

c) World Court

d) Supreme Court

20. Study carefully the following emblem and answer the questions given below it :

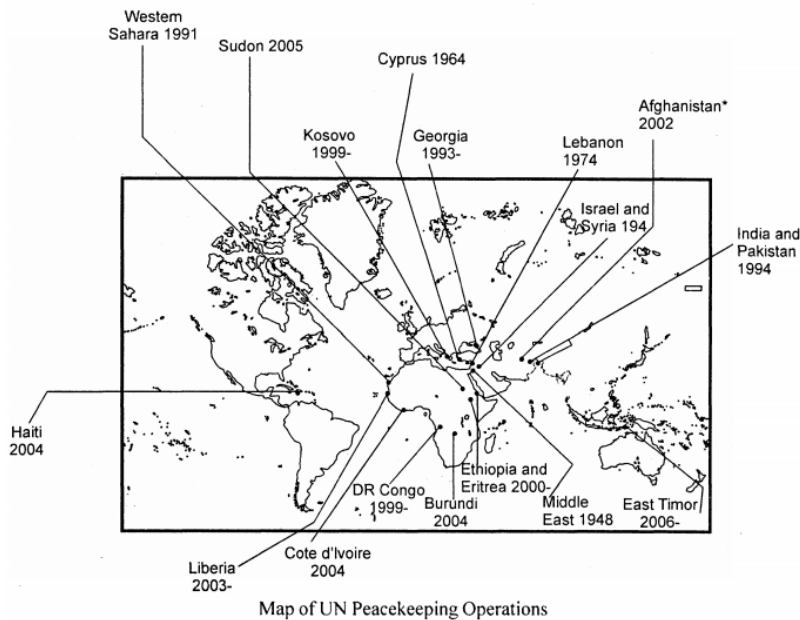
[5]



- i. To which organisation the above logo is concerned? When did this organisation formally establish?
- ii. What is made in this logo or the emblem? When did India join it?
- iii. What is seen around the world map given in the emblem? What is being signified by them?
- iv. Which is considered the most important organ among the principal organs of the UN? How many members are there in it?

21. Observe the map given below and answer the questions that follow:

[5]



- 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?

22. What are the objectives of Amnesty International?

[2]

23. Suggest some reforms required in the United Nations.

[2]

24. What is Veto Power? Why the move to abolish or modify the Veto system has not been successful?

[2]

25. Mention any two reforms in the UN after the Cold War.

[2]

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

[4]

27. Assess the role of the United Nations as the most important international organisation.

[4]

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

[4]

29. Describe the main objectives for which the United Nations stand. How far they have been realized?

[4]

30. How far did the UN perform its role successfully in maintaining peace in the world? Explain.

[4]

31. What are the main aims of the United Nations? To what extent has it been able to resolve to problems arising out of international relations?

[6]

32. Describe the composition of the UN Security Council. What is the major difference in the privileges given to its

[6]

permanent and non-permanent members?

33. Trace the evolution of the United Nations since its establishment in 1945. How does it function with the help of its structures and agencies. **[6]**

