

United Nations

Formation of United Nations

- The United Nations is an international organisation founded in 1945 after World War II with the aim of preventing another such conflict. It is currently made up of 193 member states.
- The main organs of the UN are the General Assembly, the Security Council, the Economic and Social Council, the Trusteeship Council, the International Court of Justice, and the UN Secretariat. All were established in 1945 when the UN was founded.
 - 1. **General Assembly** The General Assembly is one of the six main organs of the United Nations, the only one in which all member states have equal representation one nation, one vote.
 - 2. **The Security Council** Under the charter, the Security Council has primary responsibility for the maintenance of international peace and security.
 - 3. **The Economic and Social Council** It is the heart of the United Nations system to advance the three dimensions of sustainable development- economic, social and environmental.
 - 4. **The Trusteeship Council** The Trusteeship Council is made up of the five permanent members of the Security Council-China, France, the Russian Federation, the United Kingdom and the United States.
 - 5. **The International Court of Justice** It is the principal judicial organ of the United Nations.
 - 6. **The Secretariat** It is one of the main organs of the UN, is organised along departmental lines, with each department or office having a distinct area of action and responsibility.

Agencies of UN

- UN International Children's Emergency Fund (UNICEF) It promotes the welfare of children.
- UN Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation (UNESCO) It promotes collaboration among nations through education, science and culture.
- UN Development Programme (UNDP) It helps developing countries to improve their natural and human resources.
- World Health Organisation (WHO) It promotes achievement of the highest possible level of health by all people.
- International Labour Organisation (ILO) It works to improve the conditions of workers and their living standards
- The World Bank It provides loans and technical assistance to developing countries to reduce poverty and advance sustainable economic growth.

Practice Exercise

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1.	The UNO replaced which organisation for preventing further wars? (a) League of Countries (b) Committee of Nations (c) Organisation to Prevent Wars (d) League of Nations		The total number Security Council (a) 5 (b) 10 What is the time non-permanent	l is	(d) Unknowi hich a				
2.	The United Nations established in? (a) 1919 (b) 1920 (c) 1939 (d) 1945	10	Council is elected (a) 90 days (c) One Year The LIN agency w	(b) Six (d) Two	*				
3.	The job of the General Assembly of the UN is to (a) settle disputes between countries (b) disarm various organisations (c) develop underdeveloped countries (d) All of the above	11.	 The UN agency which improves the standards of education and strengthens international co-operation in this field is (a) UNDP (b) UNESCO (c) UNICEF (d) UNGA L Which of the following is not an agency on the standard of the following is not an agency or the standard of the following is not an agency or the standard of the following is not an agency or the standard of the following is not an agency or the standard of th						
4.	Which of the following countries is not a permanent member of the UN Security Council? (a) France (b) China (c) India (d) USA		the UN? (a) International Labour Organisation (b) World Health Organisation (c) UN Development Programme (d) Association of South-East Asian Nations						
5.	Veto power lies with which organ of the UN? (a) General Assembly	12.	 Which of the following is not a division of the UNO? (a) ILO (b) WHO (c) UNICEF (d) All are its division of the UNO? 						
6.	(b) Security Council (c) Trusteeship Council (d) Secretariat Which statement is true?	13.	. Which agency of the UN enables member countries to work together by using science? (a) UNESCO (b) UNICEF (c) WHO (d) UNDP						
	(a) UNDP develops the conditions of workers and their living standards.(b) WHO promotes collaboration among nations through education, science and culture.	14.	The helps developing countries to improve the health of their people. (a) ILO (b) WHO (c) UNDP (d) UNICEF						
7.	 (c) UNICEF promotes the welfare of children. (d) ILO develops the skills of the labourers. What does the UNSC do? (a) It settles matters related to human rights. (b) It maintains international peace and security. (c) It decides international laws to be followed. (d) It helps to disarm nations. 	15.	 Which of the following is not a function of United Nations Development Programme? (a) Helping to reduce poverty in developing countries (b) Preventing a crisis and helping recovery in developing nations (c) Improving the natural resources in underdeveloped countries (d) Protecting refugees worldwide 						

Answers

1	(d)	2	(d)	3	(a)	4	(c)	5	(b)	6	(c)	7	(b)	8	(c)	9	(d)	10	(b)
11	(d)	12	(d)	13	(a)	14	(b)	15	(d)										