



POLITICAL SCIENCE

BOOKS - FULL MARKS POLITICAL SCIENCE (HINGLISH)

INTERNATIONAL ORGANISATIONS

Ncert Textbook Questions With Answers

1. Mark correct or wrong against each of the following statements about the veto power.

A. (a) Only the permanent members of the Security Council possess the veto power.

B. (b) It is a kind of negative power.

C. (c) The Secretary General uses this power when not satisfied with any decision.

D. (d) One veto can stall a Security Council resolution.

Answer:



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2. Mark correct or wrong against each of the following statements about the way the UN functions:

- A. All security and peace related issues are dealt within the Security Council.
- B. Humanitarian policies are implemented by the main organs and specialised agencies spread across the globe.
- C. Having consensus among five permanent members on security issues is vital for its implementation
- D. The members of the General Assembly are automatically the members of all other principal organs and specialised agencies of

the UN.

Answer:



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3. Which among the following would give more weightage to India's proposal for permanent membership in the Security Council?

- A. Nuclear capability
- B. It has been a member of the UN since its inception
- C. It is located in Asia.
- D. India's growing economic power and stable political system.

Answer:



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4. The UN agency concerned with the safety and peaceful use of nuclear technology is a

- A. The UN Committee on Disarmament
- B. International Atomic Energy Agency
- C. UN International Safeguard Committee
- D. None of the above

Answer:



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5. WTO is serving as the successor to which of the following organisations:

- A. General Agreement on Trade and Tariffs
- B. General Arrangement on Trade and Tariff's
- C. World Health Organisation

D. UN Development Programme

Answer:



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6. Fill in the blank

The prime objective of UN is



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7. Fill in the blank

The highest functionary of the UN is called



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8. Fill in the blank

..... is the present UN Secretary General.

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9. Match the principal organs and agencies of the UN with their functions.

A

1. Economic and Social Council
2. International Court of Justice
3. International Atomic Energy
4. Security Council
5. UN High Commission for Refugees
6. World Trade Organisation
7. International Monetary Fund
8. General Assembly
9. World Health Organisation
10. Secretariat

B

- (a) Oversees the global financial
- (b) Reservation of international
- (c) Looks into the economic and
- (d) Safety and peaceful use of nuclear
- (e) Resolves disputes between a
- (f) Provides shelter and medical
- (g) Debates and discusses global
- (h) Administration and coordin
- (i) Facilitates free trade among
- (f) Facilitates free trade among n

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10. What are the functions of Security Council?

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



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12. Critically evaluate the difficulties involved in implementing the suggested reforms to reconstruct the UN.



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13. Though the UN has failed in preventing wars and related miseries, nations prefer its continuation. What makes the UN an indispensable organisation?



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14. "Reforming the UN means restructuring of the Security Council." Do you agree with this statement? Give arguments for or against this position.



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Additional Questions With Answers Very Short Answer Type Questions

1. The First World War encouraged the world to invest in an organization to deal with conflict.



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2. The is an international organisation that oversees those financial institutions and regulations that act at the international level.



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3. Select the correct option for new permanent and nonpermanent members of the Security Council. A new member should be:

- A. A minor economic power
- B. A small military power
- C. A least contributor to the UN budget
- D. A big nation in terms of its population

Answer:



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4. Correct and rewrite the statement.

The membership of the UN Security Council was expanded from 11 to 21 in 1965. But, there was regular change in the number of permanent members.



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5. Correct and rewrite the statement Amnesty International is a government organisation that campaigns for the protection of human rights all over the world.



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6. Correct and rewrite the statement. Human Rights Watch is international NGO involved in research and advocacy on human rights. It is the largest international human rights organisation in the Britain.



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7. Identify the Agency that was established in 1957 to implement US President Dwight Eisenhower's "Atoms for Peace" proposal.



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8. Identify the ninth Secretary-General of the UN



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9. Identify the charter signed by the US President Franklin D. Roosevelt and British PM Winston S. Churchill in August 1941.



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10. Name the members of Security Council who have used veto power for the maximum and minimum number of times respectively.



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11. Fill ups:

The United Nations was founded as a to the League of Nations. It was established in



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12. What is World Health Organisation? (WHO)



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13. When was the United Nations formed and where is its headquarters?



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14. List out specialised agencies of the UN which deal with social and economic issues



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15. Discuss the composition of General Assembly.



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16. Discuss the composition of Security Council.



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17. How many member countries have got veto power in the UN Security Council and why?



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18. Mention any two advantages of having international organisation in the world?



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19. State any two objectives of the UN



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20. State any two objectives of Human Rights watch.



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21. What reforms in the UN are required?



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22. Discuss the resolution adopted by General Assembly in 1992 over the reform of the UN Security Council



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23. What is the veto power? Should it be modified?