Solution

INTERNATIONAL ORGANISATIONS | WORKSHEET

Class 12 - Political Science

1. (c) China
Explanation: China
2. (b) Human Rights Watch
Explanation: Human Rights Watch is an international NGO involved in research and advocacy on human rights. It is the largest international human rights organisation in the US. It draws the global media's attention to human rights abuses.
3. (b) 24th October, 1945
Explanation: 24th October, 1945
4. (d) 1945
Explanation: India is a founding member of the United Nations. On June 26, 1945, India was among 50 countries to sign the UN charter. India joined the United Nations after ratifying the UN Charter on October 30, 1945.
5. (b) 193
Explanation: 193
6. (d) All of these
Explanation: All of these
7. (d) Nuclear energy
Explanation: Nuclear energy
8. (d) Permanent members agree to the proposed reform on the council
Explanation: While there has been a move for abolition or modification of the veto system, there is also a realization that the permanent members are unlikely to agree to such a reform.
9. (c) Non-Governmental Organization
Explanation: Non-Governmental Organization
10. (b) 16
Explanation: 16
11. (c) IMF
Explanation: IMF
12. (a) iii, ii, iv, i
Explanation: iii, ii, iv, i
13. (a) The USA
Explanation: The United States is the largest provider of financial contributions to the United Nations, providing 22 percent of the entire UN budget in 2020 (in comparison the next biggest contributors are China with 12 percent, and Japan with 8.5 percent).
14. (b) Human Rights
Explanation: Amnesty International is an NGO that campaigns for the protection of Human Rights all over the world. It prepares and publishes reports on human rights to research and advocate human rights. It also promotes respect for all human rights in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights.
15. (c) Shashi Tharoor
Explanation: The former UN Under-Secretary-General for communications and public information, Shashi Tharoor once referred UNO as a talking shop and said there are a lot of speeches and meetings at the UN.
16. (c) Britain and France
Explanation: Britain and France
17. (b) Trusteeship Council
Explanation: Trusteeship Council
18. (c) Geneva
Explanation: Geneva

19. **(c) World Court**
Explanation: World Court
20. i. This is the 'United Nations' logo. The UNO (The United Nations Organisation) was formally established on 24th October, 1945 A.D.
 ii. The logo or emblem has a world map. India joined the UN on 30th October, 1945.
 iii. The world map has olive branches around it. These branches are signifying world peace.
 iv. The Security Council is considered the most important organ among the principal organs of the United Nations. It has fifteen members in all. Out of them five members are permanent (with Veto Rights) and other ten members are elected by the General Assembly of the UN for two years terms.
21. 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 of ethnic conflict, poverty, unemployment and development.
 ii. African continent.
 iii. There should be peacekeeping mission in Asia, Africa and South America.
22. Amnesty International is an NGO for the protection of human rights all over the world. Its objectives are:
 i. To promote respect for all human rights in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights.
 ii. To prepare and publish reports on human rights. It also works for the protection of human rights.
 iii. To focus on the misconduct of the government authorities.
23. Following reforms are required in the UN:
 i. Reform of the organization's structures and processes. It is an essential reform can be made to improve decision making easy and more responsible.
 ii. A review of the issues that fall within the jurisdiction of the organization. A timely solution needs to be made for international issues.
 iii. Reforms are required due to certain limitations to the UN Le, only five members on a permanent basis in the UN Security Council and their veto power, the dominance of a few powerful countries etc. It is required to make it more democratic.
24. i. 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.
 ii. While there has been a move to abolish or modify the veto system, there is also a realisation that the permanent members are unlikely to agree to such a reform. In case the Veto system is abolished or modified, the great powers would lose interest in the world body, that they would do what they pleased outside it and that without their support and involvement the body would be ineffective.
25. 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 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).
26. The following steps should be taken to make UN more relevant in the changing context:
 i. Creation of a Peacebuilding Commission.
 ii. Acceptance of the responsibility of the international community in case of failures of national government to protect their own citizen from atrocities.
 iii. Establishment of a Human Right Council.
 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.
27. The role of the United Nations as the most important international organisation was as:

- i. UN provides a platform for discussing contentious issues and finding solutions.
- ii. It helps member states to resolve their problems peacefully.
- iii. There are certain issues that can not be dealt with individually by any one state. So, states can come together to solve the issue.
- iv. It promotes development and cooperation among states.
- v. Works for preventing international conflict and to facilitate cooperation among member states.

28. The role played by India in the implementation of UN policies and programmes:

1. India believes that a strengthened and revitalised UN is desirable in the changing world.
2. India believes that the development should be central to the UN's agenda as it is a vital precondition for the maintenance of international peace and security.
3. India also supports an enhanced role for the UN in promoting development and cooperation among states.
4. India has major concern about restructuring of UN Security Council.
5. India debates more representation in Security Council may enjoy greater support in world community.
6. India supports the role of developing countries should be represented in Security Council in decision making.

