

Social Studies Note For Grade 8

Delinquency

☆.Delinquency means a conduct that does not conform to the legal or moral standards of society.

☆.Delinquency is a criminal behavior that is carried out by a young person. Such young person are called juveniles.

*.Many countries including Ethiopia define anyone under 18 year of age as a juvenile.

#.Some of the offenses committed by delinquents include fighting, rape, abduction, theft, murder, abuse of drugs, gambling, burning down house & property, assault, robbery cheating & making attacks in groups.

#.The main causes of delinquency is family relationship or on neighborhood or community conditions

Avoiding Delinquency

☆.Probation is the most commonly used method of handling delinquents.

*.Probation requires the delinquent to lead a moderate productive lifestyle, with financial responsibilities.

Other important treatment programs include work experiences, counseling, education & group therapy.

4.3. Programmes for partnership

The purpose & principles of the UN & its Satellite Organizations

☆.The United Nations Organization is a world body funded to replace the former League of Nations.

*.The United Nations was formally set up on 24 October 1945. There are 193 member states.

According to the Charter, the United Nations has several purposes;-

- To maintain international peace & security;
- .To develop friendly relations among nations;
- .To cooperate in solving economic,social,cultural & humanitarian problems & to promote respect for human rights & fundamental freedoms.

The guiding principles of the UN which are set in the Charter are the following;-

- .The sovereign equality of all member nations;
- .Member nations are to fulfill their obligations in good faith;
- .Member states are to settle disputes by peaceful means and refrain from the threat or use of force;
- .Member states are to give every assistance to the UN & refrain from giving assistance to those at war;
- .The UN is not to intervene in matters within the jurisdiction of member states.
- ☆.The headquarters of the UN is in New York, USA.

The UN has the following organs;

- .The General Assembly
- .The Security Council
- .The Secretariat
- .The Economic & Social Council
- .The Trusteeship Council
- .The International Court of Justice

The General Assembly

- ☆.The General Assembly is composed of all member states.
- *.The General Assembly elects the non-permanent members to the Security Council.

The Security Council

- ☆.The security Council is the leading organ of the UN. It has the primary responsibility of maintaining international peace & security.
- *.It has five permanent members: Britain, Russia, USA, France & China (since 1971).
- .The non-permanent members was 15, they are elected every two years.

Initially the following agencies work directly under the Security Council;

- .The Military Staff Committee: advises the Council regarding the use of military force to preserve international peace.
- .The Disarmament Commission draws up plans for the regulation & reduction of conventional armaments & for the elimination of nuclear weapons.

The Secretariat

☆.The secretariat consists of the Secretary General with a staff of 15,000 workers who come from various member countries.

##.The main duties of the secretariat are;-

- .To implement the decisions of the General Assembly & the Councils.
- .To bring issues of major concern to the attention of the General Assembly;
- .To draw up an annual report of the organization, &
- .To coordinate the activities & direct funds for the many specialized agencies.

☆.The secretary General is appointed by the General Assembly on the recommendation of the Security Council for a period of five years.

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The Economic & Social Council

Members of this organ are assigned by the UN General Assembly for three year term.

*.Focused on social, economic, humanitarian & environmental issues.

Some of these specialized agencies are;-

- .The International Labour Organization(ILO)
- .The Food & Agricultural Organization(FAO)
- .The World Health Organization(WHO)
- .The UN Educational Scientific & Cultural Organization(UNESCO)

The Trusteeship Council

☆.The Trusteeship Council consisted of an equal number of nations administering trust territories & nations not administering trusteeship.

The International Court of Justice

☆.It consist of 15 judges elected by the General Assembly. The seat of the Court is in the Hague, Netherlands. Judges decide cases by majority vote.

*.The Court has the power to settle legal disputes between nations.

4.4.Globalization

☆.Globalization refers to the increasing interconnection among individuals across nations & their people.

☆.It refers to a remarkable exchange & sharing of information, culture, economic, resources & technology which leads to strong interdependence among peoples of different nations of the world.

Economic Globalization

☆.The international financial institutions like the International Monetary Fund(IMF) & the International Bank For Reconstruction & Development(the World Bank).

*.The transnational companies are often referred to as Multi National Corporation(MNCs)

Cultural Globalization

☆.This was understood at first as the global domination of Western(American) culture. It was seen as a "Cultural invasion" made at the expense of local identities.

The End