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Book · September 2007

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Caravan Book House - Lahore



An Introduction to International Organizations

Sajid Iqbal, Shahid Iqbal

Caravan Enterprises Lahore. Pakistan. 2007

*To my
Baba Gi*



Sajid Iqbal has been participating in quiz programmes since his school days. He is an Electrical Engineer by profession. He has participated in important competitions like SAARC Quiz, Fatima Jinnah Quiz, Allama Iqbal Quiz and Pakistan Golden Jubilee Quiz on radio. He has also taken part in tv programmes e.g. Parakh, SAF Stars Quiz, Ptv Quiz, Zauq-i-Aaghi and Kashmir Quiz. Besides, he has won many quiz competitions held in various educational institutions. He was also President of UET Quiz Society where he organized numerous quiz competitions.

Preface

The greatest part of a writer's time is spent in reading, in order to write; a man will turn over half a library to make one book.

*Dr. Samuel Johnson,
according to James Boswell*

It was all due to the blessings and affection of Allah Almighty that allowed me to compile this text. It is my third book after “Muslim League Quiz” and “Caravan General Knowledge MCQs”. First of all I am heartily indebted to my parents and teachers for all their love and guidance. I am also grateful to my co-author Uzma Yousaf for her meticulous effort. She was a great help.

We are living in an age where information becomes obsolete very quickly. Besides, a single book on a topic cannot answer every query. Still, I have tried to cover each organization in detail. Allah willing, we will try our level best to update this work.

I have tried my utmost to present correct facts and figures. As a reader, you are the best critic on the book and I shall value your opinion, comments and suggestions regarding the book. You can reach me at e-mail or phone.

My gratitude is due to all the faculty members, staff and students of Faculty of Engineering University of Central Punjab. In particular, I am thankful to all of my friends who have either spent their precious time to read these pages in whole or in part or helped me in different ways: Shahid Iqbal, Talat Najmi, Muhammad Umar, Muhammad Riffat, Syeda Aneela Mumtaz, Muhammad Atif Saleem and Muhammad Majid Gulzar.

Finally, I wish to acknowledge the support of Mr. Najib Ahmed, my publisher and Mr. Muhammad Saeed, my composer. Their cooperation and effort made this book possible.

*Engr. Sajid Iqbal
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Sajid Iqbal, a lecturer at University of Central Punjab, is a simple young man who rarely looks sideways when he walks but has a keen eye towards his environment. He is interested in quizzes and puzzles and has compiled a book about international organizations in an objective manner with one aim i.e., to provide as much information regarding the subject matter in as short time as possible.

It is the reader who will decide if the author has been successful in his efforts. I would however, appreciate the hard work he has put in to compile this document. Finally, I would like to encourage him to continue in his endeavours.

Dr. Tabrez Aslam Shami
Dean
Faculty of Engineering
University of Central Punjab

Sajid Iqbal is known to me since the time he took part in my quiz show “Parakh”. He is an excellent quizzier. I have gone through the manuscript of Sajid’s new book on international organizations. He has done complete justice to the book. It is a commendable job and this book is the first of its kind.

I am positive that this book will be very helpful for candidates of competitive examinations as well as for students who participate in quiz programmes on radio and tv. I congratulate him and wish him best in all his future projects.

Ayeza Irfan
Producer Programmes
Ptv Centre, Lahore

The book “An Introduction to International Organizations” is really wonderful. In 1995, on the occasion of 50th anniversary of United Nations, Ptv organized a quiz for which I prepared 600 questions, so I can realize how much hard work the author has done for this book. I heartily appreciate the hard work and devotion which all put in making this book worth reading.

Aqeel Abbas Jafri
Famous Researcher



SOUTH ASIAN ASSOCIATION FOR REGIONAL COOPERATION (SAARC)

Introduction

The South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation (SAARC) comprising the seven countries of South Asia, i.e. Bangladesh, Bhutan, India, the Maldives, Nepal, Pakistan and Sri Lanka is a manifestation of the determination of the peoples of South Asia to work together towards finding solutions to their common problems in a spirit of friendship, trust and understanding and to create an order based on mutual respect, equity and shared benefits. The primary objective of the Association is to accelerate the process of economic and social development in member states, through joint action in agreed areas of cooperation.

Evolution

The concept of regional cooperation in South Asia was first mooted in November 1980. After consultations, the Foreign Secretaries of the seven countries met for the first time in Colombo in April 1981. This was followed, a few months later, by the meeting of the Committee of the whole, which identified five broad areas for regional cooperation under the Integrated Programme of Action (IPA). The Foreign Ministers, at their first meeting in New Delhi in August 1983, adopted the Declaration on South Asian Regional Cooperation (SARC), and formally launched the IPA.

At the First Summit held in Dhaka on 7-8 December 1985, the Charter of the South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation (SAARC) was signed by the Heads of State or Government. The objectives, principles and general provisions, as mentioned in the SAARC Charter, are as follows:

Objectives

1. To promote the welfare of the peoples of South Asia and to improve their quality of life;
2. To accelerate economic growth, social progress and cultural development in the region and to provide all individuals the opportunity to live in dignity and to realise their full potentials;
3. To promote and strengthen collective self-reliance among the countries of South Asia;
4. To contribute to mutual trust, understanding and appreciation of one another's problems;
5. To promote active collaboration and mutual assistance in the economic, social, cultural, technical and scientific fields;
6. To strengthen cooperation with other developing countries;
7. To strengthen cooperation among themselves in international forums on matters of common interests; and
8. To cooperate with international and regional organizations with similar aims and purposes.

Principles

1. Cooperation within the framework of the Association is based on respect for the principles of sovereign equality, territorial integrity, political independence, non-interference in the internal affairs of other states and mutual benefit.
2. Such cooperation is to complement and not to substitute bilateral or multilateral cooperation.
3. Such cooperation should be consistent with bilateral and multilateral obligations of the member states.

General Provisions

1. Decisions at all levels in SAARC are taken on the basis of unanimity.
2. Bilateral and contentious issues are excluded from its deliberations.

Institutional Structure

Summits: The highest authority of the Association rests with the Heads of State or Government. During the period 1985-2006 eight meetings of the Head of State or Government had been held. The country hosting the summit holds office as chairperson until the next summit.

Council of Ministers: Comprising of the Foreign Ministers of member states, the Council is responsible for formulating policies; reviewing progress; deciding on new area of cooperation; establishing additional mechanisms as deemed necessary; and deciding on other matters of general interest to the Association. The Council meets twice a year and may also meet in extraordinary session by agreement of member states.

