

The United Nations Organization

TAXTUAL QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

Very short Answer Type Questions :

(Meantion the dates of the following events) :

(a) Established of the League of Nations,

(b) Atlantic Charter,

(c) Death of Dag Hammrskjold,

(d) Assassination of Patrice Lumumba,

(e) Independence of Namibia,

(f) Creation of the state of Israel.

Ans: (a) Eastablishment of the league of nations : 10
January 1920

(b) Atlantic Charter : 14 August 1941

(c) Death of Dag Hammrskjold : 17 September 1961

(d) Assassination of Patrice Lumumba : January, 1961

(e) Independence of Namibia : 21 March 1990

(f) Creation of the state of Israel : 14 May 1948

Short Answer Type Questions :

(a) Aims and objectives of the UNO.

Ans The main aims and objectives of the UNO are :

(i) To maintain international peace and security.

(ii) To develop friendly relations among the nations based on respect for the principle of equal rights and self-determination of people.

(iii) To achieve cooperation among the countries in solving international problems of an economic, social, cultural, and humanitarian character.

(iv) To serve as a center for harmonizing nations' actions in order to achieve these common goals.

(b) Dumbarton Oakes conference.

Ans : The Dumbarton Oakes conference was held in Washington in the month of August and October in 1944. It was organized to take on the decision taken by the super powers of the world such as USA, Soviet Russia, Great Britain, France and China. It was in this

conference that the name 'United Nations Organization' was proposed. This conference finalized the blue-Print of this international organisation. It was also decided that there would be a security council consisting of five big powers as its permanent members. These five big powers would be comprised of the USA, Great Britain, France, Russia and China. The formation of the general assembly was also decided. In this conference, the total number of members of the security Council was fixed at 11, though this number was raised later.

(c) San Francisco conference.

Ans : The San Francisco conference was held on 26 April 1945, at the theatre hall in San Francisco. The head of the conference was the Secretary of State of the United States of America, Mr Edward Stettinius. A total of 260 representatives from 51 countries attended the conference. This conference accepted the UN Charter which constitutes the constitution of the UNO.

The representatives of all the 51 states signed the UN Charter on 26 June, 1945. The UNO was formed on 24 October 1945, by the approval of all the 51 countries present in the conference.

(d) Secretary General of the UNO.

Ans: The Secretary-General of the UNO is elected and appointed by the general assembly in consultation with the UN Security Council. He is the chief administrative officer of the UNO. His main task is to

look after the legislative aspects of the various organs of the UNO. The secretary general is entrusted with a staff force to carry out his various administrative duties. He is responsible for the smooth functioning of the UNO and is also responsible for the preparation of the annual budget of the UNO.

(e) Fund of UNO.

Ans : The annual expenditure of the UNO is met by the funds procured by donation and membership fees. The total annual expenditure of the UNO comes nearly to 6 billion US dollars. Out of the total fund of the UNO, one-third comes in terms of compulsory levy from the member states and the rest two-thirds comes from voluntary donation. The United States of America contributes the highest amount to the UN Fund. The other major donors are Japan, Germany, France, Great Britain, Soviet Russia, Sweden, Belgium, Netherlands, Finland, Libya, Spain, Austria, etc. About 30% of the total budget is collectively contributed by the USA, Japan and Germany.

(f) crisis in congo.

Ans : Congo was known as Belgian Congo before the attainment of independence from Belgium on 30 June 1960. The liberation movement in Congo was started under the leadership of Patrice Lumumba. Kasavubu became the president and Patrice Lumumba became the prime minister of free Congo which came to be known as Zaire, after its independence. Soon there

started a rebellion by few soldiers Under the leadership of Tshombe for the independence of the rich province of Katanga from Zaire. This move was supported by the Belgium government and they sent their military in support of the rebellion. Therefore, the new government of Zaire submitted complaint to UNO against foreign military intervention . On receiving the complainant, UN security Council sent a UN force to take control of the situation. Meanwhile, Patrice Lumumba was assassinated and this murder created a political turmoil in Zaire.

While visiting Zaire to find out a solution to the existing political turmoil, UN secretary general, Dag Hammarskjöld, died in an air crash on 17 September 1961 and that also further heightened the tension. Within two years, the problem in Zaire was solved by the UNO as Katanga was reunited with the rest of Congo as a result of the UN intervention.

