

INTERNATIONAL ORGANISATIONS

STUDY NOTES

The United Nations [The UN]

- The United Nations was established in 1945 immediately after the Second World War. It was a successor to the League of Nations which was formed after the First World War.
- The objective of the United Nations is to prevent international conflict and to facilitate cooperation among states.
- In the UN Security Council, there are five permanent members (United Kingdom, United States of America, Russia, France and China) and other non-permanent members who are elected after every two years. The most important public figure of the UN is the Secretary General.
- There are different structures and agencies of UN. These include World Health Organisation (WHO), the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), the United Nations Human Rights Commission (UNHRC), the United Nations High Commission for Refugees (UNHCR), etc.

Reform of the United Nations after the Cold War

- Reforms and improvement are necessary for any organisation to perform better. The UN is also not an exception.
- There have been demands to bring reforms in the UN. Two demands have been raised i.e. reform of the organisation's structures and processes and, a review of the issues that fall within the jurisdiction of the organisation.
- On the reform of structures and processes, there has been the demand to increase the membership of permanent and non-permanent members in UN Security Council.
- On the issues within the jurisdiction of the UN, some countries want the organisation to play a greater role in peace and security missions.
- While some other countries want the role of UN to be confined to development and humanitarian work.

Reform of Structures and Processes of the UN

- A resolution was adopted by the UN General Assembly in 1992 over the reforms in the security council. The resolution reflected three main complaints.
- To look into the complaints over the restructuring of the UN, on 1st January, 1997, the UN Secretary General Kofi Annan initiated an inquiry into how the UN should be reformed.
- Criteria for inclusion of a new member was decided. Some of them were that a new member must be a major economic and military power, a substantial contributor to the UN budget, etc.
- Different governments saw advantages in some criteria and disadvantages in others depending on their interests and aspirations. A demand to abolish the veto power altogether was also raised. Many perceived the veto to be in conflict with the concept of democracy and sovereign equality in the UN.
- Permanent members have two privileges i.e. veto power and permanency in the security council.
- By veto power means that if a permanent member cast a veto in a negative manner then it may state the decision. Hence, the decision is abandoned.
- Without veto power, there is the danger that the great powers would lose interest in the world body and without their support the body would be ineffective.

Jurisdiction of the UN

- A meeting was held in September 2005 to celebrate the 60th anniversary of the United Nations and to review the situation.
- The leaders in this meeting decided some steps that should be taken to make the UN more relevant in the changing content.
- Steps include establishment of a Human Rights Council, creation of a democracy fund, an agreement to wind up the trusteeship council, etc.

India and the UN Reforms

- India has always supported the restructuring of the United Nations. It believes that a strengthened and revitalised UN is desirable in a changing world.
- The most important demand of India is regarding the restructuring of the Security Council. It supports an increase in the number of both permanent and non-permanent members.
- It also argues that an expanded council, with more representative, will enjoy greater support in the world community.
- India itself wishes to be a permanent member in a restructured UN. India is the world's largest democracy and the second most populous country in the world.
- The country's economic emergence on the world stage is another factor that perhaps justifies India's claim to be a permanent seat in the Security Council.
- Despite India's wish to be a permanent veto holding member of the UN, some countries question its inclusion. They are concerned about Indo-Pak relations, India's nuclear capabilities etc.

The UN in a Unipolar World

- It is believed by many countries that the reform and restructuring of the UN could help the UN cope better with a unipolar world in which the US was the most powerful country.
- The US stands as the only superpower after the disintegration of the USSR hence the US power cannot be easily checked.
- Within the UN, the influence of the US is considerable. As the single largest contributor to the UN, the US has unmatched financial power.
- The UN is not therefore a great balance to the US. Nevertheless, in a unipolar world in which the US is dominant, the UN can and has served to bring the US and the rest of the world into discussions over various issues.
- The UN is an imperfect body, but without it the world would be worse off.
- It is important for people to use and support the UN and other international organisations in ways that are consistent with their own interests.

