

## Chapter 1 : Criticism of International Court of Justice

*Israel has passed a new law outlawing citizens and organizations from advocating for boycotts against any Israeli person or entity. The law is drawing criticism from around the world as an attack.*

There is a controversy amongst jurists as to whether it is law or not. The analytical school of jurists led by John Austin and his followers holds that international law is not law because: Law is command of a superior sovereign to inferior. International Law does not enjoy the sanction of any coercive authority: Law is obeyed because of fear of punishment. State law is backed by its coercive authority. The international law on the other hand has no such sanctions. The states obey it at will and may break it at will. No physical punishment follows such breach. There are no competent courts to interpret International Law: The state law is interpreted by courts and enforced accordingly. There is no such machinery in international field. There are numerous interpretations, it is alleged, of international law. There is no unanimity as to what international law is on any particular point or issue. International Law comes in conflict with the sovereignty of State: International law is negation of the sovereignty of the State. Every state is internally sovereign and its authority over its subjects is absolute and unlimited. A sovereign state does not recognize any superior in international relations. Austin and his followers point out that recognition of international law as law would involve a limitation on the external sovereignty of the state and this would mean that the states are not sovereign. This brings about a crisis in the theory of the state because sovereignty of the state is recognized to be an essential element of the state without which a state ceases to be a state. There is yet another modern school of thought known as the historical school of jurists who contend that international law is law in the real sense of the word. International law is law in the same sense in which municipal law is law. The former has the same sources and force behind it as is the case with the latter. They defend the legal validity of international law on the following grounds:

**Chapter 2 : Criticism of Amnesty International - Wikipedia**

*International pressure has been mounting on Venezuela over the government's decision to push up presidential elections under conditions that opponents say overwhelmingly favor President Nicolas.*

His latest is called Palestine Inside Out: Transcript This is a rush transcript. Copy may not be in its final form. Israel is coming under widespread international criticism for its plan to engage in a new round of illegal settlement expansion on occupied Palestinian land. Israel says it will build new housing units in East Jerusalem settlement of Gilo. I think it makes it harder for them to make peace with their neighbors. I think it embitters the Palestinians in a way that could end up being very dangerous, and it makes it hard to relaunch any kind of serious talks about how you achieve a two-state solution. To own something in the land of Israel is something very special. I have no hate, no malice in my heart. Well, with negotiations frozen, last week Palestinian Authority leaders began a renewed effort to win international support for formal Security Council endorsement of a Palestinian state based on borders. Welcome to Democracy Now! Your assessment right now of this latest call for the UN to recognize a Palestinian state? They did it in And the second thing is that a declaration of statehood in the Occupied Territories would do nothing to help the majority of Palestinians. Most Palestinians actually live in enforced exile, because they were expelled from their homes in It always has been a problem with the two-state solution. It focuses on the minority of the Palestinian people and on actually a very small piece of historic Palestine. What do you think needs to happen? What do you think should be the solution? I think that the only practical way out and the only just way out at this point is to create a single state, a democratic and secular state, in which Israeli Jews and Palestinians live as equal citizens, the ones under occupation, the ones who have been in exile for sixty-plus years, and the ones who are now living as second-class citizens inside Israel itself. Do you see this gaining steam, this idea of a one-state solution? Oh, it absolutely is. And it is partly because of the breakdown of the two-state solution. And the only way to address all of those people and all of their rights is to allow them back home and to live as equal citizens, and also to recognize the rights of Israeli Jews, as well, and to protect their rights, as well. There is no other way to do it, I think, frankly. It seems kind of obvious. Your assessment of Mahmoud Abbas? The idea that there can be a Palestinian government when Palestine is under Israeli occupation seems â€” it always was kind of nonsensical to me. It was created as a kind of handmaiden of the occupation. We need to stop looking to established governments to find solutions to this. South Africa is the clearest precedent. The solution to the question of Palestine and the struggle between Palestinians and Israelis is going to come from the intervention of well-intentioned citizens around the world. And I think the movement for a boycott, divestment and sanctions is â€” again, the South African precedent is clear â€” is the obvious way out. Please attribute legal copies of this work to democracynow. Some of the work s that this program incorporates, however, may be separately licensed. For further information or additional permissions, contact us.

