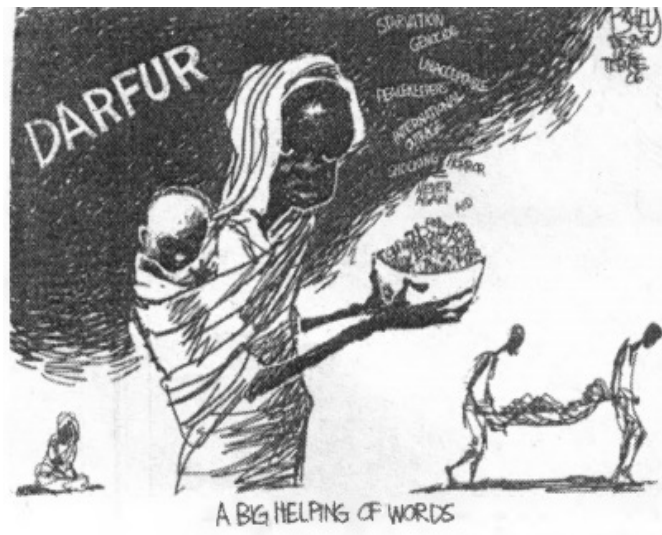

CBSE Test Paper 03
Class 12 - Political Science (B-1 Ch-6 International Organisations)

1. Which of the following organ of the UNITED Nations lost its existence?
 - a. The Trusteeship council.
 - b. The Secretariat
 - c. The Economic and Social Council
 - d. The Security council
2. Who is present Secretary-General of the United Nations?
3. Mention the main function of the World Trade Organisation (WTO).
4. What is the main function of Amnesty International?
5. What is the composition of the UN Security Council?
6. Write a short note on the World Bank.
7. Mention any two advantages of having an international organisation in the world?
8. Critically evaluate the difficulties involved implementing the suggested reforms to reconstruct the UN.
9. State the criteria that have been proposed in the recent years for new permanent and non-permanent members of the UN Security Council.
10. What are the Millennium Development Goals?
11. Study the picture given below and answer the questions that follow:

Questions

- i. What does the cartoon represent?
- ii. What type of crisis does the cartoon show?
- iii. What message does the cartoon convey?



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

Countries have conflicts and differences with each other. That does necessarily mean they must go to war to deal with their antagonisms, They can instead discuss contentious issues and find peaceful solutions, indeed, even though this is rarely noticed most conflicts and differences are resolved without going to war, The role of an international organisation is not a super-state with authority over its members. It is created by and responds to states. It comes into being when states agree to its creation. Once created, it can help member states resolve their problems peacefully.

Questions

- i. Is this necessary to engage into wars during conflicts among countries?
 - ii. Is an international organisation a super state?
 - iii. What is the significance of the international organisation?
- 13. Describe the composition of the UN Security Council. What is the major difference in the privileges given to its permanent and non-permanent members?**

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Answer

1. a. The Trusteeship council.

Explanation: Now the Trusteeship council has been ended. It has been inactive since 1994.

2. Antonio Guterres is the current Secretary-General of the United Nations. He is the ninth Secretary-General, his term began 1 January 2017. He succeeded Ban-ki-Moon (2007-2016).
3. The World Trade Organisation (WTO) is an international organisation which sets the rules for the global trading system and resolves the dispute between its member nations.
4. Amnesty International is an international NGO which campaigns for the protection of human rights all over the world. It prepares and publishes reports on human rights and mainly focuses on the misconduct of the government authorities.
5. The United Nation Security Council consists of ten non-permanent members and five permanent members.
6. The World Bank was created after the Second World War in 1945. It works for human development (education and health), agriculture and rural development (irrigation and rural services), environment protection, infrastructures, and governance. The World Bank's most recent stated goal is the reduction of poverty. It provides loans and grants to the member countries and thus has influence over the policies of the developing countries. It is often criticised for setting the economic agenda of the poorer nations, attaching hard conditions to its loans and forcing free market reforms.
7. Two advantages of having an international organization in the world are as follow:
- i. To help countries in matters of conflicts and differences.
 - ii. To make the countries cooperate and create better living conditions for humanity.
8. The difficulties involved in implementing the suggested reforms to reconstruct the UN are as explained below:
- i. Various criteria have been suggested for a new member of the Security Council, such as a major economic power, a major military power, contributor to UN budget. Each of these criteria has some advantages. The difficulty is that there is

no agreement about how great economic or military power should be. A fixed criteria cannot judge the capability of a country to be a permanent member of the Security Council because each country has its own interests.

- ii. Similarly, as the UN is a world body, the question arises how representation should be given to Asia, Africa, Latin, America and the Caribbean. Most of the developing countries that have joined the UN after the Second World War belong to these continents. These countries constitute the majority in the UN members. Selection on the basis of representation i.e. geography, economic development, culture or civilisation etc. creates a problem.
- iii. Similar differences exist about the veto power in the Security Council. Without Veto Power, the great powers would lose interest in the UN.

9. To be a new member following criteria should be fulfilled:

- i. It should be a major economic power.
- ii. Population of the nation should be high.
- iii. It should contribute substantially to the UN budget.
- iv. Nation should respect human rights and democracy.
- v. It should be a major military power.
- vi. The inclusion of that country should make the security council look more vivid in terms of geography, economic systems and culture.

10. The Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) are the goals with measurable targets and clear deadlines for improving the lives of the world's poorest people.

The Millennium Development Goal can be categorised as follows:

- i. Anti-terrorism initiatives.
- ii. Promotion of globalisation.
- iii. Environmental Protection.
- iv. Enhancement and protection of Human Rights.

11. i. The cartoon represents a humanitarian crisis in Darfur, Sudan.

ii. The type of crisis does the cartoon show are: Starvation, genocide, horror etc.

iii. The message conveyed by the cartoon is: 'A Big Helping of Words' only because during these crises, the international organisations performed debates, speeches on these but no actual aid or support was reached to peoples.

12. i. No, it is not necessary to engage in wars during conflicts among countries instead countries can discuss contentious issues to find peaceful solutions.

ii. No, an international organisation is not a superstate. It is created by and responds to states and comes into being when states agree to its creation.

iii. To help member states to resolve problems peacefully without going to war.

13. The composition of the United Nations Security Council is given below:

The Security Council is an important organ of the United Nations Organisation (UNO). It consists of five permanent members (China, United States of America, United Kingdom, Russia and France) and ten non-permanent members who are elected for a period of two years) which are elected by the General Assembly for two years term. Its decisions are binding on all UN members. The selection of the permanent members was on the basis of their being powerful immediately after the Second World War and they being the victors in the war.

The major difference in the privileges given to its permanent and non-permanent members are mentioned below:

- The United Nations Charter gave the permanent members a privileged position to bring about stability in the world. Permanency and Veto power are the main privileges enjoyed by the permanent members after the Second World War.
- The non-permanent members are elected only for two years at a time and cannot be re-elected immediately after completing two years. They are elected in a manner so that they represent all continents of the world.
- In taking decisions, the Security Council proceeds by voting. All members have one vote. However, the permanent members can vote in a negative manner so that even if all other permanent and non-permanent members vote for a particular decision, any permanent member's negative vote can stall the decision. This negative vote is the Veto. The non-permanent members do not have the veto power.