

International Organisations

Fastrack« Revision

► Meaning and Importance of International Organisation

- An 'International Organisation' is a legal entity established at the international level by a treaty or other instrument. It has its own legal international identity. Organisations with international recognition include the United Nations, NATO and the World Health Organisation.
- International organisations provide common platform to discuss contentious issues and find peaceful solutions by a established mechanism, rules and bureaucracy. It is created by and responds to the states.

► Evolution of the UN

- After the First World War, the league of Nations was born to encourage the world to invest in an international organisation to deal with conflict.
- The United Nations was founded as a successor to the league of Nations and was established in 1945 just after the Second World War.
- The organisation (UN) was set up through the signing of the United Nations Charter by 51 states.
- The UN's objective is to prevent international conflict and to facilitate co-operation among states.
- By 2011, the UN had 193 member 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. The most important public figure of the UN is the Secretary General.
- The UN consists of many different structures and agencies that includes World Health Organisation (WHO), the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), the United Nations Human Rights Commission (UNHRC), the United Nations High Commission for Refugees (UNHCR), the United Nations Children's Education Fund (UNICEF), and the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation (UNESCO) among others.

► Reform of the UN after the Cold War

- Reform and improvement are fundamental to any organisation to serve the needs of a changing environment.
Two basic kinds of reforms faced by proposed for the UN are:
 - On the reform of structures and processes, there has been the demand to increase the membership of permanent and non-permanent nations in UN Security Council.

- On the issues within the Jurisdiction of the UN, some countries want the organisation to play a greater role in peace and security missions.

► After the formation of UN, many Changes have Occurred:

- The Soviet Union has collapsed.
- The US is the strongest power.
- The relationship between Russia, the successor to the Soviet Union, and the US is much more co-operative.
- China is a fast emerging a great power, and India also is growing rapidly.
- The economies of Asia are growing at an unprecedented rate.
- Many new countries have joined the UN after gaining independence from the Soviet Union or former communist states in Eastern Europe.
- A whole new set of challenges confronts the world (genocide, civil war, ethnic conflict, terrorism, nuclear proliferation, climate change, environmental degradation, epidemics).

► Reform of Structures and Processes

- In 1992, the UN General Assembly adopted a resolution that reflected three main complaints:
 - The Security Council no longer represents contemporary political realities.
 - Its decisions reflect only Western values and interests and are dominated by a few power.
 - It lacks equitable representation.

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On 1st January, 1997, the UN Secretary-General Kofi Annan initiated an inquiry into how the UN should be reformed.

- Criteria for new permanent and non-permanent members of the Security Council should be:
 - A major economic power.
 - A major military power.
 - A substantial contributor to the UN budget.
 - A big nation in terms of its population.
 - A nation that respects democracy and human rights.
 - A country that would make the council more representative of the world's diversity in terms of geography, economic systems and culture.
- Governments saw advantages in some criteria and disadvantages in others depending on their interests and aspirations.
- In the Security Council, there are five permanent members and ten non-permanent members.

- The charter gave the permanent members a privileged position to bring about stability in the world after the Second World War. The main privilege of the five permanent members are permanency and the veto power. The non-permanent members do not have the veto power.
- While there has been a demand to abolish or modify the veto power altogether. Many perceived the veto to be in conflict with the concept of democracy and sovereign equality in the UN.
- ▶ **Jurisdiction of the UN**
 - In September 2005, a meeting was held to celebrate the 60th anniversary of the United Nations and to review the situation.
 - The leaders in this meeting decided some steps that should be taken to make the UN more relevant. The steps are:
 - Creation of a peace building commission.
 - Acceptance of the responsibility of the international community in case of failures of national governments to protect their own citizens from atrocities.
 - Establishment of a Human Right Council.
 - Agreements to achieve the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs).
 - Condemnation of terrorism in all its forms and manifestations.
 - Creation of a Democracy Fund.
 - An agreement to wind-up the Trusteeship Council.
- ▶ **India and the UN Reforms**
 - India has supported the restructuring of the UN on several grounds. It also supports an enhanced role for the UN in promoting development and co-operation among states.
 - One of India's major concerns has been the composition of the Security Council, which has remained largely static while the UN General Assembly membership has expanded considerably.
 - India supports an increase in the number of both permanent and non-permanent members. India itself also wishes to be a permanent members in a restructured UN.
 - India is the second most populous country in the world comprising almost one-fifth of the world population.
 - India is also the world's largest democracy.
 - India has participated in virtually all of the initiatives of the UN. Its role in the UN's peacekeeping efforts is a long and substantial one.
 - The country's economic emergence on the world stage is another factor that perhaps justifies India's claim to a permanent seat in the Security Council.

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India has also made regular financial contributions to the UN and never faltered on its payments.

- Despite India's wish to be a permanent veto holding member of the UN, some countries question its inclusion. They are concerned about Indo-Pak relations, India's nuclear capabilities and others.
- ▶ **The UN in a Unipolar World**
 - The UN cannot serve as a balance against US dominance because the US is the only superpower after the end of the Cold War.

- Its military and economic power allow it to ignore the UN or any other international organisation.
- Within the UN, the influence of the US is considerable. As the single largest contributor to the UN, the US has unmatched financial power.
- The UN is not therefore a great balance to the US. Nevertheless, in a unipolar world in which the US is dominant, the UN can and has served to bring the US and the rest of the world into discussions over various issues.
- The UN is an imperfect body, but without it the world would be worse off. The UN does provide a space within which arguments against specific US attitudes and policies are heard and compromises and concessions can be shaped.

▶ UN Agencies

➤ Human Rights Watch

- It is an international NGO involved in research and advocacy on human rights.
- It draws the global media's attention to human rights abuses.
- Its headquarters is in the US.
- It helps in campaigns to ban landmines, to stop the use of child labour and establish the International criminal court.

➤ Amnesty International

- It is an NGO that campaigns for the protection of human rights all over the world.
- It prepares and publishes reports on human rights in the behalf of misconduct of government authorities.
- Governments are not always happy with these reports since a major focus of Amnesty is the misconduct of government authorities.