**Chapter 3 : International News | Latest World News, Videos & Photos -ABC News - ABC News**

*The General Secretary of the European Federation of Journalists (EFJ) countered reports by the mainstream media in Malta that claimed the Council of Europe had "ruled out further action" on investigations on the assassination of.*

There were major attacks on the rights of women and girls. Gun violence remained high. Death sentences were handed down and executions were carried out. Background On 20 January, Donald Trump was sworn in as President, following an election campaign in which he made comments and promised policies that were discriminatory or otherwise contradicted international human rights principles. A third executive order signed on 27 January banned entry of foreign nationals from Iran, Iraq, Libya, Somalia, Sudan, Syria and Yemen for 90 days, suspended the US Refugee Admissions Program USRAP for days, reduced the number of refugees eligible for entry during the fiscal year from , to 50,, and imposed an indefinite ban on the resettlement of refugees from Syria. The order immediately led to chaos, protests and legal challenges on the basis of discrimination towards Muslims. A week later a federal judge issued a nationwide temporary injunction, which was upheld on appeal. The government issued a revised version of the order on 6 March, again suspending USRAP for days, repeating the limit of 50, refugees, and imposing a day ban on entry into the USA of nationals of six countries the original seven minus Iraq. Federal judges in the states of Maryland and Hawaii issued nationwide injunctions temporarily blocking its implementation. On 26 June, the Supreme Court allowed a limited version of the order to take effect. The Court also ruled that the ban could be applied to refugees being supported by resettlement agencies. A second revision of the order, signed on 24 September, indefinitely banned immigration into the USA by nationals of seven countries: It also banned the issuance of certain types of non-immigrant visas to nationals of Chad, Iran, Libya, North Korea, Syria and Yemen, and specifically barred visas for Venezuelan officials from certain government agencies and their families. On 17 October, federal judges in Hawaii and Maryland again ruled against the measure, blocking the government from enforcing it on nationals from six of the countries. On 13 November, a federal appeals court panel allowed the third ban to take effect for people with no legitimate ties to the USA. The programme had allowed those under 21 years of age fleeing violence in El Salvador, Guatemala and Honduras, whose parents had regular status in the USA, to apply for refugee resettlement interviews before travelling to the USA. Children from those three countries who did not qualify for refugee status and had no other means of reuniting with their parents had also been able to apply for entry under the programme. On 5 September, the government announced that it would end the Deferred Action for Childhood Arrivals DACA programme in six months if Congress did not find a legislative solution regarding the immigration status of those protected by the programme, placing more than , individuals at risk of deportation. More than 17, unaccompanied children and 26, people travelling as families were apprehended after irregularly crossing the border with Mexico between January and August. Families were detained for months, many without proper access to medical care and legal counsel, while pursuing claims to remain in the USA. The government issued rules exempting employers from providing health insurance coverage for contraception if it conflicted with their religious or moral beliefs, putting millions of women at risk of losing access to contraception. Gross inequalities remained for Indigenous women in accessing care following rape, including access to examinations, forensic evidence kits for use by medical staff, and other essential health care services. Rights of lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender and intersex people Murders of LGBTI people increased during the year, against a background of continuing discrimination against LGBTI people in state and federal law. The USA continued to lack federal protections banning discrimination on the grounds of sexual orientation and gender identity in the workplace, housing or health care. Transgender people continued to be particularly marginalized. In August, President Trump ordered a reversal in the policy announced in to allow openly transgender individuals to enlist in the military, which had been due to take effect on 1 January On 30 October, a federal judge issued a preliminary injunction blocking implementation of the directive. In December, a judge ruled that transgender people would be allowed to enlist in the military from 1 January , as legal cases proceeded. The jury acquitted him of murder. In August, the judge had ruled that any statements made by Ahmed Abu Khatallah while held incommunicado

