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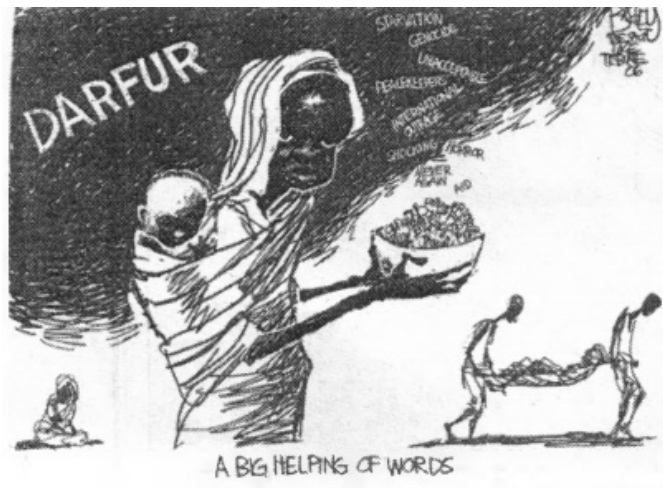
**CBSE Test Paper 05**  
**Class 12 - Political Science (B-1 Ch-6 International Organisations)**

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1. The constitution of the UNO is known as \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a. Epic
  - b. Charter
  - c. Preamble
  - d. Book
2. Name four agencies which deal with social and economic issues.
3. What is 'Amnesty International' responsible for?
4. Who was the first Asian to hold the post of Secretary-General since 1971? When did he take over the post?
5. What is World Health Organisation?
6. State objectives of Human Rights watch.
7. Mention any two reforms in the UN after the Cold War.
8. What steps should be taken to strengthen the UNO?
9. Discuss the resolution adopted by General Assembly in 1992 over the reform of the UN Security Council and the role General Assembly to establish peace in world.
10. What are the functions of the Security Council?
11. Study the cartoon given below and answer the questions that follow.

The humanitarian crisis in Darfur, Sudan since 2003 has attracted empty promises by the international Community.

  - i. How do you think the UN can intervene in situations like this?
  - ii. Would that require a change in its jurisdiction?



12. Read the paragraph given below and answer the questions that follow:
- “Talking shop? Yes, there are a lot of speeches and meetings at the UN, especially during the annual sessions of the General Assembly. But as Churchill put it, jaw-jaw is better than war-war. Isn’t it better to have one place where all... countries in the world can get together, bore each other sometimes with their words rather than bore holes into each other on the battlefield ?”
- Who is the author of the above paragraph?
  - Why do we need international organisations like UNO?
13. Describe the position of the UN in a unipolar world.

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**Answer**

1. b. Charter

Explanation: The constitution of the UNO is known as the charter in which there is a preamble too

2. The four agencies which deal with social and economic issues are:

- i. World Health Organisation.
- ii. The United Nations Development Programme.
- iii. The United Nations Human Rights Commission.
- iv. The United Nations High Commission for Refugees.

3. Amnesty International is a NGO that campaigns for the protection of Human Rights. It prepares and publishes reports on human rights to prevent and end grave abuse of human rights.

4. Ban Ki-Moon was the first Asian to hold the post of Secretary-General since 1971. He took over on 1 January 2007.

5. The World Health Organisation is a specialised agency of the United Nations that is concerned with international public health. It was established on 7 April 1948, and is headquartered in Geneva, Switzerland. The objective of WHO is to promote the highest possible level of health in all people.

6. The objectives of Human Rights watch are:

- i. To help in building international coalitions
- ii. To conduct research and advocacy of human rights
- iii. To draw global media's attention to human rights abuses

7. UN was restructured and reformed after the Cold War on the following two basis:

- i. Review of the issues that fall under the jurisdiction of UN: On the reform of structures and processes, the biggest discussion has been on the functioning of the Security Council. There has been the demand for an increase in the UN Security

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Council's permanent and non-permanent membership so that the realities of contemporary world politics are better reflected in the structure of the organisation. In particular, there are proposals to increase membership from Asia, Africa and South America. Beyond this, the US and other Western countries want improvements in the UN's budgetary procedures and its administration.