(g) Promised of Namibia.

Ans : territory of Namibia was under the domination of South Africa. The people of Namibia had to undergo a great deal of suffering and hardship under the racist rule South Africa over 70 Years. In the struggle for freedom and independence of Namibia against South Africa, the League of Nations provided support to Namibia. After the end of the second World War , the Namibia Organized a movement of liberation of their country from South Africa. The struggle for freedom continued for several years. As result of the untiring

effort of the Namibia and the UN initiative, Namibia ultimately got her independence on 21 March 1990. Sam Nujoma became the first President of free Namibia.

Essay Type Questions:

Q 1. Give a brief account of the organisational set up of the UNO.

Ans : The establishment of the United Nations Organisation On 24 October 1945 indeed a landmark event in the history of the mankind. It usher a new era of international peace, security and cooperation. It is the culmination of several decades of men's effort to bring lasting peace to the following:

Structure of UNO : has six principle organs to carry out its main functions . They are the following :

- (i) The General Assembly,
- (ii) The security Council,
- (iii) The Economic and social council,
- (iv) The trusteeship Council,
- (v) The Interational Council of justice and
- (vi) The secretariat.

(i) The General Assembly : The General Assembly is the deliberative organ of the UN. It consists of the representatives of all member states. Each member state has only one vote but may send five representative to the UN. The General Assembly meets at least once in a year, the session commencing on the third Tuesday of September. It elects a president in the beginning of the sitting, to preside over its session for the hole year.

But , a special session cam be held at the initiative of the security council.its main work consists of discussion on the international problems and to naje recommendations to the security Council. It elects members of other organs and the secretary general,passes annual budget, controls the work of both the Economic and social council and the Trusteeship council, etc. The general assembly can also give membership to new on the recommendation of the security Council.

(ii) The security Council : security Council is the most important oragan of the UNO. Originally, it consisted of 11 members. But , later its number was raised to 15. Currently, permanent members. The five premanent members are the USA, Russia, the Uk, France and China. One of the unique features of the security Council is the ' veto power' of the five premanent members by which, any of the permanent members can block or prevent the passing of any proposal within the council, if they are opposed to it.

The security Council is entrusted with the primary security and for this purpose it is empowered to discuss any matter which threatens international peace and to take effective enforcement measures to bring peace to the world. The security Council is authorized to punish any member states for violating the principle of UNO. It also searched out means for disarmament.

(iii) The Economic and social council : The Economic and social council consists of 54 members elected by the General Assembly. The member of the council meets thrice in a year to make recommendations to the United Nations on the subjects Under its purview. Its main function is to study and report with recommendation to the general assembly on Economic, social, culture, educational, health and allied matter and to prom cooperation among member - state in these fields.

(iv) The Trusteeship council : The Trusteeship council was created To exercise supervisory Control over the colonies which World war. These colonies were known as the states administering Trust Territories, permanent members of security Council and the same number of member states for a three- year term.

(v) The International court of justice : This is the principal judicial organ of the UN. Its headquarters is at Hague in Netherlands. It consists of 15 Judge elected independently by the security Council and the General Assembly for a nine- year term. It takes decision on cases submitted to it by the UN members. The court

also gives advisory opinion to the general assembly and to the security Council.

(v) The secretariat : The vast administrative functions of supervision of the secretary general Who is appointed by security Council. Although the Secretary general is only wields considerable amount of international clout and exercise a lot of influence in world politics. He is assisted by Assistant Secretaries who head various UN departments.

Q 2. Discuss the procedure of the Formation of the security Council. What are the powers of the security Council?

Ans : The security Council is the executive body of the UNO. Articles 23 to 32 of the UN Charter describe the composition of the security Council. The UN Security Council originally consisted of 11 members. But, later its name number was raised to 15.

Currently, it consists of five permanent members and 10 non- permanent it consists of five permanent members are the USA, Russia, the UK, France and China. One of the unique features of the security Council is the 'vote power' of the five permanent members by which any of the permanent members can block or prevent the passing of any proposal within the council, if they are opposed to it. The 10 non - permanent members are elected by the General Assembly for a two- year terms on rotation basis so that every country gets the chance to become a member of UN security council.