Other International Organisations

- The International Monetary Fund (IMF) is an international organisation that looks upon international financial institutions and regulations. It has 188 member countries. The G-8 members (the US, Japan, Germany, France, UK, Italy, Canada, Russia), China and Saudi Arabia have more than 52 per cent votes in IMF.
- World Bank is an important international organisation created during Second World War in 1944. It provides loans and grants to the member countries; especially developing countries.
- World Trade Organisation (WTO) is an international organisation set up in 1995 as the successor to the General Agreement on Trade and Tariffs (GATT). It sets the rules for global trade. It has 157 member countries.
- International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) is an international organisation established in 1957. It seeks to promote the peaceful use of nuclear energy and to prevent its use for military purposes.
- Amnesty International is an international Non-Governmental Organisation (NGO) which campaigns for the protection of human rights all over the world.

- Human Rights Watch is an international NGO which is involved in research and advocacy on human rights.
- International organisations help countries to cooperate to create better living conditions all over the world and provide common platform to discuss contentious issues and find peaceful solutions, by a mechanism, rules and bureaucracy.
- The United Nations was founded as a successor to 'League of Nations' immediately after the Second World Charter by 51 states on 20th October 1945 with the headquarter at New York.
- The UN has 192 member states to prevent international conflicts to facilitate co-operation. The UN's main organs are the General Assembly and Security Council. The UNSC consists of five permanent members i.e. the US, Russia, France, China and the UK, who enjoy Veto Power. The UN's representative head is Secretary General.
- The UN consists of many specialised agencies to deal with social and economic issues like WHO, UNDP, UNHRG, UNHCR, UNICEF, and UNESCO to work in an efficient manner and to bring world together.
- After the Cold War, some of the changes occurred which affected the functioning of the UN i. e. collapse of Soviet Union, emergence of China and India as rising powers, entry of new members, and confrontations with the challenges like genocide, civil war, ethnic conflict, terrorism, nuclear proliferation, etc.
- They faced two kinds of reforms over the time i.e. organisations structure and processes and a review of the issues that fall within jurisdiction of UN as why veto powers to permanent members only, dominance of powerful countries and to play more effective role in peace and security missions, etc.
- In 1992, the UN General Assembly adopted a resolution over the reform of UN complaining no longer representation by contemporary powers, dominance of few countries based on western values, etc. Following these in January 1997, Kofi Annan, the then UN Secretary General initiated on "How the UN should be reformed?"
- Since 1997 onwards, a new member to be added to the UN should fulfil the parameters of being a major economic and military power, contributor to UN Budget, a populous one, should respect democracy and human rights and to make council more representative.
- In September 2005, the heads of all member states of the UN took the steps to make the UN more relevant by creating peace building commissions, human rights council, agreement to achieve Millennium Development Goals, condemnation of terrorism, creation of democracy fund and an agreement to wind up Trusteeship Council.
- India is a big supporter of restructuring of the UN to promote development and cooperation among states, to composition of Security Council and to include more representation in council for its political support.
- Being a citizen of India, we would firmly support India's candidature for the permanent membership of UN Security Council on the grounds to be second most populous country, largest democracy, initiations in the UN, economic emergence and regular financial contributor to the UN.
- Some countries question India's inclusion as permanent members in the Security Council on the basis of its troubled relationship with Pakistan, nuclear weapon capabilities, and if India included, some emerging powers (Brazil, Germany, Japan, South Africa) will also be accommodated. France and the USA advocate that Africa and South America must be represented for they do not have any representation in the present structure.
- The UN cannot serve as a balance against US dominance because the US is the only Superpower after 1991 and may ignore any international organisation economically and militarily, its veto power also can stop any move damaging its interests as well as enjoys a considerable say in the choice of Secretary General of the UN.
- Despite the above mentioned strong activities of the US, the UN serves a purpose in bringing the world together in dealing with conflicts and social and economic issues. The UN provides a space within which arguments against specific US attitude and policies are heard and compromised.

UN'S SIGNIFICANT AGENCIES

1. International Monetary Fund (IMF)

- (a) At the international level, overseas financial institutions and regulations.
- (b) It consists of 180 members. Out of them, G-8 members enjoy more powers i.e. the US, Japan, Germany, France, the UK, Italy, Canada and Russia except China and Saudi Arabia.
- (c) The US alone enjoys 16.75% voting rights.