➤ International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA):

- It was established in 1957 to implement US president Dwight Eisenhower's "Atoms for Peace" proposal.
- It promotes the peaceful use of nuclear energy and to prevent its use for military purposes.
- IAEA teams regularly inspect nuclear facilities all over the world to ensure that civilian reactors are not being used for military purposes.

➤ World Trade Organisation

- It is an international organisation to set the rules for global trade.
- It was set up in 1995 as the successor to the General Agreement on Trade and Tariffs (GATT).
- It has 164 members (2016).
- US, EU and Japan have managed to set rules of trade to get their own benefits.
- The developing countries often complain about their work.

➤ World Bank

- It was created in July 1944.
- It works for human development (education and health), agriculture and rural development (irrigation and rural services) and provide them loan.
- It does not take back loan from the poorer countries.

► International Monetary Fund (IMF)

- Overseas financial institutions and regulations at the international level.
- It consists of 190 members (as on 16th October, 2020).
- Andorra has joined the IMF, to become its 190th member. It is a microstate situated between France and Spain.
- The US alone enjoys 16.75% voting rights.
- It controls financial institutions and regulations that act at the international level.
- The G-8 members (the US, Japan, Germany, France, UK, Italy, Canada, Russia), China and Saudi Arabia have more than 52 per cent votes in IMF.

► UNICEF

- The United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund (UNICEF) was established in 1946 by the United Nations General Assembly as a body whose main task was to collect emergency funds for children and to help in their development work all across the world.

► Words that Matter

- **9UN Charter:** A constitution of the UN to deal with objectives of the UN.
- **Veto:** It is a negative vote to be enjoyed by five permanent members of Security Council to stop a decision.
- **Secretary General:** A representative head of the UN to prepare an annual record of the UN activities.
- **WHO:** World Health Organisation to deal with matters related to health.
- **UNICEF:** United Nations Children's Fund to deal with child welfare.
- **UNESCO:** United Nations Educational, Scientific

and Cultural Organisation to deal with promotion of education, science and culture.

- **Peacekeeping Operation:** A mechanism for restoring peace and security by sending UN controlled troops in the affected area.



Important Dateline

Date/Year	Important Events
August 1941	— Signing of the Atlantic Charter by the US President Franklin D. Roosevelt and British PM Winston S. Churchill.
January 1942	— 26 Allied nations fighting against the Axis powers meet in Washington D.C., to support the Atlantic Charter and sign the 'Declaration by United Nations'.
December 1943	— Tehran Conference Declaration of the three powers (US, Britain and Soviet Union).
February 1945	— Yalta Conference of the 'Big Three' decides to organise a United Nations conference on the proposed world organisation.
April-May 1945	— The two month long United Nations conference on International Organisation at San Francisco.
June 26, 1945	— Signing of the UN Charter by 50 nations (Poland signed on October 15; so the UN has 51 original founding members).
October 24, 1945	— The UN was founded (hence October 24 is celebrated as UN Day).
October 30, 1945	— India joins the UN.



Practice Exercise



Multiple Choice Questions

Q 1. The biggest decision has been on the functioning of on the reforms of structures and processes.

- a. child mortality rate
- b. health of the infants
- c. security council
- d. nuclear weapon possession

Q 2. The Secretary-General Ban Ki-moon from South Korea is the Secretary General of the UN.

- a. sixth b. fifth c. seventh d. eighth

Q 3. Arrange the following in the chronological order:
(CBSE SQP, 2021)

- (i) Establishment of Human Rights Council
- (ii) Yalta Conference
- (iii) Atlantic Charter
- (iv) India join the UN

- a. (ii), (iv), (i), (iii) b. (iii), (ii), (iv), (i)
- c. (i), (ii), (iii), (iv) d. (ii), (iii), (iv), (i)

Q 4. The main objective of the United Nations is to

..... (CBSE 2023)

- a. prevent manufacture of war weapons
- b. prevent international conflicts
- c. prevent industrialisation
- d. prevent spread of refugees

Q 5. Arrange the following in the chronological order of their establishment: (CBSE SQP 2021, Term-1)

- (i) The World Trade Organisation
- (ii) Amnesty International
- (iii) League of Nations
- (iv) World Bank

- a. (iii), (iv), (i), (ii)
- b. (iv), (iii), (ii), (i)
- c. (ii), (iii), (iv), (i)
- d. (i), (ii), (iii), (iv)

Q 6. Which from the following is concerned with the safe and peaceful use of nuclear technology under the UN System: (CBSE SQP 2021, Term-1)

- a. UN International Safeguard Committee
- b. UN Security Council
- c. International Atomic Energy Agency
- d. Amnesty International

Q 7. What is 'Amnesty International'?

(CBSE SQP 2021, Term-1)

- a. Nuclear Safety Organisation
- b. Government Organisation
- c. Non-Government Organisation
- d. Human Development Organisation

Q 8. Given the contemporary realities of the world, how can the UN play a more important role?

(CBSE SQP 2021, Term-1)

- a. By being more assertive about human rights violations and calling for change.
- b. By letting the regional powers take charge.
- c. By indulging US-China to resolve disputes.
- d. By being proactive and sending peacekeeping forces to resolve territorial disputes.

Q 9. Match the following.

Column I	Column II
A. 1945	(i) Signing of the Atlantic Charter
B. 1941	(ii) Tehran Conference Declaration of the three powers.
C. 1942	(iii) India joins the UN
D. 1943	(iv) 26 Allied nations fighting against the Axis powers meet in Washington.

