

International affairs ব্যাংকার্স রিক্রুটমেন্ট পরীক্ষার সাধারণ জ্ঞান টপিকসের অন্যতম গুরুত্বপূর্ণ অধ্যায়। তবে বাংলাদেশ ব্যাংকের এডি/অফিসার/অফিসার (ক্যাশ) এবং ব্যাংকার্স সিলেকশন কমিটির সিনিয়র অফিসার/ অফিসার/অফিসার (ক্যাশ) পরীক্ষা সমূহের অন্যতম অনুষঙ্গ এটি। মূলতঃ বিশালায়তনের এই কোর্সটি ব্যাংক জব কোর্সের সাথে সামঞ্জস্য বজায় রেখে তৈরি করা হয়েছে। বিসিএসের মত এই কোর্সটির ব্যাপ্তি ব্যাংক জব কোর্সে নেই। তাই কেবলমাত্র ব্যাংক জব সিলেবাস অনুসরণে পাঠপদ্ধতি বসানো হলো।

Discussed Topics

- ✎ The United Nations and its related organizations
 - ✎ International Renewable Energy Agency (IRENA)
 - ✎ Millennium Development Goals (MDGs)
 - ✎ Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)
 - ✎ The Commonwealth of Nations
 - ✎ Organization of Islamic Co-operation (OIC)
 - ✎ Intelligence Agencies
 - ✎ International Human Rights Organizations
 - ✎ European Union (EU)
 - ✎ Brexit (Britain exit)

শিক্ষক উপরোক্ত প্রতিটি অধ্যায়ের উল্লিখিত সাব-টপিকস অবশ্যই লেকচার ম্যাটেরিয়ালের নির্দেশনার আলোকে পড়াবেন। যদি সাম্প্রতিক সময়ে কোন তথ্য পরিবর্তন হয়, তবে পরিবর্তিত তথ্য ক্লাসে অবশ্যই শেয়ার করবেন। ম্যাটেরিয়ালের বাইরে কোন নতুন তথ্য শেয়ার করার প্রয়োজন হলে তিনি অবশ্যই তা শেয়ার করবেন। তবে কোন অবস্থাতে উল্লিখিত টপিকসের কোন অংশ রিসার্চ ও ডেভেলপমেন্ট উইংয়ের পূর্বানুমতি ব্যতীত বাদ দিতে পারবেন না।

Mandatory Discussions

- a) Brief History of UN with Present details
(eg : Headquarters, Members, Secretary General, Present activities etc.)
- b) Objectives of UN
- c) Principal Organs (With necessary details)
 - i) General Assembly;
 - ii) Security Council;
 - iii) Economic and Social Council;
 - iv) Secretariat
 - v) International Court of Justice;
 - vi) The United Nations Trusteeship Council
- d) Specialized Organizations and Agencies of the United Nations
(No need to discuss all: Just provide necessary information's)

Hints: শিক্ষার্থীদের সহায়তার উদ্দেশ্যে আলোচনাগুলো সহায়ক হিসেবে দেওয়া হল। তবে শিক্ষক অবশ্যই দেখবেন আলোচনাগুলোতে যে তথ্য সরবরাহ করা হয়েছে তার কিছু পরিবর্তন হয়েছে কি-না? যদি পরিবর্তন হয়ে থাকে তবে অবশ্যই সেগুলো ক্লাসে জানিয়ে দিবেন এবং পরবর্তী ডেভেলপমেন্টের স্বার্থে রিসার্চ এন্ড ডেভেলপমেন্ট উইংকে অবহিত করবেন।

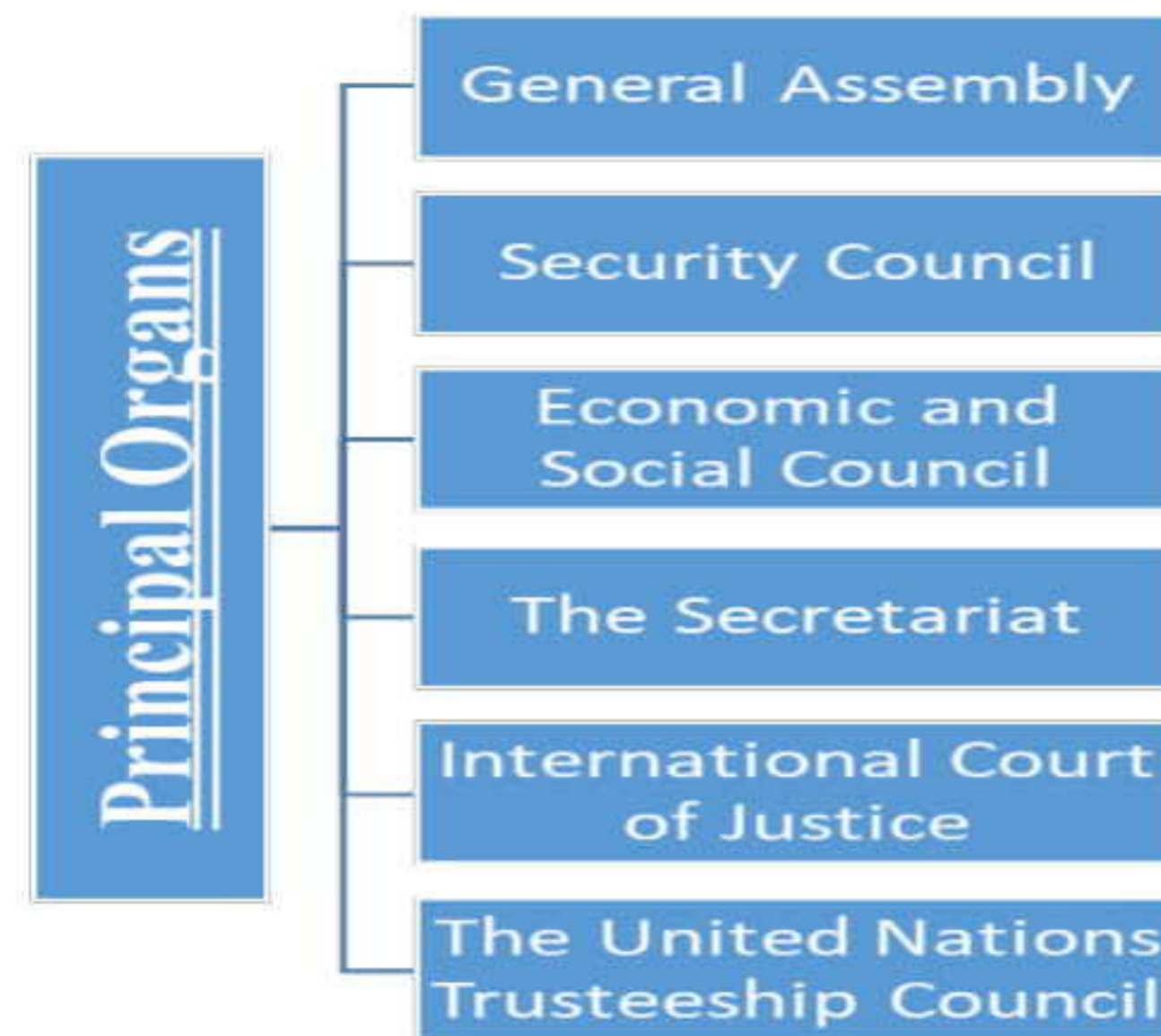
Brief History of UN with present details

Foundation Date:	24th October 1945
Headquarter:	New York, USA
Secretary-General of the United Nations:	Antonio Guterres
Member Countries:	193 (Bangladesh 136th member joined in 1974)
Veto Power:	The power to Veto any decision by a negative vote in the Security Council. It is enjoyed by five permanent members of the security Council-China, France, Russia, UK and USA)
Official Language:	Arabic, Chinese, English, French, Russian, and Spanish
Flag:	White UN Emblem (two bent olive branches open at the top and in between them in world map) on a light blue background.
Motto:	It's Your World.

Objectives of UN

- i. To keep peace throughout the world
- ii. To develop spirit of co-operation and friendly relations among the nations.
- iii. To help nations work together to improve the lives of poor people, to conquer hunger disease and illiteracy, and to encourage respect for each other's rights and freedoms.
- iv. To be a center for harmonizing the actions of nations to achieve these goals.

Principal Organs



Specialized Organizations and Agencies of the United Nations

Organization name	Abbreviation	Headquarters	Formation
Food and Agriculture Organization	FAO	Palazzo FAO, Rome, Italy	1945
International Labor Organization	ILO	Geneva, Switzerland	1919
Internal Civil Aviation Organization	ICAO	Montreal, Quebec, Canada	1947
International Maritime Organization	IMO	London, United Kingdom	1959
United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees	UNHCR	Geneva, Switzerland	1950
Joint United Nations Program on HIV/AIDS	UNAIDS	Geneva, Switzerland	1996
United Nations Atomic Energy Commission	UNAEC	New York City, USA	1946
United Nations Capital Development fund	UNCDF	New York City, USA	
United Nations Children's Fund	UNICEF	New York City, USA	1946
United Nations Development Program	UNODP	New York City, USA	1965
United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization	UNESCO	Paris, France	1946
United Nations Environment Program	UNEP	Nairobi, Kenya	1972
United Nations Human Settlements Program	UN-Habitat	Nairobi, Kenya	1978
United Nations Industrial Development Organization	UNIDO	Vienna, Austria	1985
United Nations International Strategy for Disaster Reduction	UNISDR	Geneva, Switzerland	2000
United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime	UNODC	Vienna, Austria	1997
Universal Postal Union	UPU	Bern, Switzerland	1874
World Health Organization	WHO	Geneva, Switzerland	1948
World Intellectual Property Organization	WIPO	Geneva, Switzerland	1967
World Tourism Organization	UNWTO	Madrid, Spain	1957
International Rescue Committee	IRC	New York City United States	1933
International Atomic Energy Agency	IAEA	Vienna, Austria	1957
International Telecommunication Union	ITU	Geneva, Switzerland	1947
Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights	OHCHR	Geneva, Switzerland	1993

World Meteorological Organization (WMO)

Headquarter:	Geneva, Switzerland
Established:	23 March 1950
Member Country:	192 (186 member states and 6 member Territories)
World Meteorological Day:	23 March
Nobel Peace Prize Award:	2007
President:	David Grimes
Secretary General:	Pettori Tooas
Parent Organization:	ECOSOC

United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC)

Headquarter	Vienna, Austria
Established	1997
Member Country	40 member states
Executive Director	Yuri Fedotov

United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR)

Headquarter:	Geneva, Switzerland
Established:	14 December 1950
High Commissioner:	Filippo Grandi (11th) Italy

International Labor Organization (ILO)

Headquarter:	Geneva, Switzerland
Established:	29 October 1919
Director- General:	Guy Ryder 10th
Nobel Peace Prize:	1969
Bangladesh Joined:	23 June 1972
Parent Organization:	ECOSOC
108th Session of the International Labor Conference:	10-21 June 2019
109th Session of the Internal labor conference:	25 May-5 June 2020

International Criminal Court (ICC)

Headquarter:	The Hague, The Netherlands.
Working languages:	English and French
Official languages:	English, French, Arabic, Chinese, Russian and Spanish
Member states:	124
Last Member:	Malaysia (4th March 2019)
Establishment:	1 July 2002
President:	Chile Eboe- Osuji 4th (11 March 2018) Nigerian.