2. World Bank

- (a) It was created in 1944.
- (b) It works for human development, agriculture and rural development, environmental protection, infrastructure and governance and provides loans and grants to developing countries.
- (c) It is criticised for setting the economic agenda of poorer nations, attaching stringent conditions to its loans and forcing free market reforms.

3. WTO-World Trade Organisation

- (a) An international organisation to set the rules for global trade which was set up in 1995 as a successor to General Agreement on Trade and Tariffs (GATT) and has 157 members, (as on 1 September 2012)
- (b) Major economic powers such as the US, EU and Japan have managed to use the WTO to frame rules of trade to advance their own interests.
- (c) The developing countries often complain of non-transparent procedure and being pushed around by big powers.

4. IAEA-International Atomic Energy Agency

- (a) It was established in 1957 to implement US President Dwight Eisenhower's "Atoms for Peace" proposal.
- (b) It seeks to promote the peaceful use of nuclear energy and to prevent its use for military purposes.
- (c) IAEA teams regularly inspect nuclear facilities all over the world to ensure that civilian reactors are not being used for military purposes.

5. Amnesty International

- (a) An NGO to campaign for the protection of human rights all over the world.
- (b) It prepares and publishes reports on human rights to research and advocate human rights.
- (c) Governments are not always happy with these reports since a major focus of Amnesty is the misconduct of government authorities.

6. Human Rights Watch

- (a) Another international NGO involved in research and advocacy of human rights.
- (b) The largest international human rights organisation in the US.
- (c) It draws the global media's attention to human rights abuses.
- (d) It helped in building international coalitions like the campaigns to ban landmines, to stop the use of child-soldier and to establish the international criminal court.

QUESTION BANK

MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

Tick (✓) the correct answer :

1. Which of these regional organisations has the most developed institutions?
(a) EU (b) NAFTA (c) SAARC (d) Nordic
2. Which of the following is not a member of G-8?
(a) Japan (b) China (c) Italy (d) Canada
3. The total number of members represented in General Assembly is
(a) 191 (b) 193 (c) 195 (d) 197
4. The World Trade Organisation (WTO) formed on 1st January
(a) 1994 (b) 1995 (c) 1996 (d) 1997
5. Check which is not an agency of UN?
(a) International Committee of Red Cross (b) FAO
(c) IMF (d) ILO

6. Under the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, the basic principles of fundamental to human dignity are
 (a) 33 (b) 25 (c) 30 (d) 15
7. The United Nations was founded on
 (a) 24th October, 1945 (b) 30th October, 1945 (c) 26th June, 1945 (d) 26th January, 1942
8. How many countries are members of the UN?
 (a) 188 (b) 190 (c) 192 (d) 194
9. Pakistan withdrew from CENTO and SEATO after the
 (a) East Pakistan Crisis (b) 9/11 incident (c) 1965 Indo-Pak War (d) 1971 War
10. Expand IAEA
 (a) International Atomic Energy Act (b) International Atomic Energy Accord
 (c) International Atomic Energy Agency (d) International Atomic Eastern Agency
11. The leaders of 25 Asian and African countries met in 1955 in
 (a) Bandung Conference (b) Asian African Conference
 (c) African Asian Conference (d) None of these
12. An Indian who became president of International Court of Justice was
 (a) Dr. Nagendra Singh (b) Justice RN Thakur (c) Justice PL Bhagawati (d) Justice HR Reddy
13. The creation of OIC was the natural and unified response of the Muslims against the
 (a) Israeli aggression (b) American Policies (c) UK Policies (d) United Nations Policies
14. 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
15. Who blocked the Second term for Boutros Ghali as Secretary-General?
 (a) USA (b) India (c) France (d) China
16. The decisions of the UN Security Council are made by an affirmative vote of any
 (a) 5 members (b) 6 members (c) 9 members (d) 15 members
17. The number of non-permanent members of UN Security Council is
 (a) 8 (b) 10 (c) 12 (d) 14
18. Which of the following organisations is meant for Children?
 (a) UNESCO (b) UNICEF (c) UNHCR (d) UNHRC
19. The office of the UN General Assembly
 (a) Washington DC (b) New York (c) San Francisco (d) Zurich
20. Identify from the following options that is one of the official language of UN?
 (a) Hindi (b) Japanese (c) Arabic (d) Urdu
21. Currently in 2016 UN peacekeeping operations are working in how many places?
 (a) 17 (b) 16 (c) 15 (d) 14
22. Who is the Single Largest Contributor to the UN?
 (a) Japan (b) China (c) Germany (d) America
23. 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) International Monetary Fund
24. The process through which a country can assess its capacity to meet citizens' basic human needs and standard of living is known as
 (a) Self-determinations (b) Democratisation (c) Development (d) None of these