for nearly two weeks on board a US naval vessel after being seized by US forces in Libya could be admitted as evidence. At the end of the year he was facing trial for terrorism offences in relation to the Benghazi attack. President Trump flouted the presumption of innocence in a series of posts on Twitter in which he called for the death penalty for Sayfullo Saipov. He had been arrested in Azerbaijan in June and handed over to US agents two months later. No action was taken to end impunity for the systematic human rights violations, including torture and enforced disappearance, committed in a secret detention programme operated by the CIA after the attacks on 11 September. At least three people alleged to have been involved in the secret detention programme were nominated by President Trump for senior government roles: As Acting Assistant Attorney General at the OLC between and , Steven Bradbury authored a number of memorandums to the CIA giving legal approval to methods of interrogation and conditions of detention that violated the international prohibition of torture and other ill-treatment. On 7 November, the Senate confirmed his appointment by 51 votes to . On 14 November, by 50 votes to 47, the Senate confirmed the appointment of Steven Bradbury. However, in August an out-of-court settlement was reached. On 19 June, the Supreme Court ruled in a case brought against former US officials by individuals of Arab or South Asian descent who were among the hundreds of foreign nationals taken into custody in the USA in the wake of the attacks of 11 September. Following the attacks, detainees were held for months in harsh conditions and reported a range of abuses. However, it ruled that the case largely could not proceed, thus continuing a pattern of judicial remedies being blocked in cases involving human rights violations in the counter-terrorism context since the attacks. Excessive use of force The authorities continued to fail to track the exact number of people killed by law enforcement officials across the USA. Data collected by The Washington Post newspaper put the total at individuals killed during the year by law enforcement agents using firearms. A proposal by the Department of Justice to create a system to track these deaths under the Deaths in Custody Reporting Act was not compulsory for law enforcement agencies and therefore risked leading to under-reporting. No information was released on whether the reporting process had been initiated during the year. At least 40 people across 25 states died after police used projectile electro-shock weapons on them, bringing the total number of such deaths since to at least . In September, the acquittal of a former police officer for shooting dead Anthony Lamar Smith in sparked weeks of protests across the city of St Louis, Missouri, and hundreds of arrests. There were allegations by local civil rights organizations that police unlawfully detained people and that their use of chemical irritants against protesters amounted to excessive use of force. St Louis police used heavy-duty riot gear and military-grade weapons and equipment to police the demonstrations. In August, President Trump annulled restrictions put in place by the previous government that limited the transfer of some military-grade equipment to law enforcement agencies. In response to the massacre, Congress considered legislation and regulations banning such devices, but the measures were not enacted. In November, Congress introduced but failed to pass a separate piece of legislation aimed at preventing gun violence. Two pieces of federal legislation were pending at the end of the year that would make it easier for people to obtain firearm silencers and carry concealed weapons. Legislation in place since continued to deny funding to the Center for Disease Control and Prevention to conduct or sponsor research into the causes of gun violence and ways to prevent it. The move would severely weaken oversight of arms sales and risked increasing the flow of firearms to countries suffering high levels of armed violence. Death penalty Twenty-three men were executed in eight states, bringing to 1, the total number of executions since the US Supreme Court approved new capital laws in . Approximately 39 new death sentences were passed. Around 2, people remained on death row at the end of the year. Arkansas conducted its first executions since . Ohio resumed executions after a hiatus of more than three years. Florida conducted its first executions since January , when the US Supreme Court ruled its capital sentencing statute unconstitutional. During the year, the first death sentences were handed down under a new sentencing statute. During the year, four inmates were exonerated of the crimes for which they were originally sentenced to death in the states of Delaware, Florida, Arkansas and Louisiana, bringing to the number of such cases since