United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD)

Headquarter:	Geneva, Switzerland
Established:	1964
Secretary-General:	Mukhisa Kituyi (1 September 2013) Kenya
Deputy Secretary-General:	Ms. Isabelle Durant (Belgium) 2 July 2017.

Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO)

Headquarter:	Rome, Italy
Established:	16 th October, 1945
Member Country :	197(Bangladesh joined on 12 September in 1973)
Director General :	Jose Gaziano da silva (Brazilian)

World Health Organization (WHO)

Headquarter:	Geneva, Switzerland
Parent organization:	ECOSOC
Membership:	194 member states
Director-General:	Dr Tedros Adhanom 8th
World Health Assemblies:	Seventy-second World Health Assembly, 20-28 May 2019

International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA)

Established:	1957
Director General:	Yukiya Amano (5th)
Headquarter:	Vienna, Austria
Total Membership:	171 (as of 30 March 2019)
The Democratic People's Republic of Korea (DPRK),	which joined the IAEA in 1974, withdrew its membership of the IAEA in 1994.
Bangladesh joined	27 September 1972
Last Membership:	Sint Lucia (5 February 2019)

World Trade Organization (WTO)

Established:	1 January 1995
Headquarter:	Geneva, Switzerland.
Membership:	164 (Bangladesh Joined on 17 May in 1972)
Last Member:	Afghanistan (29th July 2016)
Director-General:	Roberto Azevedo
Official Language:	English, French, Spanish

Teacher's Discussion**IRENA****International Renewable Energy Agency (IRENA)**

Established:	26 January, 2009
Director General:	Francesco La Camera (3rd-Italy)
Headquarter:	Masdar city, United Arab Emirates
Total Membership:	160 states & The EU

Teacher's Discussion**MDGs****Millennium Development Goals (MDGs)**

In September 2000, building upon a decade of major United Nations conferences and summits world leaders came together at the United Nations Headquarters in New York to adopt the United Nations Millennium Declaration. The Declaration committed nations to a new global partnership to reduce extreme poverty, and set out a series of eight time-bound targets- with a deadline of 2015- that have become known as the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs).

The global Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), or Global Goals, will guide policy and funding for the next 15 years, beginning with a historic pledge on 25 September 2015, to end poverty. Everywhere, permanently.

The 8 MDG Goals :

- i. Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger
- ii. Achieve universal primary education

- iii. Promote gender equality and empower women
- iv. Reduce child mortality
- v. Improve maternal health
- vi. Combat HIV/AIDS, malaria and other diseases
- vii. Ensure environmental sustainability
- viii. Develop a global partnership for development

Teacher's Discussion**SDGs****Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)**

Director: Mr. Juwang Jhu is currently Director of the Division for Sustainable Development Goals/ DESA.

Under the auspices of the United Nations, the 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) were endorsed by 193 countries in September 2015 as an over-arching policy framework through 2030. The IMF is committed to the SDGs, and is supporting its members in their implementation in areas relevant to its mandate of financial stability and sustainable and inclusive economic-growth. At a broad level, IMPF engagement on the SDGs is aligned with the five SDG pillars of people, prosperity, planet, peace, and partnership.

The Division for sustainable Development Goals (DSDG) seeks to provide leadership and catalyze action in promoting and coordinating implementation of internationally agreed development Goals (DSDG) seeks to provide leadership and catalyze action in promoting and coordinating implementation of internationally agreed development goals including the seventeen Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). Among other mandates, it hosts the secretariat for the High-level Political Forum on Sustainable Development (HLPF), the central platform within the United Nations system for the follow-up and review of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, adopted by Heads of State and governments in September 2015. The 2030 Agenda for sustainable Development, adopted by Heads of State and Governments in September 2015. The 2030 Agenda is a new plan of action for people, planet and prosperity, with 17 SDGs and 169 associated targets at its core.

Teacher's Discussion**Commonwealth Nations****The Commonwealth of Nations**

Establishment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Balfour Declaration: 19 November 1926 ➤ Statute of Westminster: 11 December 1931 ➤ London Declaration: 28 April 1949
Member states:	53 states
List Member:	Rwanda (29 November 2009)
The Commonwealth Secretariat established:	1965
Headquarters:	Marlborough House, London, United Kingdom
Secretary-General:	Patricia Scotland (2016 to present) is the sixth commonwealth Secretary-General.

Lecture-1**ACHIEVEMENT BANK JOB**
career care

Second Secretary-General Chair-in-Office:	Theresa May
Working language:	English
Commonwealth Day:	Often held on the second Monday in March (Empire Day) 11th March 2019

Teacher's Discussion**OIC****Organization of Islamic Co-operation (OIC)**

Headquarter:	Jeddah, Saudi Arabia.
Official Languages:	Arabic, English, French
Membership:	57 member states
Founder Member:	25 Countries (Bangladesh) Joined 23 February 1974)
Establishment:	25 September 1969 (12th Rajab 1389 Hijra)
Fist Secretary General:	Tunku Abdul Rahman (Malaysia): (1971- 1973)
Secretary-General:	Dr. Youself Ahmed Al-Othaimen 11th (Saudi Arabia)

Teacher's Discussion**Intelligence Agencies****Interpol (International Criminal Police Organization)**

Headquarter:	Lyon, France.
Established:	1923
Motto:	Connecting police for a safer world
Member:	194 member countries (Bangladesh Joined 14 October 1976)
Last Member:	Kribati & Vanuatu (November 2018)
President:	Kim Jong Yang (South Korea)
Secretary General:	Jurgen Stock
Language:	4 (English, Arabic, French, Spanish)

Teacher's Discussion**International Human Rights Organization****Amnesty International**

Established:	July 1961
Founder:	Peter Benenson
Headquarters:	Lonon, United Kingdom
Secretary-General:	Kumi Naidoo
Members:	More than 7 million members and supporters. Documenting the state of human rights in 159 countries during 2017
Role:	A world wide organization for the protection of the rights of conscience Nobel Peace Prize: 1977 for its "defense of human dignity against torture".

Transparency International

Established:	1993
Purpose:	Combat corruption, crime prevention
Headquarters:	Berlin, Germany
Founder:	Peter Eigen
Managing Director:	Patricia Moreira (since October 2017)

Human Rights Watch (HRW)

Established:	1978 (as Helsinki Watch)
Headquarters:	Empire State Building, New York City, New York, U.S.
Executive Director:	Kenneth Roth (since 1993)
Focus:	Human rights activism

Freedom House

Established:	October 31, 1941
Headquarters:	Washington, D.C., United States

Teacher's Discussion**NATO****North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO)**

Headquarter:	Brussels, Belgium.
Membership:	29 states (Update: 04 January 2018)
Last Membership:	Montenegro (5 June 2017)
Official Language :	English & French
Secretary General:	Jens Stoltenberg 13th
Chairman of the NATO Military Committee:	Air Chief Marshal Stuart Peach, Royal Air Force
Supreme Allied Commander Transformation:	General Andre Lanata, French Air Force
Supreme Allied Commander Europe:	General Curtis Scaparrotti, United States Army

Teacher's Discussion**European Union****European Union (EU)**

Headquarter:	Brussels, Belgium
Currency:	Euro
Official languages:	24 languages
Largest cities:	Paris and London

Member states:	28 states
President of the European Council:	Donald Franciszek Tusk
President of the European Parliament:	Antonio Tajani
President of the European Commission:	Jean- Jean-Claue Juncker

Teacher's Discussion
BREXIT
Brexit (Britain exit)
Brexit: Your simple guide to the UK leaving the EU
What is Brexit?

Brexit is short for "British exit" - and is the word people use to talk about the United Kingdom's decision to leave the European Union (EU).

What is the EU?

The EU is a political and economic union of 28 countries that trade with each other and allow citizens to move easily between the countries to live and work (click here if you want to see the full list). The UK joined the EU, then known as the EEC (European Economic Community), in 1973.

Why is the UK leaving?

A public vote - called a referendum - was held on Thursday 23 June 2016 when voters were asked just one question - whether the UK should leave or remain in the European Union.

The Leave side won by nearly 52% to 48% - 17.4m votes to 16.1m - but the exit didn't happen straight away. It was due to take place on 29 March 2019 - but the departure date has been delayed (we will explain in more detail below).

What has happened so far?

The 2016 vote was just the start. Since then, negotiations have been taking place between the UK and the other EU countries. The discussions have been mainly over the "divorce" deal, which sets out exactly how the UK leaves - not what will happen afterwards.

This deal is known as the Withdrawal Agreement.

What does the withdrawal agreement say?