Standing Committee: The Committee, comprising of the Foreign Secretaries of member states is entrusted with the overall monitoring and coordination of programmes and the modalities of financing; determining inter-sectoral priorities; mobilizing regional and external resources; and identifying new areas of cooperation based on appropriate studies. It may meet as often as deemed necessary but normally holds its reports to the Council of Ministers.

SAARC Secretariat: Established in Kathmandu on 16 January 1987, the SAARC Secretariat is responsible to coordinate and monitor the implementation of SAARC activities, service the meetings of the Association and serve as the channel of communication between SAARC and other international organizations. The Secretariat being the headquarters of the organisation has been increasingly utilized as the venue for various SAARC meetings.

SCCI: SCCI is an abbreviation for SAARC Chamber of Commerce and Industry. It is the first non-governmental organization (NGO) that is recognized by SAARC. It was granted status of first recognized regional apex body in 1992.

SARC: SARC is an acronym for South Asian Regional Cooperation. The concept of regional cooperation in South Asia was first mooted in November 1980. The Foreign Ministers at their first meeting in New Delhi in August 1983 adopted the Declaration on SARC.

SAPTA: At the Colombo summit in December 1991, an Inter-Governmental Group (IGG) was established to seek agreement on an institutional framework under which specific measures for trade liberalization among SAARC members could be furthered. The IGG evolved a draft Agreement on SAARC Preferential Trading Arrangement (SAPTA) which

was subsequently signed by the council of Ministers in Dhaka on 11 April 1993. SAPTA was envisioned to lead to formation of a South Asia Free Trade Area.

IPA: The IPA is an acronym for Integrated Programme of Action. It is a key component of the SAARC process and includes a number of important areas of cooperation. Technical committees have been designated to coordinate work in the identified areas of cooperation. The IPA as upto the Colombo Summit covered twelve mutually agreed areas. e.g.

1. Agriculture
2. Education
3. Health
4. Meteorology and Environment
5. Telecommunication
6. Transportation
7. Science and Technology
8. Sports, Art and Culture
9. Rural development
10. Women in development
11. Communications
12. Prevention of Drug Trafficking and Drug abuse

SAFTA: SAFTA is an abbreviation for South Asian Free Trade Area. The CEC (Committee on Economic Affairs) recommended that SAPTA will be operationalized on December 1995. It reiterated that the SAFTA is the clear eventual goal.

SAVE: SAARC Audio-Visual Exchange (SAVE) programme aims on promoting people-to-people contact in the region. The SAVE programmes are being telecast/broadcast on the first and 15th of each month, respectively in all SAARC member countries. It has proved to be an effective medium for promoting South Asian consciousness among the people of the region for establishing people to people contact. SAVE, Radio and TV Quiz programmes have evolved keen interest among the youth.

SYVOP: The main objective of the SAARC Youth Volunteers Programme (SYVOP) is to harness the idealism of youth for regional programmes by enabling them to work in the fields of agriculture and forestry extension programmes.

SYAS: A SAARC Youth Awards Scheme (SYAS) is established with the basic goal of providing recognition (1) to outstanding work done by young persons (2) to provide youth the incentive to achieve excellence in various fields (3) to improve educational and technical skills of youth, (4) to encourage them in creative activities.

SFSR: The Agreement on establishing the SAARC Food Security Reserve (SFSR) was signed during the third SAARC summit (Kathmandu, 1987). It came into force on 12 August 1988 and for a reserve of food grains of meeting emergencies in member countries

STOMD: The SAARC Terrorist Offences Monitoring Desk (STOMD) was established in Colombo to collect, analyze, and disseminate information about the terrorist attacks, tactics, and strategies and counter measures.

SJSF: The SAARC Japan Special fund (SJSF) was established through a memorandum exchanged between the SAARC Secretary General and the Japanese Ambassador in

Kathmandu on 27 September 1993. This Fund was established entirely with contribution of the Government of Japan to finance selected programmes

SADF: At the sixth SAARC summit held in Colombo (1991), His majesty the King of Bhutan Jigme Singhe Wangchuck mooted the idea of a regional fund which could make available credit for identification and development of regional projects on easy terms. The eighth SAARC summit held in New Delhi (1996) endorsed the establishment of South Asia Development fund (SADF). This fund mainly aims at developing common economic interest amongst SAARC member countries by promoting economic projects involving more than regional countries.

SAFA: South Asian Federation of Accountants (SAFA) was established in 1984 with the objective of developing "a coordinated accountancy profession in the region." It was granted recognition as a SAARC Recognized Body in May 1997. It was later elevated to the status of a SAARC Apex Body in January 2002.

SAARC Law: is a regional organization of lawyers, judges, law teachers, legal academicians, and legal researchers of SAARC countries. It was founded in 1991. However it was accorded recognition in July 1994. Its headquarter is in Colombo. SAARC law was established with the twin objectives:-

1. To bring together the legal communities of the region for closer cooperation, and
2. To develop law as a source of social change for development.

SAARC Convention on Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances: This convention was signed during the fifth SAARC summit (Male, 1990) and it came into force following ratification by all member states on 15 September 1993. It reinforces the relevant international conventions and promotes regional cooperation in both law informant and demand reduction. SAARC Drug Offences Monitoring Desk (SDOMD) is a step in this direction.

SAARC Regional Convention on Suppression of Terrorism: This compact was signed during the third SAARC summit (Khatmandu, 1987) and came into force 22 August 1988 following ratification by all member states. It provides a regional focus to many of the well-established principles of international law in this respect. Under its provisions, member states are committed to eradicate or prosecute terrorists thus preventing them from enjoying safe heavens.

SAARCH: South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation of Architects was founded in 1991 in Colombo with the objective of assisting the development of national architectural bodies within the South Asian region and providing opportunities for conferences of architects to discuss professional matters. It was accorded SAARC recognition in May 1997.

AMDISA: Association of Management Development Institutions in South Asia was established in June 1988 for promoting management education and training, and fostering management development activities in the South Asian region. It was accorded SAARC recognition in May 1997.

SAARCFUW: SAARC Federation of University Women was established in July 1995 in Colombo with the objectives of, inter-alia, bringing together the university women of the region to promote understanding and cooperation and to contribute to the social upliftment in the region. It was accorded SAARC recognition in May 1997.

SAARC Cardiac Society: Its main aim is to foster cooperation and exchange of information in the field of cardiovascular sciences including research, training and rehabilitation programmes. It was accorded SAARC recognition in July 1998.

