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 **Paper X**

**ADMINISTRATION OF UNITED NATIONS**

**Multiple Choice Questions (205 questions)**

**and**

**Fill in the blanks (100 questions)**

**Unit I : International Organisation- Meaning and Evolution till First World War; League of Nations- Origin and Structure, Achievements and Failures of the League of Nations**

**MCQ**

**International Organisation- Meaning and Evolution**

**1. The Amphictyonic League was an association of tribes in**

a. Roman Empire

b. Ancient Greece \*

c. Mesopotamia

**2. *Jus Gentium* was an international law which was followed in the**

a. Roman Empire \*

b. Greek City States

c. Byzantine Empire

**3. The first International Law in the 17th Century was framed by**

a. Hugo Grotius\*

b. Plato

c. Socrates

**4. Who is known as the Father of International Law**

a. Machiavelli

b. Hugo Grotius \*

c. Lenin

**5. *De Jure Belli Ac Pacis Libri Tres* (On the Law of War and Peace) is a book on international law written by**

a. Friedrich Engels

b. Hugo Grotius\*

c. Karl Marx

**6. What came to be known as the first European Congress**

a. The League of Nations

b. The Congress of Westphalia \*

c. The United Nations

**7. The Congress of Vienna was established in**

a. 1813

b. 1814

c. 1815 \*

**8. Which country adopted an isolationist /non- intervention policy in European politics in the 18th century**

a. France

b. USA \*

c. Spain

**9. The First Hague Convention was convened in**

a. 1899\*

b. 1907

c. 1914

**10. How many states attended the Hague Convention of 1899**

a. 25 states

b. 26 states \*

c. 27 states

**11. Who convened the First Hague Convention**

a. Russian Tsar Nicholas II \*

b. Archduke Ferdinand

c. Theodore Roosevelt

**12. The Second Hague Convention was convened in**

a. 1907 \*

b. 1914

c. 1915

**13. How many states attended the Hague Convention of 1907**

a. 45 states

b. 44 states \*

c. 46 states

**14. Who convened the Second Hague Convention**

a. Russian Tsar Nicholas II

b. Napoleon Bonaparte

c. Theodore Roosevelt \*

**15. A third Hague Convention was proposed for the year**

a. 1915 \*

b. 1916

c. 1917

**16. What event prevented the Third Hague Conference from taking place?**

a. The Manchurian Crisis

b. The First World War \*

c. The Abyssinian War

**17. The conference which was the first to include disarmament, laws of war and war crimes in the body of international law**