The withdrawal agreement covers some of these key points:

- How much money the UK will have to pay the EU in order to break the partnership - that's about £39bn
- What will happen to UK citizens living elsewhere in the EU and, equally, what will happen to EU citizens living in the UK
- How to avoid the return of a physical border between Northern Ireland and the Republic of Ireland when it becomes the frontier between the UK and the EU

It also includes a transition period, which has been agreed to allow the UK and EU to agree a trade deal and to give businesses the time to adjust. That means that if the withdrawal agreement gets the green light, there will be no huge changes between the date of Brexit and 31 December 2020. Another, much shorter, document has also been

drawn up that gives an overview of what the UK and EU's future relationship will be in the longer term. This is the political declaration. However, neither side has to stick exactly to what it says - it is a set of ambitions for future talks. The deal was agreed by the UK and the EU in November 2018, but it also has to be approved by British MPs.

Have MPs backed the withdrawal agreement?

On 15 January they rejected the deal by 432 votes to 202 - a record defeat.

Then on 12 March, after Theresa May - the prime minister at the time - had gone back to the EU to secure further legal assurances, they rejected it again.

And on 29 March - the original day that the UK was due to leave the EU - MPs rejected it for a third time (this vote was slightly different as it did not include the political declaration).

Is that why the UK didn't leave on 29 March as planned?

As MPs did not approve Mrs May's withdrawal deal, she was forced to ask other EU leaders to delay Brexit. The deadline was delayed until 31 October - but, unable to see a way forward, Mrs May stepped down as PM and was replaced by Boris Johnson.

Why do people oppose Mrs May's deal?

There is a broad range of complaints, many of which claim the deal fails to give back to the UK control of its own affairs from the EU. One of the biggest sticking points has been over what happens at the Irish border. Both the EU and UK want to avoid the return of guard posts and checks (here's why), so something called the backstop - a sort of safety net - was included in the deal.

What is the backstop?

The backstop is meant to be a last resort to keep an open border on the island of Ireland - whatever happens in the Brexit negotiations. It would mean that Northern Ireland, but not the rest of the UK, would still follow some EU rules on things such as food products. Theresa May insisted that, if all went as planned, it would never be used. But it has annoyed some MPs, who are angry that the UK would not be able to end it without the EU's permission and so EU rules could remain in place for good. Other MPs would prefer the UK to stay closer to the EU - or even still in it. And others say Northern Ireland should not be treated separately from the rest of the UK.

So, what happens now?

Boris Johnson has said he wants to renegotiate the withdrawal agreement with the EU - and remove the backstop. If he succeeds in doing this, it will still have to be approved by MPs before being passed into UK law. However, EU leaders have consistently said they will not renegotiate the withdrawal agreement and that the backstop is an essential part of any deal.

What happens if there is no new deal?

If the prime minister fails to convince the EU to change the withdrawal agreement, he has promised to take the UK out of the EU without a deal on 31 October. Leaving the EU without a withdrawal agreement would be known as a "no-deal Brexit".

What happens if the UK leaves without a deal?

"No deal" means the UK will have failed to agree a withdrawal agreement. It would mean there would be no transition period after the UK leaves and EU laws would stop applying to the UK immediately (more on that here). The government says it is preparing for this potential situation. It expects some food prices could rise and customs checks at borders could cost businesses billions of pounds. (Read the government's report here). It has published a series of guides - which cover everything from mobile roaming on holiday to the impact on electricity supplies. Here is a list of 10 ways you could be affected by a no-deal Brexit.

Is it possible Brexit will not happen?

It is still written into law that the UK will be leaving, even though the deadline has shifted.

The European Court of Justice has said the UK could cancel Brexit altogether without the agreement of other nations - but few politicians publicly back this option.

Teacher's Discussion

Instant Practice

নির্দেশনাঃ এই অংশ শিক্ষক ক্লাস ডিসকাশনের আলোকে ক্লাসে অবশ্যই Solve করাবেন ।

- Who coined the term United Nations?
 - Franklin D Roosevelt
 - Harry Truman
 - Winston Churchill
 - Joseph Stalin
- The United Nations is considered as a universal organization. Which organ of the United Nations fully represents the fact?
 - The Economic and Social Council
 - The security council
 - The Secretariat
 - The General Assembly
- Who was the first Bangladeshi presiding over General Assembly session of the United Nations? Bangladesh bank officer (General side) 2015
 - Saifur Rahman
 - Humayun Rashid Chowdhury
 - A.M.A. Muhith
 - Dr. Kamal Hossain
- The international body of UN which gives the transformation from LDC to developing countries- Bangladesh bank (Officer General) 2018
 - committee for development policy
 - committee for developing policy
 - committee for national development policy
 - committee for international development
- In which year resolution 'Uniting for Peace, was adopted by UN General Assembly?
 - 1980
 - 1950
 - 1965
 - 1960
- UN General Assembly elects a President and how many vice Presidents at the start of its each regular session?
 - 2
 - 15
 - 7
 - 21
- First meeting of the united nations General Assembly was held in-
 - New York
 - Paris
 - London
 - Moscow
- The non-permanent members of the Security Council are elected for a period of
What is the term of a non-permanent member of the Security Council?
 - two years
 - one year
 - three years
 - four years
- United Nations Security Council held its first ever session in
 - 26 January, 1948
 - 17 January, 1946
 - 17 January, 1949
 - 17 January, 1944
- The NAM summit which demanded expansion of the United nations Security council had met at
 - Tehran
 - Cairo
 - Harare
 - Jakarta
- Which organ of the United Nations Organization is responsible for coordinating the work of its specialized agencies?
 - General Assembly
 - Economic and Social Council
 - Security Council
 - Secretariat
- When was the United Nations adopted the Charter of Economic Rights?
 - December 1980
 - December 1964
 - December 1974
 - December 1976
- UN Secretary General heads which principal organ of the United Nations Organization?
 - General Assembly
 - Economic and Social Council
 - Security Council
 - The Secretariat
- What is the term of a judge of the- International Court of Justice?
 - 5 years
 - 7 years
 - 8 years
 - 9 years
- How many judges are there in the International Court of Justice?
 - 9
 - 10
 - 11
 - 15

16. International Criminal Court started functioning on
 - a. 28 September, 1991
 - b. 1 July, 2002
 - c. 3 July, 2002
 - d. 10 October, 1996
17. Principal organs of International Criminal Court includes
 - a. The Presidency and Registry
 - b. Judicial Divisions
 - c. The Office of Prosecutor
 - d. All of above
18. United Nations Conference on Trade and Development was established in
 - a. 1964
 - b. 1967
 - c. 1969
 - d. 1962
19. Headquarter of United Nations Conference on Trade and Development is located in
 - a. Netherlands
 - b. London
 - c. Geneva
 - d. Tokyo
20. United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees won its first Nobel Peace Prize in
 - a. 1954
 - b. 1958
 - c. 1951
 - d. 1966
21. Agency of 'United Nations' which supports and protect refugees is known as-
 - a. UNICEF
 - b. UNESCO
 - c. UNHCR
 - d. UNDP
22. Food and agriculture organization was established in
 - a. 16 October, 1942
 - b. 16 October, 1945
 - c. 16 October, 1949
 - d. 16 October, 1941
23. Name of organization which is also a member of Food and Agriculture Organization is-
 - a. IMF
 - b. International Finance Corporation
 - c. European Union
 - d. World Food Program
24. The UN specialize agency which seeks the promotion of special justice and internationally recognized human and labor rights is called-
 - a. ILO
 - b. OPEC
 - c. FAO
 - d. WHO
25. International Labor Organization received Nobel Peace Prize, in
 - a. 1965
 - b. 1969
 - c. 1966
 - d. 1962
26. Head Office of WHO is located in which country? Standard Bank Ltd.
 - a. USA
 - b. Switzerland
 - c. Italy
 - d. France
27. The UNDP Administrator is the---- highest ranking member of the United Nations.
 - a. third
 - b. forth
 - c. fifth
 - d. sixth
28. Which of the following UN organization is concerned with the welfare of children?
 - a. UNESCO
 - b. WHO
 - c. FAO
 - d. UNICEF
29. Which of these organizations was initially set up as 'Atoms for Ppeace' organization in 1957?
 - a. World Nuclear Association
 - b. Greenpeace
 - c. North Atlantic Treaty Organization
 - d. International Atomic Energy Agency
30. At present how many members are in the WTO?
 - a. 160
 - b. 164
 - c. 207
 - d. 195
31. According to MDG report, what is the criterion for extreme poverty?
 - a. less than \$1 a day
 - b. \$ 1 a day
 - c. less than \$1.25
 - d. less than \$1.25
32. Who was UN secretary- general during declaration of MDG?
 - a. Kurt Waldheim
 - b. Ban Ki Moon
 - c. Moutros Boutros-Ghali
 - d. Kofi Annan
33. Who was UN secretary- general during declaration of MDG?
 - a. Kurt Waldheim
 - b. Ban Ki Moon
 - c. Moutros Boutros-Ghali
 - d. Kofi Annan
34. Which of the following countries is not a member of Commonwealth of Nations?
 - a. Australia
 - b. India
 - c. South Africa
 - d. Ireland
35. Organization of Islamic Cooperation (OIC) has official languages.
 - a. 1
 - b. 2
 - c. 3
 - d. 4
36. The latest number state of NATO is- Bangladesh bank (Officer General): 2018
 - a. Albania
 - b. Montenegro
 - c. Croatia
 - d. Romania
37. In 1963, The first ever Chairman of the International Executive Committee of Amnesty International Executive Committee of Amnesty International was elected. Who was he?

- a. Sean MacBride
c. James MacDowell
- b. Walter McGonegall
d. Simon McArthur
38. The Headquarter of Transparency International is in-
a. Amstardam b. Geneva c. London d. Berlin
39. Institutions of European Union are
a. European Central Bank b. European Commission
c. European Council d. all above
40. In which decade did European integration begin?
a. 1950s b. 1960s c. 1970s d. 1980s

Student's Work

শিক্ষার্থী বাসায় অনুশীলন করবেন

More about Principal Organs
1. United Nations General Assembly
Important points related to United Nations General Assembly:

- ⇒ Each member country has one vote.
- ⇒ The Assembly meets in regular session intensively from September to December each year, and there after as required.
- ⇒ The sessions of the General Assembly are presented over by the President who is elected annually by its members.
- ⇒ The Assembly select its won President and Vice-Presidents every year.

