



CHAPTER 13

United Nations

Syllabus

The United Nations

(i) The objectives of the U.N.

The composition and functions of the General Assembly, the Security Council, and the International Court of Justice.

(ii) Universal Declaration of Human Rights – (Only meaning)

After the bitter experience of two World Wars within a span of 25 years, the world leaders realised the necessity for establishing an organisation more powerful than the League of Nations. They held many conferences to discuss the nature and viability of such an organisation. Their efforts finally took shape at San Francisco on October 24, 1945 in the form of the United Nations Organisation.

REASONS FOR THE ESTABLISHMENT OF THE UNITED NATIONS

1. Disastrous World Wars: The 20th century had seen two World Wars that left a legacy of misery and depression in nearly every country. The wars cost billions of dollars. Millions lost their lives and many people became disabled, homeless and unemployed. There came a realisation among world leaders that another World War might lead to the possibility of destruction of the world and of human culture and civilisation. Therefore, they started thinking of an international organisation to maintain peace in the world.

2. Failure of the League of Nations: The League of Nations (1920-1939) was born after

the First World War with a promise of peace but it failed to prevent another World War. Many leaders of the world felt the need for an organisation which would be more powerful than the League of Nations.

3. Fear of Third World War: The peace treaties signed after the First World War sowed the seeds of bitterness and conflict leading to the Second World War. All the countries feared that the Second World War could be the cause of a Third World War which might lead to the end of the world.

4. Division of the World Into Two Blocs: At the end of the Second World War, the world was divided into two power blocs, one led by the USA and the other by the erstwhile USSR. Both of them had opposite ideologies and, therefore, had no faith in each other. A transparent and impartial organisation was required so that they would be able to resolve their differences amicably rather than resorting to war.

5. Destructive Weapons: The destructive weapons, like atom bombs, were invented and used during the Second World War. These could bring the end of the whole world in no time. They also led to an armament race for more destructive weapons. Different countries of the world felt that they should set up an organisation where they could meet and discuss methods by which they could save themselves and mankind from destruction.

ORIGIN OF THE UN

Even while the War was continuing, the leaders of Allied Governments like the US President Roosevelt and the British Prime Minister Winston

Churchill realised the potential danger of wars to humanity. They held many discussions that finally led to the formation of the United Nations Organisation (UNO).

The text for the UN Charter was drafted at the San Francisco Conference held in June 1945. The Charter was signed by 50 participating nations. The United Nations formally came into existence on October 24, 1945 when the Charter was ratified by 29 nations including the five permanent members of the Security Council. Since then, October 24 is celebrated every year throughout the world as the United Nations Day.

THE OBJECTIVES OF THE UNITED NATIONS

The objectives for which the United Nations was established are enshrined in the Preamble to the UN Charter.

Main Objectives of the UN

The purpose of the United Nations was defined in Article I of the Charter as:

1. To maintain international peace and security; to take collective measures for the prevention and removal of threats to peace, to suppress acts of aggression or other breaches of peace.
2. To develop friendly relations among nations based on respect for the principle of equal rights and self-determination of people.
3. To achieve international cooperation in solving international economic, social, cultural, or humanitarian problems and encouraging respect for human rights and for fundamental freedoms.
4. To be a centre for harmonising the actions of nations in the attainment of these common ends.

Disarm, decolonise and develop are the three new objectives set by the UN.

Principles of the United Nations

In order to fulfil the purposes for which UNO was established, the members shall act in accordance with the following principles:

1. To respect the sovereign equality of all its members.



The Big Three — Stalin, Roosevelt and Churchill

2. All members should fulfil in good faith the obligations assumed by them.
3. They should settle their international disputes by peaceful means.
4. They would refrain from the threat or use of force against any State.
5. They should give the United Nations every assistance in any action it takes.
6. The Organisation should ensure that States which are not members of the United Nations act in accordance with these principles.
7. The United Nations shall not intervene in the domestic, i.e., internal affairs of any State.

Headquarters

All the organs of the United Nations are based in New York, USA, except the International Court of Justice which is located at The Hague in the Netherlands.

Official Languages

The official languages of the UN are Arabic, Chinese, English, French, Russian and Spanish. A speech made in any of these languages is translated into other five languages but documents are written only in the working languages—English and French.

Flag

The UN flag is light blue in colour and portrayed in white at its centre is the UN Emblem, a polar map of the world embraced by twin olive



The UN Emblem

branches. The United Nations Flag was adopted on October 20, 1947.