Codes:

- | | | | |
|----------|-------|-------|-------|
| A | B | C | D |
| a. (iii) | (i) | (iv) | (ii) |
| b. (i) | (ii) | (iii) | (iv) |
| c. (iv) | (iii) | (ii) | (i) |
| d. (ii) | (iv) | (i) | (iii) |

Q 10. The institution that became the successor of the league of Nations is

- a. SAARC
- b. UNICEF
- c. UN
- d. WHO

Q 11. Which one of the following is not a principal organ of the United Nations? (CBSE 2021, Term-1)

- a. Security Council
- b. World Bank
- c. International Court of Justice
- d. General Assembly

Q 12. Which one of the following statements is a function of the UNICEF? (CBSE 2021, Term-1)

- a. It works for human development
- b. It works for agriculture and rural development
- c. It works for the promotion of children's health
- d. It works for environmental protection

Q 13. Which of the following statements are the aims of the International Labour Organisation (ILO)?

- (i) It aims to promote efficient conditions of social justice.
- (ii) It works for workers according to international labour standards.
- (iii) It mainly works for the protection of human rights.
- (iv) It gives incentive for women and male workers to engage in productive work: (CBSE 2021, Term-1)

Choose the correct option:

- a. (i), (ii) and (iii)
- b. (ii), (iii) and (iv)
- c. (i) and (iv)
- d. (i), (ii) and (iv)

Q 14. The main objective of the United Nations is to:

(CBSE SQP 2021, Term-1)

- a. control the big powers to exploit small countries
- b. check population growth
- c. prevent international conflicts
- d. manufacture medicines

Q 15. The United Nations was established:

(CBSE SQP 2021, Term-1)

- a. after the First World War
- b. after the disintegration of the USSR
- c. before the Second World War
- d. after the Second World War

Q 16. Which of the following statements are true about the steps to be taken to make the UN more relevant as recommended by heads of all the member states who met in September 2005 to celebrate the 60th anniversary of the UN? (CBSE SQP 2021, Term-1)

- (i) Creation of a Peace Building Commission.
- (ii) Creation of Democracy Fund
- (iii) Making no war zones
- (iv) Condemnation of terrorism in all its forms.

Choose the correct option:

- a. (i) and (ii)
- b. (i), (ii) and (iii)
- c. (i), (ii) and (iv)
- d. (ii), (iii) and (iv)

Q 17. Which agency of UN is concerned with the safety and peaceful use of nuclear technology?

- a. International Atomic Energy Agency
- b. UN International Safeguard Committee
- c. The UN Committee on Disarmament
- d. None of the above

Q 18. Study the cartoon given below and answer the questions that follow:



The message that this picture gives is

- denuclearisation of the world is the need
- use of military power to control the world
- believe in peace and moving ahead together
- colonisation of the world is not to be appreciated.

Q 19. Which country is the largest contributor to UN?

- | | |
|-----------|----------|
| a. India | b. US |
| c. Europe | d. China |

Directions (Q.Nos. 20-21): Study the picture given below and answer the questions that follow:



Q 20. What does this logo symbolise?

- Global progress
- World peace
- Equity in the world
- Harmony amongst the people

Q 21. Name the Organisation to which this 'logo' belongs:

(CBSE 2021, Term-1)

- United Nations Organisation
- World Health Organisation
- UN Security Council
- International Labour Organisation

Assertion & Reason Type Questions

Directions (Q.Nos. 22-28): In the questions given below, there are two statements marked as Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Read the statements and choose the correct option:

- Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A).
- Both (A) and (R) are true, but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A).
- (A) is true, but (R) is false.
- (A) is false, but (R) is true.

Q 22. Assertion (A): International Organisations only solve the dispute among the countries.

Reason (R): International Organisations are helpful in another way. Nations can usually see that there are some things they must do together. There are issues that are so challenging that they can only be dealt when everyone works together. Disease is one such example.

Q 23. Assertion (A): The membership of the UN Security Council was expanded from 11 to 15 in 1965.

Reason (R): Number of permanent members of the Security Council was changed. (CBSE SQP 2021, Term-1)

Q 24. Assertion (A): With the end of the Cold War, we can see that the UN may have a slightly different role.
Reason (R): As the United States and its allies emerged victorious, there was concern amongst many governments and people that the Western countries led by the US would be so powerful that there would be no check against their wishes and desires.

Q 25. Assertion (A): The hegemony of USA cannot be easily checked.

Reason (R): The US can convince UN legally if it has to attack any of the countries.

Q 26. Assertion (A): The First World War encouraged the world to invest in an International Organisation to deal with conflict.

Reason (R): Many believed that such an organisation would help the world to avoid war.

Q 27. Assertion (A): International Organisations play a very important role in maintaining peace.

Reason (R): Countries have conflicts and differences with each other.

Q 28. Assertion (A): All members of the UN have one vote. However, the permanent members can vote in a negative manner.

Reason (R): The developing world consists of countries at many different levels of development.



Fill in the Blank Type Questions

Q 29. The UN's most visible public figure and the representative head, is the

Q 30. The highest functionary of the UN is called

Q 31. In the UN General Assembly, all members have vote each.

Q 32. The UN Security Council has permanent and non-permanent members.

Q 33. The members of the UN Security Council are elected in a manner so that they represent all continents of the world.

Q 34. Within the UN, the influence of the is considerable.

Q 35. is an NGO that campaigns for the protection of human rights all over the world.

Q 36. The UN is an body.



True or False Type Questions

Q 37. Veto power can stall a resolution of the Security Council.

Q 38. Veto power of the permanent members of the Security Council is positive power.

Q 39. Only the permanent members of the Security Council possess the veto power.

Q 40. By 2011, UN had 203 member states.

Q 41. Humanitarian policies are implemented by the main organs and specialised agencies spread across the globe.



Correct and Rewrite Type Questions

- Q 42. WTO was set up in 1996 as the successor to the General Agreement on Trade and Tariffs (GATT).
- Q 43. The US alone enjoys 17.6% voting rights.

Answers

1. (c) 2. (d) 3. (b) 4. (b) 5. (a)
 6. (c) 7. (c) 8. (a) 9. (a) 10. (c)
 11. (b) 12. (c) 13. (a) 14. (c) 15. (d)
 16. (c) 17. (a) 18. (b) 19. (b) 20. (b)
 21. (a) 22. (d) 23. (c) 24. (a) 25. (b)
 26. (a) 27. (b) 28. (b)
 29. Secretary General
 30. Secretary General
 31. one
 32. 5. 10
 33. non-permanent
 34. US
 35. Amnesty International
 36. imperfect
 37. True 38. False 39. True
 40. False 41. True
 42. WTO was set up in 1995 as the successor to the General Agreement on Trade and Tariffs (GATT).
 43. The US alone enjoys 16.75% voting rights.