The main powers and function of the security Council are :

- (i) To maintain international peace and security.
- (ii) To remove the sources of disputes or means of friction among nations.
- (iii) To suggest means of settlement of disputes among nations.
- (iv) To search out means for disarmament.
- (v) To resist war if it becomes imminent among nations.
- (vi) To try to create an atmosphere for declaration of ceasefire in the event of a war being fought between two or more nations.
- (vii) To try to settle bilateral or multilateral issues through peaceful means.
- (viii) To give advice to the General Assembly to appoint the secretary general of the UNO.
- (ix) To Punish any member state for violating any principles of the UNO.
- (x) To impose Economic sanction against any members-state involved in violating the principle (s) of the UNO which may lead to breach of international peace.

(xi) The security Council can take military action against such States.

Q 3. What are the different organs the UNO ?

Ans: Do your self Refer Answer to the QUESTION No. 1(Essay Type Questions).

Q 4. What are the functions of organs of the UNO?

Ans : The functions of the different organs of the UNO are :

(i) The General Assembly :

(a) Its main function is to advise security Council on all matters covered in the Charter of the UN.

(b) It also discusses on the reports submitted by other organs and takes decision on all the matters brought to its notice.

(c) It appoints new members and tge secretary general on the recommendation of the security Council.

(d) It approves the budget of the UNO.

(ii) The security Council :

(a) To maintain international peace and security.

(b) remove the sources of disputes or means of friction among nations.

(c) To suggest various means of settlement of disputes among the nations.

(d) To search out means for disarmament.

(iii) The Economic and social council :

(a) It studies the problems related to Economic, social, educational, culture, health, scientific and natural causes.

(b) It makes people aware of their rights and duties so that they can enjoy them equality without any hinderances.

(c) It also holds interational seminars and conferences on the issues forwarded by the General Assembly.

(d) It renders service to the member - states in accordance with the principles of the UN Charter and UN approval.

(iv) The Trusteeship council :

(a) It supervises the administration of Trust Territories.

(b) It accepts and examines the report of the administration of Trust Territories from those countries entrusted with the task of administration of these areas.

(c) The council arranges visit to the areas to find out the real situations.

(d) It presents a report to the general assembly every year.

(v) The Interational court of justice :

(a) The court can adjudicated matter related to bilateral issues submitted for its decision by any member - State against any member states of the UNO.

(b) The Verdict of the court is binding on all parties / member - States of the UNO.

(c) The Court can adjudicate matter related to issues covered by the charter of the UNO.

(vi) The secretariat :

(a) The Secretary general is the administrative head of the UNO and has to look after the service of all the organs of the UNO.

(b) He has to attend the session of the general assembly, the security Council, the Economic and social council and the Trusteeship council.

(c) He has to sumit an annual report on the working and Activities of the UN to the UN general assembly.

(d) He has to appoint various officials of the UN and also has to ensure that the UN official act in an impartial manner.

(e) He prepares the UN Budget and gets it approved by the General Assembly.

Q 5. Discuss the achievement of the UNO.

Ans : The establishment of the United Nations Organization on 24 October 1945 was the most lasting and the most important result of the second world war . Since its formation, it has worked immensely for the maintenance of international peace and security
Following are the main achievements of the UNO:

(i) It has succeeded in establishing peace in many parts of the world.

(ii) It has succeeded in resolving many of the disputes between the countries through peaceful means.

(iii) It has helped in the production of more agricultural products and food products.

(iv) It has provided the member - states with various technological aids.

(v) It has made the capitalist countries invest in the underdeveloped and developing countries

(vi) It has helped the attainment of independence of the colonized countries.

(vii) It has helped the development of education , science and technology in the world.

(viii) It has helped the invasion of life - saving medicines.

(ix) It has played an important role in the field of welfare of women and child.

(x) It has helped more than 40 dependent countries to attain Independence.

(xi) It has brought people's awareness about AIDS, leprosy, tuberculosis, global warming and climate change and the need for remedial measures.

(xii) It has tried to get rid of famines, starvation, Death, malnutrition, poverty, etc

Q 6. Discuss the causes leading to the outbreak of the Korean war.

Ans : The causes leading to the outbreak of the Korea war were :

(i) Korea was annexed by the USA and the Soviet Russia after the second World war. The cold war situation between the USA and the Soviet Russia created a great tension over colonized Korea.

(ii) The division of Korea by the USA and the Soviet Russia into south korea and North Korea divided the Korean into two opposite camps.