a. The Hague Conventions \*

b. The Rhine Commission

c. The Congress of Berlin

**18. The First World War was fought in**

a. 1918- 1920

b. 1914- 1918 \*

c. 1919- 1923

**19. The First World War was fought between**

a. Rome- Berlin- Tokyo Axis vs Allies

b. Central Powers vs Allied Powers \*

c. Serbia vs the rest of Europe

**20. ‘Fourteen Points’ is a statement of principles of peace propounded by**

a. Theodore Roosevelt

b. Frank D. Roosevelt

c. Woodrow Wilson \*

**League of Nations**

**21. The League of Nations was formally established in accordance with decisions taken at the**

a. Paris Peace Conference, 1919 \*

b. The Hague Convention 1907

c. The Congress of Vienna 1815

**22. The League of Nations came into existence on**

a. January 10, 1920\*

b. January 10, 1921

c. February 11, 1920

**23. The League of Nations had its headquarters at**

a. Geneva \*

b. Rio

c. Munich

**24. Who is regarded as ‘Godfather of the League’**

a. Woodrow Wilson \*

b. Benito Mussolini

c. Henry Cabot Lodge

**25. Who coined the term ‘League of Nations’**

a. Georges Clemenceau

b. Goldsworthy Lowes Dickinson \*

c. Lord Balfour

**26. The first General Assembly of the League was convened by Woodrow Wilson on**

a. November 15, 1920\*

b. November 20, 1920

c. January 20, 1921

**27. The membership of the League of Nations were of**

a. Two types \*

b. Three types

c. Four types

**28. The League of Nations had \_\_\_ principal organs**

a. Two

b. Three \*

c. Six

**29. Which organ of the League performed elective functions**

a. The Assembly \*

b. The Council

c. Permanent Court of International Justice

**30. The Assembly of the League of Nations functioned through various committees including**

a. Four standing committees

b. Five standing committees

c. Six standing committees \*

**31. The first meeting of the Council of the League took place on**

a. January 16, 1920\*

b. February 17, 1920

c. February 28, 1920

**32. Which organ of the League was entrusted to apply economic sanctions against any aggressor**

a. The Assembly

b. The Council \*

c. The Secretariat

**33. The first Secretary General of the League of Nations was**

a. Dag Hammarskjold

b. Eric Drummond \*

c. Trygve Lie

**34. The Secretary General of the League was assisted by**

a. Two Deputy- Secretaries General\*

b. Three Deputy- Secretaries General

c. One Deputy Secretary General

**35. The Secretariat of the League had its headquarters at**

a. Geneva \*

b. Vienna

c. Versailles

**36. The League of Nations created a court of law which was known as**

a. Court of Arbitration

b. Permanent Court of International Justice \*

c. International Court of Justice

**37. What was the first ever world organisation set up for maintenance of peace**

a. The League of Nations \*

b. The United Nations

c. The Rhine Commission

**38. When was the League of Nations dissolved?**

a. 1945

b. 1946 \*

c. 1947

**Achievements and Failures of the League of Nations**

**39. Any member could withdraw from the membership of the League after giving**

a. Six months notice

b. One year notice

c. Two year’s notice\*

**40. Which country never became a member of the League of Nations**

a. Italy

b. Germany

c. USA \*

**41. Who among the permanent members of the Council never became a member of the League**

a. Italy

b. Germany

c. USA \*

**42. The reason USA never became a member of the League**

a. The US Senate refused to ratify the treaties \*

b. Tension between Theodore Roosevelt and Winston Churchill

c. Declining health of Woodrow Wilson

**43. Article 1 Para 3 of the Covenant of the League gave provision for**

a. Recruitment of members to the Assembly

b. Withdrawal of members after giving two years notice \*

c. Disarmament and Collective Security

**44. Which article of the Covenant of the League provided that, if a country did not accept a League’s decision it could go to war three months after the cooling off period.**

a. Article 11

b. Article 12\*

c. Article 19

**45. The Kellogg- Briand Pact was signed in**

a.1926

b. 1927

c. 1928

**Fill in the blanks**

46. The Congress of Vienna was established in the year \_\_\_\_\_. *1815*

47. \_\_\_\_\_ is known as the Father of International Law. *Hugo Grotius*

48. The First Hague Convention was convened in the year\_\_\_\_\_\_. *1899*

49. \_\_\_\_\_ states attended the First Hague Convention. *26*

50. The Second Hague Convention was convened in the year *\_\_\_\_\_. 1907*

51. A third Hague Convention was proposed for the year \_\_\_\_\_. *1915*

52. \_\_\_\_\_ prevented the Third Hague Conference from taking place. *The First World War*

53. The First World War began in \_\_\_\_ and ended in \_\_\_\_\_. *1914- 1918*

54. The First World War was fought between \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_. *Central Powers and Allied Powers*

55. ‘Fourteen Points’ is a statement of principles of peace propounded by \_\_\_\_\_. *Woodrow Wilson*

56. The League of Nations was formally established in accordance with decisions taken at the \_\_\_\_\_. *Paris Peace Conference, 1919*

57. Goldsworthy Lowes Dickinson coined the term \_\_\_\_\_. *League of Nations*

58. The League of Nations had its headquarters at \_\_\_\_\_.  *Geneva*

59. There were \_\_\_\_ principal organs in the League of Nations. *Three*

60. \_\_\_\_ was the organ of the League that performed elective functions. *The Assembly*

61.\_\_\_\_\_ was the organ of the League which was entrusted to apply economic sanctions against any aggressor. *The Council*

62. The League of Nations created a court of law which was known as \_\_\_\_\_. *Permanent Court of International Justice*

63. \_\_\_\_\_ was the first Secretary General of the League of Nations. *Eric Drummond*

64. Although a permanent member of the Council, \_\_\_\_ never became a member of the League. *USA*

65. The League of Nations was dissolved in the year \_\_\_\_\_. *1946*

**Unit II: United Nations- Evolution and Development; Purposes and Principles; United Nations Charter**

**MCQ**

**Evolution and Development of the UN; Purposes and Principles**

**66. The ‘Four Freedoms’ was declared in 1941 by**

a. Joseph Stalin

b. Franklin D. Roosevelt \*

c. Winston Churchill

**67. The text of ‘Declaration of the United Nations’ was signed in**

a. 1941\*

b. 1943

c. 1944

**68. The Charter of the United Nations was signed by the representatives on**

a. June 26, 1945 \*

b. July 4, 1945

c. August 15, 1945

**69. The Charter of the United Nations was signed originally by the representatives of**

a. 39 nations

b. 50 nations \*

c. 190 nations

**70. \_\_\_\_ was absent at the signing of the UN Charter due to political instability**

a. Poland \*

b. France

c. Italy

**71. The United Nations Charter was signed at**

a. Geneva

b. San Francisco \*

c. Yalta

**72. \_\_\_\_ coined the term ‘United Nations’?**

a. Theodore Roosevelt

b. Frank D. Roosevelt \*

c. Winston Churchill

**73. The headquarters of the United Nations is located in**

a. San Francisco

b. New York \*

c. Washington D.C

**74. The United Nation’s Day is observed on**

a. October 24\*

b. November 24

c. October 25

**75. Number of principal organs of the United Nations**

a. Five

b. Three

c. Six \*

**76. The current total number of members of the United Nations is**

a. 193 \*

b. 194

c. 195

**77. The fourth purpose of the United Nations is**

a. To be a centre for harmonizing the actions of different nations. \*

b. To maintain international peace and security.

c. To develop friendly relations among nations.