**Chapter 4 : 8 Important Criticism of the Realist Theory of International Relations**

*Criticism of Amnesty International (AI) includes claims of selection bias, as well as ideology/foreign policy bias against either non-Western countries or Western-supported countries.*

Transcript This is a rush transcript. Copy may not be in its final form. Israel has passed a new law outlawing citizens and organizations from advocating for boycotts against any Israeli person or entity. The law is drawing criticism from around the world as an attack on freedom of speech. In order to prevent such damage, it is proposed that knowingly publishing a call for any sort of boycott on anyone because of their links to state of Israel will be considered an act of tortuous malice subject to tort regulations. But dozens of Israeli lawmakers voted against the measure, including Nitzan Horowitz. This is a thought police. There is no choice but to use this word. Welcome to Democracy Now! Thanks for having me. And the discussion at the paper before the editorial that you put out? What does this mean for The Forward? So, the vagueness of it is partly what is so problematic. The reaction among the Israeli public to this law? I think that the majority of Israelis, or many Israelis, accept it. They feel that there was a threat, that it threatens their livelihood and life and the legitimacy of Israel. We are, however, concerned that this law may unduly impinge on the basic democratic rights of Israelis to freedom of speech and freedom of expression. I mean, actually, the ADL, interestingly, were one of the first to come out against the law. But really, a very broad swath of American Jewish organizations, very much the mainstream, who have been pro-Israel in every wayâ€”you could not impugn their bona fides in terms of their pro-Israel statusâ€”came out against this, you know, because I think that it conflicts with theseâ€”with American principles of freedom of speech and the notion that even just by saying something, you could be liable. I mean, I think there isâ€”I think this law, in some ways, wasâ€”to listen to the legislators who kind of came up with it, it was a way of saying that, you know, if Israel is going to ask European countries to fight the BDS movementâ€”Boycott, Divestment and Sanction movement, any manifestation of itâ€”that Israel had to do something itself to show that it was taking the same measures against its own citizens. And this makes it, in effect, law. And now their thoughts, in effect, or theirâ€”you know, any implementation of what they think they could do to protest this idea, could beâ€”could land them in court. Also, thank you to Amira Hass, who has just come off the boat. She was on the boat that was intercepted by the Israeli military that was attempting to challenge the Israeli blockade of Gaza. She was speaking to us from her home in Ramallah. Please attribute legal copies of this work to democracynow. Some of the work s that this program incorporates, however, may be separately licensed. For further information or additional permissions, contact us.

### Chapter 5 : Misleading media reports draw international criticism – The Shift News

*Criticism of the United Nations has encompassed numerous arguments regarding various aspects of the organization, such as policy, ideology, equality of representation, administration, ability to enforce rulings, and ideological bias.*