Finances

The expenditure of the United Nations is met by the contributions made by the member countries. This contribution is decided by the General Assembly annually on the recommendation of its committee on contributions.

Membership

Membership of the UN is open to all peace-loving nations who believe in the principles of the UN and accept the obligations of the UN Charter. Fifty countries who took part in San Francisco Conference, signed and approved the Charter, became original members of the United Nations. Other countries are admitted by the General Assembly upon the recommendation of the Security Council by a two-third majority of votes. Almost all the countries of the world are its members now. By 2021, 193 countries are its members. The last country to be admitted in the UN was South Sudan.

India, an Original Member

India was one of the 50 members who took part in the San Francisco Conference. India was represented at this conference by Jawaharlal Nehru. As an original member of the UN, India has been in the forefront of all UN peace-keeping endeavours. She has sent troops to Africa and other parts of the world as a part of UN Peace-keeping Missions.

ORGANS OF THE UNITED NATIONS

The United Nations has six Principal organs:

1. The General Assembly
2. The Security Council
3. The International Court of Justice
4. The Economic and Social Council
5. The Trusteeship Council
6. The Secretariat.

1. THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

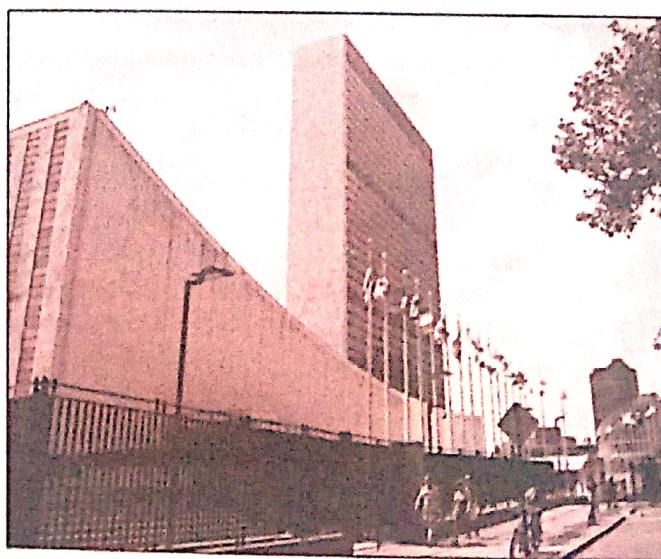
The General Assembly is the main deliberative organ of the UN. The work of the United Nations is determined by the will of the majority of the members as expressed in resolutions adopted by the Assembly.

While the decisions of the Assembly have no legally binding force for Governments, they carry the weight of world opinion on major international issues, as well as the moral authority of the world community.

Composition

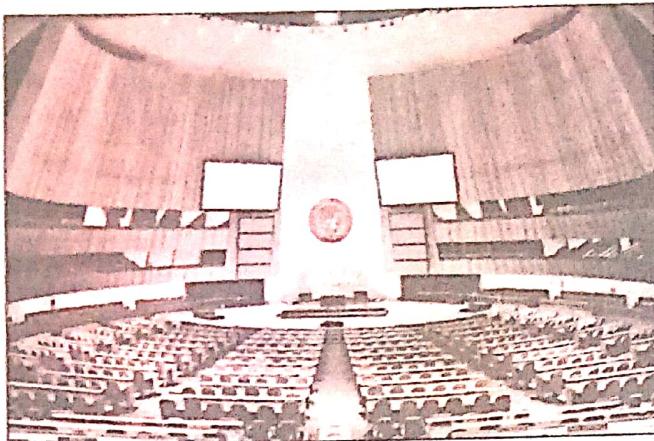
All members of the United Nations are members of the General Assembly. Each State has five representatives in the General Assembly, but each State has one vote.

The regular session of the General Assembly begins each year on the third Tuesday in September and continues usually until the third week of December. At the start of each regular session, the Assembly elects a new



UN Headquarters at New York





■ UN General Assembly

President, 21 Vice-Presidents and the Chairmen of the Assembly's six Main Committees. To ensure equitable geographical representation, the presidency of the Assembly rotates each year among five groups of States: Africa, Asia, Eastern Europe, Latin America and Caribbean, and Western Europe and other States. Special sessions are convened by the Secretary-General at the request of the Security Council or by a special request by a majority of members.