(iii) The invasion of Soviet Russia domination South Korea by the USA dominated North korea , alarmed the situation of an inevitable war.

(iv) The UNO took stern mesuares to resolve the war-like situation and sent the UN military force to take control of the situation. But, the UN military force was fully dominated by the USA soldiers. This created a war -like situation in korea.

(v) The UNO by its relentless efforts made Both the USA and Soviet Russia to sign an armistice in July 1953.

Q 7. Give a brief review of the Vietnamese struggle for liberation.

Ans : The Vietnamese struggle for independence was one of the Most heroic struggle for freedom ever fought in the world. Vietnam became a mere pawn on the chessboard for the two superpowers, the USA and the Soviet Russia to play their diplomatic game. Eventually, the people of Vietnam rose up in arms and fought for their freedom.

During the second World war , japan had conquered Vietnam like others ñations of the region. soon after the defeat of f japan , France came back to viatnam and took control of it as it was a Franch colony before the

outbreak of the second World war. Soon liberation after the beginning of the war , , the Vietnamese started their liberation struggle first against the Japanese and thereafter against the Franch. The leader of this liberation movement was Ho Chi Minh who organized a liberation movement in my 1941. In September 1941, under his leadership, they declared Vietnam as the ' Demoratic republic of Vietnam' and fromed a new government.

This movement was mostly look led by the Communists Under the leadership of Ho Chi Minh.

Soon America came to secen as she did not want soviet union of control the affairs of the Vietnam alone. She instigated cretain groups within the Vietnam to against the Communists leading to a civil war and division of the country into two parts , North vitamin and south Vietnam. South Vietnam came under the influence of the America while North Vietnam cane Under the control of Soviet Russia.

On the pretext of removing of Communism from North Vietnam , the USA actively supported the efforts of south Vietnam. In fact America particularly Controlled the affairs of south Vietnam. They began to use their military might to get rud of the communist in North Vietnam. But, the Communists supported by Russia and China waged a relentless war against America and her supporters. For nearly 30 years , America fought against the Communists in North Vietnam but failed in the her attempt to free the country from the Communists.

Eventually, America was forced to leave Vietnam in 1973 allowing the people Vietnam to live peacefully.

Q 8 . How did UNO resolve the crisis in the middle East?

Ans : The middle East , since the conclusion of the second world war , became a trouble spots in world politics. The region became a disturbed area manily due to the division of Palestine into two countries namely Israel and Palestine. The UNO had taken initiative in forming a separate state for the jews who had no homeland of their own. This act of the UNO was not farvourally looked upon by the Arab nations.

There fore, soon after the formation of the new state of Israel on 14 may 1948, a war stared between the Arab nations and Isreal which resulted in the defeat of the Arab countries.

Gamal Abdel Nasser , the president of Egypt , was the first undisputed leader of Arab nationalism and hie tried to nationalise Suze canal in July,1956 which froced England and France to declare wae on Egypt. Soon Israel too joined the war on the side of the European powers. Under the therat of Russian intervention, the war was brought to a close but the Israel - Palestine problem continued to remain a festering wound. In 1967, a war began between the Arab countries Egypt, Jordan and Syria one side and Israel on the other side over the issue of the closure of the Gulf of Aqaba to Israel shipping. As the War lasted only six days, this war came

to be known as the 'Six Day War'. During surrounding Arab nations which further intensified the on-going tension between Israel and the Arab nations.

Once again a war started between Egypt and Israel in 1973 upsetting international peace and tranquility.

However Under America pressure, the war was brought to a close. The Middle East, thus remained for a long time a trouble spot, ready to flare up any time. The UNO could do very little to ease the tension between Israel and the Arab countries.

The peace of the middle East was distributed by the sudden attack of Iraq on Kuwait. Kuwait made a strong protest to the UNO and asked her help in forcing Iraq to withdraw her army from Kuwait. Since Iraq refused to obey the UN request to Withdraw from Kuwait, it Organized a UN sponsored invasion of Iraq forcing Iraq to withdraw from Kuwait.

But, unfortunately the USA during the gulf war converted the security Council or the UNO to Suit her whims and fancy. This has belittled the importance of UNO in the recent times. Thus, we can see that UNO intervened several times in the middle East crisis but crisis has not been fully solved mainly due to the American support of Israel.