25. Which of the following has veto power in the Security Council?
 (a) America (b) India (c) Pakistan (d) Brazil
26. Where the Headquarters of UNHCR is located?
 (a) Washington (b) Jakarta (c) Geneva (d) Hong Kong
27. The UN Department of Peace keeping Operations was created in
 (a) 1992 (b) 1991 (c) 1948 (d) 1955
28. 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
29. NGOs have a special legal status under the
 (a) International Law (b) UN Charter
 (c) Human Rights Declaration (d) National Law
30. The UN day is celebrated every year on
 (a) 24 th September (b) 28th September (c) 24th October (d) 28th October
31. North Atlantic Treaty Organisation (NATO) was signed on
 (a) 4 April 1952 (b) 4 April 1951 (c) 4 April 1953 (d) 4 April 1949
32. Which of the following is a genuine contender for becoming a permanent member of Security Council?
 (a) China (b) France (c) India (d) Pakistan
33. Assertion (A): International organisations only solve the disputes among the countries.
 Reason (R): International organisations are helpful in another way. Nations can usually see that there are some things they must do together. There are issues so challenging that they can only be dealt with when everyone works together.
 (a) Both (A) and (R) are true, but (R) is the correct explanation of (A).
 (b) Both (A) and (R) are true, but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A).
 (c) (A) is true, but (R) is false.
 (d) (A) is false, but (R) is true.
34. The International Court of Justice popularly known as the
 (a) World Court (b) Supreme Court (c) Criminal Court (d) Subordinate Court
35. Trygve Lie was the first Secretary General of the UN. He belonged to
 (a) Germany (b) Norway (c) France (d) Italy
36. 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
37. The original member nations that signed the Charter of the United Nations in 1945 were
 (a) 58 (b) 49 (c) 51 (d) 45
38. Assertion (A): With the end of the Cold War, we can see that the UN may have a slightly different role.
 Reason (R): As the United States and its allies emerged victorious, there was concern amongst many governments and peoples that the Western countries led by the US would be so powerful that there would be no check against their wishes and desires.
 (a) Both (A) and (R) are true, but (R) is the correct explanation of (A).
 (b) Both (A) and (R) are true, but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A).
 (c) (A) is true, but (R) is false.
 (d) (A) is false, but (R) is true.

39. The UNs most visible public figure and representative head is the
 (a) Chief Executive Officer (b) Secretary General
 (c) Administrative Officer (d) Deputy General
40. Kofi Annan created the Global Fund to fight AIDS, tuberculosis and
 (a) Diarrhoea (b) Dengue (c) Malaria (d) Smallpox
41. 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
42. 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
43. Assertion (A): Despite India's wish to be a permanent veto-wielding member of the UN, some countries question its inclusion.
 Reason (R): Neighbouring Pakistan, with which India has troubled relations, is not the only country that is reluctant to see India become a permanent veto member of the Security Council.
 (a) Both (A) and (R) are true, but (R) is the correct explanation of (A).
 (b) Both (A) and (R) are true, but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A).
 (c) (A) is true, but (R) is false.
 (d) (A) is false, but (R) is true.
44. How many judges are there in the International Court of Justice?
 (a) Fifteen judges (b) Sixteen judges (c) Seventeen judges (d) Eighteen judges
45. 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
46. Who was the first woman President of the U.N. General Assembly?
 (a) Sarojini Naidu (b) Aruna Asaf Ali
 (c) Vijaya Lakshmi Pandit (d) Raj Kumari Amrit Kaur
47. The UN Security Council was expanded from 11 to 15 in
 (a) 1966 (b) 1968 (c) 1972 (d) 1965
48. Assertion (A): Amnesty International is an NGO that campaigns for the protection of human rights all over the world.
 Reason (R): It promotes respect for all the human rights in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights.
 (a) Both (A) and (R) are true, but (R) is the correct explanation of (A).
 (b) Both (A) and (R) are true, but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A).
 (c) (A) is true, but (R) is false.
 (d) (A) is false, but (R) is true.
49. Who among the following worked for resolving the Cuban Missile Crisis and ending the Congo Crisis?
 (a) U Thant (b) Kofi Annan (c) Ban Ki-moon (d) Trygve Lie
50. India became a member of the U.N. in:
 (a) 1945 (b) 1947 (c) 1950 (d) 1962
51. How many former republics of USSR have become members of the Commonwealth of Independent States?
 (a) 11 (b) 10 (c) 12 (d) 9