STF: SAARC Teachers' Federation was recognized by SAARC in January 2002. STF has a membership of 19 national unions in the region representing 5.2 million teachers.

SAFMA: The objectives of South Asian Free Media Association are to promote networking among the media community, improve professional standards, facilitate journalists' exchanges, media training and undertake joint media productions. SAFMA was recognized by SAARC in July 2004.

SSCS: SAARC Surgical Care Society is formed to promote understanding and cooperation among the Surgeons, Surgical Associations, Colleges, Societies and Organizations in the SAARC countries. It was recognized by SAARC in January 2002. Its headquarter is located in Dhaka.

Secretaries General

Abdul Ahsan (Bangladesh)	January 16, 1987 to October 15, 1989
Kant Kishore Bhargava (India)	October 17, 1989 to December 31, 1991
Ibrahim Hussain Zaki (Maldives)	January 1, 1992 to December 31, 1995
Yadav Kant Silwal (Nepal)	January 1, 1994 to December 31, 1995
Naeem U. Hassan (Pakistan)	January 1, 1996 to December 31, 1998
Nihal Rodrigo (Sri Lanka)	January 1, 1999 to January 10, 2002
Q. A. M. A. Rahim (Bangladesh)	January 11, 2002 to February 28, 2005
Lyonpo Chenkyab Dorji (Bhutan)	March 1, 2005 to date

Contact

SAARC Secretariat, Tridevi Marg, P.O.Box 4222, Kathamndu, Nepal.

MCQs

1. Which South Asian leader wrote letters to his counterparts and promoted idea of regional cooperation?
(a) Zia-ul-Haq
(b) Indra Gandhi
(c) Jigme Singhe Wangchuck
(d) Zia-ul-Rehman
2. In April 1981, Foreign Secretaries of South Asian countries met at
(a) New Delhi (b) Dhaka
(c) Islamabad (d) Colombo
3. In which city Foreign Ministers adopted declaration on South Asian Regional Cooperation (SARC)?
(a) New Delhi (b) Colombo
(c) Male (d) Dhaka
4. In which city the first SAARC summit was held?
(a) Dhaka (b) Male
(c) New Delhi (d) Khatmandu
5. In which city 1986 SAARC Summit was held?
(a) New Delhi (b) Madras
(c) Bangalore (d) Calcutta.
6. Who inaugurated SAARC secretariat?
(a) Shah Birendra Bir Bikram Shah Dev
(b) Shah Gyanendra Bir Bikram Shah Dev
(c) Shah Dipendra Bir Bikram Shah Dev
(d) None of the above
7. In 1986 which country offered to host next summit?
(a) Nepal (b) Bhutan
(c) India (d) Sri Lanka
8. In which city SAARC Youth Volunteers Programmes (SYVOP) was launched?
(a) Dhaka (b) Male
(c) Colombo (d) Kathmandu
9. Which year was observed as "SAARC Year of Shelter"?
(a) 1990 (b) 1991
(c) 1992 (d) 1993
10. 1992 was declared as "SAARC Year of what"?
(a) Youth (b) Shelter
(c) Children (d) Environment
11. In which city Sixth SAARC summit was held?
(a) Colombo (b) Dhaka
(c) Thimphu (d) Islamabad.
12. Third SAARC summit took place in 2-4 November of
(a) 1986 (b) 1987
(c) 1988 (d) 1989
13. Which country hosted fourth SAARC summit?
(a) India (b) Bhutan
(c) Pakistan (d) Sri Lanka
14. Fourth SAARC summit held in Islamabad in December?
(a) 1986 (b) 1987
(c) 1988 (d) 1989
15. The SAARC year of combating drug abuse and drug trafficking was?
(a) 1988 (b) 1989
(c) 1990 (d) 1991
16. 1993 was declared as "SAARC year of what"?
(a) Shelter
(b) Youth
(c) Disabled Persons
(d) Women
17. When did Sixth SAARC summit take place?
(a) December 1990
(b) December 1991
(c) December 1992
(d) December 1993

18. 8 December 1989 was observed as Day against what?
 - (a) Drugs
 - (b) Corruption
 - (c) Terrorism
 - (d) None of the above
19. Which country had the honour of hosting seventh SAARC summit?
 - (a) Bangladesh
 - (b) India
 - (c) Bhutan
 - (d) Sri Lanka
20. 1994 was observed as the SAARC year of what?
 - (a) Women
 - (b) Children
 - (c) Girl child
 - (d) Youth
21. In which year Seventh SAARC summit took place?
 - (a) 1992
 - (b) 1993
 - (c) 1994
 - (d) 1995
22. Which city hosted Eighth SAARC summit?
 - (a) Thimphu
 - (b) Colombo
 - (c) Male
 - (d) New Delhi
23. When did Eighth SAARC summit take place?
 - (a) May 1992
 - (b) May 1993
 - (c) May 1994
 - (d) May 1995
24. Pick the "SAARC Year of Poverty Eradication"?
 - (a) 1993
 - (b) 1994
 - (c) 1995
 - (d) 1996
25. Which country was the host of Ninth SAARC summit?
 - (a) India
 - (b) Nepal
 - (c) Pakistan
 - (d) Maldives
26. Guess the "SAARC Year of Literacy"?
 - (a) 1993
 - (b) 1994
 - (c) 1995
 - (d) 1996
27. On May 12-14,1997 Male hosted which SAARC summit?
 - (a) 7th
 - (b) 8th
 - (c) 9th
 - (d) 19th
28. What was the theme of SAARC Year 1997?
 - (a) SAARC Year of Participatory Governance.
 - (b) SAARC Year of Literacy
 - (c) SAARC Year of Girl child
 - (d) None of the above
29. SAARC observed first decade (1991-2000) as what?
 - (a) SAARC Decade of Cooperation
 - (b) SAARC Decade of Peace
 - (c) SAARC Decade of Shelter
 - (d) SAARC Decade of Girl child
30. SAIC, is an abbreviation for
 - (a) SAARC Agriculture Intelligence Center
 - (b) SAARC Agriculture Information Center
 - (c) South Asian Information Center.
 - (d) None of the above
31. STC is an acronym for
 - (a) SAARC Teaching Center
 - (b) SAARC Technology Center
 - (c) SAARC Tuberculosis Center
 - (d) None of the above.
32. STC is in which SAARC capital?
 - (a) Male
 - (b) Thimphu
 - (c) Kathmandu
 - (d) Dhaka
33. STC was inaugurated in which year?
 - (a) 1991
 - (b) 1992
 - (c) 1993
 - (d) 1994
34. How many established SAARC regional centers are there?(2006)
 - (a) 2
 - (b) 3
 - (c) 4
 - (d) 8
35. Which SAARC capital has two regional centers?
 - (a) Male
 - (b) New Delhi
 - (c) Dhaka
 - (d) Thimphu
36. SAARC Meteorological Research Centre is a short form for
 - (a) SAARC Meteorological Research Center
 - (b) SAARC Metallurgical Research Center.
 - (c) Both of the above