Passage Based Questions

Passage 1

Read the passage given below and answer the questions that follow by choosing the most appropriate option:

India has supported the restructuring of the UN on several grounds. It believes that a strengthened and revitalised UN is desirable in a changing world. India also supports an enhanced role for the UN in promoting development and co-operation among states. India believes that development should be central to the UN's agenda as it is a vital precondition for the maintenance of international peace and security.

One of India's major concerns has been the composition of the Security Council, which has remained largely static while the UN General Assembly membership has expanded considerably. India considers that this has harmed the representative character of the Security Council. It also argues that an expanded Council, with more representation, will enjoy greater support in the world community.

We should keep in mind that the membership of the UN Security Council was expanded from 11 to 15 in 1965. But, there was no change in the number of permanent members. Since then, the size of the Council has remained stationary. The fact remains that the overwhelming majority of the UN General Assembly members now are developing countries. Therefore, India argues that they should also have a role in shaping the decisions in the Security Council which affect them.

India supports an increase in the number of both permanent and non-permanent members. Its representatives have argued that the activities of the Security Council have greatly expanded in the past few years. The success of the Security Council's actions depends upon the political support of the international community. Any plan for restructuring of the Security Council should, therefore, be broad-based. For example, the Security Council should have more developing countries in it.

- Q 1. Which one of the following is India's major concern for reformation in the UN?
 a. ICJ b. The Secretariat
 c. General Assembly d. The Security Council
- Q 2. How should the development take place, according to India, if it is proposed by UN?
 a. Central to the developing nations
 b. Central to the superpowers of the world
 c. Central to the UN's agenda
 d. All of the above
- Q 3. What should be the plan for restructuring of the security council as per India?
 a. large scale b. broad based
 c. more elaborative d. None of these
- Q 4. In which of the following bodies India suggests UN should include more countries to represent?
 a. In UN
 b. In the General Assembly
 c. In the Security Council
 d. All of the above

Answers

1. (d) 2. (c) 3. (b) 4. (c)

Passage 2

Read the passage given below and answer the questions that follow by choosing the most appropriate option:

The International Monetary Fund (IMF) is an international organisation that oversees those financial institutions and regulations that act at the international level. The IMF has 190 member countries (as on 16th October, 2020) but they do

not enjoy an equal say. The G-8 members. (The US, Japan, Germany, France, UK, Italy, Canada, Russia, China, India, Brazil and Saudi Arabia) are the other major members. [Andorra has joined the IMF, to become its 190th member.]

The World Bank was created during the Second World War in 1944. Its activities are focused on the developing countries. It works for human development (education and health), agriculture and rural development (irrigation and rural services), environmental protection (pollution reduction, establishing and enforcing regulations), infrastructure (roads, urban regeneration and electricity) and governance (anti-corruption, development of legal institutions). It provides loans and grants to the member countries. In this way, it exercises enormous influence on the economic policies of developing countries. It is often criticised for setting the economic agenda of the poorer nations, attaching stringent conditions to its loans and forcing free market reforms.

Q 1. How many members does IMF have, as per October 2020?

- a. 187 b. 189 c. 188 d. 190

Q 2. Who is the new member of IMF?

- a. South Sudan b. Andorra
c. Nauru d. Palau

Q 3. When was the inception of the World Bank took place?

- a. 1944 b. 1949 c. 1950 d. 1952

Q 4. For what reason is the World Bank criticised?

- a. for poor guidance on economic issues.
b. for not providing loans to poorer nations.
c. for interfering in the internal issues of the developing countries.
d. for setting the economic agenda of the poorer nations, attaching stringent conditions to its loans and forcing free market reforms.

Answers

1. (d) 2. (b) 3. (a) 4. (d)

Passage 3

Read the passage given below and answer the questions that follow:

Countries have conflicts and differences with each other. It 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 responds to states. It comes into being when states agree to its creation. Once created, it can help member states resolve their problems peacefully.

Q 1. Is this necessary to engage into wars during conflicts among countries?

Ans. No, it is not necessary to engage into wars, they can instead, discuss contentious issues and find peaceful solution through negotiation and deliberation.

Q 2. Is an International Organisation a super state?

Ans. No, it is created by and responds to states and comes into being when states agree to its creation.

Q 3. What is the significance of International Organisation?

Ans. An international organisation can provide security, trade opportunities, stronger relationship possibilities and finally can give them a stronger voice in the international scheme of things.

Passage 4

Read the passage given below and answer the questions that follow:

By 2011, the UN had 193 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 the most powerful immediately after the Second World War and because they constituted the victors in the war.

Q 1. How many member states were there in the UN 2011?

Ans. There were 193 members of UN in the year 2011.

Q 2. Name the five permanent members of Security Council.

Ans. The five permanent members of the Security Council are The United States, Russia, China, The United Kingdom and France.

Q 3. Why were these states selected as permanent members?

Ans. The permanent members were selected because of:

- (i) They were the winner countries in the Second World War, can ensure peace in the world.
- (ii) These countries were the most powerful and developed countries at that time. If they were not given the permanent position they would have lost their interest in the International Organisation.
- (iii) UN's sixty per cent budget depends on these permanent members and peacekeeping force is mostly constituted by these countries.



Very Short Answer Type Questions

Q 1. State any one important objective of the United Nations.

Ans. The main objective is to prevent conflicts and to facilitate co-operation among states.

Q 2. Mention any one function of the World Bank.

Ans. World Bank provides loans and grants to the member states; especially to the developing countries.

Q 3. Name any four agencies of the United Nations?