2. United Nations (UN) Security Council

Permanent Members of UN Security Council: USA, UK, China, France and Russia.

Important points related to United Nations (UN) Security Council-

- ⇒ The Security Council has primary responsibility for the maintenance of international peace and security.
- ⇒ The Security Council has 15 members and each member has one vote.
- ⇒ Under the Charter, all Member States are obligated to comply with Council decisions.
- ⇒ The Security Council takes the lead in determining the existence of a threat to the peace or act of aggression.
- ⇒ The Security Council calls upon the parties to a dispute to settle it by peaceful means and recommends methods of adjustment or terms of settlement.
- ⇒ In some cases, the Security Council can resort to imposing sanctions or even authorize the use of force to maintain or restore international peace and security.
- ⇒ The Security Council also recommends to the General Assembly the appointment of the Secretary-General and the admission of new Members to the United Nations.
- ⇒ Together with the General Assembly, The Security Council elects the judge of the International Court of Justice.
- ⇒ A single negative vote from its member can prevent the proposal from being accepted.
- ⇒ The permanent members of the Security Council have the power to veto any move.

3. United Nations (UN) Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC)
Member Countries: 54 (out of the 193 U member states)

President: Inga Rhonda King (Seventy-Fourth President of the Economic and Social Council 26 July 2018.)

It is responsible for coordinating the economic, social and related work of 14 UN specialized agencies, their functional commissions and five regional commissions.

4. United Nations Secretariat**Headquarter :** New York.**The Secretariat-** At its head is the Secretary- General, who is appointed by the General Assembly on the recommendation of the Security Council for a five-year renewable term.**5. International Court of Justice (ICJ)****Foundation:** 1945**Headquarter:** The Hague (Netherland).**Number of Judges:** 15.**Official Language:** English and French.**President:** Abdulqawi Ahmed Yusuf (Somalia) since 6 February 2018 and Lead position ends 5 February 2021.**6. United Nations (UN) Trusteeship Council****Status:** The Trusteeship Council suspended operation of 1 November 1994, with the independence of Palau, the last remaining United Nations trust territory, on 1 October 1994.**More about INTERPOL****The INTERPOL functions:****INTERPOL** enables international police to work together to fight international crime in 192 member countries. It primarily uses its police expertise and capabilities for these three types of crimes.

1. Counter-Terrorism
2. Organize crime
3. Cyber Crime

Famous Intelligence Agencies of INTERPOL

Pakistan	Inter-Services Intelligence (ISI)
United States of America	1) Central Intelligence Agencies (CIA) 2) Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) 3) Defense Intelligence Agency (DIA)
Russia	1) Foreign Intelligence Services (SVR) 2) Federal Security Services (FSB) 3) FSB Voronj Oblast Website 4) Interlinked System for recognizing Enemies (SOUD)
Israel	1) MOSSAD; The Institute For Intelligence and Special Operation 2) Aman: Military Intelligence 3) Shabak: Security Services
Switzerland	Militarischer Nachrichtendienst
Australia	Australian Security and Intelligence Organization
Italy	Centro Intelligence Interforze (CII)
India	1) Research & Analysis Wing (RAW) 2) Intelligence Bureau (IB) 3) Central Bureau of Investigation (CBI)
Malaysia	Royal Intelligence Corps
Egypt	Mukhharat
China	Central External Liaison Department
Germany	Military Counterintelligence Service
Iran	Sazamne Etelaat va Amniate Kechvar (SAVAK)
Norway	Etterretningstjenesten
Japan	Naicho

Lecture-1**ACHIEVEMENT BANK JOB**
career care

South Africa	Bureau of State Security (BOSS)
Canada	Canadian Security Intelligence Service (CSIS)
Iraq	Al Mukbharat
France	Direction General de Securite Exerieur (DGSE)
United Kingdom	1) M15 2) M16 3) Secret Intelligence Service (SIS) 4) Metropolitan Police (Scotland Yard)
Turkey	1) National Intelligence Organization (MIT)
Saudi Arabia	General Intelligence Presidency
Singapore	Security and Intelligence Division.

More about Amnesty International

General Secretaries of Amnesty International		
Name of Secretary-General	From-to	Origin
Peter Beneson	1961-66	Britain
Eric Baker	1966-68	Britain
Martin Ennals	1968-68	Britain
T----	1980-86	Sweden
Lan Martis	1986-92	Britain
Ple---	1992-2001	Senegal
Irene Khan	2001-10	Bangladesh
Salli Shetty	2010-2018	India
---	Aug 2018-in charge	South Africa

More about EU**List of 28 European Union Member countries:**

Countries			
Austria	Italy	Finland	Romania
Belgium	Latvia	France	Slovakia
Bulgaria	Lithuania	Germany	Slovenia
Croatia	Luxembourg	Greece	Spain
Cyprus	Malta	Hungary	Sweden
Czech Republic	Netherlands	Ireland	United Kingdom (Leaving on March 29, 2019 after its citizens voted pro such decision on June 2016)
Denmark	Poland		
Estonia	Portugal		

Nice to Know:

- ❖ Where is the headquarters of UNO?
Answer New York, USA
- ❖ Where is the Headquarters of UN and since when?
Ans. New York, USA, since 1952
- ❖ On which date UN charter was signed?
Ans. 26th June, 1945
- ❖ United Nations came into existence from which date?

Ans. 24th October, 1946

- ❖ How many countries are member to United Nations?
Ans. 193 countries
- ❖ What are the aims of United Nations?
Ans. International Security, World Peace, Economic Development, Cooperation in International Law, Human Rights, Social Progress.
- ❖ What was replaced by United Nations Organization?
Ans. League of Nations
- ❖ How many languages has been named official by United Nations? Or
How many native languages are officially used by United Nations?
Ans. Six languages (English, Chinese, French, Spanish, Arabic and Russian)
- ❖ Who is the designer of UN flag?
Ans. The emblem designed by Donald McLaughlin.
- ❖ Who is the first United Nations Messenger of Peace?
Ans. Michael Douglas
- ❖ How many Principal Organs does United Nations have?
Ans. Six
- ❖ Which is the top post in United Nations?
Ans. Secretary General
- ❖ Where did the first General Assembly meeting held?
Ans. Westminster Central Hall, London.
- ❖ Who gave the name as United Nations for the organization?
Ans. Franklin D Roosevelt
- ❖ Who is the current UN Secretary General?
Ans. Antonio Guterres 9th
- ❖ What is the current status of the Secretary General of the UN?
Ans. Secretary General: Portuguese politician and diplomat Antonio Guterres is the current and 9th Secretary General of the UN. He assumed office on 1 January 2017 replaced by Ban Ki-Moon. Guterres served as Prime Minister of Portugal from 1995-2002. He was also the President of UNHCR from 2005-2015. Secretary General is the Chief Executive Officer, he has two helping body one is Assistant Secretary General and the other is Under Secretary General.
- ❖ Who is the current Deputy Secretary General?
Ans. Ms. Amina J. Mohammed
- ❖ Who is the current General Assembly President?
Ans. Mrs. Amina J. Mohamed (5th of Nigeria is the current Deputy Secretary-General. She began her term on 1 January 2017.
- ❖ Who is the current and 5th Deputy Secretary General of the United Nations as of 2017?
Ans. Amina J. Mohammed is the current and 5th Deputy Secretary General preceded by Jan Eliasson. She joined office on 1 January 2017. Nigeria born Amina served as former Minister of Environment.
- ❖ Vietnam joined the U.N.O in the year
Ans. 1977
- ❖ Who was the first UN Secretary-General and when was he elected?
Ans. Mr. Trygve Lie of Norway (Foreign Minister), elected on February 1, 1946.
- ❖ How many countries signed the Charter at the San Francisco Conference in 1945?
Ans. Fifty.
- ❖ Name the country which did not sign the Charter at San Francisco but is still considered an original member.
Ans. Poland- which was not able to send a representative
- ❖ How many members are there in the UN?
Ans. Currently, 193 (August 2018)

- ❖ Name the principal Organs of the UN.
 Ans.
 i. General Assembly;
 ii. Security Council;
 iii. Economic and Social Council;
 iv. Secretariat
 v. International Court of Justice;
 vi. The United Nations Trusteeship Council
 - ❖ Who is eligible to be a Member of the UN?
 Ans. The Charter declares that membership of the UN is open to all the peace-loving nations who accept its obligations. The States are admitted by the General Assembly on the recommendation on the recommendation of the Security Council.
 - ❖ What is the 'Veto' power?
 Ans. The power to Veto any decision by a negative vote in the Security Council. It is enjoyed by five permanent members of the security Council-China, France, Russia, UK and USA.
 - ❖ Name the UN Secretary-General who died in an air-crash?
 Ans. Dag Hammarskjold of Sweden, who died on September 18, 1961 during a Congo Mission.
 - ❖ How many Secretary-Generals have so far served the UN? Name them.
 Ans:
 i. Mr. Trygve Lie (Norway) 1946
 ii. Mr. Dag Hammarskjold (Sweden) 1953
 iii. Mr. U. Thant (Myanmar) 1961
 iv. Mr. Kurt Waldheim (Austria) 1972
 v. Mr. Javier Perez de Cuellar (Peru) 1982
 vi. Mr. Boutros Boutros-Ghali (Egypt) 1992
 vii. Mr. Kofi Annan (Ghana) 1997
 viii. Mr. Ban Ki Moon (South Korea) 2007
 ix. Antonio Guterres (Portugal) 2017

 - ❖ There is only one UN Secretary-General who resigned before completing his term. Who is he?
 Ans. Mr. Trygve Lie of Norway, who was re-elected on December 13, 1951 for a three year mandate, but resigned in November 1952.
 - ❖ Name the UN Secretary-General who later on became the President of his country?
 Ans. Mr. Kurt Waldheim of Austria.
 - ❖ What is the significance of the Inter-Allied Declaration?
 Ans. Signed in London on June 12, 1941 the Inter-Allied Declaration "to work together, with other free peoples, both in war and peace" was the first of a series of steps which led to the establishment of the UN.
 - ❖ The Nobel Peace Prize has been awarded Eleven times to the UN and its organizatios. Name them.
 Ans. UN Nobel Laureates
- | | |
|--|--------------------------------|
| ❑ 2013- OPCW | ❑ 1988- UN Peacekeeping Forces |
| ❑ 2007- IPCC and Al Gore Jr. | ❑ 1954, 1981- UNHCR |
| ❑ 2005- IAEA and Mohamed EIBaradei | ❑ 1969- ILO |
| ❑ 2001- UN and Kofi Annan {Born: 8 April 1938
Died: 18 August 2018 (aged 80) Bern, Switzerland) | ❑ 1965- UNICEF |
- ❖ Who got the Nobel Peace Prize for his leadership in establishing the UN?
 Ans. Mr. Cordell Hull, US Secretary of State in 1945 for his role in establishing the United Nations, and was referred to by President Roosevelt as the "Father of the United Nations".