- (d) None of the above
37. SHRDC is an abbreviation for
 (a) SAARC Human Rights Documentation Center.
 (b) SAARC Human Rights Development Center.
 (c) SAARC Human Resource Development Center.
 (d) None of the above.
38. Which country is the host of SAARC Documentation Center (SDC)?
 (a) India (b) Pakistan
 (c) Nepal (d) Bhutan
39. SHRDC is in which SAARC capital?
 (a) Male (b) Thimphu
 (c) Dhaka (d) Islamabad.
40. SAARC charter Day is observed annually on
 (a) 7 December
 (b) 8 December
 (c) 9 December
 (d) 10 December
41. How many SAARC regional center (s) are in Bhutan? (2003)
 (a) One (b) two
 (c) three (d) None
42. What is the name of SAARC magazine?
 (a) Peace (b) Rainbow
 (c) Spectrum (d) Horizon
43. Do you know the number of SAARC directors?
 (a) 5 (b) 6
 (c) 7 (d) 8
44. First SAARC Secretary General was from which country?
 (a) Bhutan (b) Bangladesh
 (c) India (d) Nepal
45. Pick the name of First SAARC Secretary General?
 (a) Q.A.M.A. Rahim
 (b) Abu-al-Ahsan
 (c) Ibrahim Hussain Zaki
 (d) Naeem U Hasan
46. Second Secretary General was from which country?
 (a) Bhutan (b) India
 (c) Nepal (d) Maldives
47. How many Secretary Generals were from Bhutan? (2003)
 (a) One (b) two
 (c) three (d) None
48. From which country SAARC had Secretary General during January 92 - December 93?
 (a) Bhutan (b) India
 (c) Pakistan (d) Maldives
49. To which country Yadab Kant Silwal belonged?
 (a) Nepal
 (b) India
 (c) Bhutan
 (d) None of the above
50. The term of fourth Secretary General was from:
 (a) January 94- December 95
 (b) January 93- January 94
 (c) January 92- December 93
 (d) None of the above
51. Who was the fifth Secretary General of SAARC?
 (a) Naeem U. Hasan
 (b) Ibrahim Zaki
 (c) Abu-ul-Ahsan
 (d) None of the above
52. Do you know the nationality of Naeem U Hasan?
 (a) Pakistani (b) Indian
 (c) Sri Lankan (d) Maldivian
53. Who was the Sixth Secretary General of SAARC?
 (a) Kant Kishore Bhargava
 (b) Nihal Rodrigo
 (c) Yadeb Kant Silwal
 (d) None of the above
54. Nihal Rodrigo belonged to which SAARC country?
 (a) Bhutan (b) India
 (c) Nepal (d) Sri Lanka

55. What percentage of institutional cost of each regional center is borne by host government?
 (a) 20% (b) 30%
 (c) 40% (d) 50%
56. What is the official website address (URL) of SAARC Secretariat? (2004)
 (a) www.saarc.org
 (b) www.saarc-sec.org
 (c) www.saarc-sec.com
 (d) www.saarc-sec.gov
57. 1999 was declared as the SAARC Year of:
 (a) Biodiversity
 (b) Literacy
 (c) Girl child
 (d) Women Rights
58. 2002-2003 year was observed as the SAARC Year of?
 (a) Contribution of Youth to Environment.
 (b) Contribution of Youth to Literacy
 (c) Contribution of Youth to Peace
 (d) None of the above
59. 2001-2010 is the SAARC Decade of:
 (a) The Rights of the labour
 (b) The Rights of the women
 (c) The Rights of the Child
 (d) None of the above
60. Who inaugurated SAARC Meteorological Research Center (SMRC) on 02 January 1995?
 (a) Prime Minister Khalida Zia
 (b) Prime Minister Hasina Wajid
 (c) President Irshad
 (d) None of the above
61. In which year SAARC LAW was founded?
 (a) 1990 (b) 1991
 (c) 1992 (d) 1993
62. Who is the current Pakistani SAARC LAW patron? (2003)
 (a) Chief Justice (Retd) Nasim Hasan Shah
 (b) Chief Justice (Retd) Sajjad Ali Shah
 (c) Chief Justice (Retd) Saeed-uz-Zaman Siddiqi
 (d) None of the above
63. When did SAPTA come into operation?
 (a) December 1993 (b) December 1994
 (c) December 1995 (d) December 1996
64. The first SAARC Trade Fair was held in 1996. Where?
 (a) India (b) Bhutan
 (c) Nepal (d) None of the above
65. The second SAARC Trade fair was held in which city?
 (a) Colombo (b) Dhaka
 (c) Male (d) New Delhi
66. The present Secretary General of SAARC is from which country? (2003)
 (a) Bangladesh (b) India
 (c) Maldives (d) Sri Lanka
67. Name the Seventh Secretary General of SAARC? (2004)
 (a) Q.A.M.A Rahim
 (b) Abu-ul-Ahsan
 (c) Naeem U. Hassan
 (d) None of the above
68. In which year SAARC Law was accorded recognition?
 (a) July 1991 (b) July 1992
 (c) July 1993 (d) July 1994
69. SAARC Law has its headquarter in which capital?
 (a) Islamabad (b) Male
 (c) Thimphu (d) Colombo
70. SCCI was granted status of first recognized regional Apex body in which year?
 (a) 1991 (b) 1992
 (c) 1993 (d) 1994