(CBSE 2023)

OR

Give the full form of the following:

(i) WHO (ii) UNHCR (iii) UNHRC
(iv) UNICEF (v) UNESCO (vi) UNDP

Ans. (i) WHO — World Health Organisation
(ii) UNHCR — United National High Commission for Refugees
(iii) UNHRC — United Nations Human Rights Commission
(iv) UNICEF — United Nations Children's Emergency Fund
(v) UNESCO — United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation
(vi) UNDP — United Nations Development Programme

Q 4. How many permanent members and how many non-permanent members does the UN security council have?

Ans. UN Security Council has 5 permanent members (France, US, Britain, China and Russia) and 10 non-permanent members elected for two years.

Q 5. Highlight one benefit of having an International Organisation.

Ans. Hope for peace and security followed by social and economic progress is the benefit of International Organisation.

Q 6. Name the G-8 countries.

Ans. The G-8 developed countries are: USA, Japan, Germany, France, United Kingdom, Italy, Canada and Russia.

Q 7. Who is the UN's most visible public figure?

Ans. The UN's most visible public figure and representative head is the 'Secretary General'. He is responsible for the management of UN secretariat.

Q 8. Mention any one function of the World Bank.

Ans. World Bank provides loans and grants to the member states; especially to the developing countries.

Q 9. What is meant by International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA)?

Ans. International Atomic Energy Agency is an International Organisation that seek to promote the peaceful use of nuclear energy and to prevent its use for military purposes.

Q 10. Mention the main function of the World Trade Organisation (WTO).

Ans. The World Trade Organisation (WTO) is an international organisation which sets the rules for global trade.

Q 11. What is World Health Organisation?

Ans. World Health Organisation (WHO) is specialised agency of the United Nations. The objective of WHO is to promote the highest possible level of health in all people.

Q 12. What is 'Amnesty International' responsible for?

Ans. Amnesty International is an NGO which is responsible for the protection of human rights across the world and publishes report to prevent and end grave abuse of human rights.

Q 13. What is meant by this statement?

"The United Nations was not created to take humanity to the heaven, but to save it from the hell." Dag Hammarskjold.

Ans. This statement means that the United Nations was not formed to make world a good and peaceful place to live in rather to save the world from another world war.

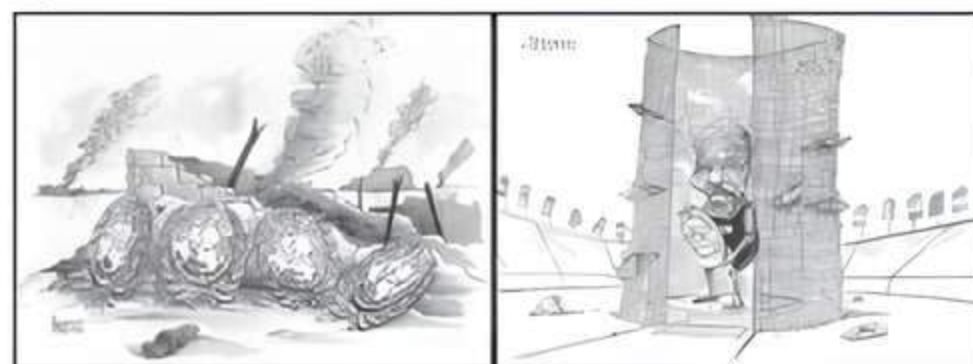
Q 14. Name the international agency relating to the environmental programme.

Ans. The international agency relating to environmental programme is United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP).



Cartoon Based Questions

Q 1. Study the cartoon given below and answer the questions that follow:



(i) What does the cartoon represent?

Ans. It represents, role of the UN on attack on Lebanon by Israeli forces.

(ii) Mention human and property loss due to attack.

Ans. Large number of civilians were succumbed to bombardment of Israel. Several public buildings and even residential areas in Lebanon got destroyed.

(iii) What message does the cartoon convey?

Ans. It conveys message on relevance of the UN as immediate follow-up was not there by Israeli forces despite passing a resolution from the UN.

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



(i) What does the man in the above cartoon represent?

Ans. The United States of America.

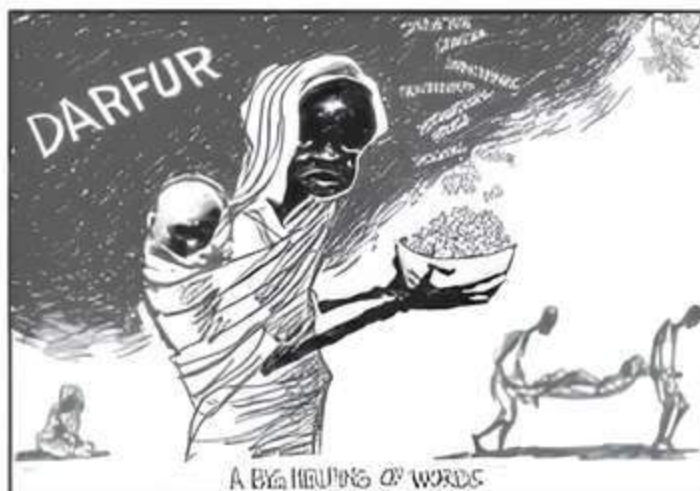
(ii) What does the cartoon depict?

Ans. The cartoon depicts US Influence on the UN.

(iii) What are the reasons of its influence?

Ans. The reasons for US influence are that the UN is physically located within the US territory which gives Washington additional sources of influence. The man i.e., US holding UN on one hand and war i.e., military supremacy on the other hand.

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



(i) What is represented by the cartoon?

Ans. A humanitarian crisis in Darfur, Sudan.

(ii) What type of crisis is shown in the cartoon?

Ans. Starvation, horror, genocide, etc are the crisis shown in the above cartoon.

(iii) What message is conveyed by the cartoon?

Ans. 'A Big Helping of Words', this is because big International Organisations and NGOs only debated the issue either on television or in print media. They could not manage to send the actual aid to the needy.

Short Answer Type Questions ➔

Q 1. Explain any two functions of the International Labour Organisation (ILO)? (CBSE 2023)

Ans. Two functions of the International Labour Organisation are:

- (i) Its one important function is to ensure the social justice in the society.
- (ii) It works towards the protection of the human and the labour rights.