- ii. Reform of the organisation's structures and processes: On the issues to be given greater priority or to be brought within the jurisdiction of the UN, some countries and experts want the organisation to play a greater or more effective role in peace and security missions, while others want its role to be confined to development and humanitarian work (health, education, environment, population control, human rights, gender and social justice).

8. The following steps should be taken to strengthen the UN or making it more relevant in the changing context:

- i. Creation of a Peace-building Commission.
- ii. Acceptance of the responsibility of the international community in case of failures of the national government to protect their own citizen from atrocities.
- iii. Establishment of a Human Right Council. It has become operational since 19 June 2006.
- iv. Agreements to achieve Millennium Development Goals.
- v. Condemnation of terrorism in all its forms and manifestations.
- vi. Creation of a Democracy Fund.
- vii. An agreement to wind up the Trusteeship Council.

9. In 1992, the UN General Assembly adopted a resolution, which reflected three main complaints:

- i. The UN Security Council no longer represents contemporary political realities.
- ii. Its decisions reflect only western values and interests and are dominated by a few powers.
- iii. It lacks equitable representation. Considering the above mentioned demands for restructuring of the UN on 01 January 1997, the UN Secretary General Kofi Annan initiated an inquiry into how the UN should be reformed.

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Through regular meetings, the General Assembly provides a forum for the Member States to express their views to the entire membership and find consensus on difficult issues. It makes recommendations in the form of General Assembly Resolutions. Decisions on important questions, such as those on peace and security, admission of new members and budgetary matters, require a two-thirds majority, but other questions are decided by simple majority.

10. The main function of the Security Council are:

- i. The preservation of international peace and security.
- ii. The Council can investigate disputes and recommend means of settling them peacefully.
- iii. If a country attacks another country it can apply a variety of sanctions against that country such as severance of diplomatic relations or taking of collective military measures.
- iv. Secretary-General is appointed by the General Assembly on the recommendation of the Security Council.
- v. To take military action against an aggressor.
- vi. To maintain international peace and security in accordance with the principles and purposes of the United Nations.

11. i. The UN can intervene in such situations through its various agencies such as the World Health Organisation, World Food Programme which is under the control of the General Assembly.

ii. There is a need for a change in its jurisdiction because these situations fall under the jurisdiction of the General Assembly. The decisions of the General Assembly are not binding on UN members. So they do not follow them. Thus, there should be a change and the decisions of the General Assembly should be made binding on its members. This will enable the General Assembly to intervene in such a situation in an effective manner.

12. i. Shashi Tharoor, the former UN Under-Secretary-General for Communications and Public Administration.

ii. We need international organisations due to the following reasons:

- a. International organisations help member states resolve their disputes and problems peacefully.

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- b. There are problems and issues such as global warming, eradication of a disease, which cannot be solved by any single state. These can be dealt with when everyone works together. Such problems require joint action and cooperation by almost all the states. An international organisation encourages cooperation among all the states.

13. The UN cannot serve as a balance to the US due to the following reasons :

- i. With the disintegration of the Soviet Union, the US is the only superpower. Its military and economic power make it so strong and powerful that it can ignore the UN or any other international organisation.
- ii. Within the UN, the influence of the US is considerable because it is the single largest contributor to the UN. The headquarters of the UN is in Washington, USA. Many US nationals are working in the UN. The US has Veto power and can stop any move that is against its interests.

However, in spite of the above facts, the UN has brought the US and the rest of the world nearer to each other. Under the banner of the UN, 190 countries are dealing with conflict social and economic development in the world. UN provides an arena in which it is possible to modify US attitudes and policies. In the modern world of 'interdependence', the role of the UN will increase day by day.