71. Which SAARC leader has the honour of attending twelve SAARC summits?
(a) King Jigme Singhe Wangchuck
(b) King Birendra Bir Bikram Shah Dev
(c) President Mamoon Abdul Gayoom
(d) None of the above
72. Prime Minister Muhammad Khan Junejo attended SAARC summits of?
(a) 1985 and 1986
(b) 1986 and 1987
(c) 1987 and 1988
(d) None of the above
73. President Maumoon Abdul Qayoom has attended twelve SAARC summits. Besides him who has attended maximum number of SAARC summits?
(a) King Jigme Singhe Wangchuk
(b) King Birendra Bikram Shah Dev
(c) Prime Minister Girija P. Koirala
(d) None of the above
74. How many SAARC summits Prime Minister of India Rajiv Gandhi attended?
(a) 1 (b) 2
(c) 3 (d) 4
75. Sri Lanka's first Executive President Junius K. Jayewardene attended how many SAARC summits?
(a) 2 (b) 3
(c) 4 (d) 5
76. Prime Minister of Sri Lanka Ranasinghe Premadasa who was assassinated in Colombo on May 1, 1993. attended only two SAARC summits? Select.
(a) Sixth and seventh
(b) Fifth and sixth
(c) Seventh and eighth
(d) None of the above
77. Which king of the Nepal attended first four SAARC summits?
(a) King Birendra Bir Bikram Shah Dev
(b) King Gyanendra Bir Bikram Shah Dev
(c) King Dipendra Bir Bikram Shah Dev
(d) None of the above
78. I.P.A is an abbreviation for
(a) Integrated Programme of Action
(b) International Programme of Action
(c) Integrated Programme of Association
(d) None of the above
79. The SAARC Convention on Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic substances came into force on which date?
(a) 15 September 1993
(b) 15 September 1994
(c) 15 September 1995
(d) None of the above
80. Prime Minister Narasimha Rao of India attended which SAARC summits?
(a) 1991, 1993
(b) 1991, 1993, 1995
(c) 1991, 1993, 1995, 1997
(d) None
81. Which SAARC country hosted the Drumming and Dance Festival on August 14-18, 1996?
(a) Sri Lanka (b) India
(c) Bhutan (d) Maldives
82. SCCI is disseminating trade and investment related information through its network. Name the network?
(a) SCCI Net
(b) SAARC Net
(c) SA Net
(d) None of the above
83. SAARC LAW was established in 1991. When did the first SAARC LAW conference take place in Colombo?
(a) 1990 (b) 1991
(c) 1992 (d) 1993

84. The first SAARC Conference on co-operation in Police matters was held in 1996. Where?
(a) Colombo (b) Dhaka
(c) Thimphu (d) Kathmandu
85. The idea of SAARC Poverty Fund was floated in 2004 by:
(a) Pakistan (b) India
(c) Bhutan (d) Bangladesh
86. 'SAPTA' stands for:-
(a) South Asian Preferential Trading Arrangement
(b) South Asian Promotion of Trade Agreement
(c) SAARC Promotion of Trade Authority
(d) None of the above
87. In which country 10th SAARC summit in 1998 was held?
(a) Sri Lanka (b) Nepal
(c) India (d) Pakistan
88. Which city hosted the 11th SAARC Summit in 2002?
(a) Islamabad (b) Kathmandu
(c) Male (d) Dhaka
89. In January 2004 which SAARC Summit was held in Islamabad?
(a) Ninth (b) Tenth
(c) Eleventh (d) Twelfth
90. When Thirteenth SAARC Summit was held in Bangladesh?
(a) November 2005
(b) December 2005
(c) January 2006
(d) None of the above
91. When Afghanistan was accepted as the eighth SAARC member?
(a) September 13, 2005
(b) October 13, 2005
(c) November 13, 2005
(d) December 13, 2005
92. When did South Asia Free Trade Area (SAFTA) agreement come into being?
(a) January 2004
(b) January 2005
(c) January 2006
(d) January 2007
93. Which country had been accorded observer status in 2005 Dhaka Summit?
(a) China, Japan, South Korea, USA
(b) China, Japan, UK, USA
(c) Afghanistan, Japan, UK, USA
(d) China, Maldives, South Korea, USA
94. When third SAARC Trade Fair was held in Karachi?
(a) 2000 (b) 2001
(c) 2002 (d) 2003
95. In which city the fourth SAARC Trade Fair was held in 2002?
(a) Male (b) New Delhi
(c) Islamabad (d) Kathmandu
96. The fifth SAARC Trade Fair was held in 2003 at
(a) Colombo (b) Karachi
(c) Thanpur (d) Dhaka
97. When SAARC Information Center (SIC) is located?
(a) India (b) Bangladesh
(c) Nepal (d) Sri Lanka
98. Where SAARC Energy Center (SEC) has been established?
(a) Bhutan (b) Bangladesh
(c) Nepal (d) Pakistan
99. Which SAARC regional Center is located in Maldives (2004)?
(a) SAARC Energy Center
(b) SAARC Documentation Center
(c) SAARC Information Center
(d) SAARC Coastal Zone Management
100. Where SAARC Culture Center is being established?
(a) Bangladesh (b) India
(c) Sri Lanka (d) Pakistan

101. Which country will host SAARC Forestry Center?
(a) Bhutan (b) Bangladesh
(c) Nepal (d) India
102. Where SAARC Center for Disaster Management and Preparedness will be instituted?
(a) Bhutan (b) Sri Lanka
(c) Bangladesh (d) India
103. Who is the eighth Secretary General (March 2005) of SAARC?
(a) Chenkyab Dorji
(b) Yadab Kant Silwal
(c) Abul Ahsan
(d) Ibrahim Hussain Zaki
104. Mr. Chenkyab Dorji belongs to
(a) India (b) Bhutan
(c) Nepal (d) Sri Lanka
105. How many divisions of SAARC are working?
(a) Five (b) Six
(c) Seven (d) Eight
106. SAARC Award was instituted in which summit?
(a) Islamabad 1988
(b) Islamabad 2004
(c) Kathmandu 2002
(d) Dhaka 2005
107. When SAARC Youth Awards Scheme was launched?
(a) 1994 (b) 1995
(c) 1996 (d) 1998
108. What was the theme for first SAARC Youth Award (1997)
(a) Outstanding Social Service in Community Welfare
(b) New Inventions and Discoveries
(c) Both of the above
(d) None of the above
109. Which SAARC Youth Award had the theme "New Inventions and Discoveries"
(a) First Award (1997)
(b) Second Award (1998)
(c) Third Award (2001)
(d) Fourth Award (2002)
110. The third Youth Award (2001) was designated as
(a) Outstanding Social Service in Community Welfare
(b) New Inventions and Discoveries
(c) Creative Photography: South Asian Diversity
(d) None of the above
111. Which Youth Award was specified as "Outstanding Contribution to Protect the Environment"?
(a) First Award (1997)
(b) Second Award (1998)
(c) Third Award (2001)
(d) Fourth Award (2002)
112. What was the topic of 15th youth Award (2003)?
(a) Outstanding Social Service in Community Welfare
(b) New Inventions and Discoveries
(c) Creative Photography: South Asian Diversity
(d) Inventions in the field of Traditional Medicine
113. Which SAARC Award had the theme "Dedicated Community Services in the Field of TB and/or HIV/AIDS"
(a) 2003 (b) 2004
(c) 2005 (d) 2006
114. When annual award for senior scientists was set up?
(a) 1994 (b) 1995
(c) 1996 (d) 1997
115. What was the theme for 2004 SAARC year?
(a) SAARC Year of Literacy
(b) SAARC Year of Shelter
(c) SAARC Year of Biodiversity
(d) SAARC Year for TB and HIV/AIDS
116. 2006 was designated as the
(a) SAARC Year of Girl Child
(b) SAARC Year of Shelter