**78. The purposes and principles of the United Nations is laid down in**

a. Article VI of the UN Charter

b. Article III of the UN Charter

c. Article I of the UN Charter \*

**United Nations Charter**

**79. Number of articles in the United Nations Charter**

a. 121

b. 111\*

c. 122

**80. Number of chapters in the United Nations Charter**

a. 15 chapters

b. 19 chapters \*

c. 25 chapters

**81. Chapter II of the UN Charter deals with \_\_**

a. Membership of the UN \*

b. Organs of the UN

c. Purpose of the UN

**82. Chapter III of the UN Charter deals with \_\_**

a. Membership of the UN

b. Organs of the UN \*

c. Purpose of the UN

**83. Chapter IV of the UN Charter deals with \_\_**

a. The Trusteeship Council

b. The General Assembly \*

c. The Security Council

**84. Chapter V of the UN Charter deals with \_\_**

a. The Trusteeship Council

b. The General Assembly

c. The Security Council\*

**85. Chapter VI of the UN Charter deals with \_\_**

a. Disarmament

b. Pacific Settlement of Disputes \*

c. Functions of the General Assembly

**86. Chapter VII of the UN Charter deals with \_\_**

a. Composition of the General Assembly

b. Actions in response to threats of peace and acts of aggression \*

c. Functions of the UN Secretary General

**87. Chapter VIII of the UN Charter deals with \_\_**

a. Regional Arrangements \*

b. The Trusteeship System

c. Membership of the Security Council

**88. Chapter IX of the UN Charter deals with \_\_**

a. International Economic and Social Cooperation \*

b. Functions of the Trusteeship Council

c. Evolution of the United Nations

**89. Chapter X of the UN Charter deals with \_\_**

a. The Economic and Social Council \*

b. The International Court of Justice

c. The Security Council

**90. Chapter XI of the UN Charter deals with \_\_**

a. Non- Self- Governing Territories \*

b. Collective Security

c. Disarmament

**91. Chapter XII of the UN Charter deals with \_\_**

a. Amendments

b. International Trusteeship System \*

c. Regional Arrangements

**92. Chapter XIII of the UN Charter deals with \_\_**

a. The Secretariat

b. The Trusteeship Council \*

c. The Security Council

**93. Chapter XIV of the UN Charter deals with \_\_**

a. ECOSOC

b. The General Assembly

c. The International Court of Justice \*

**94. Chapter XV of the UN Charter deals with \_\_**

a. The Secretariat \*

b. The Trusteeship Council

c. The Security Council

**95. Chapter XVI of the UN Charter deals with \_\_**

a. Amendments

b. Miscellaneous Provisions \*

c. Regional Arrangements

**96. Chapter XVII of the UN Charter deals with \_\_**

a. Non- Self- Governing Territories of the UN

b. International Trusteeship System

c. Transitional Security Arrangements \*

**97. Chapter XVIII of the UN Charter deals with \_\_**

a. Membership

b. Amendments \*

c. Pacific settlement of disputes

**98. Chapter XIX of the UN Charter deals with \_\_**

a. Transitional Security Arrangements

b. Amendments

c. Ratification and Signature \*

**Fill in the blanks**

99. The Charter of the United Nations was signed by the representatives in the year \_\_\_\_\_. *1945*

100. The Charter of the United Nations was signed originally by the representatives of \_\_\_\_\_ Nations. *50*

101. \_\_\_\_\_ was absent at the signing of the UN Charter due to political instability.  *Poland*

102. The United Nations Charter was signed in \_\_\_\_\_ city.  *San Francisco*

103. \_\_\_\_\_coined the term ‘United Nations’. *Franklin D. Roosevelt*

104. The headquarters of the United Nations is located in\_\_\_\_\_. *New York*

105. The United Nation’s Day is observed on\_\_\_\_\_ every year. *October 24*

106. There are \_\_\_\_ principal organs in the United Nations. *6*

107. Currently there are \_\_\_\_ members of the United Nations. *193*

108. The purposes of the United Nations are laid down in Chapter \_\_\_\_of the UN Charter. *I*

109. There are\_\_\_\_ articles in the United Nations Charter. *111*

110. There are \_\_\_\_ chapters in the United Nations Charter. *19*

111. Chapter II of the UN Charter deals with \_\_\_\_. *Membership*

112. Chapter III of the UN Charter deals with \_\_\_\_. *Organs*

113. Chapter IV of the UN Charter deals with \_\_\_\_. *The General Assembly*

114. Chapter V of the UN Charter deals with \_\_\_\_. *The Security Council*

115. Chapter \_\_\_\_\_ of the UN Charter deals with Pacific Settlement of Disputes. *VI*

116. Chapter \_\_\_\_\_ of the UN Charter deals with the Economic and Social Council.  *X*

117. Chapter \_\_\_\_\_ of the UN Charter deals with the International Court of Justice. *XIV*

118. Chapter \_\_\_\_\_ of the UN Charter deals with the Secretariat.  *XV*

**Unit III: Structure and Functions of UN- General Assembly, Security Council, ECOSOC, Secretariat and International Court of Justice**

