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

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- Q1. The non-permanent members of the Security Council are elected for
- a) Six months
- b) Three years
- c) One year
- d) Two years

Q2. Identify the goodwill ambassador for the UNICEF from the following :

- a) Michael Schumacher
- b) Vijay Amritraj
- c) Amitabh Bachchan
- d) N.R. Narayana Murthy

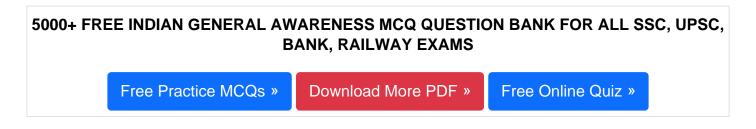
Q3. Which institution is known as 'soft loan window' of the World Bank ?

- a) Indian Development Forum
- b) International Monetary Fund
- c) International Finance Corporation
- d) International Development Agency

Q4. According to the UN Convention on the rights of children, which of the following is not a right ?

- a) Marriage
- b) Education

d) Adequate standard of living



Q5. Consider the following statements regarding India's advocacy for a permanent seat in the United Nations, Security Council:

- India is the largest democracy in the world.
- India is among the top five largest growing economies in the world.
- India has been the largest contributor to the United Nations, Peacekeeping Forces.
- India is one of the top ten contributors of the United Nations, Budget.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct? a) 2 only

- b) 1 and 2
- c) 1, 2, 3 and 4
- d) 1, 3 and 4

Q6. Which of the following statements are correct with regard to the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA)?

- The IAEA is the world's centre of cooperation in the nuclear field.
- The Agency works with its member states only to promote safe, secure and peaceful nuclear technologies.
- The IAEA Secretariat is headquartered at the Vienna International Centre in New York, USA.

Select the answer from the codes given below: a) 1 and 3

b) 2 and 3

- c) 1 and 2
- d) 1, 2 and 3

Q7. Which one of the following organisations is directly related to child welfare ?

- a) WTO
- b) WHO
- c) UNESCO
- d) UNICEF

Q8. Non-alignment basically implies :

- a) being a third world power.
- b) bringing peace and unity to the world
- c) choosing its own policy
- d) neutrality towards power blocks

Q9. Which of the following is an example of Cartel?

- a) UNO
- b) WTO
- c) OPEC
- d) IMF

Q10. Which of the following organization declared October 2, as the International day of Non-Violence?

- a) UNESCO
- b) Gandhi Peace Foundation
- c) U.N. General Assembly
- d) World Peace Forum

Q11. Where was the first regular session of UN General Assembly held ?

a) Paris

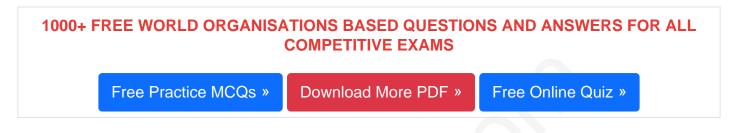
b) London

c) San Francisco

d) New York

Q12. The Headquarters of the International Monetary Fund is located at

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



- Q13. Which institution is known as 'Soft Loan Window' of World Bank?
- a) RBI
- b) IMF
- c) IDBI
- d) IDA

Q14. The Headquarters of United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation (UNESCO) is located at

- a) Bangkok (Thailand)
- b) New York (USA)
- c) Paris (France)
- d) Geneva (Switzerland)

Q15. The General Assembly of the United National meets

a) continuously

- c) several times a year
- d) once a year

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Answers to the above questions :

Q1. Answer: (d)

The United Nations Security Council (UNSC) is one of the principal organs of the United Nations and is charged with the maintenance of international peace and security.

Its powers, outlined in the United Nations Charter, include the establishment of peacekeeping operations, the establishment of international sanctions, and the authorization of military action. Its powers are exercised through United Nations Security Council resolutions.

There are 15 members of the Security Council, consisting of five veto-wielding permanent members—China, France, Russia, the United Kingdom, and the United States—based on the great powers that were the victors of World War II, and 10 elected non-permanent members with two-year terms. This basic structure is set out in Chapter V of the UN Charter.

Security Council members must always be present at UN headquarters in New York so that the Security Council can meet at any time.

This requirement of the United Nations Charter was adopted to address a weakness of the League since that organization was often unable to respond quickly to a crisis.

Q2. Answer: (c)

Amitabh Bachchan, one of the most prominent figures in the history of Indian cinema and a powerful advocate for children, was appointed a UNICEF Goodwill Ambassador in April 2005.