- ❖ Name the forerunner organization of the UN and the year of its establishment?
Ans. League of Nations, established in 1919 under the Treaty of Versailles.
- ❖ Who can make the UN a more effective body?
Ans. The Member States and the people of the World by providing the requisite support and political will.
- ❖ In which yearly book, UNO publishes its census report?
Ans. Demographic yearbook.
- ❖ When United Nations gave membership to Japan?
Ans. In 1956
- ❖ When did Bangladesh achieve membership of United Nation?
Ans. 17 September 1974 (136th) member
- ❖ Which country joined as the UN's 193rd member in 2011?
Ans. South Sudan.

Students' Work

Practice Test

নির্দেশনাঃ এই অংশ শিক্ষক ক্লাসে পড়াবেন না। শিক্ষার্থীরা ক্লাস ডিসকাশনের আলোকে বাসায় সলভ করবেন। তবে শিক্ষক ইচ্ছে করলে এখান থেকে কয়েকটি প্রশ্ন ক্লাসে টেস্ট বেইজড (আবশ্যিক নয়) সমাধান করতে পারেন।

1. The organization 'League of Nations' was founded after end of-
a) Vietnam war b) Crimean war c) World war I d) World war II
2. Which organ of the United Nations has ceased to be operational?
a) Economic and Social Council b) International Court of Justice
c) Trusteeship Council d) Secretariat
3. Human rights and peacekeeping decisions are made by-
a) UN b) IMF c) UNESCO d) UNICEF
4. UN Day is observed on which date?
a) 24 October b) 24 December c) 24 August d) 24 November
5. United Nation's Food Assistant Wing' addresses hunger issues is called
a) World Food Program b) World Health Organization
c) UNICEF d) UNIESCO
6. The five permanent members of UN security council are. or
How many countries are permanent members of UN Security Council UNSC)?
a) Japan, West Germany, USSR, UK and USA
b) Canada, China, France, USSR and UGA
c) Germany, China, USSR, UK and USA
d) China, France, USSR, UK and USA
7. US President during 'World War II' was
a) Grover Cleveland b) Franklin Delano Roosevelt
c) Theodore Roosevelt d) Woodrow Wilson
8. Which of the following is not main organ of United Nations?
a) International Court of Justice b) Economic and Social Council
c) Secretariat d) International Monetary fund
9. The UN Charter was signed on
a) 24th June, 1945 b) 26th June, 1945 c) 24th July, 1945 d) 26th July, 1945
10. Which of the following is not an official language of United Nations?
a) Arabic b) Portuguese c) French d) Spanish
11. Which organization is termed as child of War?"

- a) UN b) League of Nations c) SAARC d) WHU
12. What is the term of United Nations Secretary General?
a) 3 years b) 6 years c) 4 years d) 5 years
13. Which of the following is not one of the official languages of the UNO?
a) French b) Spanish c) Arabic d) Italian
14. How many permanent members are there in the Security Council?
a) Three b) Five c) Six d) Four
15. When was the United Nations Organization founded? Or
In which year United Nations was founded?
a) August 9, 1945 b) October 24, 1944 c) October 24, 1945 d) December 10, 1945
16. The United Nations Charter is concerned with
a) Mainly economic issues
b) Mainly international cooperation issues
c) Mainly gender issues
d) Mainly democracy issues
17. UN World Television Day is observed on which date?
a) 23rd Nov b) 22nd Nov c) 21st Nov d) None
18. Who of the following was the U.N.O.'s first Secretary General from the African continent?
a) Kofi Anan b) Boutros Boutros-Ghali
c) Javier Perez de Cuellar d) Ban Ki-moon
19. The first Secretary General of the United Nations was
a) Mrs. Vijay Lakshmi Pandit b) Trygve Lie
c) Dag Hammarskjold d) U. Thant
20. Who has been elected as the new Secretary General of the United Nations?
a) Anibal Silva b) Vitaly Antonio c) Antonio Guterres d) Mathew Rycroft
21. The United Nations acts primarily to improve
a) Conflicts between countries b) Conflicts within countries
c) Conflicts within regions of countries d) Conflicts within individual cities
22. Which of the following countries is not a permanent member of the UN Security Council?
a) USA b) UK c) France d) Spain
23. Which Conference adopted the United Nations Charter on 26th January, 1945?
a) London Conference b) Tokyo Conference
c) San Francisco Conference d) None
24. In which year was the UNO awarded the Nobel Peace Prize?
a) 1975 b) 1999 c) 2001 d) 2006
25. United Nation's 'Convention on Law of Sea' was signed in
a) 1988 b) 1986 c) 1984 d) 1982
26. How many member countries did the UNO have on its formation in 1945?
a) 45 b) 48 c) 51 d) 54
27. Which organ of the United Nations has suspended its operations since 1994?
a) Trusteeship Council b) Economic and Social Council
c) Secretariat d) International Court of Justice
28. How many official languages does the United Nations have?/The number of official languages recognized by the UN charter is-
a) 5 b) 6 c) 7 d) 4
29. What is the term of the President of the UN General Assembly?
a) 4 years b) 2 years c) 1 year d) 5 years
30. Which organization is termed as 'Child of War'?
a) UN b) League of Nations c) SAARC d) WHO

31. UN Secretary General heads which principal organ of the United Nations Organization?
a) General Assembly b) Security Council c) Economic and Social Council
d) The Secretariat
32. Which organ of the UNO functions from Peace Palace in The Hague, The Netherlands?
a) Security Council b) General Assembly c) Economic and Social Council d) International Court of Justice
33. Reforming the UN implies
a) Reducing the number of Security council members
b) Increasing the number of Security Council members
c) That problems can best be solved at regional level
d) That regional organizations have no role in solving international problems
34. Which of the following organization led the foundation towards the formation of the International society nations?
a) League of Nations b) United Nations c) International UN Federation d) International Institution
35. The year 1995 is the Golden Jubilee year of which of the following international organizations?
a) UNO b) NAM c) GATT (now WTO) d) ASEAN
36. Who had given the "Fourteen Point" program for the formation of League of Nations?
a) Williamson b) Franklin D) Roosevelt c) Sam Kutesa d) Woodrow Wilson
37. When did Bangladesh achieve membership of United Nations?
a) 1972 b) 1973 c) 1974 d) 1975
38. Since the end of the Cold War, the United Nations has been
a) Reformed b) Strengthened c) Weakened d) Dominated
39. General Assembly of the United Nations meets in a regular session-
a) once a year b) twice a year c) once in two year d) occasionally
40. Under whom recommendations the UN General Assembly suspends the UN membership?
a) Judicial Body b) International Judicial Community
c) Security Council d) All of the above
41. To consider the large number of agenda items, General Assembly has how many main committees?
a) 9 b) 6 c) 5 d) 11
42. First meeting of the united nations General Assembly was held in-
a) New York b) Paris c) London d) Moscow
43. The first meeting of the UN General Assembly was held in which of the following cities?
a) Teheran b) New York c) San Francisco d) London
44. Only authorized body of 'United Nations' which issues a binding resolution is
a) United Nations Security Council b) International Monetary Fund
c) World Health Organization d) World Wildlife Fund
45. What are the parameters to become a member of the UN?
a) It must be a state, it must be peace loving
b) It must accept the obligations to the Charter; it must be willing to carry out these obligations
c) It must be able to carry out these
d) All the above
46. The General Assembly of the United Nations have designated 1992 as;
a) International Child Year b) International Space Year
c) International year of the Family d) International year of Literacy
47. United Nations six principal organs includes
a) World Food Program b) UNESCO
c) Economic and Social Council d) World Bank Group
48. Where was the first ever security Council Summit meeting held in early 1992?
a) New York b) Paris c) Geneva d) London

49. Where is the headquarters of UN Security Council located at?
 a) Tokyo b) Washington c) New York d) Paris
50. The chairmanship/presidency of the UN Security Council rotates among the Council Members.
 a) every 6 months b) every 3 months c) every year d) every month
51. Only authorized body of 'United Nations' which issues a binding resolution is
 a) United Nations Security Council b) International Monetary Fund
 c) World Meath organization d) World Wildlife fund
52. How many permanent members are there in the Security Council?
 a) 10 b) 12 c) 15 d) 8
53. How many non-permanent members are there in the Security Council?
 a) 10 b) 12 c) 15 d) 8
54. The number of the states of the UN Security Council having veto power is-
 a) 15 b) 5 c) 10 d) 6
55. ESCAP stands for- Bangladesh Bank (Assistant Director): 2009
 a) Economic and Social Conference for Asia and the Pacific)
 b) Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific
 c) Environment and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific
 d) Economic and Social Centre for Asia and the Pacific
56. How many members does the Economic and Social Council have?
 a) 15 b) 22 c) 36 d) 54
57. Which organ of the United Nations Organization is responsible for coordinating the work of its specialized agencies?
 a) General Assembly b) Economic and Social Council
 c) Security Council d) Sertant
58. Which UNO climate change conference has come out with action proclamation?
 a) Marrakech meet in Morocco b) Geneva Convention
 c) Rio Summit d) None
59. United Nations adapted a Charter of Economic Rights in the year-
 a) 1969 b) 1974 c) 1956 d) 1964
60. What is the term of term of United Nations Secretary General?
 a) 3 years b) 6 years c) 4 years d) 5 years
61. Who was the only Secretary General of the UNO to have died while in office?
 a) U Thant b) Dag Hammarskjold
 c) Trygve Lie d) Kurt Waldheim
62. Which of the following pairs of country and the purpose for which U.N. Peace Keeping Force is maintained is correctly is correctly matched?
 a) Cyprus-to maintain peace between the two dominant ethnic groups in the country
 b) Mozambique- To supervise referendum
 c) EI Salvador- to deliver humanitarian aid
 d) Lebanon- For supervising a 1992 accord
63. The International Court of Justice is located at-
 a) Geneva b) Hague c) Amsterdam d) Vienna
64. Which of these is the chief court of the UN?
 a) Permanent Court of International Justice (PCIJ)
 b) International Court of Justice (ICJ)
 c) European Court of Justice (ECJ)
 d) International Court of Justice (ICJ)
65. "Freedom House" means
 a) An organization of American Intellectuals

- a) United Nations Development Group b) United Nations Security Council
c) UN Economic and Social Council d) ICSID
83. United Nations Conference on Trade and Development was established in
a) 1964 b) 1967 c) 1969 d) 1962
84. Headquarter of United Nations Conference on Trade and Development is located in
a) Netherlands b) London c) Geneva d) Tokyo
85. First conference of 'UNCTAD' was held at-
a) Netherlands b) London c) Tokyo d) Geneva
86. Principal organ of United Nations General Assembly which deals with trade, development and investment issues is-
a) UNCTAD b) European Union c) IBRD d) ICSID
87. United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees won its second Nobel Peace Prize, in
a) 1970 b) 1975 c) 1978 d) 1981
88. Headquarter of United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees is located in
a) Moscow b) Austria c) Australia d) Geneva
89. Which among the following organizations has the Latin motto, "fiat panis"?
a) Food and Agriculture Organization b) World Food Programme
c) World Health Organization d) World Meteorological Organization
90. Place of formulation of food and Agriculture Organization is-
a) Geneva b) Italy c) Tokyo d) Canada
91. Parent organization of Food and Agriculture is-
a) United Nations Development Group b) United Nations Security Council
c) UN Economic and Social Council d) ICSID
92. Headquarter of Food and Agriculture Organization is located in-
a) Rome, Italy b) Moscow, Russia c) Washington, USA d) Geneva, Switzerland
93. In the wake of the Second World War, which was the first international intergovernmental organization to be set up?
a) The United Nations (UN) b) The Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO)
c) The International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) d) The World Health Organization (WHO)
94. We use our knowledge and expertise to help fight diseases and increase the resilience of livelihoods. Which animal disease did FAO successfully help eradicate?
a) Foot-and-mouth disease (FMD) b) Rabies
c) Brucellosis d) Rinderpest
95. Every second counts when responding to an emergency. How many people do you think have benefited from FAO's emergency programs?
a) 100 million b) 20 million c) 300 million d) 7 million
96. The Headquarter of Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) is in ____?
a) Kathmandu b) Rome c) Berlin d) Jeddah
97. International Labor Organization is agency of
a) IBRD b) UN Security Council
c) International Fund for Agricultural Development d) United Nations
98. United Nations agency which deals with labor standards, social protection, and working opportunities is
a) International Corporation of Law b) International Law Organization
c) International Workforce Recruiters d) International Labor Organization
99. The International Labor Organization was originally established as autonomous part of League of Nations in
a) 1915 b) 1917 c) 1919 d) 1918
100. The ILO was brought into formal relationship with the UN in-
a) 1946 b) 1945 c) 1944 d) 1947
101. ILO sets standards for which of the following

- a) Disabled workers b) Human rights c) Elimination of forced labor d) All of them
102. The ILO governing body is composed of how many members?
a) 25 b) 22 c) 56 d) 20
103. Why is ILO different from other UN Organizations?
a) Representative of employees and government official take part.
b) Representative of employers, employees and government official take part in work.
c) UNO officials and employees work together.
d) None
104. ILO headquarters are established in-
a) Washington b) Paris c) London d) Geneva
105. Headquarter of World Health Organization is located in- Bangladesh Bank (officer): 2001
a) Washington b) California c) Geneva d) Arizona
106. WHO works in the area of- Mercantile Bank Ltd. (Officer): 2006
a) Telecommunication b) Health Care
c) Business d) Women Empowerment e. None
107. WHO (World Health organization) was established in
a) 7 October, 1948 b) 7 April, 1948 c) 7 July, 1948 d) 7 June, 1948
108. United Nations specialized agency whose main concern is international public health is known as
a) ICSID b) IBRD c) World Food Program d) World health organization
109. Leading publication on health 'World Health Report' is issued every year by
a) UNICEF b) World Health Organization c) World Food Program
d) World Wildlife Fund
110. Which of the following is not function of United Nations Development Program?
a) Protect refugees worldwide b) Poverty reduction
c) Crisis prevention and recovery d) Energy and environment
111. Which of the following UN agencies focuses on poverty reduction and the improvement of living standards worldwide?
a) World Bank b) IMF c) WHO d) ILO
112. Where is the Headquarter of UNDP situated?
a) Paris b) New York c) Washington DC d) London
113. Which government accepted a UN proposed peace agreement to end civil war?
a) Syria b) Colombia c) Yemen d) None
114. Which of the following UN organization is concerned with the welfare of children? United Commercial Bank Ltd. (MTO): 2011
a) UNESCO b) WHO c) FAO d) UNICEF
115. Which UN body deals with population problem? AB Bank Ltd. (Assistant Officer): 2014
a) UNICEF b) UNESCO c) NUESCO d) NFPA
116. UNIDO's policy-making organ is
a) Secretariat of UNIDO b) Program and Budget Committee
c) Industrial Development Board d) General Conference
117. UNESCO stands for ———
a) United Nation Emergency Social and Cultural Organization
b) United Nations Energy, Science and Civilization Organization
c) United Nationals Educational, Scientific and Civilization Organization
d) United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
118. Which specialized agency of UNO lists World Heritage Sites?
a) UNESCO b) UNICEF c) UNWTO d) WWF
119. UNESCO (United Nations Education, Scientific and Cultural Organization) was established in-

- a) 1 November 1946 b) 2 November 1946 c) 3 November 1946 d) 4 November 1946
120. Which of the following is a culture organization?
 a) UNESCO b) ILO c) WHO d) FAO
121. The Headquarter of UNESCO is a- Mutual Bank Ltd. (MTO): 2014
 a) Paris b) Rome c) Geneva d) New York
122. The working language(s) of the UNESCO is/are
 a) French only b) English only c) English and French d) English, French and Russian
123. United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) was founded in
 a) 1946 b) 1949 c) 1944 d) 1945
124. First General Conference took place in
 a) 1947 b) 1946 c) 1948 d) 1949
125. Five major programs through which 'UNESCO' pursues its objectives includes
 a) Education and culture b) Natural sciences
 c) Social sciences d) Education and science
126. When is World Press Freedom Day celebrated?
 a) May 1 b) May 2 c) May 3 d) May 4
127. International Mother Language Day was observed on?
 a) 19th Feb b) 20th Feb c) 21st Feb d) None
128. World Philosophy Day was first celebrated on which date and year?
 a) 21 Nov 2002 b) 20 Nov 2002 c) 21 Nov 2003 d) 20 Nov 2003
129. Which of the following is a cultural organization?
 a) UNESCO b) ILO c) WHO d) FAO
130. United Nations Environment Program was established in
 a) 1952 b) 1962 c) 1972 d) 1982
131. Which of the following is world's center for co-operation in the nuclear field?
 a) ILO b) IAEA c) CTBTO d) ICAO
132. The headquarters of International Atomic Energy Agency is located in
 a) Vienna b) London c) Geneva d) Washington
133. WTO stands for—
 a) World Transport organization b) World Tea Organization
 c) World Trade Organization d) World Tennis Organization e. None
134. WTO related to-
 a) International Finance b) International Road Communication
 c) International Trade d) International Investment
135. When was the World Trade Organization (WTO) established?
 a) 1st January 1994 b) 1st July 1994 c) 1st January 1995 d) 1st January 1996 e. 1st July 1997
136. Members of the World Trade Organization are required to
 a) Eliminate all tariffs b) Allocate quotas on a first-come-first served basis
 c) Use the WTO's definitions of products, such as what can be called "beer."
 d) Enforce patent rights for patent holders from other countries.
 e. Prevent their firms from "dumping"?
137. Which of the following exceptions in the WTO rules does not permit a country to use a tariff or quota that is more restrictive than its bound tariff?
 a) Anti-dumping b) Countervailing duties
 c) Safeguards d) Balance of payments protection
 e. Preferential trade agreements
138. Which organization is replaced by WTO?

