

Ch. 16 India and the United Nations

Handwords :-

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|-------------------|----------------------|
| 1. negotiations | 12. obligations |
| 2. conflicts | 13. recommendations |
| 3. expertise | 14. sustainable |
| 4. qualification | 15. terrorism |
| 5. council | 16. Trusteeship |
| 6. insecticides | 17. Secretariat |
| 7. abided | 18. commission |
| 8. administrative | 19. cynics |
| 9. discrimination | 20. Apartheid |
| 10. abolition | 21. Hague |
| 11. intervention | 22. Antonio Guterres |

* Think and answer

Exercise :- A, B, C, D, F & G to be done in Textbook

Defines :-

1. Conflict :- A serious argument between two groups or people.
2. Expertise :- High level of knowledge in a particular field.
3. Veto :- An official right to reject a decision made by lawmakers.
4. Apartheid :- The policy of keeping people of different race apart, especially in South Africa.
5. Sustainable :- Using a resource so that it is not permanently damaged.

* Answer the following questions :-

1. Name the main organs of the UN.

Ans :- The main organs of the UN are as follows :-

- (i) General Assembly
- (ii) The Security Council
- (iii) The Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC)
- (iv) The International Court of Justice (ICJ)
- (v) The Trusteeship Council
- (vi) The Secretariat

2. Describe the structure and functions of the security council.

Ans: The structure of the Security Council:-
Security Council is one of the main organs of UN. It has 15 members, including five permanent members and ten non-permanent members.
a) Permanent members: China, France, Russia, United Kingdom and United States
b) Non-permanent members: * They are elected by the General Assembly for two years, with five new members elected each year
* The decisions taken by its members are final as they have 'Veto' power

The function of the Security Council:
The Security Council is responsible for the maintenance of peace and security.

3. What is the function of the Secretariat? Who is its chief officer?

Ans: The Secretariat is the administrative organ of the United Nations. It is located at the headquarters of the UN in New York city. The Secretary General is the chief officer or head of the Secretariat. He works on pressing matters of concern on the agenda of

the UN. Any problem which threatens the peace and security of the world is brought to notice by him. He reports on the UN's work all over the world. The Secretary General of the United Nations at present is Antonio Guterres of Portugal.

4 Name one contribution each of the following UN agencies in India :- FAO, WHO, UNICEF.

Ans: The contribution of UN agencies are :-

a) FAO :-

It has contributed to the development of fishing industry in India and helped in improving farming methods.

b) WHO :-

It has helped in training nurses and health officers to be stationed in the backward areas of the country. Many diseases have been eradicated due to efforts of the WHO.

c) UNICEF :-

It has contributed to the funding of the Anganwadi programme in India.

* Give Reason :-

1. India is an important member of the United Nations.

Ans: India is an important member of the United Nations because it is one of the founding members of the UN. India actively takes part in meeting, supports UN decisions and works for peace and co-operation among countries.

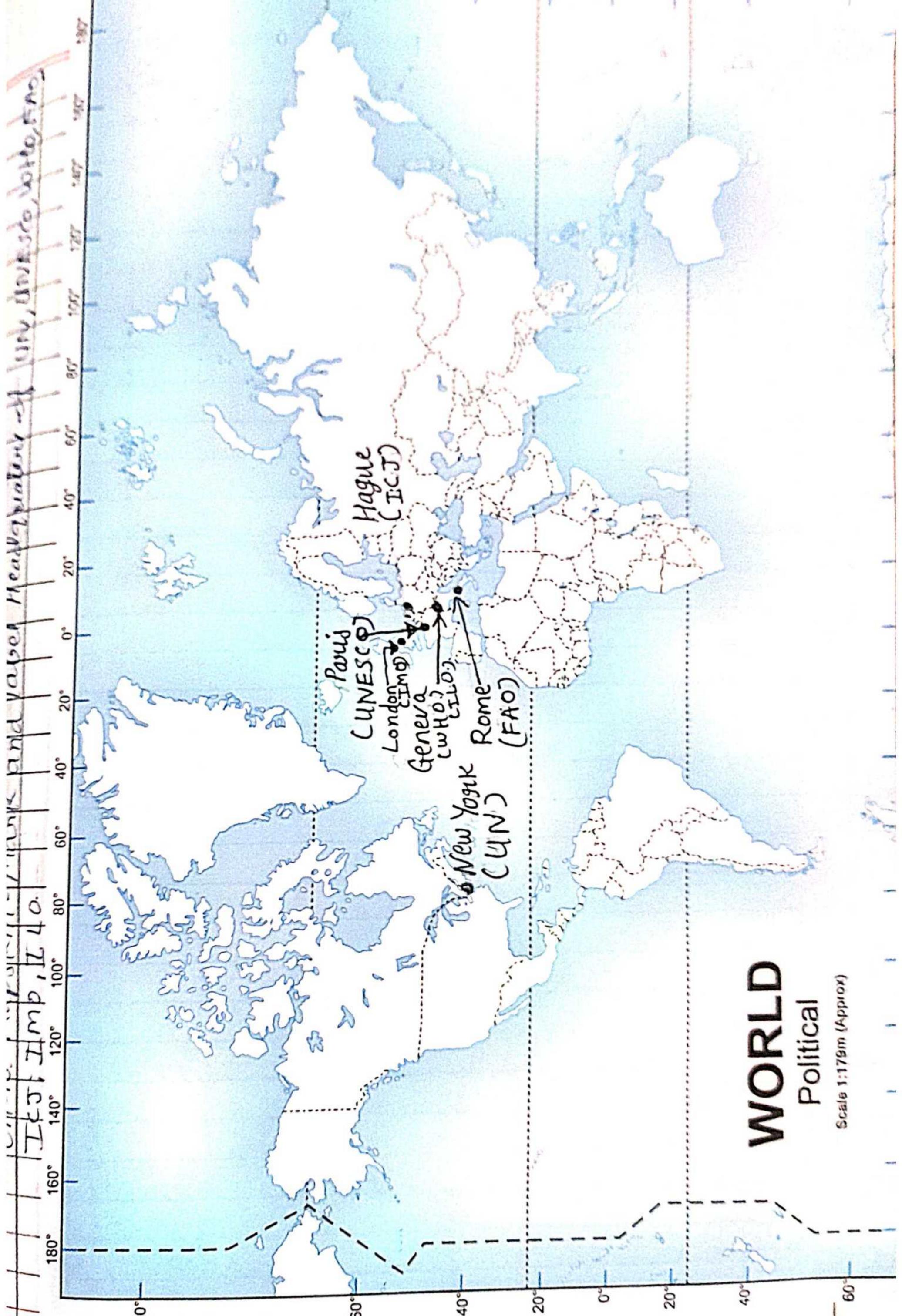
2. The United Nations was formed after the Second World War.

Ans: The United Nations was formed after the Second World War because the war caused great loss of life and property. Countries wanted an organization that could prevent future wars and promote peace in the world.

Map skill

* Mark and locate the following on ^{World} Political map.

- (i) Head quarters of :-
- (ii) UN → New York city.
- (iii) UNESCO → Paris.
- (iv) WHO → Geneva
- (v) FAO → Rome
- (vi) ICTJ → The Hague
- (vii) IMO → London
- (viii) ILO → Geneva



UN, UNESCO, WHO, FAO, ICJ, IMD

WORLD

Political

Scale 1:179m (Approx)