**MCQ**

**General Assembly**

**119. The main deliberative organ of the United Nations is**

a. The General Assembly \*

b. ECOSOC

c. The UN Secretariat

**120. The United Nations Charter specifies the composition and functions of the General Assembly in**

a. Chapter V

b. Chapter XI

3. Chapter IV\*

**121. Currently there are \_\_\_ members of the General Assembly**

a. 185

b. 189

c. 193 \*

**122. The General Assembly has one President, and \_\_\_ Vice Presidents**

a. 15

b. 21\*

c. 25

**123. The UN General Assembly has \_\_ committees**

a. Six\*

b. Seven

c. Eight

**124. The First Committee of the UN General Assembly deals with**

a. Economic and financial matters

b. Disarmament and international security\*

c. Legal matters

**125. The Second Committee of the UN General Assembly deals with**

a. Public relations

b. Decolonisation subjects

c. Economic and financial matters \*

**126. The Third Committee of the UN General Assembly deals with**

a. Social, cultural and humanitarian matters \*

b. Administrative and budgetary matters

c. Health administration

**127. The Fourth Committee of the UN General Assembly deals with**

a. Economic and financial matters

b. Industrial development matters

c. Special political and decolonisation issues \*

**128. The Fifth Committee of the UN General Assembly deals with**

a. Administrative and Budgetary matters \*

b. Scientific and cultural propagandas

c. Economic and financial matters

**129. The Sixth Committee of the UN General Assembly deals with**

a. Health administration

b. Legal matters \*

c. Social, cultural and humanitarian matters

**130. The Administrative and Budgetary Committee of the UN Assembly is also called**

a. Third Committee

b. Fourth Committee

c. Fifth Committee \*

**131. Voting on admission of new members in the General Assembly, suspension and expulsion of members requires**

a. Two- third majority\*

b. Three- fourth majority

c. One- third majority

**Security Council**

**132. The chief UN body responsible for maintenance of world peace is**

a. The General Assembly

b. The Security Council \*

c. International Maritime Organisation (IMO)

**133. The only UN body which can authorize military action**

a. International Civil Aviation Organisation (ICAO)

b. The Secretariat

c. The Security Council \*

**134. The UN Security Council is composed of**

a. 20 members

b. 25 members

c. 15 members\*

**135. The number of permanent members in the Security Council**

a. 5\*

b. 7

c. 9

**136. The non- permanent members in the Security Council are elected for a period of**

a. 1 year

b. 2 years\*

c. 3 years

**137. The tenure of the presidency of the Security Council is for**

a. One month\*

b. Six months

c. One year

**138. The permanent members of the UN Security Council are**

a. China, Israel, Russia, Italy and USA

b. China, USA, France, UK and Italy

c. China, France, Russia, UK and USA \*

**139. The ‘Veto’ vote of the Security Council is a representation of**

a. Disagreement \*

b. Approval

c. Consent

**The Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC)**

**140. The principal organ of the UN to coordinate the economic and social work of the United Nations, and its specialised agencies**

a. The Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC)\*

b. International Civil Aviation Organisation (ICAO)

c. International Communications Union (ITU)

**141. The Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC) was established by the UN Charter in**

a. 1945 \*

b. 1946

c. 1947

**142. The headquarters of the ECOSOC is in**

a. New York, USA \*

b. Washington D.C, USA

c. San Francisco, USA

**143. Number of ECOSOC members presently**

a. 50

b. 44

c. 54\*

**144. The categorization of the 54 ECOSOC members is based on**

a. Geographic representation\*

b. GDP of each member states

c. Global market rankings

**145. The ECOSOC has \_\_ Functional Commissions**

a. 8\*

b. 12

c. 11

**146. The ECOSOC has \_\_ Regional Commissions**

a. 5\*

b. 7

c. 8

**147. How many seats are allocated to Asian countries by the ECOSOC**

a. 9

b. 10

c.11\*

**148. How many seats are allocated to African nations by the ECOSOC**

a. 12

b. 14\*

c.16

**149. Term of tenure of the President of the ECOSOC**

a. One year\*

b. Eight months

c. Two years

**The Secretariat**

**150. The UN Secretariat was formed in the year**

a. 1943

b. 1944

c. 1945 \* (1946 according to Rumki Basu and, 1945 according to the UN Secretariat Wikipedia)