- a) ADB b) GATT c) ESCAP d) UNIDO
139. When was GATT replaced with WTO?
a) 1993 b) 195 c) 1996 d) 1997
140. The watchdog of international trade is-
a) World Bank b) WTO c) IMF d) GATT
141. The Headquarter of WTO is in?
a) New York b) Washington DC c) Geneva d) Austria
142. Which of the following statement is not true about the WTO?
a) WTO is a permanent organization b) Uruguay round gave the birth to the WTO
c) Ministerial conference is the highest policy making body of the WTO
d) WTO was officially constituted on 1 January 1991.
143. Which of the following institutions is not part of the World Bank community?
a) IBRD b) WTO c) IDA d) IFC
144. Which of the following country is not the member of the WTO?
a) Iran b) Azerbaijan c) Belarus d) None
145. Which of the following institution is associated with Dunkel Proposals?
a) World Bank b) International Monetary Fund
c) World Trade Organization d) United Nations Organization
146. Uruguay Round is related to-
a) European Union b) NAFTA WTO c) World Bank-IMF
147. Uruguay Round refers to which of the following.
a) Football Competition b) Policy regarding International Trade
c) Heritage place d) Policy regarding Climate Change e. None
148. Including the Uruguay Round, how many multilateral trade negotiations have been held in the GATT to far?
a) Six b) Seven c) Eight d) Nine
149. Which of the following was the ancestor of the world Trade Organization?
a) IMF b) MIGA c) GATT d) World Bank
150. What do GATS stands for? Agrani Bank Ltd. (Officer Cash): 2013
a) General Agreement on Trade Supplement b) General Agreement on Tariff and Supplement
c) General Agreement on Trade and Services d) General Agreement on Tariff and Services
151. How many goals are there to be achieved under the millennium Development Goals (MDGs)? / How many MDGs are there? Sonali Bank Ltd. (SO): 2010
a) 8 b) 10 c) 12 d) 15
152. The UN MDGs stands for what?
a) United Nations 'Multiple Development Goals'
b) United Nations 'Multiple Development Gronto'
c) United Nations 'Millennium Development Grants'
d) United Nations 'Millennium Development Goals'
153. Which country was first to achieve the goal of halving extreme poverty?
a) Zimbabwe b) Bangladesh c) Bolivia d) Ghana
154. Fill in the gap, MDGs is to combat HIV- Aids, _____ and other diseases.
a) Tubareuloosis b) Malaria c) Diarrhea d) Cholera
155. What is the deadline to achieve MDG? / Which of the following is the target year for achieving the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs)?: BCS 26th
a) 2020 b) 2040 c) 2025 d) 2015
156. Which was the venue for millennium summit?
a) Paris b) New York c) London d) Rio De Janeiro
157. Which Report provided the basis of the goals in the area of peace and security?
a) Samir Nasibi report b) Nabil Elaraby report

- c) Kofi Anan report
158. What does the first goal?
a) To predicate extreme poverty and hunger b) To improve maternal health
c) Promote gender equality and empower women d) Reduce child mortality rate
159. The sustainable development goals (SDGs) will replace the MDGs next year. How many proposed SDGs are there?
a) 37 b) 27 c) 17 d) 7
160. What is sustainable development?
a) The development that meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs.
b) To conserve natural resources and to develop alternate sources of power while reducing pollution and harms to the environment.
c) It is the practice of developing land and construction projects in a manner that reduces their impact on the environment by allowing them to create energy efficient models of self-sufficiency.
d) All of the above Ans. D
161. The United Nations Commission on Sustainable Development (CSD) was established by the UN General Assembly in December _____.
a) 1992 b) 1993 c) 1994 d) 1995
162. Sustainable Development Goals and targets are to be achieved by-
a) 2020 b) 2025 c) 2030 d) 2050
163. The sustainable development goals will be adopted by leaders at UN headquarters ____ in which city?
a) Rio de Janeiro b) London c) Nairobi d) New York
164. Who is the current Head of the Commonwealth?
a) Malcolm Turnbull b) Queen Elizabeth II
c) George VI d) Charles, Prince of Wales
165. Which Country has withdrawn its membership from commonwealth?
a) Pakistan b) Zimbabwe c) Nigeria d) South Africa
166. CPA Stand for-
a) Commonwealth parliamentary Association b) Commonwealth parliament Association
c) Commonwealth parliamentary Agencies d) Commonwealth parliamentary Authority
167. OIC Stand for-
a) Organization of Islamic Conference b) Organization of Islamic Countries
c) Organization of Islamic Census d) Organization of Islamic Cooperation
168. When was Organization of the Islamic Conference (OIC) established?
a) May 1970 b) May 1971 c) September 1969 d) May 1972
169. How many members does OIC have?
a) 55 b) 52 c) 53 d) 57
170. Which of the following is the main objective behind the establishment of OIC?
a) To use Oil-against the USA b) To force Israel to vacate occupied areas
c) To promote Islamic solidarity safeguard holy places d) All of them
171. The Headquarters of Organization of Islamic Conference are located in-
a) Kuwait b) Jeddah c) Cairo d) Tehran
172. Which of the country is a member of OIC although Majority of the people are not Muslim?
a) Syria b) Uganda c) Nigeria d) Lebanon
173. The OIC General Secretariat is headed by Secretary-General appointed for a period of –
a) 2 years b) 3 years c) 4 years d) 5 years
174. The charter of the Organization of Islamic Conference was adopted in-
a) 1971 b) 1972 c) 1974 d) 1981
175. The Conference of Head of States of OIC is convened every-

- a) 2 years b) 3 years c) 4 year d) 5 years
176. OIC changed its name from Organization of the Islamic Conference to Organization of Islamic Cooperation in-
 a) 1991 b) 1999 c) 2001 d) 2011
177. Pakistan in the Chairman of OIC standing committee for _____
 a) Trade Promotion b) Economic Development c) Environment Protection d) Science and technology
178. What percentage of World Population lives in OIC states?
 a) 12% b) 21% c) 31% d) 45%
179. What percentage of world crude oil reserves are in OIC states?
 a) 50% b) 60% c) 70% d) 80%
180. The Dakar OIC Summit was held on-
 a) 13th March 2008 b) 19th March 2008 c) 15th March 2008 d) 25th March 2008
181. Third emergency OCI Conference was held on 10th December 2005 in____
 a) Jeddah b) Makkah c) Madina d) Jaya Putra
182. Ten Year Plan was announced by OIC Conference in?
 a) Third Emergency Conference b) 9th OIC Conference
 c) 11th OIC Conference d) 10th OIC Conference
183. The OIC 4th Extraordinary Summit was held in _____ Saudi Arabia on 14-15 August 2012.
 a) Madina b) Makkah c) Jeddah d) Riadh
184. When was Organization of the Islamic Cooperation Founded?
 a) 1969 b) 1968 c) 1967 d) 1965
185. One of the official languages of the organization of Islamic cooperation (OIC) is-
 a) French b) Spanish c) Russian d) Chinese
186. When did Bangladesh become a member of OIC?
 a) 1972 b) 1973 c) 1974 d) 1975
187. NATO stands for
 a) North American Treaty Organization b) North American Trade Organization
 c) North Atlantic Treaty Organization d) North Atlantic Trade Organization
 e. None
188. What kind of organization is NATO?
 a) Political b) Social c) Environmental d) Military E. None
189. Of the following countries, which is a member of NATO?
 a) Pakistan b) Turkey c) Saudi Arabia d) Japan
190. Which of the following is the only Muslim country included in NATO?
 a) Pakistan b) Iran c) Egypt d) Turkey e. Syria
191. In which year was NATO established?
 a) 4 April, 1949 b) 4 April, 1959 c) 5 May, 1949 d) 12 April, 1949
192. Name of first 'NATO' secretary general was
 a) Harold Macmillan b) Halvard Lange c) Eisenhower d) Lord Ismay
193. North Atlantic Alliance is another name of-
 a) WHO b) NATO c) SAARC d) WTO
194. NATO-led security mission 'ISAF' is abbreviation of
 a) International Security Alliance Force b) International Science Alliance Force
 c) International Science Alliance Force d) International Security Assistance Force
195. First military interventions by 'NATO' is Ace Guard and Anchor Guard prompted by
 a) Soviet invasion of Afghanistan b) Egyptian invasion of Iran
 c) Iraqi invasion of Kuwait d) Soviet invasion of Iran
196. Year in which Wall of Berlin (Germany) was built is-
 a) 1969 b) 1962 c) 1961 d) 1965

216. Amnesty International is an example of a(n)
 a) Nongovernmental Organization (NGO). b) Intergovernmental Organization (IGO).
 c) Branch of the UN d) Branch of the World Court
217. Recently in which country Amnesty International has closed its offices?
 a) Afghanistan b) Pakistan c) India d) London
218. When did Amnesty International win Nobel Prize for Peace?
 a) 1972 b) 1975 c) 1977 d) 1976
219. Amnesty International is an organization associated with which of the following fields?
 a) Pretestion of historical monuments b) Environmental protection
 c) Protection of Cruelty to animals d) Protection of human rights
220. Amnesty International was established in 19860, with its headquarters at London by a British lawyer
 a) JH Durant b) Michal Johnson c) Peter Benenson d) King Robinson
221. When did Amnesty International receive the Four Freedom award for the Freedom of speech?
 a) 1984 b) 1985 c) 1986 d) 1989
222. What kind of organization is Amnesty International?
 a) Economic b) Literature related c) Human Rights d) Law related
223. The World Human Right Da is observed on-
 a) May 8 b) August 6 c) September 21 d) December 10
224. Amnesty International was established in-
 a) Washington in 1962 b) New York in 1964
 c) London in 1961 d) Paris in 1963 E. None
225. Head office of Amnesty International situated in-
 a) Viena b) Luxmberg c) Newyork d) London e. France
226. The Headquarter of Transparency International is in-
 a) Amstardam b) Geneva c) London d) Berlin
227. What is the world's most corrupt country?
 a) India b) Somalia c) Australia d) Bangladesh
228. TIB stands for-
 a) Transparency International Bangladesh b) Transparence International Bangladesh
 c) Transparency of Intelligence Branch d) Transparency of Intelligence Bureu
229. What is the name of the organization which is working around the world against corruption?
 a) Green peace b) Amnesty International c) Transparency International
 e. DUDOK e. None
230. In which decade did European integration begin?
 a) 1950s b) 1960s c) 1970s d) 1980s
231. Which of the following was not an objective of early European integration efforts?
 a) Peace b) Social rights c) Economic reconstruction d) Political stability
232. Which of the following institutions is not part of the 'institutional triangle'?
 a) EU Council b) European Parliament c) European Commission d) Member states
233. Which of the following country is not the member of the EU?
 a) Estonia b) Denmark c) Switzerland d) Malta
234. Maastricht Treaty established politico-economic union known as
 a) European Parliament b) European Council
 c) European Commission d) European Union
235. Where is the headquarters of the EU?
 a) Belgium b) Netherlands c) Luxembourg d) Greece Ans. A
236. How many member states were there in the EU?
 a) 15 b) 25 c) 28 d) 30