Q 2. State any two objectives of the Human Rights Watch.

Ans. Human Rights Watch is an international NGO. two objectives are:

- (i) It draws the global media's attention to human right abuses.
- (ii) It aids in building international coalitions like the campaigns to ban landmines, to stop the use of child soldiers and to establish the International Criminal Court.

Q 3. What is UNEP? Mention its any two main functions.

Ans. United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) is an International agency for the awareness of environmental consequences of economic growth.

Two main functions of UNEP are:

- (i) To hold international conferences.
- (ii) To promote detailed studies to get a more co-ordinated and effective response to environmental problems.

Q 4. Why do only the five permanent members of the security council have right to veto?

Ans. Permanent members are given the privilege of bringing stability in the world after the Second World War.

Privileges enjoyed by them are:

- (i) Veto power
- (ii) Permanency

These are not enjoyed by the non-permanent members.

Q 5. Mention any two basic concerns about the reforms related to the processes and restructuring of the UNO.

Ans. The two basic concerns about the reforms related to the processes and restructuring of the UNO are:

- (i) To increase the number of permanent and non-permanent members of security council.
- (ii) US and other Western countries want improvements in the UN's budgetary procedures and its administration.

Q 6. Give any two arguments in support of India's permanent membership to the UN Security Council.

Ans. Arguments in favour of India to be the permanent member of UN Security Council are:

- (i) India is the world's second largest populated country which gives place to almost one fifth of the people of the world.
- (ii) India is the world's largest democracy.

Q 7. Highlight any two functions of the UNICEF which make it a significant part of the United Nations.

(CBSE 2023)

Ans. Two functions of UNICEF are:

- (i) It looks after the development and progress of education for children belonging to the disadvantaged groups.

- (ii) It also looks after the other important needs of the children across the world mainly in the underdeveloped and developing nations.

Q 8. Mention any two reforms in the UN after the Cold War.

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

- (i) Reform of the organisation's structures and processes.
- (ii) Review of the issues that fall under the jurisdiction of UN.

Q 9. "An International Organisation is not a super state with authority over its members." Justify.

Ans. The given statement is true to the extent the International Organisation is created by and responds to states. Once created, it can help members states resolve their problems peacefully.

- (i) Actually International Organisations are not the answer to everything, but they help with matters of war and peace.
- (ii) An International Organisation also helps countries co-operate to make better living conditions for us.

Q 10. When was the United Nations formed and where is its headquarter?

Ans. The United Nations formed as a successor to the League of Nations. It was established in 1945 immediately after the Second World War.

The organisation was set up through the signing of the United Nations Charter by 51 states on 24th October 1945. The headquarter of the UN is at New York.

Q 11. Discuss the composition of the Security Council.

Ans. The Security Council consists of 15 members. out of these, 10 are non-permanent members and 5 are permanent members.

The permanent members are USA, France, Britain, China and Russia. The Charter gave the permanent members a privileged position to bring about stability in the world, i.e., the veto power.

The non-permanent members are elected by the General Assembly for a period of 2 years.

Q 12. Examine the composition of the General Assembly.

Ans. General Assembly is the legislative organ or the UN and comprises representatives of all its members.

In General Assembly every member can send a maximum of 5 representatives but each country has only 1 vote.

General Assembly elects and expels members to and from UN by a two-third majority.

General Assembly generally meets in New York from September to December.

Q 13. Mention any two functions of World Bank.

Ans. The two main functions of World Bank are:

- (i) It works for human development regarding health and education.

- (ii) It provides loan and financial aid to the members for their economic development.

Q 14. Why is Veto Power called a negative vote? Should the veto power be abolished or not? Support your answer with suitable arguments. (CBSE 2018)

OR

What is meant by Veto Power? Name four countries that enjoy Veto Power? (CBSE 2023)

Ans. The 'Veto Power' is a special power of negative nature enjoyed by the five permanent members of the Security Council. The five permanent members possessing Veto are US, Russia, China, Britain and France. In taking decisions the Security Council proceeds by voting. Permanent members can vote in a negative manner to stall the decision.

Thus, there has been a move to abolish or modify the veto system. But at the same time the world may not be ready for such a radical step because without the Veto there is the danger that the great powers would lose interest in the world body. And without their support and involvement the body would be ineffective.

Q 15. Describe criteria that have been proposed in recent years for new permanent and non-permanent members of the UN Security Council. (CBSE 2019)

Ans. Criteria proposed for new permanent and non-permanent members of the UN Security Council

- (i) A major economic power.
- (ii) A major military power.
- (iii) A substantial contributor to the UN budget.
- (iv) A big nation in terms of its populations.
- (v) A nation that respects democracy and human rights.
- (vi) A country that would make the council more representative of the world's diversity in terms of geography, economic system and culture.

Q 16. What is the full form of WTO? When was it set up? How does it function? (CBSE 2016, 17)

Ans. The full form of WTO is World Trade Organisation which sets the rules for global trade. It is an International Organisation. WTO replaced GATT (General Agreement on Trade and Tariffs) in 1995. It includes 157 members. Major economic powers such as EU, US and Japan have managed to use the WTO to work in favour of them. And the developing countries complain about its non-transparent procedures and it being influenced by big powers.

Q 17. Why do some countries question the issue of India's inclusion as a permanent member of the UN Security Council? Explain. (CBSE 2016)

OR

Give any two arguments of some countries, which oppose the inclusion of India in UNSC as a permanent member.

Ans. India desires to be permanent member of the UN Security Council but many countries question the issue of India's inclusion as a permanent member.

It is not just Pakistan which is opposing India's permanent membership, other countries are also questioning it on the basis of India's nuclear weapons capability. The view of some members is that the conflict between India and Pakistan will make Indian membership ineffective.

Some others argue that with India's inclusion, emerging powers such as: Brazil, Germany, Japan and South Africa will also demand for their inclusion on the basis of their unrepresentative structure. And all this makes India's inclusion a difficult task.

