

Multiple Choice Questions

1. (a) 2. (a) 3. (b) 4. (b) 5. (d)
6. (b) 7. (d) 8. (b) 9. (d) 10. (a)
11. (b) 12. (a)

Short-Answer Questions

1. When was the U.N.O. established and where?

Ans. The U.N.O. was established on October 24, 1945 in New York (USA).

2. Mention any two objectives of the U.N.O.

Ans. (a) To maintain international peace and security.

(b) To develop friendly relations among nations of the world.

3. Name any two organs of the U.N.O.

Ans. (a) General Assembly

(b) Security Council

4. Mention any two principles of the U.N.O.

Ans. (i) The U.N.O. is based on the sovereignty and equality of all its members.

(ii) Each member nation should perform her duty earnestly according to the charter.

5. What is the importance of the General Assembly?

Ans. The General Assembly promotes international cooperation in economic, social, educational, cultural and health fields.

6. Who are the members of the General Assembly?

Ans. All the 193 member-states of the U.N.O. are the Members of the General Assembly.

7. How is the Security Council constituted?

Ans. The Security Council has 15 members. The USA, Russia, England, France and China are the permanent members. The remaining 10 non-permanent members are elected by the General Assembly for 2 years.

8. Who are the five permanent members of the Security Council?

Ans. Britain, France, China, USA and USSR.

9. What is the term of office of the non-permanent members of the Security Council?

Ans. 2 years

10. Mention any two functions of the Security Council.

Ans. (i) To maintain international peace and security.

(ii) To call on the members to apply economic sanctions and other measures to stop aggression.

11. Name the principal judicial organ of the U.N.

Ans. The International Court of Justice.

12. What is the importance of the International Court of Justice?

Ans. The International Court of Justice settles mutual disputes among different nations by peaceful methods. Disputes among the nations regarding treaties or pacts or other legal questions are referred to it for decision. It also advises the General Assembly, the Security Council and other agencies of the U.N.O. on legal matters.

13. How many judges are there in the International Court of Justice?

Ans. 15 judges.

14. How are the judges of the International Court of Justice elected?

Ans. The judges of the International Court of Justice are elected by the General Assembly and the Security Council voting separately.

15. What is the term of office of the judges of the International Court of Justice?

Ans. 9 years.

16. For how many years is the Chief Justice of the International Court of Justice elected?

Ans. 3 years.

17. Where is the headquarters of the International Court of Justice?

Ans. The Hague (Netherlands).

18. Mention any two functions of the International Court of Justice.

Ans. (i) The main function of the International Court of Justice is to settle mutual disputes among different nations by peaceful methods.

(ii) Disputes among the nations regarding treaties or pacts or other legal questions are referred to it for decision. It also advises the General Assembly, the Security Council and other agencies of the UNO on legal matters.

Structured Essay-Type Questions

1. With reference to the General Assembly, answer the following :

(a) How many delegates can each country send to the General Assembly?

(b) How are decisions taken in the General Assembly?

(c) Mention any two of its functions.

Ans. (a) Each country can send five delegates to the General Assembly but has one vote only.

(b) Decisions on important questions require 2/3rd majority while decisions on ordinary matters are reached by a simple majority.

(c) (i) To discuss matters relating to international peace and security.

(ii) To promote international cooperation in economic, social, educational, cultural and health fields.

2. The Security Council is the most important and effective organ of the U.N. In this context, describe :

(a) The Composition of the Security Council.

(b) Veto power of the Big Five.

(c) Functions of the Security Council.

Ans. (a) Composition

- (i) The Security Council is the executive body of the U.N.O.
 - (ii) The Council has 15 members. The U.S.A., Russia, England, France and China are the permanent members.
 - (iii) The remaining 10 non-permanent members are elected by the General Assembly for 2 years.
 - (b) The permanent members thus have the right to veto. By the application of this right a permanent member may reject any decision of the Security Council.
 - (c) **Functions :** The functions and powers of the Security Council are :
 - (i) To maintain international peace and security.
 - (ii) To investigate any dispute or situation which might lead to international friction.
 - (iii) To recommend methods of adjusting such disputes or the terms of settlement.
 - (iv) To formulate plans for the regulation of armaments.
 - (v) To determine the existence of a threat to peace or act of aggression and to recommend what action should be taken.
 - (vi) To call on the members to apply economic sanctions and other measures to prevent or stop aggression.
 - (vii) To take military action against an aggressor.
 - 3. The General Assembly and the Security Council are two principal organs of the United Nations. Describe :
 - (a) The composition of these two organs of the U.N.O.
 - (b) Their Functions.
- Ans.** (a) (i) All the 193 member-states of the U.N.O. are the Members of the General Assembly.
- (ii) The Security Council has 15 members; 5 permanent and 10 non-permanent members. Britain, France, China, USA and USSR are the permanent members of the Security Council.

- (b) (i) The General Assembly promotes international cooperation in economic, social, educational, cultural and health fields.
 - (ii) Security Council maintains international peace and security.
 - (iii) It takes military action against the aggressor.
4. With reference to the International Court of Justice, answer the following :
- (a) Total number of judges and their duration.
 - (b) Its main functions.

Ans. (a) 15 judges are elected for 9 years.

(b) The main function of the International Court of Justice is to settle mutual disputes among different nations by peaceful methods. Disputes among the nations regarding treaties or pacts or other legal questions are referred to it for decision. It also advises the General Assembly, the Security Council and other agencies of the U.N.O. on legal matters.