237. Parliament of European Union was elected by-
- a) European Council
b) European Union Citizens
c) European Economic Community
d) Court Justice of European Union
238. What are the Copenhagen criteria?
- a) They stipulate the necessary population size and geographical location of potential EU member states.
b) They are the economic and political criteria with which to judge whether a candidate country is ready to join the EU.
c) They are the internal institutional criteria that the EU must meet in order to expand)
d) They define the terms 'European' and 'democratic' two factors required for EU membership.
239. How many stars are there on the European Flag?
- a) 12
b) 15
c) 17
d) 13
240. The term "Inner Six" is related to
- a) G-24 organization
b) ASEAN
c) SAARC
d) European Community Market (EEC)
241. Which of the following is not a source of funds for the EU Budget?
- a) VAT-based contributions
b) Customs duties and levies
c) National contributions
d) Direct taxes on EU citizens
242. Which of the following was/were the objective of the EU?
- a) Establishing an economic and a monetary union
b) Implementing a common foreign and defense policy
c) Developing relations in the spheres of home affairs and justice
d) All of the above
243. Parliament of European of European Union was elected after-
- a) Five years
b) Six years
c) Seven years
d) Nine years
244. Under the ordinary legislative procedure (OLP) which two institutions 'co-decide' EU laws?
- a) European Commission and EU Council
b) EU Council and European Parliament
c) European Commission and European Parliament
d) EU Council Courts
245. Which Treaty established EU citizenship?
- a) Treaty of Rome (1957)
b) Treaty of Maastricht (1992)
c) Treaty of Amsterdam (1997)
d) Treaty of Nice (2001)
246. Who is the current President of the European Commission?
- a) Jean-Claude Juncker
b) Herman Van Rompuy
c) Donald Tusk
d) None
247. In response to the democratic deficit, which of the following has the EU not done?
- a) Implemented the principle of subsidiary
b) Increased the relative power of the Commission
c) Increased dialogue with civil society
d) Increased the relative power of the European Parliament
248. Which of the following statement is NOT correct about the EU?
- a) Germany is the founder member of the EU
b) Croatia is the latest member of the EU.
c) Among all the members of the EU, Malta has smallest area
d) All the Member countries of the EU use EURO as the currency of their state.
249. Which of these European countries has the largest area?
- a) Ukraine
b) United Kingdom
c) Sweden
d) Vatican City
250. Which of the following 2 countries are not the participants of the euro zone?
- a) Luxembourg, Malta
b) Denmark and the United Kingdom
a) Austria, Belgium
d) Slovenia, Spain
251. Which of these European countries has a coast on the Meditation Sea?

a) Macedonia

b) Croatia

c) Romania

d) Russia

Answer Key (General knowledge)

1. c	2. c	3. a	4. a	5. a	6. d	7. b	8. d	9. b	10. b
11. b	12. d	13. d	14. b	15. c	16. b	17. c	18. b	19. b	20. c
21. a	22. d	23. c	24. c	25. d	26. c	27. a	28. b	29. c	30. b
31. d	32. d	33. b	34. a	35. a	36. d	37. c	38. c	39. a	40. c
41. b	42. c	43. d	44. a	45. d	46. b	47. b	48. a	49. c	50. d
51. a	52. c	53. a	54. b	55. b	56. d	57. b	58. a	59. b	60. d
61. b	62. a	63. b	64. b	65. a	66. c	67. d	68. a	69. b	70. b
71. a	72. d	73. b	74. c	75. a	76. a	77. c	78. b	79. c	80. b
81. a	82. a	83. a	84. c	85. d	86. a	87. d	88. d	89. a	90. a
91. c	92. a	93. b	94. d	95. c	96. b	97. d	98. d	99. c	100. a
101. d	102. c	103. b	104. d	105. c	106. b	107. b	108. d	109. b	110. a
111. a	112. b	113. c	114. d	115. d	116. d	117. d	118. a	119. d	120. a
121. a	122. d	123. d	124. b	125. a	126. c	127. c	128. a	129. a	130. c
131. b	132. a	133. c	134. c	135. c	136. d	137. e	138. b	139. b	140. b
141. c	142. d	143. b	144. d	145. c	146. c	147. b	148. c	149. c	150. c
151. a	152. d	153. d	154. b	155. d	156. b	157. d	158. a	159. c	160. d
161. a	162. c	163. d	164. b	165. b	166. a	167. d	168. c	169. d	170. c
171. b	172. b	173. d	174. b	175. b	176. d	177. d	178. b	179. c	180. a
181. b	182. d	183. b	184. a	185. a	186. c	187. c	188. d	189. b	190. d
191. a	192. d	193. b	194. d	195. c	196. c	197. a	198. b	199. d	200. c
201. a	202. c	203. c	204. b	205. d	206. b	207. d	208. c	209. b	210. c
211. a	212. a	213. b	214. b	215. c	216. a	217. c	218. c	219. d	220. c
221. a	222. c	223. d	224. c	225. d	226. d	227. b	228. a	229. c	230. a
231. b	232. d	233. c	234. d	235. c	236. c	237. b	238. b	239. a	240. d
241. d	242. d	243. a	244. b	245. b	246. a	247. b	248. d	249. a	250. b
251. b									

Previous Years' Bank questions (2018 & 2019)

1. The first meeting of the UN General Assembly was held in which of the following city?
Combined 5 Banks, Officer (Cash-19)
 A) New York B) Teheran C) San Francisco D) London **Ans. D**
2. The main object of which of the following UN agency is to help the undeveloped countries in the task of raising their living standards?
Combined 5 Banks, Officer (Cash-19)
 A) IMF B) UNICEF C) UNDP D) IDA **Ans. C**
3. Commonwealth of Nations headquarters situated in?
Sonali Bank Ltd., Senior Officer (FF-19)
 A) London B) Washington Dc C) Geneva D) None **Ans. A**
4. The official working language recognized by the UNO are
Combined 2 banks Officer (IT/ICT-19)
 A) Chinese and English B) French and Russian

- C) Spanish and Arabic D) All of the above **Ans. D**
5. How many global goals have been included in Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)? BB, AD (General-18)
- A) 15 B) 16 C) 17 D) 18 **Ans. C**
6. The slogan adopted by CEDAW is- BB, AD (General-18)
- A) Women rights are human rights B) Equal rights for all
C) Let women enjoy equal rights D) Preserve women rights **Ans. A**
7. The latest member-state of NATO is- BB, Officer (General-18)
- A) Albania B) Montenegro C) Croatia D) Romania **Ans. B**
8. One of the official languages of the organization of Islamic Cooperation (OIC) is- BB, Officer (General-18)
- A) French B) Spanish C) Russian D) Chinese **Ans. A**
9. The international body of UN which gives the recognition of the transformation from LDC to developing countries- BB, Officer (General-18)
- A) Committee for Development Policy B) Committee for Developing Policy
C) Committee for National Development Policy
D) Committee for International Development Policy **Ans. A**
10. Which of the following countries has recently launched amnesty program for foreign workers overstaying permits? 3 Govt. Banks & FI, Officer (Cash-18)
- A) Iran B) UAE C) Israel D) Jordan **Ans. B**
11. The regulations related to intellectual property is known as- 3 Govt. Banks & FI, Officer (Cash-18)
- A) IPRS B) TRIM C) TRIPS D) GAT **Ans. C**
12. When did World War 2 start? 2 Govt. Banks & FI, Officer (Cash-18)
- A) 1937 B) 1938 C) 1939 D) 1940 **Ans. C**
13. Who is not a member of World Trade Organization? 8 Govt. Banks & FI, (Senior Officer-18)
- A) Bangladesh B) Morocco C) Mexico D) Russia **Ans. Note**
14. The headquarter of International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) are situated at- 3 Govt. Banks & FI, (Senior Officer-18)
- A) Vienna B) Geneva C) Rome D) Paris **Ans. A**
15. The main object of which of the following UN agency is to help the underdeveloped countries in the task of raising their living standards? 3 Govt. Banks & FI, (Senior Officer-18)
- A) IMF B) UNICEF C) UNDP D) IDA **Ans. C**
16. The historical 'D-Day' is related with- Sonali Banks & Janata Bank Ltd., S.O. (IT/ICT-18)
- A) 1st World War B) 2nd World War C) Gulf War D) Iraq War **Ans. B**
17. The term of a non-permanent member of the UN Security Council is- Sonali Bank Ltd. (Senior Officer-18)
- A) 1 year B) 9 months C) 2 years D) 3 years **Ans. C**
18. Which of the following organization is concerned with environmental issues? Sonali Bank Ltd. (Senior Officer-18)
- A) OIC B) IPCC C) MIGA D) WMO **Ans. B**
19. The recent mass killings and atrocities of Rohingya Muslims in Myanmar was described as a 'text book example of ethnic clansing' by: Sonali Bank Ltd., (Officer-18)
- A) Turkey's President Recep Tayyip Erdogan B) UN High Commissioner for Refugees.
C) UN High Commissioner for Human Rights D) UN Secretary General. **Ans. C**
20. The First OIC Summit on Science and Technology, 2017, was held in Sonali Bank Ltd., (Officer-18)
- A) Kyrgyzstan B) Kazakhstan C) Uzbekistan D) Turkmenistan **Ans. B**
21. Recently the country withdrew from UN refugee programme is- Rupali Bank Ltd., Officer (Cash-18)
- A) Tanzania B) Myanmar C) Syria D) USA **Ans. A**
22. Which one of the following is not the official language of United Nations Organizations?

- A) Spanish B) Portuguese C) Chinese D) None PKB, (SEO-18)
23. Who is the author of the book 'The Rights of man'? **Ans. B**
- A) Thomas Hardy B) Thomas Mann C) Thomas Moore D) Thomas Paine PKB, (SEO-18)
24. Which one of the following is not an official language of the United Nations? **Ans. D**
- A) Arabic B) Chinese C) Portuguese D) Spanish PKB, (SEO-18)
25. Which of the following organization is concerned with environmental issues? **Ans. C**
- A) OIC B) WMO C) MIGA D) IPCC PKB, Executive Officer (Cash-18)
Ans. D