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1. Being the head of the IMF what measures will you take to eradicate poverty from the world?



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2. Suggest any four reforms required to make the United Nations more effective.



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3. What are the Millennium Development Goals?



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4. What changes have been occurred in the functioning of the UN after the Cold War?



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5. Why do some countries put a question mark on India's inclusion as the permanent member in Security Council?



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6. What steps should be taken to make the UN more relevant in the changing context?



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Additional Questions With Answers Long Answer Type Questions I

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

"In view of these growing demands for the restructuring of the UN, on 1 January 1997, the UN Secretary-General Kofi Annan initiated an inquiry

into how the UN should be reformed. How, for instance, should new Security Council members be chosen? In the years since then, the following are just some of the criteria that have been proposed for new permanent and nonpermanent members of the Security Council."

(i) Mention any two complaints reflected in the resolution adopted in the UN General Assembly 1992

(ii) Write any three criteria's set for becoming a permanent or non permanent member of the UN?



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

Countries have conflicts and differences with each other. That does not 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 can be important in this context. An international

organisation is not a super-state with authority over its members. It is created by and responde to states. It comes into being when states agree to its creation. Once created, it can help member states resolve their problems peacefully.

(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 international organisation?



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3. Read the following passage carefully and answer the following 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 United States, Russia, the United Kingdom, France and 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.

How many member states were there in the UN 2006?

(ii) Name five permanent members of UN Security Council.

(iii) Why these states were selected as permanent?



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Additional Questions With Answers Map Carbon Based Questions

1. On a political outline map of the world, locate and label the following and symbolise them as indicated:



1. Five permanent members of UN Security Council and symbolise them as

1,2,3,4,5.

2. Locate and label peace keeping operations.

3.(A) Cyprus 1964

(B) Lebanon 1978

(C) Israel 1974

(D) Sudan 2005

(E) East Timor 2006



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2. Study the cartoon given below and answer the questions that follow:



- (i) What does the cartoon represent ?
- (ii) Who is the person being commented in the cartoon ?
- (iii) What message does the cartoon convey ?



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3. Study the cartoon given below and answer the questions that follow:



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



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Additional Questions With Answers Long Answer Type Questions li

1. Examine the role played by India in the implementation of UN policies and programmes



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2. How far did the UN perform its role successor fully in maintaining peace in the world? Explain.



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3. Suggest any six steps since 2005 to make the United Nations more relevant in the changing context.



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4. Can the UN serve as a balance against the US dominance?



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Previous Years Board Questions With Answers | Very Short Answer Type Questions

1. Who is present Secretary General of the United Nations?



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2. Name any two member states of the European Union who are permanent members of the UN Security Council.



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3. What is the main objective of the United Nations?



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4. Mention any two agencies of the United Nations.



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5. Name an international Non-Governmental Organisation (NGO) that campaigns for the protection of Human Rights.



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6. What is the full form of IAEA and when it was established?



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7. How many permanent and non-permanent members does the UN Security Council have?



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8. Why are international organisation like UN required?

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9. Correct and rewrite the following statement-UN was founded on 25 October 1943.

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10. Correct and rewrite the following statement "Eight temporary members of the UN Security Council are elected by General Assembly for a period of three years".

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11. Highlight any one benefit of having an International Organization



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Previous Years Board Questions With Answers li Very Short Answer Type Questions

1. List any four principal organs of the United Nations.



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2. Mention any two functions of World Bank.



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3. "The United Nations was not created to take humanity to heaven, but to save it from hell." Who made this statement and what post was he/she holding?



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4. What is the main function and objective of Amnesty International?



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Previous Years Board Questions With Answers Iii Short Answer Type Questions

1. What is Amnesty International? State its main functions.



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2. Critically evaluate the difficulties involved in implementing the suggested reforms to reconstruct the UN.



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3. What criteria have been proposed for new permanent and non-permanent members of the Security Council?



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4. As decided by the member states in 2005, highlight any four steps to make the United Nations more relevant in the changing context?



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5. Highlight any four factors which justify India's claim to a permanent seat in the UN Security Council.



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6. Describe any four criteria that have been proposed in recent years for new permanent and non-permanent members of the U.N. Security

Council.



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Previous Years Board Questions With Answers Iv Long Answer Type Questions li

1. Trace the evolution of the United Nations since its establishment in 1945. How does it function with the help of its structures and agencies?



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2. Describe any six criteria for the new membership of Security Council as suggested after 1997.



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3. Mention the six principal organs of the United Nations and describe the function of any two of them.



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Resource Material

1. When was UNESCO established? Describe its main objective.



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2. When was UNICEF established? What are the functions of UNICEF?



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3. Define ILO in brief.



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