- (c) SAARC Year of Disabled Persons
(d) South Asia Tourism Year
117. In January 2005, sixth SAARC Trade Fair was organized by
(a) Bhutan (b) Bangladesh
(c) Maldives (d) India
118. When SAARC Documentation Center (SDC) was set up in New Delhi?
(a) May 1992 (b) May 1993
(c) May 1994 (d) May 1995
119. SAIC was established in Dhaka in
(a) 1985 (b) 1986
(c) 1987 (d) 1988
120. Where SAARC Meteorological Research Center (SMRC) was inaugurated in January 1995?
(a) Islamabad (b) New Delhi
(c) Dhaka (d) Thimphu
121. The first SAF (South Asian Federation) games were held in September 1984 in
(a) Nepal (b) Maldives
(c) India (d) Pakistan
122. Which Nepali Artist designed SAARC emblem?
(a) Shailendra Kumar Maherjan
(b) Shakir Ali
(c) Maqbool Fida Husain
(d) Surya Bahadur Thepa
123. When South Asian Cultural Association was established in Kathmandu?
(a) 10 January 1990
(b) 10 January 1991
(c) 10 January 1992
(d) None of the above
124. Where SAARC Speakers and Parliamentarians Association was launched in 1992?
(a) Khatmandu (b) Islamabad
(c) Male (d) New Delhi
125. When SAARC Association of Town Planners was accorded recognition?
(a) July 1998 (b) July 1999
(c) July 2000 (d) July 2001
126. SAARC Diploma Engineers Form (SDEF) was recognized in January
(a) 2000 (b) 2001
(c) 2002 (d) 2003
127. Foundation of SAARC Writers and Literature (FSWL) was recognized by SAARC in January 2002. Its head-quarter is located at
(a) Thanphur (b) Male
(c) New Delhi (d) Islamabad
128. South Asian Regional Association of Permatologists, Venercolgists and Leprofogists (SARAD) was recognized in 2004. Its is based in
(a) Male (b) Islamabad
(c) Kathmandu (d) Colombo
129. Federation of State Insurance Organizations of SAARC Countries (FSIO) is located in
(a) New Delhi (b) Bangalore
(c) Mumbai (d) Lucknow
130. Radiological Society of SAARC Countries (RSSC) is located in New Delhi. It was recognized in
(a) 2000 (b) 2001
(c) 2002 (d) 2003
131. What is the full name of Bangladesh?
(a) Islamic Republic of Bangladesh
(b) People's Republic of Bangladesh
(c) Republic of Bangladesh
(d) None of the above
132. The two neighbouring countries of Bangladesh are
(a) India and Bhutan
(b) India and Sri Lanka
(c) India and Myanmar
(d) India and Nepal.
133. The Independence Day of Bangladesh is
(a) 26 March
(b) 16 December
(c) 14 August
(d) None of the above

134. The largest minority in Bangladesh is
(a) Hindus (b) Buddhs
(c) Christians (d) Sikhs
135. Which of the following is the national animal of Bangladesh?
(a) Dolphin (b) Chittagong
(c) Royal Bengal Tiger (d) Rajshahi
(c) Tiger
(d) None of the above
136. Who has written the national Anthem of Bangladesh?
(a) Rabindranath Tagore
(b) Kazi Nazrul Islam
(c) Kavi Jaseemuddin
(d) None of the above
137. The colors in the Bangladeshi flag are
(a) Green and White
(b) Green and Red
(c) Green and Blue
(d) Green and Yellow
138. The national flower of Bangladesh is
(a) Rose (b) Shapla
(c) Jasmine (d) Lopes
139. The national game of Bangladesh is
(a) Football
(b) Cricket
(c) Kabbadi
(d) None of the above
140. Which first country acknowledged Bangladesh as a new country?
(a) USSR (b) USA
(c) India (d) China
141. The three major rivers of Bangladesh are
(a) The Ganges, the Brahmputra, the Indus
(b) The Ganges, the Brahmputra, the Bias
(c) The Ganges, the Brahmputra, the Meghna
(d) None of the above
142. The first Jatiyo Shangshad inaugurated on which date?
(a) April 7,1972
- (b) April 7,1973
(c) April 7,1974
(d) None of the above
143. Which is the Bangladesh's chief seaport?
(a) Dhaka (b) Chittagong
(c) Sylhet (d) Rajshahi
144. The population of Bangladesh is (in 2004):
(a) 120 million (b) 125 million
(c) 130 million (d) 145 million
145. The national flag of Bangladesh has
(a) Green Circle and Red Rectangle
(b) Green Rectangle and Blue Circle
(c) Blue Rectangle and Red Circle
(d) Green Rectangle and Red Circle
146. Which city is called the "City of Mosques"?
(a) Chittagong (b) Barisal
(c) Khulna (d) Dhaka
147. What is standard time of Bangladesh?
(a) GMT + 5 (b) GMT + 5.5
(c) GMT + 6 (d) GMT + 6.5
148. What is the mainstay of Bangladesh's economy?
(a) Fisheries
(b) Industry
(c) Agriculture
(d) None of the above
149. Bangladesh is the world's largest producer of what?
(a) Tea (b) Wheat
(c) Sugarcane (d) Jute
150. Who is the daughter of Sheikh Mujibur-Rehman?
(a) Hasina Wajid
(b) Khalida Zia
(c) Shehnaz Begum
(d) Runa Laila
151. What is the monetary unit of Bangladesh?
(a) Rupee (b) Cent
(c) Pound (d) Taka

