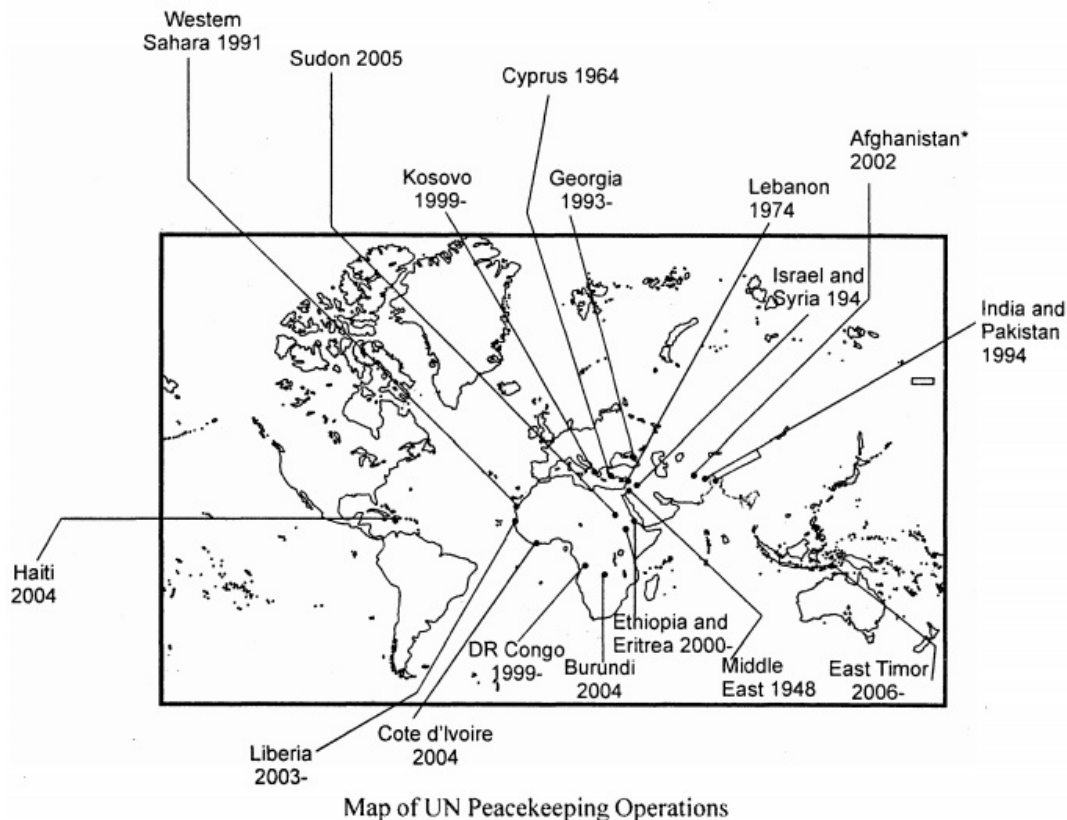


**CBSE Test Paper 02**  
**Class 12 - Political Science (B-1 Ch-6 International Organisations)**

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1. Name the two powers which took part in the second world war.
  - a. The USA and The USSR
  - b. Axis powers and Allied powers
  - c. NATO and WARSAW
  - d. Japan and Germany
2. When was Trusteeship Council suspended? Which was the last UN trust territory to get independence?
3. How many temporary members of the UN Security Council are elected by General Assembly and for how long?
4. When UN was established?
5. What is the main objective of the United Nations?
6. Which are five permanent members of the Security Council? Why were they selected as permanent members?
7. Mention the various reforms on structures and processes on which discussion is going on among the UN members.
8. As decided by the member states in 2005, highlight the steps to make the United Nations more relevant in the changing context?
9. Justify India's candidature for the permanent membership of the UN Security Council on any four grounds.
10. Describe the role of India in the reforming and restructuring of the UN.
11. Observe the map given below and answer the questions that follow:
  - i. Should the UN increase its peacekeeping activities?
  - ii. Which is the continent where peacekeeping missions were sent maximum number of times?

iii. In which parts of the world you would like to see the UN peacekeeping forces?



12. Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions:

By 2006, the UN had 192 member states. These included almost all independent states. In the UN General Assembly, all members have one vote each. In the UN Security Council, there are five permanent members. These are the US, UK Russia, France, China. These states were selected as permanent members as they were most powerful immediately after the Second World War and because they constituted the victors in the war.