The actions of these governments—and of other governments critical of Amnesty International—have been the subject of human rights concerns voiced by Amnesty. Cricket ball campaign against Sri Lanka at the Cricket World Cup [ edit ] This section may lend undue weight to certain ideas, incidents, or controversies. Please help to create a more balanced presentation. Discuss and resolve this issue before removing this message. The Sri Lankan government protested to the International Cricket Council ICC and Amnesty, saying the timing might undermine the morale of the Sri Lanka cricket team, which was playing in round Super 8 of the tournament. The Foreign Ministry of Sri Lanka said they were assured by the ICC that all steps would be taken to prevent Amnesty from carrying out any campaign within the grounds targeting Sri Lanka or its players; [10] however, the ICC later said it was determined to focus on the World Cup and nothing else. Amnesty stressed that the campaign was not aimed at the Sri Lanka cricket team. According to an Amnesty spokesman, "The campaign called on both parties as well as other militant groups in Sri Lanka to take steps to prevent civilians caught between as violence intensifies. When such a campaign is conducted during a sporting event in which the targeted country is also participating, it constitutes a form of punishment, whereby the spectators are told that the participant country is doing something bad. When that happens, they may adopt a wholly different attitude towards the Sri Lankan cricket team even though it is not the cricket team that is [accused of] carrying out abductions and causing disappearances or waging war. Gerald Steinberg, of NGO Monitor, said that the report was tied to the recent Palestinian hunger strikes and that Amnesty "jumped on the bandwagon to help their Palestinian allies". These violations have been and will continue to be addressed separately by the organisation". Much controversy surrounded this event since one of the speakers included Abdel Bari Atwan, editor of the London-based al-Quds al-Arabi newspaper. Amnesty responded by saying that "while we did have concerns about the way the event had originally been organized, these have been resolved". Amnesty International has consistently called on Israel to bring any officer suspected of human rights violations to justice and to remove its settlements in the West Bank. It has also opposed "discrimination" against Arab citizens of Israel, and says that the Law of Return and Citizenship and Entry into Israel Law are discriminatory, as they grant automatic citizenship to Jews worldwide, while denying Palestinian refugees the right of return. It has also opposed the blockade of the Gaza Strip, calling it "collective punishment". When asked by a journalist if any other country on earth that could be described in these terms, he said that he could not think of any, although some individual "Russian officials" could be so described. Steinberg of NGO Monitor: Amnesty International UK said "the matter has been referred to our internal and confidential processes. The White House rejected these allegations, stating that they were unsupported by facts. Trials by military commissions have made a mockery of justice and due process. According to US official sources there could be over ghost detainees held by the US. In, thousands of people were held by the US in Iraq, hundreds in Afghanistan, and undisclosed numbers in undisclosed locations. Secretary of Defense Donald Rumsfeld believed the comments were "reprehensible", Vice President Dick Cheney said he was "offended", and President Bush said he believed the report was "absurd". Supreme Court has ruled against this interpretation on 29 June The change was opposed by several organizations, notably by senior figures in the Catholic Church, traditionally a strong supporter of Amnesty International, [45] and a group of US legislators. Amnesty spokeswoman Suzanne Trimel estimated that a "handful, probably less than" of over, members had quit over the issue. In an interview with the National Catholic Register, the Cardinal said he believed that "if in fact Amnesty International persists in this course of action, individuals and Catholic organizations must withdraw their support, because, in deciding to promote abortion rights, AI has betrayed its mission. Relevant discussion may be found on the talk page. Please do not remove this message until conditions to do so are met. August Learn how and when to remove this template message A summary of an Amnesty International UK meeting held in revealed the intention to support the decriminalization of

prostitution before any consultation with Amnesty members or stakeholders. Instead, the explosive growth of legal brothels in Germany has triggered an increase in sex trafficking. In early August, a large number of NGOs published an open letter in support of the decriminalization proposal. Amnesty were also accused severe bias in its reportage and of trying the Syrian Government in a kangaroo court.

**Chapter 6 : International Awards for Art Criticism**

*switch to the International edition Jobs Digital Archive The Guardian app Video Podcasts Pictures Journalists across the US launched into fierce criticism of the congressman, via social media.*