**151. The headquarters of the UN Secretariat is located in**

a. Brussels

b. Amsterdam

c. New York\*

**152. The head of the UN Secretariat is**

a. The Secretary General \*

b. Director General

c. Under Secretary General

**153. The UN Secretariat has \_\_departments under it.**

a. 5

b. 8 \*

c. 12

**154. The UN Secretariat has branch offices at**

a. Geneva, Vienna, Nairobi \*

b. Bangkok, New Delhi, Paris

c. Beirut, Seoul, Addis Ababa

**155. The UN Secretariat has \_\_ Regional Commissions.**

a. 3

b. 4

c. 5 \*

**156. The Economic Commission for Africa is located in**

a. Addis Ababa \*

b. Geneva

c. Bangkok

**157. Producing publications, information bulletins and analytical works of the UN General Assembly is done by**

a. The International Court of Justice

b. The Secretariat \*

c. The Security Council

**158. The role of organizing conferences, group meetings and seminars on important topics in the UN is played by**

 a. The General Assembly

b. The Secretariat \*

c. The Security Council

**International Court of Justice**

**159. The principal judicial organ of the United Nations is**

a. Permanent Court of International Justice

b. International Court of Justice \*

c. Court of Arbitration

**160. The International Court of Justice is also known as**

a. World Court \*

b. International Criminal Tribunal

c. Appellate Court of Justice

**161. The International Court of Justice is located in**

a. The Hague, Netherlands \*

b. New York

c. Berlin

**162. The total number of judges in the International Court of Justice is**

a. 10

b.15\*

c. 20

**163. The term of tenure of the judges of the International Court of Justice**

a. 9 years \*

b. 10 years

c. 11years

**164. The International Court of Justice is a successor of**

a. Permanent Court of International Justice \*

b. Appellate Court of Justice

c. Court of Arbitration

**165. The judges of the International Court of Justice are elected by**

a. The UN Secretary General and the President of the Security Council

b. The General Assembly and the Security Council \*

c. The UN Secretary General and the General Assembly

**166. The statute of the International Court of Justice is specified in**

a. Chapter XIV of the UN Charter \*

b. Chapter IV of the UN Charter

c. Chapter X of the UN Charter

**167. The statute of the International Court of Justice is made up of**

a. 5 chapters \*

b. 10 chapters

c. 15 chapters

**168. The statute of the International Court of Justice contains**

a. 90 articles

b. 80 articles

c. 70 articles \*

**169. \_\_\_ member- states are parties to the statute of the International Court of Justice.**

a. 15

b. 54

c. 193\*

**Fill in the blanks**

170. \_\_\_\_\_ is the main deliberative organ of the United Nations. *The General Assembly*

171. The UN General Assembly has one President, and \_\_\_\_\_ Vice Presidents. *21*

172. The Second Committee of the UN General Assembly deals with \_\_\_\_ subjects. *Decolonisation*

173. The Administrative and Budgetary Committee of the UN Assembly is also called \_\_\_\_\_.

*The Fifth Committee*

174. The chief UN body responsible for maintenance of world peace is \_\_\_\_\_.

*The Security Council*

175. There are \_\_\_\_\_ members in the Security Council. *15*

176. The Security Council has \_\_\_\_\_ permanent members. *5*

177. The non- permanent members in the Security Council are elected for a period of \_\_\_\_. *2*

178. The ECOSOC has \_\_\_\_ Functional Commissions. *8*

179. The ECOSOC has \_\_\_\_ Regional Commissions. *5*

180. The number of seats allocated to Asian countries by the ECOSOC is \_\_\_\_\_. *11*

181. The number of seats allocated to African nations by the ECOSOC is \_\_\_\_\_. *14*

182. The headquarters of the UN Secretariat is located in \_\_\_\_\_. *New York*

183. The head of the UN Secretariat is \_\_\_\_\_. *Secretary General*

184. The UN Secretariat has \_\_\_\_departments under it. *8*

185. The UN Secretariat has branch offices at \_\_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_\_and \_\_\_\_\_. *Geneva, Vienna, Nairobi*

186. The principal judicial organ of the United Nations is \_\_\_\_. *The International Court of Justice*

187. The International Court of Justice is also known as\_\_\_\_. *World Court*

188. The International Court of Justice is located in \_\_\_\_\_. *The Hague, Netherlands*

189. There are \_\_\_\_\_ judges in the International Court of Justice. *15*

**Unit IV: Specialised Agencies of UN- ILO, WHO, IMF, IBRD, World Bank**

**MCQ**

**International Labour Organisation (ILO)**

**190. Which special agency of the UN endeavors to ensure economic security for workers, raise their wages and seek pension for them.**

a. World Intellectual Property Organisation (WIPO)

b. International Labour Organisation (ILO) \*

c. Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO)