152. When the constitution of Bangladesh came into force?
(a) 16 December 1971
(b) 16 December 1972
(c) 16 December 1973
(d) None of the above
153. What percentage of Bangladesh is forested?
(a) 10% (b) 15%
(c) 20% (d) 25%
154. The life expectancy of Bangladesh's population is nearly
(a) 50 years (b) 55 years
(c) 60 years (d) 70 years
155. Bangladesh obtained membership of UN in:
(a) 17 September 1973
(b) 17 September 1974
(c) 17 September 1975
(d) 17 September 1976
156. The highest point in Bangladesh is which peak?
(a) Kanchenjunga
(b) Pidurtalagala
(c) Keokradong
(d) Nanga Parbat
157. What is the name of the central bank of Bangladesh?
(a) State Bank of Bangladesh
(b) Bangladesh Bank
(c) Republic Bank of Bangladesh
(d) None of the above
158. Dhaka is situated on the bank of which river?
(a) Brahmaputra
(b) Buriganga
(c) Meghna
(d) None of the above
159. Which city is called "Land of Tea Gardens"?
(a) Chittagong (b) Sylhet
(c) Bogra (d) Rajshahi
160. 80-90 % of export earnings, in 70s was from which crop in Bangladesh?
(a) Rice (b) Wheat
(c) Tea (d) Jute
161. Which country has surrounded Bangladesh on three sides?
(a) Myanmar
(b) Nepal
(c) India
(d) None of the above
162. Begum Khalida Zia was elected Prime Minister in October 2002 for the next five years? Do you know it is her which term?
(a) First
(b) Second
(c) Third
(d) None of the above
163. The two neighboring countries of Bhutan are:
(a) India and Bangladesh
(b) India and China
(c) India and Nepal
(d) None of the above
164. The national flower of Bhutan is:
(a) Rose (b) Jasmine
(c) Lotus (d) Blue Poppy
165. What is national animal of Bhutan?
(a) Tiger (b) Yak
(c) Takin (d) Markhor
166. Who is the present King of Bhutan?
(a) King Ugyan Wangchuck
(b) King Jigme Wangchuck
(c) King Jigme Droji Wangchuck
(d) King Jigme Singhe Wangchuck
167. What is "Tshogdu" with reference to Bhutan?
(a) National News Agency
(b) National Assembly
(c) National Air line
(d) None of the above
168. The highest court and the court of Appeal in Bhutan is:
(a) High Court
(b) Supreme Court
(c) The King
(d) None of the above

169. What is the national currency of Bhutan?
(a) Rupee (b) Taka
(c) Cent (d) Ngultrum
170. What is the national game of Bhutan?
(a) Football (b) Cricket
(c) Archery (d) Skiing
171. What animal is in the diagonal of flag of Bhutan?
(a) White Takin
(b) White Dinosaur
(c) White Dragon
(d) Yellow Dragon
172. Dasho Akum Tongmi composed the tune of Bhutan's National Anthem; who is the writer?
(a) Dasho Kinzang Dorji
(b) Dasho Thinly Dorji
(c) Lyonpo Dago Tshering
(d) Dasho Lam Dorji
173. Do you know the national bird of Bhutan?
(a) Eagle
(b) Flying Dragon
(c) Peacock
(d) Raven
174. Bhutan has the highest forested area among SAARC countries. Give the percentage?
(a) 50% (b) 60%
(c) 70% (d) 80%
175. Which is the only independent Mahayana Buddhist country in the world?
(a) China (b) Sri Lanka
(c) Bhutan (d) Japan
176. Which SAARC country has the lowest population density?
(a) Nepal (b) Pakistan
(c) Sri Lanka (d) Bhutan
177. Bhutan's only newspaper that is published in Dzongkha, English, and Nepalese is which amongst those?
(a) Dzongkha
(b) Kuensel
(c) Bhutan Review
(d) None of the above
178. In which year Bhutan welcomed foreign tourists?
(a) 1971 (b) 1972
(c) 1973 (d) 1974
179. National Day of Bhutan is:
(a) 11 November
(b) 17 December
(c) 8 August
(d) 2 June
180. What is the national tree of Bhutan?
(a) Oak (b) Banyan
(c) Cypress (d) Deodar
181. How many seaports are there in Bhutan?
(a) 1 (b) 2
(c) 3 (d) None
182. How many airports are in Bhutan?
(a) 1 (b) 2
(c) 3 (d) None
183. How many hours the Bhutan standard time is ahead of GMT?
(a) 4 hours (b) 5 hours
(c) 6 hours (d) 7 hours
184. What percentage of Bhutan's population lives in rural area?
(a) 75% (b) 85%
(c) 90% (d) 95%
185. In 1965, Lodoi Tsokdi (The Royal Advisory Council) was established. Do you know number of its members?
(a) 6 (b) 7
(c) 8 (d) 9
186. What is the largest minority in Bhutan?
(a) Buddhists (b) Hindus
(c) Sikhs (d) Muslims
187. Bhutan is 129th member of UN. In which year she became member of UN?
(a) 21 September 1970
(b) 21 September 1971
(c) 21 September 1972
(d) 21 September 1973

188. In which year first TV station was commissioned in Bhutan?
 (a) June 1997 (b) June 1998
 (c) June 1999 (d) June 2000
189. What is population of Thimphu? (2003)
 (a) 30 thousand (b) 40 thousand
 (c) 50 thousand (d) 60 thousand
190. Besides white dragon, what others colours are there in Bhutan's flag?
 (a) Yellow and Blue
 (b) Yellow and Red
 (c) Yellow and Orange
 (d) Yellow and Black
191. What is the term of Tshogdu in Bhutan?
 (a) 2 years (b) 3 years
 (c) 4 years (d) 5 years
192. When Druk Gyalpo (Dragon King) Jigme Singhe Wangchuck succeeded to the throne in Bhutan?
 (a) June 1971 (b) June 1972
 (c) June 1973 (d) June 1974
193. Druk Air, the national flag carrier of Bhutan was established on
 (a) 5 April 1980 (b) 5 April 1981
 (c) 5 April 1982 (d) 5 April 1983
194. Until 1955, Bhutan had two capitals, summer capital was Thimphu and winter capital was?
 (a) Paro (b) Punakha
 (c) Puntsholing (d) Thimphu
195. Bhutan signed a treaty on 8 August 1949, under which it is guided by another country in its external affairs. Which is that country?
 (a) China (b) India
 (c) Nepal (d) Bangladesh
196. The third King Jigme Dorji Wangchuck died on 21 June 1972. At that time he was in which country?
 (a) China (b) India
 (c) Nepal (d) Kenya
197. When was Tshogdu reinstated?
 (a) 1951 (b) 1952
 (c) 1953 (d) 1954
198. When Telegraph service was established in Bhutan?
 (a) 1967 (b) 1968
 (c) 1969 (d) 1970
199. Presently there are how many dzongkhags (Districts) in Bhutan? (2003)
 (a) 15 (b) 18
 (c) 20 (d) 25
200. Lyonpo Dawa Tsering holds a place in the Guinness Book of Record as the world's longest serving minister from (1972-1998) of Bhutan. Pick his portfolio?
 (a) Finance Minister
 (b) Planning Minister
 (c) Home Affairs Minister
 (d) Foreign Minister
201. What is the proportion of revenue from hydroelectric power exports in the Bhutan's national revenue?
 (a) 30% (b) 40%
 (c) 50% (d) 60%
202. What is the full name of Maldives?
 (a) Kingdom of Maldives
 (b) Republic of Maldives
 (c) Islamic Republic of Maldives
 (d) United States of Maldives
203. What is the land area of Maldives in sq. km?
 (a) 200 (b) 250
 (c) 300 (d) 350
204. Maldives is consisted of how many small coral islands?
 (a) 990 (b) 1090
 (c) 1190 (d) 1290
205. Maldivian territory is stretched over how much area sq. km?
 (a) 70 thousand
 (b) 80 thousand
 (c) 90 thousand
 (d) 100 thousand