You hear a lot about the high test scores that kids who are in International Baccalaureate schools can get. IB is aligned with the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization UNESCO to produce an internationally standardized educational system that affords equal weight and value to every system of government, cultural practice and social construct in the world. Parents like how IB students are required to master two foreign languages, write a long, original research paper, and participate in out-of-school "service learning" activities. They say IB schools raise test scores in elementary, middle-school and high-school programs, and prepare students better for college than regular curricula. Critics of IB, however, say students can and do get a highly competitive, globally-focused K education from a regular school program with control in the hands of local educators and elected representatives in the local school board, state legislature, state board of education and other democratically selected leadership. They say IB is "un-American" because the ideas and values taught align with United Nations philosophies. Basically, the idea taught is that no one political philosophy is "right" and that no one country or system is superior to another. In effect, critics say, IB promotes "world citizenship" as opposed to teaching students to become better American citizens. IB also undermines and minimizes the state learning standards put in place by local educators and state legislatures, creating a de facto global curriculum over which local parents and teachers have no sway. By definition, that means the curriculum will have a different perspective than the ideas and values that come from the United States Constitution, and American history, literature, culture, religion and system of government. This disarms these students from being able to recognize the legitimate advantages of our constitutional republic, since the less you know, the less ammunition there is in your intellectual arsenal for quality reasoning. American principles of government and law are undermined and minimized in subtle ways, including the simple fact that they are grouped alongside so many other governmental styles and arrangements in a "value-neutral" way. That steers the students toward accepting globalism rather than valuing American sovereignty and American principles. Through the system of IB assessments, taken throughout the world on the same day and scored at IB headquarters, the critics say, student minds can be shaped toward globalism and socialism, rather than toward capitalism, democracy and pro-Americanism. It may not be evident right now, but the simple fact of acceding power and control to the IB officials on curriculum and assessment poses a dangerous risk of a gradual transformation to more blatant Marxist content over the course of years, and local parents and educators would be powerless to reverse that trend. IB supporters, on the other hand, say that participating schools can write their own curriculum. So, they say, the beliefs and values that are taught are really up the schools, not the International Baccalaureate Organization, which is based in Geneva, Switzerland. Typical examples of what is a "must" in IB programming: These topics are to be taught throughout the curriculum, from language class to math class to foreign languages and sciences. Instead, the books are by multicultural authors from Third World countries, covering politicized cultural or feminist struggles. More criticism is leveled at IB programs which are hostile to, or indifferent about, Christianity, while actively promoting non-Christian practices and organizations, mostly New Age and pantheistic belief systems. What passes for "spiritual education" in IB programming is actually New Age, Earth-worship type religion in environmentalist packaging. IB programming is growing quickly in the United States, with schools, two-thirds of them high schools. The International Baccalaureate Organization website is [www](http://www.ibo.org).

### Chapter 7 : 4 most essential criticism of International law

*Compassion International is a Christian child sponsorship organization dedicated to the long-term development of children living in poverty a Compassion International is a Christian child sponsorship organization dedicated to the long-term development of children living in poverty around the world.*

Although Morgenthau supports safeguarding national interest defined in terms of power, he evades analysis of the process by which national interests are formulated. He is more concerned with its protection than analyzing its nature and scope. Realist theory primarily offers a study of conflictual aspect of international relation and has no tools to analyze the aspect of co-operation that have become more than evident in the establishment of Supranational agencies. His concept of human nature has built-in-bias and is unscientific. Men are rational, creatures having multifaceted attributes, all of which cannot be cruxes under quest for power. Complete neglect of values is tantamount to claims of universal brotherhood and fraternity on which nations are interacting with one another. It must be observed that national interests are designed to be hospitable not only to state and its territory but also its citizens. Despite claiming to neglect value in study of international politics, Morgenthau himself elevates power to be an ultimate value. Morgenthau accepts power struggle, conflict, contradiction and discords as natural parts of International Politics. Such an acceptance makes him regard international politics as an endless struggle for power involving a clash of rational foreign policies. But at the same time he accepts the desirability and possibility of preserving peace and harmony at international level. He pins hopes on peace through accommodations and accommodations through diplomacy. He takes deterministic and pessimistic views of human nature but hesitates, rather fails, to take these views to their logical conclusions. His analysis justifies struggle for power and war but at the same time he advocates peace through good diplomacy and statesmanship. Raymond Aron accuses Morgenthau of neglecting the relation between ideologies and politics. The realist theory fails to offer a comprehensive theory of International Relations. It is partial in the sense that it offers explanation of power relations among nations. It does not make a distinction between the nature of reality and the interpretation of reality. It gave impetus to new theorization on the idea of international relations and helped in ushering an era of scientism from idealism. Moreover, it offers materials for analyzing international relations. Perhaps, that explains the reason for hailing Morgenthau as one of the greatest contemporary writers on world politics.