52. The headquarters of World Intellectual Property Organisation (WIPO) is located in
 (a) Paris (b) Madrid (c) New York (d) Geneva
53. Assertion (A): The UN is not a great balance to the US.
 Reason (R): The UN has served to bring the US and the rest of the world into discussions over various issues.
 (a) Both (A) and (R) are true, but (R) is the correct explanation of (A).
 (b) Both (A) and (R) are true, but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A).
 (c) (A) is true, but (R) is false.
 (d) (A) is false, but (R) is true.
54. Which of the following is the headquarters of World Trade Organisation (WTO)?
 (a) New York (b) Geneva (c) Madrid (d) Paris
55. First Indian to make a speech in Hindi before the UN General Assembly was
 (a) Morarji Desai (b) A.B. Vajpayee (c) Lal Bahadur Shastri (d) Lal Krishna Advani
56. The headquarters of UNESCO is at
 (a) New York (b) Paris (c) Geneva (d) Rome
57. Which of the following is used as the logo of the World Wide Fund for Nature (WWF)?
 (a) Deer (b) Panda (c) Camel (d) Lion
58. Assertion (A): The fact that the UN is physically located within the US territory gives Washington additional sources of influence.
 Reason (R): Within the UN, the influence of the US is considerable.
 (a) Both (A) and (R) are true, but (R) is the correct explanation of (A).
 (b) Both (A) and (R) are true, but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A).
 (c) (A) is true, but (R) is false.
 (d) (A) is false, but (R) is true.
59. Which of the following is not associated with the UNO?
 (a) ILO (b) WHO (c) ASEAN (d) SAARC
60. The Indian delegation to the first World Conference on Human Rights was led by –
 (a) Dr. Manmohan Singh (b) Farooq Abdullah
 (c) Dinesh Singh (d) Alam Khan
61. Which of the following countries is not a member of Group 15 developing countries?
 (a) Mexico (b) Malaysia (c) Brazil (d) Bolivia
62. The United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) is located at which of the following places?
 (a) Geneva (b) Rome (c) Paris (d) Vienna
63. Assertion (A): Indeed, even though this is rarely noticed, most conflicts and differences are resolved without going to war.
 Reason (R): The role of an International Organisation can be important in this context.
 (a) Both (A) and (R) are true, but (R) is the correct explanation of (A).
 (b) Both (A) and (R) are true, but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A).
 (c) (A) is true, but (R) is false.
 (d) (A) is false, but (R) is true.
64. What is the full form of ILO?
 (a) International Land Distribution Organisation (b) International Law Organisation
 (c) International Labour Organisation (d) Indian Labour Organisation

