

WORLD ORGANISATIONS BASED INDIAN GENERAL AWARENESS MCQ PRACTICE QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS PDF WITH EXPLANATION

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Q1. The first African National to become Secretary General of UNO was

- a) Winni Mandela
 - b) Nelson Mandela
 - c) Kofi Annan
 - d) Butros Gali
-

Q2. The International Court of Justice sits in

- a) Rome
 - b) Vienna
 - c) Geneva
 - d) The Hague
-

Q3. Which from the following countries is not a permanent member of the UN Security Council ?

- a) Italy
 - b) USA
 - c) France
 - d) Russia
-

Q4. Who among the following is the Director-General of the World Trade Organisation ?

- a) Dunkel
- b) Robert Joelick

c) Chris Patten

d) Supachai Panichtchpakdi

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Q5. Consider the following statements:

- The Kalinga Prize is an award given by UNESCO for exceptional skill in presenting scientific ideas to lay people.
- Dorairajan Balasubramanian was the last person from India to receive the Kalinga Prize.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

a) 1 and 2 both

b) 2 only

c) 1 only

d) None

Q6. As required by the WTO agreement, the Indian Patent Act was amended in 1999. The Act first came into force in the year

a) 1980

b) 1975

c) 1965

d) 1970

Q7. Headquarters of World Health Organisation are situated at

a) New York.

b) Geneva

c) Hague

d) Oslo

Q8. IMF was established to meet which of the following objectives?

1. Promoting International Monetary Cooperation
2. Expanding International trade
3. Lessening the disequilibrium in the balance of trade
4. Avoiding competitive exchange depreciations

a) (A), (B), (C) and (D)

b) (B) and (D)

c) (A), (B) and (C)

d) (A), (C) and (D)

Q9. Ban Ki Moon, the present Secretary General of U.N.O., belongs to

a) Japan

b) Republic of Korea

c) Austria

d) China

Q10. Which among the following institutions is not related to United Nations ?

a) International Confederation of Free Trade Union (ICFTU)

b) World Meteorological Organisation (WMO)

c) Universal Postal Union (UPU)

d) International Finance Commission (IFC)

Q11. The Headquarters of Inter-national Atomic Energy Agency is in

a) Washington

b) Vienna

c) Geneva

d) Paris

Q12. The headquarters of United Nations Organization is located at :

- a) New York
- b) Washington
- c) Rome
- d) Geneva

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Q13. Which among the following is not a specialised agency of "**UNO**" United Nations Organisation?

- a) International Civil Aviation Organization
- b) World Bank Group
- c) FAO
- d) World Hockey Federation

Q14. Who were made the permanent members of the U.N. Security Council ?

- a) Funding members of the U.N.
- b) Five members elected by the U.N. General Assembly at the initial Constitution
- c) One representative from each continent
- d) Five major powers of the Allied Forces in the Second World War

Q15. Despite being a Republican State, India is a member of the Commonwealth of Nations whose head is the British Monarch. This is because:

- a) Members of the association are sovereign and independent.
 - b) This membership only shows that the British ruled over India.
 - c) This membership does not affect the sovereign nature of the Indian Republic.
 - d) It is a symbol of the unity among the members of the association.
-

Answers to the above questions :

Q1. Answer: (d)

Boutros Boutros-Ghali is an Egyptian politician and diplomat who was the sixth Secretary-General of the United Nations (UN) from January 1992 to December 1996. He was the first African national to hold the post.

Q2. Answer: (d)

The International Court of Justice is the primary judicial organ of the United Nations. It is based in the Peace Palace in The Hague, the Netherlands. Its main functions are to settle legal disputes submitted to it by states and to provide advisory opinions on legal questions submitted to it by duly authorised international organs, agencies, and the UN General Assembly.

Established in 1945 by the UN Charter, the Court began work in 1946 as the successor to the Permanent Court of International Justice. The Statute of the International Court of Justice, similar to that of its predecessor, is the main constitutional document constituting and regulating the Court.

The Court's workload covers a wide range of judicial activity. To date, the ICJ has dealt with relatively few cases. However, since the 1980s there has been a clear increase in willingness to use the Court, especially among developing countries

Q3. Answer: (a)

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

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Q4. Answer: (d)

Supachai Panitchpakdi is the Secretary-General of the UN Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD). Prior to this, he was the Director-General of the World Trade Organization from September 1, 2002, to September 1, 2005.

He was succeeded by Pascal Lamy. In September 1999 he was elected to become Director-General of the World Trade Organization (WTO), sharing the post with competitor Mike Moore when a decision could not be reached. Taking the second half of the six-year term, he entered office on September 1, 2002.

In March 2005 he was appointed to become the Secretary-General of the UN Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) following his term at the WTO, a post he took up in late 2005.

Note: The current Director-General of WTO is Roberto Azevedo of Brazil, since 1 September 2013. Headquarters of WTO: Geneva, Switzerland.

Q5. Answer: (c)

The UNESCO Kalinga Prize for the Popularization of Science is an international distinction created by UNESCO in 1951 following a donation from Mr Bijoyanand Patnaik, Founder and President of the Kalinga Foundation Trust in India. In 2010, Gokulananda Mohapatra of India received this prize.