Decisions on important matters are made by a two-third majority. These matters include: the election of the non-permanent members of the Security Council, admission of new members, the suspension or expulsion of members, budgetary issues, etc. Decisions on other questions are made by a majority of members present and voting.

Powers and Functions

Under the Charter, the powers and functions of the General Assembly include the following:

- (i) To consider and make recommendations on the principles of cooperation, in the maintenance of international peace and security;
- (ii) To discuss any question relating to international peace and security and (except where a dispute or situation is currently being discussed by the Security Council) to make recommendations on it;
- (iii) To discuss and make recommendations on any question within the scope of the Charter or affecting the powers and functions of any organ of the United Nations.
- (iv) To initiate studies and make recommendations

to promote international political, social, and economic cooperation.

- (v) To make recommendations for the peaceful settlement of disputes.
- (vi) To receive and consider reports from the Security Council and other organs of the United Nations.
- (vii) To consider and approve the budget of the United Nations and to apportion the contributions among members.
- (viii) To elect the non-permanent members of the Security Council, the Economic and Social Council and the Trusteeship Council, and to elect the judges of the International Court of Justice.
- (ix) To appoint the Secretary-General on the recommendation of the Security Council.

Under the "Uniting for Peace" resolution adopted by the General Assembly in November 1950, the Assembly may take action if the Security Council, because of a lack of unanimity of its permanent members, fails to act in a case where there appears to be a threat to the peace, breach of the peace or act of aggression. The Assembly is empowered to consider the matter immediately with a view to making recommendations to members for collective measures, including the use of armed force.

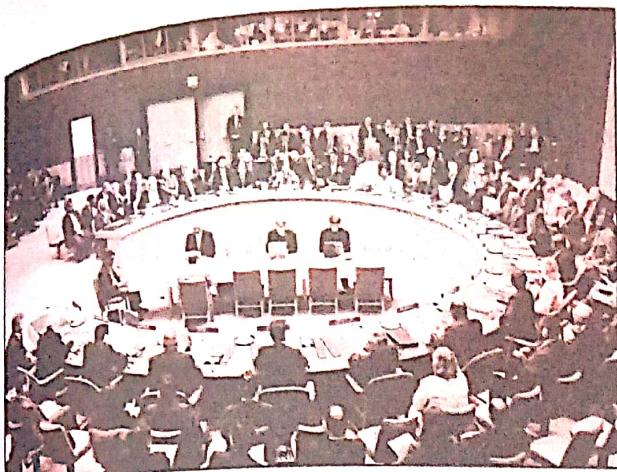
While the Security Council is exercising the functions assigned to it, in the Charter in respect of any dispute or situation, the General Assembly shall not make any recommendation with regard to that dispute or situation.

2. THE SECURITY COUNCIL

The Security Council is the executive body of the United Nations. It has the primary responsibility for the maintenance of international peace and security. It functions continuously. A representative of each of its members must be present at all times at the United Nations Headquarters.

Composition

The Council consists of 15 members. It has five permanent members — China, France, Russia, Britain and the United States of America. The regional representation of the ten non-permanent members is (i) Afro-Asian countries — 5; (ii) Latin



■ UN Security Council

American countries — 2; (iii) West European and other countries — 2; (iv) East European countries—1. The ten non-permanent members are elected by the General Assembly by a two-third majority for a term of two years. A retiring member is not eligible for immediate re-election. The Presidency of the Council rotates monthly, according to the English alphabetical listing of its member States.

Veto Power: Each member of the Security Council has one vote. Decisions on procedural matters are made by an affirmative vote of nine members, including the concurring votes of all five permanent members. The negative vote of a permanent member is called a *veto*. The Council is powerless to act if any of the five permanent members uses the *veto power*. However abstinenec from voting does not amount to a negative vote or veto.

Functions and Powers

The functions and powers of the Security Council are:

- (i) to maintain international peace and security in accordance with the principles and purposes of the United Nations;
- (ii) to investigate any dispute or situation which might lead to international friction and to take military action against an aggressor.
- (iii) to recommend methods of adjusting such disputes or the terms of settlement;
- (iv) to formulate plans for the establishment of a system to regulate armaments;

- (v) to determine the existence of a threat to peace or an act of aggression and to recommend what action should be taken;
- (vi) to call on Members to apply economic sanctions and other measures not involving the use of force to prevent or stop aggression;
- (vii) to take military action against an aggressor;
- (viii) to recommend the admission of new Members;
- (ix) to exercise the trusteeship functions of the United Nations in "strategic areas";
- (x) to recommend to the General Assembly the appointment of the Secretary-General and, together with the Assembly, to elect the Judges of the International Court of Justice.