### Questions

- How many member states were there in the UN 2006?
- Name five permanent members of UN Security Council.
- Why these states were selected as permanent?

13. As a citizen of India, how would you support India's candidature for the permanent membership of the Security Council? Justify your proposal.

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**Answer**

1. b. Axis powers and Allied powers

Explanation: Participants nations divided into two groups who took part second World war.

2. The Trusteeship Council was suspended on 1 November 1994. The last UN trust territory to get independence was Palau.
3. 10 temporary members of the UN Security Council are elected by General Assembly for a period of 2 years terms.
4. UN was established on 25 October 1945.
5. The main objective of the United Nations is to prevent international conflict and to facilitate cooperation among states.
6. a. Five permanent members of the Security Council are:
- i. The United States,
  - ii. Russia,
  - iii. The United Kingdom,
  - iv. France,
  - v. China.

The main privileges of the five permanent members are permanency and the veto power. These states were selected as permanent members because they were the most powerful immediately after the Second World War and were victors in the war.

7. The various reforms on structures and processes on which discussion is going on among the UN members are as:
- i. Demand for an increase in the UN Security Council's permanent and non-permanent membership.
  - ii. To increase membership from Asia, Africa and South America.
  - iii. Demand from European countries for improvements in the UN budgetary

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procedures and its administration.

8. In September 2005, the UN celebrated its 60th anniversary and leaders decided to make the UN more relevant in the changing context by following steps:
  - a. Creation of Peace-building Commission.
  - b. Acceptance of the responsibility of the international community in case of failures of national governments to protect their own citizens from atrocities.
  - c. Creation of a Democracy Fund.
  - d. Agreements to achieve the Millennium Development Goals.
  - e. An agreement to wind up the Trusteeship Council.
  - f. Establishment of a Human Rights Council (operational since 19 June 2006).
  - g. Condemnation of terrorism in all its forms and manifestations.
9. India's candidature for the permanent membership of the UN Security Council was as:
  - i. India is a big nation in terms of its population: India is the second-most populous country in the world comprising almost one-fifth of the world population.
  - ii. India respects democracy and human rights: India is also the world's largest democracy and has virtually all of the initiatives of the UN.
  - iii. India is a major economic power.
  - iv. India is a major military power.
10. The role of India in reforming and restructuring of the UN is given below:
  - i. India supports the restructuring of the UN because it requires more powers in the changing world.
  - ii. India believes that the UN should pay more attention to development.
  - iii. India is in favour of changing the composition of the Security Council.
  - iv. As the majority of the UN members are from developing countries, they should have a more role in the decision-making process of the Security Council.
  - v. India favours the increase in the number of permanent members of the Security Council.
11.
  - i. The UN should increase its peacekeeping forces because still many countries in Asia, Africa and Latin America are developing countries. Democratic governments have not been only successful there. These countries are still facing the problems

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of ethnic conflict, poverty, unemployment and development.

- ii. African continent.
  - iii. There should be a peacekeeping mission in Asia, Africa and South America.
12. i. By 2006, there were 192 member states in the United States.
- ii. The five permanent members of UN Security Council are UK, US, China, Russia and France.
  - iii. The states were selected as permanent because they were most powerful immediately after the Second World War and constituted the victors in the war.
13. Being the citizen of India we would firmly support India's candidature for the permanent membership of the security council on the following grounds:
- a. India is the second most populous country in the world comprising almost one-fifth of the world population.
  - b. India is also the world's largest democracy and has participated in virtually all of the initiatives of the UN.
  - c. Its role in the UN's peace-keeping efforts is a long and substantial one.
  - d. India's economic emergence on the world stage is another factor that perhaps justifies our statement for India's permanent seat in the Security Council.
  - e. Besides, India has also made regular financial contributions to the UN and never faltered on its payments.
  - f. As permanent membership signifies a country's growing importance in world affairs. India's permanent membership will be helpful in the conduct of its foreign policy. It will make India more influential in world politics.

Apart from these, we also feel that permanent membership of the Security Council has symbolic importance and signifies a country's growing importance in world affairs.

And this greater status is an advantage to a country in the conduct of its foreign policy.

On the basis of above-discussed grounds, we can safely conclude that India has the capability to become a permanent member of the Security Council.