**Chapter 8 : 16 The Downside of International Baccalaureate**

*Britain summoned Israel's ambassador on Monday over Israel's decision to build thousands of new homes in occupied territory, calling it "deplorable."*

Western diplomats criticized the decision. Allegations of globalism[ edit ] There have been controversy and criticism of the UN organization and its activities since at least the s. Controversies regarding these allegations have resulted in a sometimes shaky relationship between the organization and the United States government, with three presidential administrations, that of Ronald Reagan, George H. Bush and George W. The UNFPA was not found directly involved in the scandal, but continued to fund and work with the population control program after the abuses had become public. This has led to accusations that the UNSC only addresses the strategic interests and political motives of the permanent members, especially in humanitarian interventions: Rather, they argue, the number of permanent members should be expanded to include non-nuclear powers, which would democratize the organization. As it stands, a veto from any of the permanent members can halt any possible action the Council may take. For instance, John J. Mearsheimer claimed that "since , the US has vetoed 32 Security Council resolutions critical of Israel , more than the total number of vetoes cast by all the other Security Council members. The Council has repeatedly condemned Israel. On the other hand, critics contend that, while Israel has the United States to rely on to veto any pertinent legislation against it, the Palestinians lack any such power. The veto has been singled out as a threat to human rights, with Amnesty International claiming that the five permanent members had used their veto to "promote their political self-interest or geopolitical interest above the interest of protecting civilians. Journalist Kourosh Ziabari has stated that the veto is "a discriminatory and biased privilege given to five countries to dictate their own will to some countries as they wish. Whilst addressing the UN General Assembly on the Russian annexation of Crimea, Ukrainian President Petro Poroshenko said the following regarding the inefficiency of the veto "In every democratic country, if someone has stolen your property, an independent court will restore justice, in order to protect your rights, and punish the offender. However, we must recognize that in the 21st century our organization lacks an effective instrument to bring to justice an aggressor country that has stolen the territory of another sovereign state. While it has achieved gender parity in its employees at the two lowest levels of responsibility P-1 and P-2 [16] , equal representation has not yet been achieved at any levels higher than these. Both the percentage of appointments made and the likelihood and speed at which employees are promoted mirror the trend above; parity achieved at low levels while at the D-2 level women see roughly a quarter of what their male counterparts do [18]. One reason attributed with the slow progress is that there are no methods to hold the UN accountable to its proposed changes due to its size and the different approaches taken within the different subsidiaries of the organization [19]. Another reason is the generally poor reception of feminist ideologies in the international relations framework of the UN. Democratic character of the UN[ edit ] Other critics object to the idea that the UN is a democratic organization, saying that it represents the interests of the governments of the countries who form it and not necessarily the individuals within those countries. World federalist Dieter Heinrich points out that the powerful Security Council system does not have distinctions between the legislative , executive , and judiciary branches: He says that Israel is the only UN member, in the whole UN system, that have been prevented by the UN from playing the game like everyone else. Israel originally should belong to the geographic section of Asia , but due to objection from Arab and Muslim countries in the region such as Iran , Iraq etc. Such unanimity on the Security Council regarding the authorization of armed UN enforcement actions has not always been reached in time to prevent the outbreak of international wars. Kennedy during the Cuban Missile Crisis , thus providing a critical link in the prevention of a nuclear war at that time. It compared UN nation-building efforts to those of the United States, and found that seven out of eight UN cases are at peace, as opposed to four out of eight US cases at peace. The Missed Opportunities", [29] a book in which he analyses the reasons for the failure of the UN intervention in Somalia ; he shows in particular that, between the start of the Somali Civil War in and the fall of the Siad Barre regime in January , the United Nations missed at least three opportunities to prevent major human tragedies. If