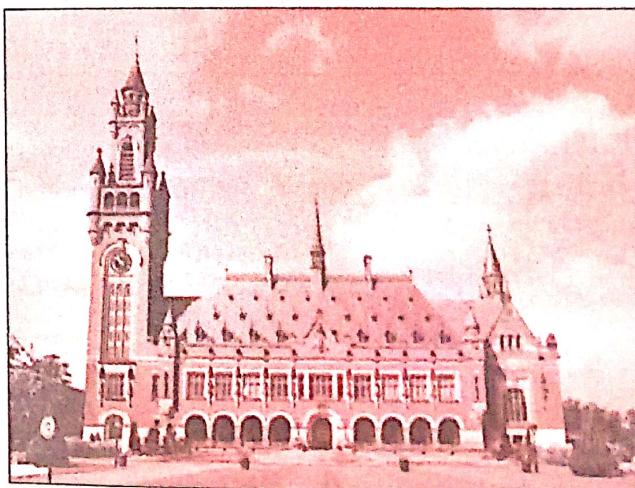
3. INTERNATIONAL COURT OF JUSTICE

The International Court of Justice is the principal judicial organ of the United Nations. Its seat is at The Hague (Netherlands). It began work in 1946, when it replaced the Permanent Court of International Justice which had functioned in the Peace Palace since 1922.

The Court has a dual role—to settle, in accordance with international law, the legal disputes submitted to it by the States, and to give advisory opinions on legal questions referred to it by duly authorised international organs and agencies.

Composition

The Court is composed of 15 judges elected to nine-year terms of office by the United



■ International Court of Justice, The Hague



A replica of a stamp issued by UN

Nations General Assembly and Security Council sitting independently of each other. It may not include more than one judge from any nationality. Elections are held every three years for one-third of the seats, and retiring judges may be re-elected. The Members of the Court do not represent their governments but are independent magistrates.

The judges must possess the qualifications required in their respective countries for appointment to the highest judicial offices, or be jurists of recognised competence in international law. The composition of the Court has also to reflect the main forms of civilisation and the principal legal systems of the world.

The Court elects its President and Vice-President for a three-year term. They may, when their term expires, be re-elected. The Court has the power to appoint its Registrar.

Powers and Functions

The Parties: Only Member States may apply to and appear before the Court. The Member States of the United Nations are entitled to appear and apply before the International Court of Justice.

Sources of Applicable Law: The Court decides cases in accordance with international treaties and conventions in force, international customs, the general principles of law and, as subsidiary means, judicial decisions and the teachings of the most highly qualified publicists.

Voluntary Jurisdiction

The Court is competent to entertain a dispute if the States concerned agree to take the issue to it.

Compulsory Jurisdiction

The Court has compulsory Jurisdiction in the following areas:

1. Against the background that a large number of treaties provide that disputes are submitted to the Court.
2. Its jurisdiction extends to:
 - (a) disputes pertaining to the interpretation of international law, and
 - (b) reparation, i.e., compensation to be made for the breach of an international obligation.

Advisory Opinions

The advisory procedure of the Court is open solely to international organisations. The only bodies at present authorised to request advisory

SECRETARY-GENERALS OF THE UN

Name	Country	Term
1. Trygve Lie	Norway	1946—1953
2. Dag Hammarskjöld	Sweden	1953—1961
3. U Thant	Burma (Myanmar)	1962—1971
4. Dr. Kurt Waldheim	Austria	1971—1981
5. Javier Pérez De Cuellar	Peru	1982—1992
6. Dr. Boutros Boutros Ghali	Egypt	1992—1997
7. Kofi Annan	Ghana	1997—2006
8. Ban Ki-moon	South Korea	2007—2016
9. António Guterres	Portugal	2017—till date

opinions of the Court are five organs of the United Nations and 16 specialised agencies of the United Nations family.

Since 1946 the Court has given 24 Advisory Opinions, concerning reparation for injuries suffered in the service of the United Nations, territorial status of South-West Africa (Namibia) and Western Sahara, etc.

Codification of International Law

The Court has played a significant role in the codification of international law. It examines international conventions, international customs, judicial decisions and general principles of law in the process of codification.