**191. The International Labour Organisation was established in**

a. 1899

b. 1919\*

c. 1920

**192. The permanent headquarters of the International Labour Organisation is in**

a. Geneva, Switzerland \*

b. Washington D.C, USA

c. Vienna, Austria

**193. Number of current members of the ILO**

a. 186

b. 187 \*

c. 188

**194. In which year was the ILO awarded a Nobel Peace Prize for recognition of its work**

a. 1969\*

b. 1978

c. 1981

**195. Employer and worker delegates of member states represent themselves at the**

a. The International Labour Conference \*

b. The Governing Body

c. The International Labour Office

**196. The organ responsible for the election of members of the Governing Body in the ILO**

a. The International Labour Conference \*

b. The Governing Body

c. The International Labour Office

**197. The conventions and recommendations adopted by the International Labour Conference are converted into**

a. International Labour Codes/ Standards \*

b. International Labour Publications

c. Inter- state Labour Treaties

**198. Which is the executive organ of the ILO**

a. The International Labour Conference

b. The Governing Body\*

c. The International Labour Office

**199. Which is the permanent Secretariat of the ILO**

a. World Information Centre

b. International Labour Office \*

c. International Labour Code Office

**World Health Organisation (WHO)**

**200. ‘The attainment by all people of the highest possible level of health’ is the objective of**

a. International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD)

b. United Nations International Children’s Emergency Fund (UNICEF)

c. World Health Organisation (WHO) \*

**201. The World Health Organisation was established in**

a. 1940

b. 1947

c. 1948 \*

 **202. The headquarters of the World Health Organisation is located in**

a. Geneva \*

b. Vienna

c. Algiers

**203. Number of current members of WHO**

a. 193

b. 194 \*

c. 111

**204. A state becomes a full member of WHO by ratifying a treaty known as**

a. United Nations Health Memorandum

b. Constitution of the World Health Organisation \*

c. World Health Assembly Propaganda

 **205. World Health Day is observed on**

 a. April 7\*

b. May 7

c. October 24

**206. Who is the head of the World Health Organisation (WHO)**

a. Director- General \*

b. Secretary General

c. Health Commissioner

**207. The current Director- General of the World Health Organisation is**

a. Antonio Guterres

b. Tedros Adhanom \*

c. Shashi Tharoor

**208. The supreme decision making body of WHO**

a. The Executive Body

b. The World Health Assembly (WHA) \*

c. Regional Officers

**209. Number of WHO’s regional offices worldwide**

a. Six\*

b. Eight

c. Nine

**210. The Health Department heads, in all the governments of the countries get represented at**

a. World Health Assembly

b. WHO Regional Offices \*

c. The Executive Board

**211. What is considered the greatest achievement of the WHO in the 20th Century**

a. Eradication of smallpox\*

b. War on AIDS

c. Campaigns on drug abuse

**212. In which year was Smallpox eradicated by the WHO**

a. 1990

b. 1979\*

c. 2002

**International Monetary Fund**

**213. Which specialized agency of the UN has ‘securing global financial stability’ as its mission**

a. The International Monetary Fund (IMF)\*

b. United Nations Industrial Development Organisation (UNIDO)

c. World Intellectual Property Organisation (WIPO)

**214. The IMF was created under**

a. The Paris Peace Conference

b. The Congress of Westphalia

c. The Bretton Woods Agreement\*

**215. The Bretton Woods Conference specifies the purposes of the IMF in**

a. Article 1\*

b. Article 3

3. Article 17

**216. The IMF came into formal existence on**

a. 1945\*

b. 1947

c. 1949

**217. Number of current members of IMF**

a. 150 countries

b. 189 countries \*

c. 175 countries

**218. The headquarters of the International Monetary Fund is located in**

a. Washington D.C \*

b. Vienna

c. New York

**219. IMF funds come from two major sources:**

a. Quota and loans \*

b. Foreign tariffs and taxes

c. Global markets and stock exchange

**220. The Board of Governors of the IMF consists of \_\_\_ for each member country.**

a. One governor\*

b. Five governors

c. Six governors

**221. The Executive Board of the IMF is made up of**

a. 20 Executive Directors

b. 24 Executive Directors\*

c. 15 Executive Directors

**International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD)**

**222. Which financial institution of the UN was set up with the goal of financing the reconstruction of war- torn European nations devastated by World War II.**

a. The International Monetary Fund (IMF)

b. International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD) \*

c. The World Bank

**223. The IBRD was created under**

a. The Bretton Woods Agreement\*

b. The Treaty of Versailles

c. The Paris Peace Conference

**224. The Bretton Woods Conference specifies the objectives of the IBRD in**

a. Article 5

b. Article 11

3. Article 1\*

**225. The IBRD was established on**

a. 1945

b. 1944\*

c. 1941

**226. Number of current members of IBRD**

a. 152 countries

b. 193 countries

c. 189 countries \*

**227. The headquarters of the IBRD is located in**

a. New York

b. San Francisco

c. Washington D.C \*

**228. The IBRD and \_\_\_ are collectively known as the World Bank**

a. The International Development Association (IDA)\*

b. The International Monetary Fund (IMF)

c. European Investment Bank (EIB)