sweeping reform was not undertaken, warned Mohamed Sahnoun, then the United Nations would continue to respond to such crisis in a climate of inept improvisation. An early example of this was the Bangladesh Liberation War and the Bangladesh genocide committed by the Pakistan Army on Bangladeshis. Critics of the UN argued that the UN was completely ineffective in preventing the genocide, [31] and that military intervention by India was the only thing to stop the mass murder. Srebrenica had been declared a UN "safe area" and was even protected by armed Dutch peacekeepers, but the UN forces did nothing to prevent the massacre [citation needed]. In the 21st century, the most prominent and dramatic example is the War in Darfur, in which Arab Janjaweed militias, supported by the Sudanese government, committed repeated acts of ethnic cleansing and genocide against the indigenous population. Thus far, an estimated , civilians have been killed in what is the largest case of mass murder in the history of the region, yet the UN has continuously failed to act against this severe and ongoing human rights issue. The graph is additive. Human Rights Council of focusing disproportionately on allegations of abuses by Israel, [36] and Ban Ki-moon, the Secretary-General of the United Nations, admitted that there is a biased attitude against Israel at the UN, [37] although he retracted later. By way of comparison, there has not been a single resolution even mentioning the massive violations of human rights in China, Russia, North Korea, Cuba, Saudi Arabia, Syria, or Zimbabwe. According to political commentator Alan Dershowitz, after the Arab-Israeli War, the UN defined the term "refugee" as applied to Palestinian Arabs fleeing Israel in significantly broader terms than it did for other refugees of other conflicts. The controversial Resolution, which equated Zionism with racism, was rescinded in According to Robert S. Wistrich, and feminists Phyllis Chesler and Sonia Johnson of tolerating antisemitic remarks within its walls. These conferences often did not have anything to do with Middle East politics. UN documents of the period denied the existence of the Jews, Israel ancient history, the Holocaust, and the notion that Jews deserve the same rights granted to other groups. The psychologist and author Phyllis Chesler recorded the savage response when one Jewish woman mentioned that her husband had been shot without a trial in Iraq and that she had to escape to Israel with her children. The place went wild: The resolution was internationally condemned in the media especially in the media of Western countries. Many observers noted that the resolution was passed on the thirty-seventh anniversary of Kristallnacht, the pogrom historians agree marked the beginning of the Holocaust. The conference was meant to combat racism, but ended up being a forum for world leaders to make various anti-Semitic statements. Wistrich condemned the entire conference, calling it hateful, racist, and anti-Semitic. Wistrich, the United Nations has a long history of elevating what it calls "national liberation movements," armed groups who commit violence against civilians to achieve political goals, virtually to the status of civilians. Ugandan dictator Idi Amin provided sanctuary for the terrorists in the Entebbe airport. Dershowitz has accused the UN of allowing its refugee camps in the Palestinian territories to be used as terrorist bases. UN staff were afraid to publicize widespread killings, top UN leaders did not intervene and the member Security Council did not give "clear" orders to protect civilians, said the report. UN staff in Sri Lanka and New York failed to "confront" the government about obstacles to humanitarian assistance and were unwilling to "address government responsibility for attacks that were killing civilians. There are few organizations in the Western world that could survive with the allegations of mismanagement, scandal, and corruption that permeate the United Nations. For many delegates, officials, and employees, particularly those from developing nations, the UN is little more than an enormous watering hole. The quiz was not designed to determine the ethical sense of UN employees or to weed out the ethically inept but to raise their level of integrity. How taking a transparent test could improve integrity is unclear. There has been no mention of how management and other officials did on the test. Throughout its existence, the programme was dogged by accusations that some of its profits were unlawfully diverted to the government of Iraq and to UN officials. Of the sixteen soldiers involved, ten were commanders. They failed to maintain an environment that prevents sexual exploitation and abuse.

## Chapter 9 : Iran is using indirect censorship methods to avoid international criticism

*Criticism of the World Bank and the IMF encompasses a whole range of issues but they generally centre around*

*concern about the approaches adopted by the World Bank and the IMF in formulating their policies, and the way they are governed.*