29. Its aims or objectives are as under:

- i. To maintain international peace and security.
- ii. To establish friendly relations among the nations.
- iii. To make efforts to solve economic, social and humanitarian problems.
- iv. To bring all the nations on the one stage to achieve the above-mentioned ends and to bring co-ordination among their efforts.

The methods suggested for all realisation of these objectives are:

- i. To practice tolerance.
- ii. To unite in maintaining international peace and security.
- iii. To ensure that armed forces shall not be used except in common interest.

30. Though the UN has failed in preventing any related wars and miseries, despite the nations require its continuation due to the following reasons to promote international peace and understanding:

1. Interdependence and globalisation is not possible without the international organisations such as the UN.
2. To enhance cooperation on the issues of poverty, unemployment, environmental degradation, crime rate etc.
3. To provide financial assistance to developing countries to stabilise economy all over the world, the UN and its specialized agencies are always required.
4. The UN works as a forum to solve any international dispute among nations and sort out the best possible.

31. **Aims and purposes of the UNO** - The aims and purposes of the UNO are as follows:

- i. To maintain international peace and security.
- ii. To develop friendly relations among nations.
- iii. To achieve international cooperation in solving international economic, social, cultural and humanitarian problems.
- iv. To promote respect for human rights, dignity, and freedom.
- v. To promote respect among the member-nations for fundamental rights and freedom of mankind by ending the difference of caste and creed and race.
- vi. To be a centre of harmonizing the actions of nations in attaining their common ends e.g. UNFCCC, the Earth Convention, Kyoto Protocol, Copenhagen Summit December 2009.

Achievements of UNO:

- i. **Political Achievements:** The UNO has saved the world from falling prey to any world war by solving many tricky political problems such as Kashmir issue of 1947, Division of Palestine and formation of new state Israel 1948, Greece's redemption from Guerillas terror, Peaceful settlement of Korean problem, 1953, intervention in Indo-China (Vietnam vs. USA) war, withdrawal of French troops from Libya and Syria, pressed the French and the British troops to withdraw from Egypt territory, USSR was pressed to withdraw her troops from Hungary in 1956, curbed civil war and restored peace in Congo, supported the cause of West . It had opposed the Apartheid policy adopted by the Britishers in South Africa and supported that country to enjoy freedom from the British clutches and slavery causing tactics, trick and maneuver whatever name is given to that policy.
- ii. **Social Achievements:** The UNO has done wonderful work in the economic as well as social and cultural spheres through her agencies and offered many chances for the development of the backward countries.

32. **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.

33. Evolution of the UN:

- i. The UN was founded as a successor to the League of Nations. It was established in 1945.
- ii. The UN was set up through the signing of the UN Charter by 51 Nations.
- iii. It was formed with the help that it would act to stop conflict and wars.
- iv. By 2006, UN had 192 members. These included almost all independent states.

Objectives of UN

The basic aim was to achieve what League of Nations was not able to achieve during the two World Wars. The other objectives of UN are as follows:

- i. Prevention of conflicts and facilitating cooperation among nations.
- ii. To stop conflicts among states resulting into war and if it takes the shape of war, to limit the effects of war.
- iii. To reduce the reasons for conflict by bringing the countries together for improving social and economic development all over the world.

UN Structures and Agencies

- i. In the UN General Assembly, all member nations have one vote each.
- ii. In the UN Security Council, there are five Permanent members – Britain, France, US, Russia and China and 10 temporary members.
- iii. The UN consists of many structures and agencies
- iv. War, peace, and difference between the member states are discussed in the General Assembly.
- v. The other issues such as social and economic are dealt by a number of agencies which include:
 - **WHO:** World Health Organisation.
 - **UNDP:** United Nations Development Programme.
 - **UNHRC:** United Nations Human Rights Commission.
 - **UNHCR:** United Nations High Commission for Refugees.
 - **UNICEF:** United Nations Children's Fund.
 - **UNESCO:** United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation.