the UN charter.
- (iii) All the member states should resolve their disputes in a peaceful manner without affecting international peace, security and justice.

(iv) All the member states should avoid threat or use of force against any state so as to maintain cordial international relations.

(v) All the member states should help and extend support to the UNO whenever required and should not help a particular state which is facing UNO'S punitive action.

**Q 2.** Write a note on the security Council Of the UNO. At the time of UNO'S formation, it had five permanent member of states and six temporary member states. The permanent member states are USA, Great Britain, FRANCE, Russia and China. The number of temporary member states was increased from six to ten by amending the 23 article of the UN Charter in 1963. The temporary member are elected veto power. Altogether, at least nine members, including five permanent members, must agree in order to take a decision on an important matter.

**Q 3.** Discuss the steps taken by the UNO on world to peace.

Ans : The steps taken by the UNO on world peace are:

(i) Disarmament Communication : The UNO had established the Disarmament Communication in January 1952 to remove war like situation among the world nations.

(ii) Treaties : The UNO has accorded treaties like the partial Nuclear Test Ban Treaty ( 1963), The Outer Space Treaty ( 1967), the Nuclear Non- proliferation treaty ( 1968), the Seabed Control Treaty (1971), SALT- I ( 1972), salt- II ( 1979), Nuclear Arms Control Treaty (1993), the START - I ( strategic Arms Reduction treaty, 1991) and START- II ( 1993) and the Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty ( CTBT) ( 1996).

(iii) preventive Diplomacy : The UNO adopted the preventive Diplomacy in June 2007 to resolve disputes through the discussion and promote World peace.

**Q 4.** Write about note regarding National Human Rights Commission in India.

**Ans :** The National Human Rights Commission was set up on 28 September 1993 in India through an Ordinance by the president of India. On 8 January 1994, the Human Rights Protection Act, 1993, came into force. State Human Rights Commissions have also been set up in the provinces. The members of the Commission should possess the following qualifications:

(i) The Chairman of the Commission should be a retired Chief Justice of the Supreme Court.

(ii) One member should be a serving or be retired judge of the Supreme Court.

(iii) One member should be a serving or be retired Chief justice of any high court.

(iv) Two member are those who have knowledge and experience on human right activities as activists.

(v) The The respective chairman of the National Women's Commission should be the members of the Commission. The members of the Commission are appointed for a term of five years by the president of India. The Commission looks into matters related to human rights violation in India and after proper scrutiny and review, submits the report to the government.

**Q5.** Discuss the steps taken by the UNO regarding human rights.

Ans: The UNO emphasised on human rights along with cooperation and peaceful environment among the member nations. The Human Rights Declaration was adopted by the General Assembly of the UNO on 10 December 1948 with the support of 48 member states to secure human rights for each person to lead a dignified human life. The objectives of Human Rights Declaration are :

(i) To secure rights of the individual that have incorporated in the Declaration.

(ii) To give due to recognitions to the above mentioned rights by the member states.

Thus, UNO has taken positive steps to secure dignified human life for each individual and has made clear that no State can secure international peace and security by depriving its citizens of their human rights. 10 December is observed as International Human Rights Day.