Mr Bachchan has made the eradication of polio a particular focus of his work with UNICEF. In his personal blog, he seeks to raise awareness about the importance of polio immunization to protect children against this debilitating disease and ensure that their rights to education, health care and protection are respected.

Note: In December 2016 Actress Priyanka Chopra, appointed as UNICEF's newest global Goodwill Ambassador. My wish for children is freedom.

The freedom to think, the freedom to live," Chopra said, addressing top UN diplomats, UNICEF Goodwill Ambassadors and children at the event.

Q3. Answer: (d)

The IDA lends to countries with the aim to finance projects that will develop infrastructure and improve education, healthcare, access to clean water and sanitation facilities, and environmental responsibility. It is considered to be the soft lending window of the World Bank, while the IBRD is considered to be the hard lending window.

The association offers grants and loans with maturities ranging from 25 to 40 years, grace periods of 5 to 10 years, and interest rates of 2.8% or 1.25% depending on whether the borrower is a blend country and to which degree it is eligible.

Regular IDA-eligible borrowers may take advantage of no-interest loans.

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Q4. Answer: (a)

The United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child (UNCRC) is a human rights treaty setting out the civil, political, economic, social, health and cultural rights of children.

It deals with child-specific needs and rights. It requires that states act in the best interests of the child.

Q5. Answer: (b)

India strongly advocates an early and meaningful reform of the United Nations to make it better equipped to serve the needs of the world community.

In this context, India has called for the expansion of the UN Security Council to make the UN more effective and reflective of contemporary geopolitical realities.

Q6. Answer: (a)

The IAEA Secretariat is headquartered at the Vienna International Centre in Vienna, Austria.

Operational liaison and regional offices are located in

- 1. Geneva, Switzerland;
- 2. New York, USA;
- 3. Toronto, Canada; and
- 4. Tokyo, Japan.

The IAEA runs or supports research centres and scientific laboratories in Vienna and Seibersdorf, Austria; Monaco; and Trieste, Italy.

The agency works with its member states and multiple partners to promote safe, secure and peaceful nuclear technologies.

Q7. Answer: (d)

UNICEF (United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund) was established in 1946 in New York to deliver post-war relief to children.

Note: The United Nations Children's Fund is a United Nations (UN) programme headquartered in New York City that provides humanitarian and developmental assistance to children and mothers in developing countries.

It is a member of the United Nations Development Group.

Q8. Answer: (d)

Non-alignment basically implies neutrality towards power blocs. Non-Aligned Movement was founded in 1961 and its first summit was held in Belgrade. The basic principles of NAM are to keep away, as far as possible, from the power blocs.

Q9. Answer: (c)

Organization of the Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) is a group consisting of 13 of the world's major oil-exporting nations.

Founded in 1960, OPEC is a cartel that aims to manage the supply of oil in an effort to set the price of oil on the world market, in order to avoid fluctuations that might affect the economies

of both producing and purchasing countries.

Q10. Answer: (c)

On 15 June 2007, the United Nations General Assembly voted to establish 2 October as the International Day of Non-Violence.

The resolution by the General Assembly asks all members of the UN system to commemorate 2 October in "an appropriate manner and disseminate the message of non-violence, including through education and public awareness."

Q11. Answer: (b)

The first session was convened on 10 January, 1946 in the Westminster Central Hall in London and included representatives of 51 nations. The United Nations General Assembly (UNGA/GA) is one of the six principal organs of the United Nations and the only one in which all member nations have equal representation.

Its powers are to oversee the budget of the United Nations, appoint the non-permanent members to the Security Council, receive reports from other parts of the United Nations and make recommendations in the form of General Assembly Resolutions. It has also established a wide number of subsidiary organs.

Q12. Answer: (b)

The International Monetary Fund is headquartered in Washington, D.C., United States. It is an international organization that was created on July 22, 1944 at the Bretton Woods Conference.

Q13. Answer: (d)

The International Development Association (IDA) is known as the 'soft loan' window of the World Bank since it offers concessional loans and grants to the world's poorest developing countries. The IDA is a member of the World Bank Group and is headquartered in Washington, D.C., United States.

Q14. Answer: (c)

UNESCO has offices in many locations across the globe; its headquarters are located at Place de Fontenoy in Paris, France, now called the World Heritage Centre.

Q15. Answer: (d)

The United Nations General Assembly (UNGA/ GA) is one of the six principal organs of the United Nations and the only one in which all member nations have equal representation.

It meets under its president or Secretary-General in regular yearly sessions the main part of which lasts from September to December and resumed part from January until all issues are addressed.

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