Evolving Procedures for Peaceful Settlement of Disputes

The Court may recommend appropriate procedures or methods of settlement during or at the end of the case. Furthermore, it may also recommend terms of settlement.

The decision of the Court is made by the majority of the judges present. A member of the United Nations is obliged to comply with the decision of the Court in any case to which it is a party. If any party fails to comply and fulfil its obligation, the other party may take up the matter in the Security Council.

Given below are the other organs of the UN briefly, just for information.

4. THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL (ECOSOC)

It is responsible for promoting higher standards of living, full employment and economic and social progress.

5. THE TRUSTEESHIP COUNCIL

It is in charge of all territories which were administered before the Second World War under the Mandate System of the League of Nations.

6. THE SECRETARIAT

It is the chief administrative office of the UN. It is composed of the Secretary-General, who is the chief administrative officer of the organisation and an international staff appointed by him. Its main function is to coordinate and supervise the activities of the UN organ.



■ António Guterres, UN Secretary-General

UNIVERSAL DECLARATION OF HUMAN RIGHTS

The Charter of the United Nations states that the main objective of the organisation is 'to reaffirm faith in fundamental human rights.' Human rights refer to *those freedoms which should be available to all persons, irrespective of their religion, race, caste, sex, nationality or any of them*. These rights include the right to freedom, the right to equality, the right to life, the right to education, and many other rights.

The Second World War horrified the world with human rights violations like genocide, torture, slavery, rape, medical experimentation, deliberate starvation, abuse, forced labour, mass expulsions, forcible relocations, discrimination on the basis of religion, ethnicity, race or gender, etc. Some of the gravest violations were massacres, the starvation of entire populations and genocide. Women and children were, and still are, the most vulnerable to violations of human rights.

In 1946, the UN established the Commission on Human Rights, the principal policy-making body for human rights. Under the Chairmanship of Eleanor Roosevelt, the widow of the former US President Franklin Roosevelt, the Commission took up the job of defining basic rights and freedoms. The General Assembly adopted the *Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR)* on December 10, 1948 in Paris. That is why December 10 is celebrated as the Human Rights Day all over the world.

Most of the work of the UN is built upon the basic principles of human rights set forth in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights.

The Declaration comprises a Preamble and 30 Articles. It is the basic international

statement of the rights of all members of the human family. These rights guarantee everyone the right to live a decent life.

Basis of all rights — Articles 1 and 2

Articles 1 and 2 of the Human Rights Declaration are important because they are based on every man's freedom. They further state that the freedom of man cannot be discriminated.

Article 1: All human beings are born free and equal in dignity and rights. They are endowed with reason and conscience and should act towards one another in a spirit of brotherhood.

Article 2: Everyone is entitled to all the rights and freedoms set forth in this Declaration, without distinction of any kind, such as race, colour, sex, language, religion, political or other opinion, national or social origin, property, birth or other status.

They stress the following aspects of freedom:

(i) Human Rights Belong to human beings

nature: All human beings are born free. In other words, rights belong to man by nature. They are self-evident truths. They can be asserted anywhere and everywhere.

(ii) Everyone Should Have the Same Rights:

All are equal in dignity and rights. Everyone should have same rights and opportunities.

(iii) The Brotherhood of human: since they possesses 'reason', they can distinguish between the right and the wrong. Everyone is required to respect the rights and interests of other persons.

(iv) Prohibition of Discrimination by: the State shall not discriminate against any citizen on grounds only of race, colour, sex, religion, place of birth because a man's freedom is instilled in his nature. However, the State may make any special provision for the advancement of weaker sections of society.

(v) The Universality of Rights: The Declaration applies to all territories and all countries and is not limited to self-governing States alone. In other words, those people are also entitled to these rights who belong to a country, which is controlled by another country.

Importance Of Human Rights Declaration

1. Declaration Serves as a Common Standard for All Nations: The General Assembly adopted the Declaration of Human Rights, proclaiming that it was "a common standard of achievement for all people and all nations." Ratifying this Declaration made nations responsible to remove all political and social disabilities and inequalities in accordance with the principles laid down in the Declaration.

2. The Universal Nature of Human Rights: All Member-Nations irrespective of their political, religious or social affiliations need to ensure the enforcement of these rights.

