

30 MCQs OF CHAPTER -3

UNITED NATIONS AND ITS ORGANIZATIONS

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

- (a) Fifteen judges
- (b) Sixteen judges
- (c) Seventeen judges
- (d) Eighteen judge

2. How many non-permanent members does the UN Security Council have?

- (a) Eight
- (b) Nine
- (c) Ten
- (d) Eleven

3. Which among the following would give more weightage to India's proposal for a permanent member in the Security Council.

- (A) Nuclear Capability
- (B) It has been a member of the UN since its inception
- (C) India growing economic power and stable political system
- (D) All of the above

4. The U.N. 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

5.WTO is serving as the successor to which of the following organisations:

- (A) General Agreement on Trade and Tariff
- (B) General Arrangement on Trade and Tariff
- (C) World Health Organisation
- (D) UN Development Programme

6.India became a member of the U.N. in:

- (a) 1945
- (b) 1947
- (c) 1950
- (d) 1962

7.Who was the first woman President of the U.N. General Assembly?

- (a) Sarojini Naidu
- (b) Aruna Asaf Ali
- (c) Vijay Lakshmi Pandit
- (d) Raj Kumari Amrit Kaur

8.Which one of the following is not a permanent member of the U.N. Security Council?

- (a) Russia
- (b) India
- (c) China
- (d) France

9.Who blocked the Second term for Boutros Ghali as Secretary-General?

- (a) USA
- (b) India

(C) France

(d) China

10. "The United Nations was not created to take humanity to the heaven, but to save it from the hell." Who made this statement?

(a) Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru

(b) Kofi Annan

(c) Ban Kimoon

(d) Dag Hammarskjold

11. The International Court of Justice popularly known as the

(a) World Court.

(b) Supreme Court.

(c) Criminal Court.

(d) Subordinate Courts.

12. Trygre Lie was the first Secretary General from

(a) Germany.

(b) Norway.

(c) France.

(d) Italy.

13. The two aspects of Human Rights are

(a) Social and legal aspects.

(b) Natural and legal aspects.

(c) Economic and political aspects.

(d) Economic and natural aspects.

14. The international organisation that works for the protection of human rights all over the world is

- (a) Amnesty International.
- (b) International Monetary Fund.
- (c) World Trade Organisation.
- (d) International Court.

15. The original member nations that signed the charter of the United Nations back in 1945 were

- (a) 58.
- (b) 49.
- (c) 51.
- (d) 45.

16. The UN's most visible public figure and representative head is the

- (a) Chief Executive Officer.
- (b) Secretary General.
- (c) Administrative Officer.
- (d) Deputy General.

17. The United Nations was founded on

- (a) 24th October, 1945.
- (b) 30th October, 1945.
- (c) 26th June, 1945.
- (d) 26th January, 1942.

18. Kofi Annan created the Global Fund to fight AIDS, tuberculosis and

- (a) Diarrhea.
- (b) Dengue.
- (c) Malaria.

(d) Smallpox.

19. The main objectives of International Atomic Energy Agency are to promote the peaceful use of

(a) Nuclear energy.

(b) Global trade.

(c) Military power.

(d) Veto power.

20. The more weightage to India's proposal for permanent membership in the Security Council is

(a) Nuclear capability.

(b) Located in Asia.

(c) India's membership in the UN.

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

21. Who among the following Secretary Generals was awarded posthumously Nobel Peace Prize?

(a) Dag Hammarskjold

(b) Boutros Boutros-Ghali

(c) Kofi A. Annan

(d) Ban Ki Moon

22. Who among the following was the first Asian to hold the office of Secretary General since 1971?

(a) U Thant

(b) Kofi A. Annan

(c) Ban Ki Moon

(d) Boutros Boutros-Ghali

23. When did India join the United Nations Organisation?

(a) October 15, 1945

(b) October 30, 1945

(c) Nov. 15, 1945

(d) October 24, 1945

24. Which among the following countries became the 51st nation, signed on UN Charter on October, 15, 1945?

(a) South Africa

(b) Poland

(c) Czechoslovakia

(d) Yugoslavia

25. Which group of countries signed the Tehran Conference Declaration in December 1943?

(a) Britain, US and USSR

(b) US, USSR and Germany

(c) Britain, China and USSR

(d) USSR, Britain and Germany

26. Which pair of leaders signed the Atlantic Charter (August, 1941) ?

(a) The US President Franklin D. Roosevelt and British PM Winston Churchill

(b) The USSR leader Joseph Stalin and The US President Franklin D. Roosevelt

(c) The British PM Winston Churchill & the USSR leader Joseph Stalin

(d) The US President Franklin D. Roosevelt and the Chinese leader Maotse Tung

27. " The United Nations was not created to take humanity to heaven, but to save it from hell". Who said?

- (a) Dag Hammarskjold, the UN's 2nd Secretary General
- (b) Kurt Waldheim, the UN's 4th Secretary General
- (c) Boutros Boutros-Ghali, the UN's 6th Secretary General
- (d) Ban-Ki-Moon, the UN's 8th Secretary General

28. WTO is serving as the successor of which of the following organisations:

- (a) General Agreement on Trade & Tariffs
- (b) General Arrangement on Trade & Tariffs
- (c) World Health Organisation
- (d) UN Development Programme

29. Identify:-

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

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

30. 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 inception
- (c) It is located in Asia
- (d) India's growing economic power and stable political system

ANSWER KEY

- 1) (a) Fifteen judges
- 2) (c) Ten
- 3) (D) All of the above
- 4) International Atomic Energy Agency
- 5) General Agreement on Trade and Tariff
- 6) (a) 1945
- 7) (c) Vijay Lakshmi Pandit
- 8) (b) India
- 9) (a) USA
- 10) (d) Dag Hammarskjold
- 11) (a) World Court.
- 12) (b) Norway.
- 13) (b) Natural and legal aspects.
- 14) (a) Amnesty International.
- 15) (c) 51.
- 16) (b) Secretary General.
- 17) (a) 24th October, 1945.
- 18) (c) Malaria.
- 19) (a) Nuclear energy.
- 20) (d) India's growing economic power and stable political system.
- 21) (a) Dag Hammarskjold

- 22) (c) Ban Ki Moon
- 23) (b) October 30,1945
- 24) (b) Poland
- 25) (a) Britain, US and USSR
- 26) (a) The US President Franklin D. Roosevelt and British PM Winston Churchill
- 27) (a) Dag Hammarskjold, the UN's 2nd Secretary General
- 28) (a) General Agreement on Trade & Tariffs
- 29) (b) International Atomic Energy Agency
- 30) (d) India's growing economic power and stable political system