65. Which UN body deals with population problem?
 (a) UNFPA (b) UNDP (c) UNICEF (d) UNESCO
66. Amnesty International is
 (a) a human rights group (b) a refugee camp in Croatia
 (c) a wing of the World Bank (d) a U.N. agency to fight global terrorism
67. Which of the following is not a chief organ of the United Nations Organisations?
 (a) International Labour Organisation (b) Security Council
 (c) International Court of Justice (d) General Assembly
68. Assertion (A): India supports an increase in the number of both permanent and non-permanent members of UN.
 Reason (R): India itself also wishes to be a permanent member in a restructured UN.
 (a) Both (A) and (R) are true, but (R) is the correct explanation of (A).
 (b) Both (A) and (R) are true, but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A).
 (c) (A) is true, but (R) is false.
 (d) (A) is false, but (R) is true.
69. Which of the following pairs of country and the purpose for which U.N. Peace Keeping Force is maintained is correctly matched?
 (a) Cyprus – to maintain peace between the two dominant ethnic groups in the country
 (b) Mozambique – To supervise a referendum
 (c) El Salvador – to deliver humanitarian aid
 (d) Lebanon – For supervising a 1992 accord
70. The _____ is an international organisation that oversees those financial institutions and regulations that act at the international level.
 (a) World Bank (b) World Trade Organisation
 (c) International Monetary Fund (d) World Health Organisation
71. Who has used the least veto power?
 (a) America (b) Russia (c) Britain (d) China
72. _____ is the present UN Secretary General.
 (a) Gladwyn Jebb (b) Trygve Lie (c) Dag Hammarskjold (d) Antonio Guterres
73. Assertion (A): The First World War encouraged the world to invest in an International Organisation to deal with conflict.
 Reason (R): Many believed that such an organisation would help the world to avoid war.
 (a) Both (A) and (R) are true, but (R) is the correct explanation of (A).
 (b) Both (A) and (R) are true, but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A).
 (c) (A) is true, but (R) is false.
 (d) (A) is false, but (R) is true.
74. The highest functionary of the UN is called _____.
 (a) Secretary General (b) Secretary (c) Both (a) and (b) (d) Neither (a) nor (b)
75. The UN Security Council has _____ permanent and _____ non permanent members.
 (a) 5,10 (b) 8,4 (c) 3,3 (d) 7,2
76. When was San Francisco Conference held?
 (a) 1932 (b) 1945 (c) 1952 (d) 1966

77. Match the principal organs and agencies of the UN with their functions.

- | | |
|--|---|
| (A) Economic and Social Council | (i) Controls the global financial system |
| (B) International Court of Justice | (ii) Preservation of International peace and security |
| (C) International Atomic Energy Agency | (iii) Look into the economic and social welfare of the member countries |
| (D) Security Council | (iv) Safety and peaceful use of nuclear technology |
| (E) International Monetary Fund | (v) Resolve disputes among member countries |

Option :

- | | |
|---|--|
| (a) (A)-(iv), (B)-(v), (C)-(i), (D)-(ii), (E)-(iii) | (b) (A)-(v), (B)-(ii), (C)-(iii), (D)-(i), (E)-(iv) |
| (c) (A)-(iii), (B)-(v), (C)-(iv), (D)-(ii), (E)-(i) | (d) (A)-(v), (B)-(iv), (C)-(iii), (D)-(ii), (E)-(ii) |

78. Assertion (A): The UN is an imperfect body, but without it the world would be worse off.

Reason (R): Given the growing connections and links between societies and issues—what we often call ‘interdependence’—it is hard to imagine how more than seven billion people would live together without an organisation such as the UN.

- (a) Both (A) and (R) are true, but (R) is the correct explanation of (A).
 (b) Both (A) and (R) are true, but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A).
 (c) (A) is true, but (R) is false.
 (d) (A) is false, but (R) is true.

79. Which organisation sets rules for international trade?

- (a) UNESCO (b) IMF (c) WTO (d) SAARC

80. What is the full form of NGO?

- (a) Now - Governmental Organisation (b) New - Governmental Organisation
 (c) Non - Governmental Organisation (d) New Government Order

81. Study the cartoon given below carefully and answer the questions that follow.



I. What have been the reasons for immense influence of US on UN?

- (a) USA's economic superiority
 (b) USA's weapon capacity
 (c) UN's headquarter is in USA and USA's financial contribution to UN.
 (d) All the above

II. How has US dominated the world?

- (a) By its trade and commerce
- (b) By its technology
- (c) By its advancement in space research.
- (c) By dominating military, economy and cultural aspects of the other nations.

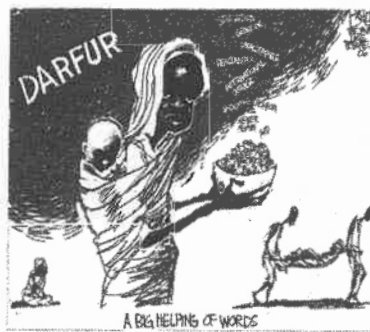
III. What does this cartoon depict?