3. Violation of Human Rights is a Matter of International Concern: The persistent violations of human rights in any part of the world constitute a threat to international peace. Therefore, they are a matter of international concern. Under the UN Charter, the Security Council decides what action is needed to maintain international peace. The Covenant on Civil and Political Rights has also set up a Human Rights Committee which keeps track of the progress made by the signatory State in matters relating to human rights violations.

4. The Impact of Declaration on Constitutions of the World: Universal Declaration of Human Rights incorporated most of the provisions of American and British Bills of Rights. The Declaration also lays down rights such as these—the right to seek in other countries asylum from persecution, the right to marry and the right to an adequate standard of living.

Declaration of Rights of the Child

The Declaration of the Rights of the Child was adopted by the General Assembly in 1959. It provides for every child the right to special protection, opportunity and facilities for a healthy, normal development. These rights got legal binding with the adoption of the Convention of the Rights of the Child by the General Assembly in 1989. The Committee on the Rights of Child was set up to monitor the progress made by Member States in this field. It also investigates the allegation of violation of children's rights.

CHAPTER AT A GLANCE

Reasons for the Establishment of the UN: (i) The destruction caused by the two World Wars; (ii) the failure of the League of Nations to prevent wars and maintain peace; (iii) the fear of a Third World War; (iv) the division of the world into two power blocs led by the US and the USSR, respectively; (v) the use of weapons of mass destruction like the atom bomb.

Origin of the UN: The text of the UN Charter was drafted at the 'San Francisco Conference' held in June 1945. The United Nations Organisation came into existence on October 24, 1945 when the UN Charter was ratified by the US, China, France, the USSR, Britain and the majority of other countries.

Aims and Objectives of the UN: (i) to maintain international peace and security; (ii) to solve international problems of social, economic, cultural and humanitarian character; (iii) to promote respect for human rights; and (iv) to employ international machinery for the promotion and advancement of all people; (v) The main organs of the UN are the General Assembly, the Security Council, the International Court of Justice.

Composition and Functions of the Main Organs of the UN

The General Assembly is the main deliberative organ of the UN. It appoints the Secretary-General of the UN on the recommendation of the Security Council.

The Security Council is the executive body of the UN responsible for the maintenance of international peace and security in the world. If any of the five permanent members say 'No' to a proposal, *veto* is said to have been exercised.

The International Court of Justice is the principal judicial organ of the UN consisting of 15 judges elected by the General Assembly and the Security Council for a term of nine years. It gives advisory opinion on legal matters to the organs and special agencies of the UN and decides the disputes between Member States if they refer the case to it.

Other organs include the Economic and Social Council, the Trusteeship Council and the Secretariat.

Human Rights form the basis of most of the work of the UN. The General Assembly of the UN adopted the **Universal Declaration of Human Rights** on December 10, 1948 in Paris. The Universal Declaration of Human Rights ensures—civil, political, economic, social and cultural rights of all the people in the world.

EXERCISES

I. Multiple-Choice Questions

A. Select the correct option.

- (c) The UN shall intervene in the domestic (internal) affairs of the state
(d) Members should give the UN every assistance in any action it takes.

5. Which of the following statements are true about the UN?

- P The main purpose is to maintain international peace at all costs.
Q The UN aims to develop friendly relations among nations.
R All the organs of the UN are located at Paris.
S The expenditure of the UN is met by contributions from member States.
(a) P and Q (b) Q and R
(c) R and S (d) Q and S

6. Name the main body of the UN.

- (a) The General Assembly (b) The Trusteeship Council
(c) The International Court of Justice (d) The Security Council

7. Which Principal organ is the executive body of the UN?

- (a) The General Assembly (b) The Trusteeship Council
(c) The International Court of Justice (d) The Security Council

8. Which of the following describes the flag of the UN?

- (a) The star spangled banner
(b) The Indian tricolour
(c) Light blue with the UN emblem in white
(d) Collage of flags of all member states.

9. Which of the following is NOT a part of Article 1 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights?

- (a) All human beings are born free and equal in dignity and rights
(b) All human beings are endowed with reason and conscience
(c) They should follow different rights based on their culture
(d) They should act towards one another in a spirit of brotherhood.