Q 18. Critically evaluate the difficulties involved in implementing the suggested reforms to reconstruct the UN.

Ans. Many difficulties are involved in implementing the suggested reforms to reconstruct the UN. Some of them are discussed below:

- (i) Many viewed that Security Council no longer represented contemporary political realities. Some criteria were proposed for new permanent members and non-permanent members, such as a major economic power, military power, a nation that respects democracy and human rights, etc. Each of these criteria has some validity, but due to lack of clarity on certain points, the criteria were considered to be problematic.
- (ii) Change in the nature of membership was another proposed reform. Some insisted that 'veto power' of the permanent members of the Security Council should be abolished. But permanent members do not agree to such a reform.
- (iii) Another difficulty was that how representation should be given to Asia, Africa, Latin America and Caribbean. But selection of the basis of representation i.e., geography, economic development, culture or civilisation etc. creates a problem.

Q 19. List any four steps suggested by the member states of the UN in 2005 in order to make the United Nations more relevant?

Ans. The following steps were proposed to make the UN more relevant in the changing scenario:

- (i) Peace building commission will be created.
- (ii) UN as an international community will accept its responsibility in case of failure of National Government to save their citizens from atrocities.
- (iii) Creation of Human Rights Council (operation since 19th June, 2006).
- (iv) Agreements regarding achievement of millennium development goals.

Q 20. Describe any four proposed criteria for the acceptance of new permanent members of the security council in order to improve its functioning.

OR

Explain any four criteria proposed for the new permanent and non-permanent members of the UN Security Council.

(CBSE 2023)

Ans. For acceptance of new members in the Security Council following criteria should be fulfilled:

- (i) It should be a major economic power.
- (ii) It should contribute substantially to the UN budget.
- (iii) Population of the nation should be high.
- (iv) Nation should respect human rights and democracy.

Q 21. What steps should be taken to strengthen the UNO?

Ans. In order to strengthen the UNO following steps can be taken:

- (i) Reform of the organisation's structure and processes. This step should be taken:
 - (a) to increase the permanent and non-permanent members in the UN Security Council so that it can represent contemporary world politics in effective and better way.
 - (b) to bring improvement in the UN's budgetary procedure and its administration.
- (ii) Review of the issues that fall within the jurisdiction of the organisation. It will facilitate the following:
 - (a) Greater role of UN in maintaining world peace and security.
 - (b) Limiting the role of UN to development and humanitarian work.

Q 22. Explain any four reasons as to why India should be given a permanent membership in the UN Security Council.

Ans. The four reasons suggesting that India should be given a permanent membership in the UN Security Council are:

- (i) India is the second most populous country which constitutes 1/5th of the population of the world.
- (ii) India is also the world's largest democracy.
- (iii) India actively participates in UN's programmes and plays an important role in keeping and managing peace and co-operation.
- (iv) The regular financial aid to UN and evolution of its economy support India's desire to be the permanent member.

Q 23. How are International Organisations helpful to the nations?

Ans. International Organisations can be helpful to nations in the following ways:

- (i) They facilitate platform where different countries can co-operate for better living condition for all
- (ii) They help in resolving the matters associated with war and peace.
- (iii) They provide mechanisms, rules and human resources to the member states to deal with issues and problems of global concern.
- (iv) They develop a sense of shared responsibility for shared problems such as terrorism, climate change, global warming, etc.
- (v) They produce important information and conduct research which can be helpful for international society to have better understanding of state of affairs.

Q 24. Assess the role of the United Nations as the most important International Organisation. (CBSE 2019)

OR

What makes the UN an indispensable organisation? What steps should be taken to make the UN more relevant in the changing context?

(CBSE SQP 2023-24)

Ans. The role of United Nations are:

- (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 which can not be dealt individually by any one state. So, states come together to solve the issue.
- (iv) Helps to produce information and ideas about how to co-operate.
- (v) Works for preventing the international conflict and to facilitate co-operation among member states.



Long Answer Type Questions

Q 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?

(CBSE 2016, 17)

Ans. The United Nations was established in 1945 after the end of Second World War as a successor to the League of Nations. The United Nations Charter was signed by 51 states for setting up of UN.

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 co-operation 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: UN includes many different structures for dealing with different issues. The issue relating to war and peace, and differences between member states are dealt by discussion in General Assembly as well as in the Security Council Education. The other issues such as social and economic are dealt by a number of agencies which include:

- (i) WHO — World Health Organisation.
- (ii) UNDP — United Nations Development Programme.
- (iii) UNHRC — United Nations Human Rights Commission.
- (iv) UNHCR — United Nations High Commission for Refugees.
- (v) UNICEF — United Nations Children's Emergency Fund.
- (vi) UNESCO — United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation.

Q 2. Describe the two basic reforms of the UN on which almost everyone agrees that they are necessary after the Cold War. (CBSE 2016)

Ans. As reform and improvement are fundamental to any organisation, there have been demands for changes in the UN from different countries.

The nature of reforms that are desired are of two types:

- (i) Reform of the organisation's structure and processes.
- (ii) Review of the issues that fall within the jurisdiction of the organisation.

The structural reforms major area was the functioning of the security council. This covers the increment of permanent and non-permanent members of the UN Security Council so, as to show in better way the realities of present world politics. Whereas the proposed increment should be from Asia, Africa and South America. The another area of reform for UN was its budgetary procedures and its administration.

When the areas of jurisdiction are taken, some states and experts wish that the UN should have more role in peace and security missions whereas others wish to restrict UN's role in development and humanitarian work like health, education environment, population control, human rights, gender and social justice.

Q 3. Which three complaints related to the UN Security Council were reflected in the resolution passed by the UN General Assembly in 1992? Describe criteria that have been proposed for new permanent members of the Security Council. (CBSE 2016)

OR

"Reforming the UN means restructuring of the Security Council." Justify this statement with suitable arguments. (CBSE SQP 2023-24)

Ans. In 1992, with a view to bring reforms in the UN Security Council, a resolution was adopted by the UN General Assembly.