- (a) UN's influence on the world
- (b) USA's influence on UN
- (c) US Hegemony
- (d) None of these

IV. Why is this cartoon not relevant today?

- (a) Because all the countries have their powerful organisations.
- (b) US is now not as powerful as it used to, as the new centres of power emerged.
- (c) Iraq and Afghanistan war has affected US economy.
- (d) UN has become more powerful.

82. Study the picture given below and answer the questions that follow:



I. What type of crises is shown in the cartoon?

- (a) Pandemic
- (b) Epidemic
- (c) Starvation and genocide
- (d) War crisis

II. What was the cause of Darfur crisis?

- (a) War
- (b) Famine
- (c) Environmental degradation and violence
- (d) Colonisation of the country

III. What is represented by the cartoon?

- (a) Poverty in the third world countries
- (b) Poverty in South African countries
- (c) Humanitarian crisis in Darfur, Sudan
- (d) All of these

IV. What message is conveyed by the cartoon?

- (a) That international NGOs only debated about the issue and never sent any aid
- (b) Urgent requirement of help
- (c) International attention over the issue
- (d) Deteriorating conditions of Sudan

Input Text Based MCQ's

Read the below source carefully and answer the following questions (83 to 86):

The International Monetary Fund (IMF) is an international organisation that oversees those financial institutions and regulations that act at the international level. The IMF has 189 member countries (as on 12 April 2016) but they do not enjoy an equal say. The G-7 members US (16.52%), Japan (6.15%), Germany (5.32%), France (4.03%), UK (4.03%), Italy (3.02%) and Canada (2.22%) have 41.29% of the votes. China (6.09%), India (2.64%), Russia (2.59%) Brazil (2.22%) and Saudi Arabia (2.02%) are the other major members.

The World Bank was created during the Second World War in 1944. Its activities are focused on the developing countries. It works for human development (education, health), agriculture and rural development (irrigation, rural services), environmental protection (pollution reduction, establishing and enforcing regulations), infrastructure (roads, urban regeneration, and electricity) and governance (anti-corruption, development of legal institutions). It provides loans and grants to the member-countries. In this way, it exercises enormous influence on the economic policies of developing countries. It is often criticised for setting the economic agenda of the poorer nations, attaching stringent conditions to its loans and forcing free market reforms.

83. What is the share of Canada in IMF?

- (a) 2.22% (b) 2.23% (c) 2.20% (d) 3.00%

84. The World Bank is criticised for what?

- (a) For not providing loans to poorer nations.
 (b) For interfering in the internal issues of the developing countries.
 (c) For poor guidance on economic issues.
 (d) While setting the economic agenda of the poorer nations, attaching stringent conditions to its loans and forcing free market reforms.

85. As per April 2016, how many members did IMF have?

- (a) 187 (b) 189 (c) 188 (d) 190

86. When was the inception of World Bank?

- (a) 1949 (b) 1950 (c) 1944 (d) 1952

Read the below source carefully and answer the following questions (87 to 90):

India has supported the restructuring of the UN on several grounds. It believes that a strengthened and revitalised UN is desirable in a changing world. India also supports an enhanced role for the UN in promoting development and cooperation among states. India believes that development should be central to the UN's agenda as it is a vital precondition for the maintenance of international peace and security. One of India's major concerns has been the composition of the Security Council, which has remained largely static while the UN General Assembly membership has expanded considerably.

India considers that this has harmed the representative character of the Security Council. It also argues that an expanded Council, with more representation, will enjoy greater support in the world community. India supports an increase in the number of both permanent and non-permanent members. Its representatives have argued that the activities of the Security Council have greatly expanded in the past few years. The success of the Security Council's actions depends upon the political support of the international community. Any plan for restructuring of the Security Council should, therefore, be broad-based. For example, the Security Council should have more developing countries in it.