B. Select the option that shows the correct relationship between Statements (I) and (II).

1. (I) The United Nations Organisation (UNO) was established on October 24, 1945.
(II) The bitter experience of two World Wars within a span of 25 years made the world leaders realise the need for having an organisation to maintain peace in the world.
(a) (II) contradicts (I) (b) (II) is the reason for (I)
(c) (I) is true but (II) is false (d) (I) and (II) are independent of each other.
2. (I) The League of Nations and the United Nations were established to prevent wars and to maintain peace in the world.
(II) Both the League of Nations and the United Nations were formed after the First World War.
(a) (II) contradicts (I) (b) (II) is the reason for (I)
(c) (I) is true but (II) is false (d) (I) and (II) are independent of each other.
3. (I) Disarm, decolonise and develop are the three objectives of the UN.
(II) The Security Council's primary responsibility is maintenance of international peace and security.
(a) (II) contradicts (I) (b) (II) is the reason for (I)
(c) (I) is true but (II) is false (d) (I) and (II) are independent of each other.
4. (I) Human Rights are the basic freedoms that should be enjoyed by every human being.
(II) Much of the UN's work is based on the Universal Declaration of Human Rights.

II. Short Answer Questions

- Short Answer Questions**

1. Read the excerpt given below and answer the questions that follow:

Fifty Nations Charter The Rights of Man Peace By Strength

With reference to the above headline in the Daily Mail dated June, 1945, which incident is being referred to and what was its final outcome?

- is being referred to and what was its final outcome.

 2. Why did world leaders decide to set up a world organisation to maintain peace?
 3. When was the name "The United Nations" used for the first time? Where was the UN established?
 4. State the most important reason for the formation of the UN. Which day is celebrated as the UN Day every year?
 5. Where are the headquarters of the UN? Who can become the member of the UN?
 6. Who appoints the Secretary-General of the UN? Who is the present Secretary-General of the UN?
 7. Name the principal organs of the United Nations.
 8. What can the General Assembly do if the Security Council fails to act in a case where there appears to be a threat to peace?
 9. Name the permanent members of the Security Council.
 10. Where is the permanent headquarters of the International Court of Justice located? What is the importance of the International Court of Justice?

III. Structured Questions

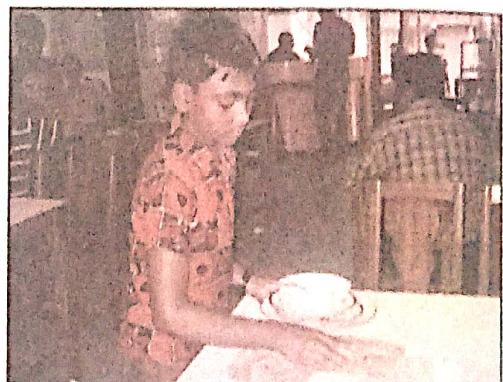
- Structured Questions**

 1. The United Nations, its specialised agencies and staff have been awarded the Nobel Peace Prize 12 times. These include Secretary General Dag Hammarskjold (1961) and Kofi Annan (2001). With reference to the functioning of the United Nations, briefly answer the following:
 - (a) State the objectives of the UN.
 - (b) Mention the principles of the UN for its members.
 - (c) State any four functions of the UN.
 2. With reference to the General Assembly, explain the following:
 - (a) Composition of the General Assembly.
 - (b) Its role in the promotion of international cooperation.
 - (c) Any four of its functions.

3. The Security Council is the most important and effective organ of the UN. In this context describe
- Composition of the Security Council.
 - Veto power.
 - Four of its functions.
4. With reference to the International Court of Justice, explain the following:
- Its Composition.
 - Its Compulsory Jurisdiction.
 - Its Advisory Jurisdiction.
5. With reference to the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, answer the following questions:
- Why was it necessary to bring about the Universal Declaration of Human Rights?
 - What is the importance of Articles 1 and 2 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights?
 - Give three reasons for the importance of Human Rights today.
6. Study the emblem and answer the questions:
- Identify the Organisation associated with the emblem. Mention any three principles of this organisation.
 - Where is the headquarters of this organisation located? Which is the main deliberative organ of this organisation? State any three of its functions.
 - Name the principal judicial organ of this organisation and explain its composition.



7. Study the picture and answer the following questions:
- What does the picture depict? How is it a violation of Human Rights?
 - Give three examples of Human Rights violation which children are subjected to.
 - What role does the Universal Declaration of Human Rights play in protecting Human Rights?



IV. Higher Order Thinking Skills (HOTS)

- Do you think the UN has justified the role for which it was established in 1945, considering the recent wars between Ukraine and Russia and Iran and Israel? Give reasons to support your answer.
- Do you think that in the changed global scenario, the Security Council should add more permanent members? Give reasons to support your answer.