**229. The Board of Directors of IBRD consists of 25 executive directors and is chaired by**

a. The President of the World Bank Group\*

b. The Managing Director of the IMF

c. Shareholders of the World Bank

**230. In the initial years the funds of the IBRD were made available to the countries of**

a. Asian countries only

b. European countries only\*

c. African countries only

**231. Today, the IBRD also focuses its services on**

a. Middle- income developing countries

b. Countries having low per capita income

c. Both\*

**The World Bank**

**232. Which financial institution of the UN was set up to provide loans to countries of the world for capital projects.**

a. The World Bank \*

b. The Multilateral Investment Guarantee Agency (MIGA)

c. International Finance Corporation (IFC)

**233. The World Bank was created under**

a. The Bretton Woods Agreement\*

b. The Treaty of Versailles

c. The Paris Peace Conference

**234. The World Bank was established in**

a. 1945

b. 1944\*

c. 1941

**235. Number of current members of the World Bank**

a. 152 countries

b. 193 countries

c. 189 countries \*

**236. The headquarters of the World Bank is located in**

a. New York

b. San Francisco

c. Washington D.C \*

**237. The World Bank is comprised of two institutions:**

a. The International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD), and the International Development Association (IDA) \*

b. The International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD), and International Finance Corporation (IFC)

c. The International Development Association (IDA), and Multilateral Investment Guarantee Agency (MIGA)

**238. The World Bank Group comprises of**

a. Five financial institutions\*

b. Eight financial institutions

c. Thirteen financial institutions

**239. The largest shareholder of the World Bank is**

a. China

b. Japan

c. USA\*

**240. The Board of Directors of the World Bank consists of**

a. 25 executive directors \*

a. 20 executive directors

b. 15 executive directors

**241. The Board of Directors of the World Bank consists of 25 executive directors and is chaired by**

a. The President of the World Bank Group\*

b. The Managing Director of the IMF

c. Managing Director of the International Development Association

**Fill in the blanks**

242. The International Labour Organisation was established in the year \_\_\_\_. *1919*

243. The permanent headquarters of the International Labour Organisation is located in \_\_\_\_\_. *Geneva*

244. The conventions and recommendations adopted by the International Labour Conference are converted into \_\_\_\_\_. *International Labour Codes/ Standards*

245. \_\_\_\_\_ is the executive organ of the ILO. *The Governing Body*

246. ‘The attainment by all people of the highest possible level of health’ is the objective of \_\_\_\_\_. *World Health Organisation (WHO)*

247. A state becomes a full member of WHO by ratifying a treaty known as \_\_\_\_\_.

*Constitution of the World Health Organisation*

 248. World Health Day is observed on \_\_\_\_\_. *April 7*

249. The \_\_\_\_\_ is the head of the World Health Organisation (WHO). *Director- General*

250. The specialized agency of the UN that has ‘securing global financial stability’ as its mission is \_\_\_\_\_. *The International Monetary Fund (IMF)*

251. The IMF was created under the \_\_\_\_ agreement. *The Bretton Woods*

252. The IMF currently has \_\_\_\_\_members. *189*

253. The headquarters of the IMF is located in \_\_\_\_\_. *Washington DC*

254. The two major sources of the IMF’s funds are \_\_\_\_\_and \_\_\_\_\_. *Quota and loans*

255. \_\_\_\_\_was set up with the goal of financing the reconstruction of war- torn European nations devastated by World War II. *International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD)*

256. The IBRD and \_\_\_\_\_ are collectively known as the World Bank.

*The International Development Association (IDA)*

257. In the initial years the funds of the IBRD were made available to the countries of \_\_\_\_\_ only.

*Europe*

258. The World Bank is comprised of two institutions \_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_. *The International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD), and the International Development Association (IDA*

259. The World Bank Group comprises of \_\_\_\_financial institutions. *5*

260. The largest shareholder of the World Bank is \_\_\_\_\_. *USA*

261. The Board of Directors of the World Bank consists of \_\_\_\_\_ executive directors. *25*

**Unit V: International Civil Service- Meaning and Development; UN Secretary General- Powers, Functions and Role; Financial Administration in United Nations; Challenges and Prospects of United Nations.**

**MCQ**

**International Civil Service**

**262. The headquarters of the International Civil Service is located in**

a. Brussels

b. Amsterdam

c. New York\*

**263. Unlike national civil service, the representatives of international service pursue**

a. National goals

b. Political interest of their respective states

c. Common objectives \*

**264. The international bureaucrats are full time employees of**

a. Central machinery

b. National community organisations

c. International organisations \*

**265. The members of the UN Secretariat and other UN bodies carry out instructions of**

a. Individual states

b. Joint policies of all states \*

c. National institutions

**266. The UN civil servants may exercise the right to vote in national elections but shall not engage in**

a. Ownership of property

b. Political activity \*

c. Religious gatherings

**267. The prescribed characteristics of an international civil servant are loyalty, independence and**

a. Political neutrality \*

b. Immunity from financial obligations.