87. What has been one of India's major concerns?

- (a) Terrorism (b) Corruption (c) The Security Council (d) General Assembly

88. How, according to India, should be the plan for restructuring of the Security Council?

- (a) Broad based (b) Large scale (c) More elaborative (d) None of these

89. According to India, what kinds of development should be if it is proposed by UN?

- (a) Central to the UN's agenda (b) Central to the superpowers of the world
 (c) Central to the developing nations (d) All of these

90. Which organisation India suggests UN should include more countries to represent?

- (a) In the Security Council (b) In the General Assembly
 (c) In the UN (d) In the WHO

Read the below source carefully and answer the following questions (91 to 94):

International Organisations (IOs) are formal institutional structures transcending national boundaries which are created by multilateral agreement among nation-states. Their purpose is to foster international cooperation in areas such as: security, law, economic, social matters and diplomacy. IOs are subdivided between Intergovernmental Organisations

(IGOs) and Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs); Intergovernmental Organisations are entities created with sufficient organisational structure and autonomy to provide formal, ongoing, multilateral processes of decision making between states, along with the capacity to execute the collective of their member (states).

NGOs are non-state voluntary organisations formed by individuals to achieve a common purpose, often oriented beyond themselves or to the public good. The development and expansion of these large representative bodies date back to the end of the World War II, where there was a need for world reconstruction through International Relations. Since then, there has been an incremental rise of organisations that work on different socio-political and economic aspects with various and specific aims in approaching states, societies, groups and individuals.

Based on these key definitions, it is an attempt to explain how important are IOs and the extent to which they have an impact on global politics and international relations through an analysis of two main IR scholar theories namely Realism and Liberalism. Moreover, to understand the impact of IOs, these theories will be explored and analysed through contexts of different and conflicting realist and liberalists thinkers upon their view on these institutional structures. It will also distinguish and compare the two theories and determine which is more relevant to the contemporary world international relations.

91. What are the sub divisions of International Organisations?

- (a) State-governmental and Non-governmental
- (b) Private and Public
- (c) Governmental and Public
- (d) Democracy and Monarchy

92. Which two main IR scholars theories are mentioned here?

- (a) Realism and Liberalism
- (b) Capitalism and Socialism
- (c) Feminism and Humanism
- (d) Human Rights and Welfare

93. What is the purpose of International Organisations?

- (a) To foster economic ties of the developed nations
- (b) To foster international cooperation
- (c) To eradicate terrorism
- (d) To foster health care

94. Where can we find the development and expansion of International Organisations?

- (a) At the end of the First World War
- (b) At the beginning of the Second World War
- (c) At the end of Second World War
- (d) At the beginning of the Gulf War

ANSWERS

Multiple Choice Questions

- | | | | | | | | | | |
|------------------------------------|---------|------------------------------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| 1. (a) | 2. (b) | 3. (b) | 4. (b) | 5. (a) | 6. (c) | 7. (a) | 8. (c) | 9. (a) | 10. (b) |
| 11. (a) | 12. (a) | 13. (a) | 14. (b) | 15. (a) | 16. (c) | 17. (b) | 18. (b) | 19. (b) | 20. (c) |
| 21. (b) | 22. (d) | 23. (b) | 24. (c) | 25. (a) | 26. (c) | 27. (a) | 28. (d) | 29. (a) | 30. (c) |
| 31. (d) | 32. (c) | 33. (b) | 34. (a) | 35. (b) | 36. (a) | 37. (c) | 38. (b) | 39. (b) | 40. (c) |
| 41. (a) | 42. (d) | 43. (a) | 44. (a) | 45. (a) | 46. (c) | 47. (d) | 48. (a) | 49. (a) | 50. (a) |
| 51. (a) | 52. (d) | 53. (b) | 54. (b) | 55. (b) | 56. (b) | 57. (d) | 58. (a) | 59. (c) | 60. (a) |
| 61. (d) | 62. (a) | 63. (b) | 64. (c) | 65. (a) | 66. (a) | 67. (a) | 68. (a) | 69. (a) | 70. (c) |
| 71. (d) | 72. (d) | 73. (a) | 74. (a) | 75. (a) | 76. (b) | 77. (c) | 78. (a) | 79. (c) | 80. (c) |
| 81. I-(d), II-(d), III-(b), IV-(c) | | 82. I-(c), II-(c), III-(c), IV-(a) | | | | | | | |

Input Text Based MCQ's

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|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| 83. (a) | 84. (d) | 85. (b) | 86. (c) | 87. (c) | 88. (a) | 89. (a) | 90. (a) | 91. (a) | 92. (a) |
| 93. (b) | 94. (c) | | | | | | | | |