Q6. Answer: (d)

Patent Act and Patents Act (with their variations) are stock short titles used in Canada, India, New Zealand, the United Kingdom and the United States for legislation relating to patents. A Patent Act is a country's legislation that controls the use of patents, such as the Patentgesetz in Germany.

A patent is a form of intellectual property. It consists of a set of exclusive rights granted by a sovereign state to an inventor or their assignee for a limited period of time, in exchange for the public disclosure of the invention.

Under the World Trade Organization's (WTO) Agreement on Trade-Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights, patents should be available in WTO member states for any invention, in all fields of technology, and the term of protection available should be a minimum of twenty years.

In many countries, certain subject areas are excluded from patents, such as business methods and computer programs

Q7. Answer: (b)

The headquarters of the World Health Organisation are situated at Geneva.

Regional Offices: Alexandria, Brazzaville, Copenhagen, Manila, New Delhi and Washington.

Q8. Answer: (c)

The IMF works to foster global growth and economic stability. It provides policy advice and financing to members in economic difficulties and also works with developing nations to help them achieve macroeconomic stability and reduce poverty.

Its two primary functions were: to oversee the fixed exchange rate arrangements between countries, thus helping national governments manage their exchange rates and allowing these governments to prioritize economic growth, and to provide short-term capital to aid balance-of-payments.

Q9. Answer: (b)

Ban Ki-Moon is a native of South Korea. He is the Secretary-General of the United Nations since 2007.

Note: As of 2017, the Secretary-General is António Guterres and he is a Portuguese politician and diplomat who is serving as the ninth Secretary-General of the United Nations.

Previously, he was the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees between 2005 and 2015.

Q10. Answer: (a)

The International Confederation of Free Trade Unions (ICFTU) was an international trade union.

It came into being on 7 December 1949 following a split within the World Federation of Trade Unions (WFTU) and was dissolved on 31 October 2006 when it merged with the World

Confederation of Labour (WCL) to form the International Trade Union Confederation (ITUC).

Prior to being dissolved, the ICFTU had a membership of 157 million members in 225 affiliated organisations in 148 countries and territories.

Q11. Answer: (b)

The International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) is an international organization that seeks to promote the peaceful use of nuclear energy and to inhibit its use for any military purpose, including nuclear weapons. The IAEA was established as an autonomous organization on 29 July 1957.

Though established independently of the United Nations through its own international treaty, the IAEA Statute, the IAEA reports to both the UN General Assembly and Security Council. The IAEA has its headquarters in Vienna, Austria.

The IAEA has two "Regional Safeguards Offices" which are located in Toronto, Canada, and in Tokyo, Japan. The IAEA also has two liaison offices which are located in New York City, United States, and in Geneva, Switzerland.

In addition, the IAEA has three laboratories located in Vienna and Seibersdorf, Austria, and Monaco.

Q12. Answer: (a)

The headquarters of the United Nations is a complex in New York City. The complex has served as the official headquarters of the United Nations since its completion in 1952. It is located in the Turtle Bay neighborhood of Manhattan (New York).

Q13. Answer: (d)

The United Nations and its specialized agencies decide on substantive and administrative issues in regular meetings held throughout the year.

The organization has "**Six Principal Organs**":

1. The General Assembly (the main deliberative assembly);
2. The Security Council (for deciding certain resolutions for peace and security);
3. The Economic and Social Council (for assisting in promoting international economic and social cooperation and development);
4. The Secretariat (for providing studies, information, and facilities needed by the UN);

5. The International Court of Justice (the primary judicial organ); and
6. The United Nations Trusteeship Council (which is currently inactive).

Other prominent "3 UN System agencies" include,

1. The World Health Organization (WHO),
2. The World Food Programme (WFP) and
3. United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF).

Specialised agencies are autonomous organisations working with the United Nations and each other through the coordinating machinery of the United Nations Economic and Social Council at the intergovernmental level.

Following are the **list of 12 specialised agencies**:

1. Food and Agriculture Organization;
2. International Civil Aviation Organization;
3. International Fund for Agricultural Development;
4. International Labour Organization;
5. International Maritime Organization
6. ; International Monetary Fund;
7. The International Telecommunication Union;
8. United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization;
9. United Nations Industrial Development Organization;
10. The Universal Postal Union;
11. World Bank Group;
12. World Health Organization;

Q14. Answer: (d)

The permanent members of the United Nations Security Council, also known as the Permanent Five, Big Five, or P5, include the following five governments: China, France, Russia, the United Kingdom, and the United States. The members represent the great powers considered the victors of World War II.

The five permanent members of the Security Council were the victorious powers in World War II and have maintained the world's most powerful military forces ever since.

They annually top the list of countries with the highest military expenditures; in 2011, they spent over US\$1 trillion combined on defence, accounting for over 60% of global military expenditures (the U.S. alone accounting for over 40%).

They are also the only countries officially recognized as "nuclear-weapon states" under the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT)

Q15. Answer: (c)

Commonwealth is involved in diverse activities, from helping countries with trade negotiations to encouraging women's leadership, building the small business sector, supporting youth participation at all levels of society and providing experts to write laws. The Commonwealth continues to be a pioneer in many areas of development.

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