c. Freedom from indebtedness

**UN Secretary General**

**268.** **The Secretary General, who is the head of the UN Secretariat is appointed by**

a. The judges of the International Court of Justice

b. Permanent members of the Security Council

c. The General Assembly \*

**269. \_\_ assenting votes of the members of the Security Council is required for the appointment of the UN Secretary General**

a. 5

b. 9\*

c. 10

**270. The staff of the United Nations are appointed by the**

a. The Secretary- General \*

b. Managing Director of the World Bank

c. The President of the General Assembly

**271. \_\_\_\_ is the Chief Administrative Officer of the United Nations**

a. The Secretary- General \*

b. Managing Director of the World Bank

c. The President of the General Assembly

**272. The Secretary General of the UN is also known as**

a. Chief Administrative Officer \*

b. Supreme Political Officer

c. Chief Commissioner

**273. Who is the main executive officer of the United Nations**

a. The Secretary- General \*

b. Managing Director of the World Bank

c. The President of the General Assembly

**274. Under Article 98 of the UN Charter, the Secretary General has to present the Annual Report to the**

a. The judges of the International Court of Justice

b. Permanent members of the Security Council

c. The General Assembly \*

**275. The first Secretary General of the United Nations**

a. Trygve Lie\*

b. Dag Hammarskjold

c. U Thant

**276. The first UN Secretary General, Trygve Lie was succeeded by**

a. Dag Hammarskjold \*

b. U Thant

c. Kurt Waldheim

**277. The current UN Secretary General is**

a. Antonio Guterres\*

b. Tedros Adhanom

c. Shashi Tharoor

**Financial Administration in United Nations**

**278. The United Nations is funded through mandatory payments of member states, and**

a. Loans

b. Voluntary contributions \*

c. International taxes

**279. The UN expenditure which is financed by mandatory payments on member states is known as**

a. Regular budget\*

b. Peacekeeping budget

c. Assessment budget

**280. The rate of contribution to the regular budget of each member state is fixed by**

a. Judges of the International Court of Justice

b. The Security Council

c. The General Assembly \*

**281. Which committee advises the General Assembly in fixing the contribution of each member states**

a. Committee on contributions \*

b. Budget Core Committee

c. Committee on appropriations

**282. Which country is the largest contributor of the UN regular budget**

a. China

b. United Kingdom

c. USA \*

**283. Which country is the largest contributor of the UN regular budget next to USA (as of 13th May 2020)**

a. India

b. China \*

c. Egypt

**284. The ACABQ of the United Nations stands for**

a. Assistant Commission for Assessment of Budget Queries

b. Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions \*

c. Additional Commission for Analyzing Budget Questions

**285. The CPC of the United Nations stands for**

a. Conference on Programme and Contribution

b. Committee for Programme and Coordination \*

c. Convention on Public Reforms and Coordination

**Fill in the blanks**

286. The headquarters of the International Civil Service is located in \_\_\_\_\_. *New York*

287. The international bureaucrats are full time employees of \_\_\_\_ organisations. *International*

288. The members of the UN Secretariat and other UN bodies carry out instructions of joint \_\_\_\_\_ of all states. *Policies*

289. The UN civil servants may exercise the right to vote in national elections but shall not engage in \_\_\_\_\_ activity. *Political*

290. The prescribed characteristics of an international civil servant are loyalty, independence and \_\_\_\_ neutrality. *Political*

291. The Secretary General, who is the head of the UN Secretariat is appointed by \_\_\_\_\_.

*The General Assembly.*

292. \_\_ assenting votes of the members of the Security Council is required for the appointment of the UN Secretary General. *9*

293. The staff of the United Nations are appointed by the \_\_\_\_\_. *The Secretary- General*

294. \_\_\_\_\_ is the Chief Administrative Officer of the United Nations. *The Secretary- General*

295. \_\_\_\_\_ is the main executive officer of the United Nations. *The Secretary- General*

296. Under Article 98 of the UN Charter, the Secretary General has to present the Annual Report to the \_\_\_\_\_. *The General Assembly*

297. \_\_\_\_\_ was the first Secretary General of the United Nations. *Trygve Lie*

298. The current UN Secretary General is \_\_\_\_\_. *Antonio Guterres*

299. The United Nations is funded through mandatory payments of member states and \_\_\_\_\_.

*Voluntary contributions*

300. The UN expenditure which is financed by mandatory payments on member states is known as \_\_\_\_\_. *Regular budget*

301. The rate of contribution to the regular budget of each member state is fixed by \_\_\_\_\_.

*The General Assembly*

302. Committee on \_\_\_\_\_ advises the General Assembly in fixing the contribution of each member states. *Contributions*

303. \_\_\_\_\_\_ is the largest contributor of the UN regular budget. *USA*

304. The ACABQ of the United Nations stands for \_\_\_\_\_. *Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions*

305. The CPC of the United Nations stands for\_\_\_\_\_. *Committee for Programme and Coordination*

*\*\*\*\**