## NCERT SOLUTIONS

CLASS-12th



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Book : Contemporary World Politics

Class : 12th
Subject : Political science
Chapter : 6

Chapter Name: International organisations

- Q1 Mark correct or wrong against each of the following statements about the veto power:
- (a) Only the permanent members of the Security Council possess the veto power.
- (b) It's a kind of negative power.
- (c) The Secretary-General uses this power when not satisfied with any decision.
- (d) One veto can stall a Security Council resolution.

Answer.

- (a)Correct
- (b)Correct
- (c)Wrong
- (d)Correct

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- Q2 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 with in the Security Council.
- (b) Humanitarian policies are implemented by the main organs and specialised agencies spread across the globe. spread across the globe.
- (c) Having consensus among the five permanent members on security issues is vital for its implementation.
- (d) The members of the General Assembly are automatically members of all other principal organs and specialised agencies of the UN.

Answer.

- (a)Correct
- (b)Correct
- (c)Correct
- (d)Wrong

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- Q3 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.
- (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 a stable political system.

Answer. (d) India's growing economic power and stable political system

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Q4 The UN agency concerned with the safety and peaceful use of nuclear technology is:

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

Answer. (b) International Atomic Energy Agency

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Q5 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 Tariffs
- (c) World Health Organisation
- (d) UN Development Programme

Answer. (a) General Agreement on Trade and Tariffs

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Q6 Fill in the blanks:

- (a) The prime objective of the UN is -----.
- (b) The highest functionary of the UN is called-----.
- (c) The UN Security Council has----- permanent and non-permanent members-----
- (d) -----is the present U.N Secretary General .

## Answer.

- (a) to prevent conflict and facilitate cooperation among states .
- (b) Secretary-General
- (c) 5 permanent and 10 non-permanent members
- (d) Antonio Guterres

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- Q7 Match the principal organs and agencies of the UN with their functions
  - 1) Economic and Social council
  - 2) The international court of justice

- 3) International Atomic Energy Agency
- 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
- a. Oversees the global financial system
- b. Preservation of international security and peace
- c. Looks into the social and economic welfare of the member countries
- d. Safety and peaceful use of nuclear technology
- e. Resolve disputes between and among member countries
- f. Provide shelter and help during emergencies
- g. Debate and discuss the global issues
- h. Administration and coordination of UN affairs
- i. Providing good health for all
- j. Facilitates free trade between member countries

## Answer.

t. Provide shelter and help during emergencies	
<ul><li>g. Debate and discuss the global issues</li><li>h. Administration and coordination of UN affairs</li></ul>	
i. Providing good health for all	
j. Facilitates free trade between member countries	
Answer.	
1)Economic and Social Council	c)Looks into the social and economic welfare of the member countries
2)The international court of justice	e)Resolve disputes between and among member countries
3)International Atomic Energy Agency	d)Safety and peaceful use of nuclear technology
4)Security Council	b)Preservation of international security and peace
5)UN High Commission for refugees	f)Provide shelter and help during emergencies
6)World Trade Organisation	j)Facilitates free trade between member countries
7)International Monetary Fund	a)Oversees the global financial system

8)General Assembly	g)Debate and discuss the global issues
9)World Health Organisation	i)Providing good health for all
10)Secretariat	h)Administration and coordination of UN affairs

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Q8 What are the functions of the Security Council?

Answer. The functions of the security council are:

- (a)To work for the establishment of global peace and cooperation between the member countries.
- (b) To analyse and discuss the matters of importance in terms of security.
- (c)To work for the resolution of conflict between the states by enforcing dialogue.
- (d) To work for developing the coorperation and mutual recognition of problems.

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Q9 As a citizen of India, how would you support India's candidature for permanent membership of the Security Council? Justify your proposal.

Answer. India's candidature for permanent membership of the UN can be justified by the following reasons:

- (a) The country of India is the world's largest democracy and upholds the democratic ideals. The ideology of peace and stability is an imperative part of the country's foreign policy and national interest.
- (b) The country of India is the house or crucible of ethnic groups, so it will be an asset to an international organisation as it enhances the ideas of representation of different sections of the world.
- (c) India is also considered as economic giant of Asia, so its structural power can help in the economic strengthening of UN.
- (d) The hard power, soft power and structural power of India makes it a perfect candidate for the permanent membership of the UNSC.

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Q10 Critically evaluate the difficulties involved in implementing the suggested reforms to reconstruct the UN.

Answer. The difficulties involved in reconstructing and reforming UN are:

- (a) The lack of representation in the UN is the main reason for its redundant nature. The third world countries of Asia, Africa, Latin America are not given an adequate representation in the UN.
- (b) The lack of a proper conditions of membership. The military supremacy or economic supremacy, UN has not adequate details of membership.
- (c) The hegemonization of USA and other member countries, who use their VETO power to further decay the procedures of reform and restructure.

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Q11 Though the UN has failed in preventing wars and related miseries, nations prefer its continuation. What makes the UN an indispensable organisation?

Answer. UN is an indispensable organisation because:

- (a) It is the only organisation which houses such large participation from the countries, consisting of 198 countries out of 201.
- (b) It is imperative for the mediation purposes for the conflict-reductionism within the countries, otherwise it will result in the rising of conventional wars.
- (c) It is important for decreasing the authoritarian powers from the countries, which results in the curbing of basic fundamental rights of people.
- (d) It is indispensable because it works for the cooperation and protection of basic rights and conditions for survival.

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Q12 "Reforming the UN means restructuring of the Security Council". Do you agree with this statement? Give arguments for or against this position.

Answer. Yes, the reformation of UN will result in the reduction in the powers of UNSC because:

- (a) The reformation will result in the increase of the members and will affect the process of debate. More representation will affect the say of only 15 countries in the UNSC and will affect their powers.
- (b) The reformation will result in annihilation of VETO power and will have a considerable impact upon the membership and powers of 5 permanent members of the UN.
- (c) The reformation will increase the participation and representation. This respective argumentational participation will result in the considerable decrease in the ideological and decisive domination of UNSC.

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