The resolution was about following three main complaints:

- (i) The Security Council is not adequately representing the present political realities.
- (ii) Decisions by security council are reflective of Western values and interests and dominance by a few powers.
- (iii) The representation is not on an equitable basis.

In view of reorganisation, UN Secretary General Kofi Annan initiated an inquiry into the ways of reformation of UN on 1st January, 1997.

After the years of inquiry, following criteria have been suggested for the permanent and non-permanent members of Security Council.

Criteria for the new permanent and non-permanent members are as follows:

- (i) It should be a major economic power.
- (ii) It should contribute substantially to the UN budget.
- (iii) Nation should respect human rights and democracy.
- (iv) Population of the nation should be high.
- (v) It should be a major military power.

Q 4. Describe the composition of the UN Security Council. What is the major difference in the privileges given to its permanent and non-permanent members? (CBSE 2016)

Ans. Composition of the UN Security Council

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).

The selection of the permanent members were on the basis of their being powerful immediately after the Second World War and they being the victors in the war.

There is the major difference in the privileges given to the permanent and non-permanent members.

Privileges to its Permanent and Non-Permanent Members

The UN Charter gave the permanent members a privileged position to bring about stability in

the world. After the Second World War the main privileges enjoyed by the permanent members are:

- (i) Permanency. (ii) Veto Power

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.

The non-permanent members do not have the veto power. When decisions are taken by security council, voting is done. All members have one vote. But 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.

Q 5. How far did the UN perform its role successfully in maintaining peace in the world? Explain.

Ans. The UN performs its role successfully in maintaining peace in the world. This can be justified from the points below:

- (i) US leaders, in spite of their frequent criticism of the UN, do see the organisation as serving a purpose in bringing together over 190 nations in dealing with conflict and social and economic development.
- (ii) The UN provides an arena in which it is possible to modify US attitudes and policies.
- (iii) Although the rest of the world is rarely united against Washington and it is virtually impossible to 'balance' US power. However, the UN does provide a space within argument against specific US attitudes and policies are heard and compromises and concessions can be shaped.
- (iv) The UN is an imperfect body, but without it the world would be worse off. Given the growing connections and links between societies and issues, what we often call interdependence- it is hard to imagine how more than seven billion people would live together without an organisation such as the UN.
- (v) Technology promises to increase planetary interdependence, and therefore the importance of the UN will only increase.
- (vi) Peoples and governments also find ways of supporting and using the UN and other international organisations in ways that are consistent with their own interests and the interests of the international community more broadly.



Chapter Test

Multiple Choice Questions

- Q 1. The non-permanent members are elected in a manner that they represent all the:
- Sections
 - Grievances
 - Races
 - Continents
- Q 2. Who draws the global media's attention to human rights abuses?
- Human Rights Watch
 - Human Rights Touch
 - Human Rights Power
 - Human Rights People

Fill in the Blank type questions

- Q 3. The primary objective of the UN is to prevent international
- Q 4. The highest functionary of the UN is called

Assertion and Reason Type Questions

Directions (Q. No. 5-6) In the questions given below, there are two statements marked as Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Read the statements and choose the correct option:

- Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A).
 - Both (A) and (R) are true, but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A).
 - (A) is true, but (R) is false.
 - (A) is false, but (R) is true.
- Q 5. Assertion (A): Indeed, even though this is rarely noticed, most conflicts and differences are resolved without going to war.
Reason (R): The role of an International Organisation can be important in this context.
- Q 6. Assertion (A): US power cannot be easily checked.
Reason (R): US can convince UN legally if it has to attack any of the countries.

Passage Based Questions

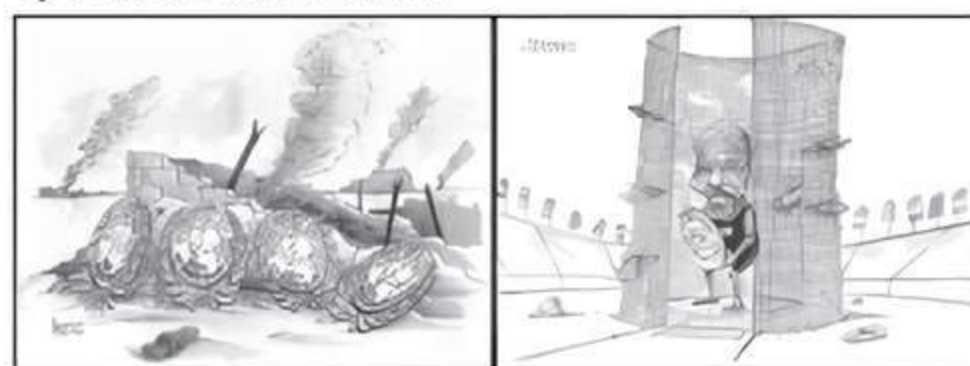
- Q 7. Read the passage given below and answer the questions that follow:
- The UN is an imperfect body, but without it the world would be worse off. Given the growing connections and links between societies and issues—what we often call 'interdependence'—

it is hard to imagine how more than seven billion people would live together without an organisation such as the UN. Technology promises to increase planetary interdependence and therefore the importance of the UN will only increase. Peoples and governments will have to find ways of supporting and using the UN and other International Organisations in ways that are consistent with their own interests and the interests of the International Community more broadly.

- Identify any two limitations of the United Nations that make it an imperfect body.
- How would the world be worse off, if there was no United Nations? Explain.
- Give anyone example of planetary interdependence.

Cartoon Based Question

- Q 8. Study the cartoon given below and answer the questions that follow:



- What does the cartoon represent?
- Mention human and property loss due to attack.
- What message does the cartoon convey?

Very Short Answer Type Questions

- Q 9. What is the full form of UNICEF?
- Q 10. State any one objective of Amnesty International.

Short Answer Type Questions

- Q 11. Explain any two functions of the International Labour Organisation (ILO)?
- Q 12. State the role of the United Nations in International Trade.

Long Answer Type Question

- Q 13. Explain the composition of UN Security Council.