Unit 6: Pakistan and International Organizations

53 MCQs. Correct option in bold. 1 mark each.

1. The United Nations Organization (UNO) was founded on
A. August 14, 1947 **B. October 24, 1945**
C. October 24, 1950 D. January 1, 1920

2. The UN was established after
A. the Cold War B. the Korean War
C. World War I **D. World War II**

3. The number of countries that initially formed the UN was
A. 51 B. 100 C. 193 D. 75

4. The UN headquarters is in
A. Geneva B. London
C. New York City D. Paris

5. The main deliberative and policy-making body of the UN is the
A. ECOSOC **B. General Assembly**
C. Secretariat D. Security Council

6. The organ of the UN responsible for maintaining international peace and security is the
A. Trusteeship Council B. ECOSOC
C. Security Council D. General Assembly

7. The principal judicial organ of the UN is the
A. International Court of Justice (ICJ) B. Secretariat
C. ECOSOC D. Security Council

8. The ICJ settles
A. tax cases B. election cases
C. disputes between individuals **D. legal disputes between states**

9. The administrative arm of the UN is the
A. General Assembly **B. Secretariat**
C. ICJ D. Security Council

10. The Secretariat is led by the
A. Secretary-General B. President of the Assembly
C. Chairman of ECOSOC D. Chief Justice

11. ECOSOC stands for
A. Economic Cooperation Of States B. Education and Social Council
C. European Council of States **D. Economic and Social Council**

12. The Trusteeship Council oversaw
A. world sports
B. the world banking system
C. trust territories transitioning to self-government
D. world trade

13. The Trusteeship Council suspended its operations in
A. 1994 B. 1947 C. 2001 D. 1945

14. Pakistan joined the UN on
A. August 14, 1947 B. March 23, 1956
C. October 24, 1945 **D. September 30, 1947**

15. Pakistan is a _____ member of the UN.
A. non-member B. permanent member of Security Council
C. founding member D. observer

16. Pakistan has served as a _____ member of the Security Council multiple times.
A. permanent **B. non-permanent**
C. veto-holding D. observer

17. Pakistan was a non-permanent UNSC member in 1952-53, 1968-69, 1976-77, 1983-84, 1993-94 and
A. 2020-21 B. 1999-2000 C. 2001-02 **D. 2012-13**

18. Pakistan has consistently raised the issue of _____ in the General Assembly.
A. Kashmir B. Antarctica
C. Cyprus D. Greenland

19. Pakistan is one of the largest contributors of troops to UN
A. banking missions B. trade missions
C. peacekeeping missions D. space missions

20. Pakistan sent a medical contingent to Haiti after the earthquake in
A. 2004 **B. January 2010**
C. May 2017 D. April 2015

21. SAARC was officially established on
A. October 24, 1945 B. August 8, 1967
C. December 8, 1985 D. March 23, 1940

22. SAFTA came into effect in
A. 1999 **B. 2006** C. 1985 D. 2019

23. SAFTA aims to
A. reduce tariff and non-tariff barriers among SAARC countries
B. raise tariffs
C. stop trade
D. create a military alliance

24. The Kartarpur Corridor was inaugurated in
A. November 1999 B. August 2000
C. November 2009 **D. November 2019**

25. The SAARC Cultural Centre is located in
A. Islamabad B. Dhaka **C. Colombo** D. Kathmandu

26. Pakistan facilitated peace talks between the Afghan government and the
A. NATO B. Soviet Union
C. Al-Qaeda **D. Taliban**

27. The Organisation of Islamic Cooperation (OIC) was established on
A. December 8, 1985 **B. September 25, 1969**
C. October 24, 1945 D. March 23, 1940

28. The OIC was founded after the arson attack on
A. Al-Aqsa Mosque B. Faisal Mosque
C. Masjid-e-Nabvi D. Kaaba

29. The OIC founding summit was held in
A. Cairo **B. Rabat, Morocco**
C. Lahore D. Islamabad

30. Pakistan's official position on Israel is that it
A. does not recognize Israel as a state B. is an ally of Israel
C. has trade with Israel D. recognises Israel

31. The UN Security Council has adopted _____ resolutions on Kashmir since 1947.
A. 100 B. 50 C. 5 **D. 16**

32. UNMOGIP stands for
A. UN Mission of Geneva
B. UN Mediation Group for India and Pakistan
C. UN Military Observer Group in India and Pakistan
D. UN Mission of Global Peace

33. The UN Security Council Resolution 47 calling for a plebiscite in Kashmir was passed on
A. June 5, 1948 B. July 12, 1948
C. March 15, 1948 **D. April 21, 1948**

34. UN Security Council Resolution 47 calls for
A. war B. partition of Kashmir
C. a plebiscite in Jammu and Kashmir D. UN rule in Kashmir

35. The UN has failed to solve the Kashmir issue mainly due to
A. lack of resolutions
B. lack of an enforcement mechanism and geopolitical complexities
C. insufficient funding
D. lack of international interest

36. India prefers a _____ approach to resolving the Kashmir dispute.
A. bilateral B. military
C. multilateral D. UN-mediated

37. The Simla Agreement was signed after the war of
A. 1999 B. 1965 **C. 1971** D. 1948

38. UN General Assembly Resolution 181 (1947) called for the partition of
A. Cyprus **B. Palestine**
C. Afghanistan D. Kashmir

39. The country that has often used its veto to shield Israel in the UNSC is the
A. France B. China
C. Russia **D. United States**

40. UNSC Resolution 2334 (December 2016) addresses
A. illegal Israeli settlements in occupied Palestinian territories
B. Afghanistan
C. Kashmir
D. Iraq

41. The Oslo Accords of 1993 led to the establishment of the
A. UNRWA B. OIC
C. Arab League **D. Palestinian Authority**

42. The Soviet invasion of Afghanistan started in
A. 1992 B. 2001
C. December 1979 D. 1996

43. The Taliban took over Afghanistan again in
A. 2001 **B. August 2021**
C. 2011 D. 1996

44. ECO stands for
A. Economic Cooperation Organization B. European Cooperation Organization
C. Economic Council of Oil D. Eastern Council Organization

45. The Economic Cooperation Organization (ECO) was established in
A. 1964 B. 2017 **C. 1985** D. 1969

46. ECO was established by Iran, Pakistan and
A. Saudi Arabia **B. Turkey**
C. Afghanistan D. Egypt

47. ECO is the successor of the
A. SEATO
B. SAARC
C. OIC
D. Regional Cooperation for Development (RCD)

48. Pakistan hosted the 13th ECO Summit in Islamabad in
A. March 2017 B. March 1985
C. 2004 D. 2012

49. ECO Vision 2025 was adopted in
A. 2004 in Islamabad B. 2012 in Baku
C. February 2017 in Islamabad D. 1985 in Tehran

50. ECO Vision 2025 core principles are sustainability, integration and
A. militarisation **B. a conducive environment**
C. taxation D. isolation

51. Pakistan chose to retain Commonwealth membership in 1947 as a
A. British dominion B. protectorate
C. republic D. colony

52. Pakistan became a republic in
A. 1973 B. 1947 C. 1962 **D. 1956**

53. Which project enhances connectivity between Pakistan and China and links to ECO states?
A. CPEC B. TAPI
C. Colombo Plan D. SAFTA