206. Which countries are neighbours of Maldives?
(a) India and Pakistan
(b) India and Bangladesh
(c) India and Sri Lanka
(d) None of above
207. The islands are grouped into how many administrative atolls?
(a) 9 (b) 19
(c) 29 (d) 39
208. What is the population growth rate of Maldives (2003)?
(a) 2% (b) 3%
(c) 9% (d) 5%
209. Which is the national language of Male?
(a) English (b) French
(c) Tamil (d) Dhivehi
210. Pick the length of land boundaries of Maldives?
(a) 1000 km
(b) 2000 km
(c) 3000 km
(d) None of the above
211. Pick out of Independence date of Maldives?
(a) 26 July 1965 (b) 26 July 1966
(c) 26 July 1967 (d) 26 July 1968
212. What is Maldives' national flower?
(a) Blue floppy (b) Lotus
(c) Pink Rose (d) Water Lilly
213. What is Maldives' national tree?
(a) Oak (b) Cypress
(c) Coconut Palm (d) Banyan
214. When did Maldives become member of UN?
(a) September 1945
(b) September 1955
(c) September 1965
(d) September 1975
215. What is Maldives standard zone?
(a) GMT + 4.5 (b) GMT + 5
(c) GMT + 5.5 (d) GMT + 6
216. Which SAARC country has the highest population growth rate?
(a) Nepal (b) Bhutan
(c) Sri Lanka (d) Maldives
217. Which SAARC country has the highest population density?
(a) Bhutan (b) India
(c) Nepal (d) Maldives
218. What are the three colours of its flag?
(a) Red, Green, Blue
(b) Red, Green, White
(c) Red Green, White
(d) Red, Blue, White
219. What is monetary unit of Maldives?
(a) Dollar (b) Yen
(c) Rupee (d) Rufiyaa
220. What are the main exports of Maldives?
(a) Coconut
(b) Fish
(c) Both of the above
(d) None of the above
221. What proportion of total population lives in Male?
(a) 1/4 (b) 1/3
(c) 2/3 (d) 3/4
222. Maldives national flag has one white moon and white crescent. Is it true?
(a) Only white moon
(b) Only white crescent
(c) Both of the above
(d) None of the above
223. Which famous traveller visited the Maldives in the 14th century AD?
(a) Marco Polo (b) Columbus
(c) Ibn-e-Battuta (d) Albaruni
224. The 1st written constitution of the Maldives was adopted in which year?
(a) 1930 (b) 1931
(c) 1932 (d) 1933
225. When was the sultanate abolished and the Maldives became a republic after referendum?
(a) April 1968 (b) April 1969

- (c) April 1970 (d) April 1971
226. Name the ultimate court of appeal in the Maldives?
 (a) Supreme Court
 (b) High Court
 (c) Republic Court
 (d) None of the above
227. Which of the following is national game of the Maldives?
 (a) Yachting (b) Basket Ball
 (c) Football (d) Volley Ball
228. President Mamoon Abdul Gayoom become president in which year for the 1st time?
 (a) 1977 (b) 1978
 (c) 1980 (d) 1981
229. What is the lifeline of the Maldives?
 (a) Agriculture (b) Fishing
 (c) Forestry (d) Industry
230. Before conversion to Islam what was the religion of Maldivians?
 (a) Buddhism (b) Hinduism
 (c) Sikhism (d) Christianity
231. The people of the Maldives embraced Islam in which year?
 (a) 1150 AD (b) 1151 AD
 (c) 1152 AD (d) 1153 AD
232. What is the life expectancy of the Maldives?
 (a) 60 years (b) 65 years
 (c) 71 years (d) 79 years
233. Who is the poet of Maldives Anthem?
 (a) Mohammed Jamel Dedi
 (b) Ibrahim H. Zaki
 (c) Rabindranath Tagore
 (d) Hafeez Jalundhri
234. The first republic in the Maldives was declared in 1953. How many months it lasted?
 (a) 5 months (b) 6 months
 (c) 7 months (d) 8 months
235. Who was the first president of the first republic of the Maldives in 1953?
 (a) Ibrahim Nasir
 (b) Maumoon Abdul Gayoom
 (c) Mohammed Amin Didi
 (d) None of the above
236. King Kalaminja embraced Islam in 1153 AD. What was his Islamic name?
 (a) Sultan Mohammed Ibna Abdullah
 (b) Sultan Ali VI
 (c) Sultan Mohammed Fareed I
 (d) None of the above
237. Who was the last (94th) Sultan of the Maldives?
 (a) Sultan Fareed I
 (b) Sultan Ali VI
 (c) Sultan Ibrahim Iskandar
 (d) None of the above
238. What is the Maldives presidency term?
 (a) 3 years (b) 4 years
 (c) 5 years (d) 6 years
239. What is the strength of peoples' Majlis in Maldives?
 (a) 48 (b) 58
 (c) 68 (d) 78
240. What is the national day of the Maldives?
 (a) 26 July
 (b) 1 Rabi-ul-Awal
 (c) 12 Rabi-ul-Awal
 (d) None of the above
241. On November 3 of which year terrorists attacked the Maldives?
 (a) 1985 (b) 1988
 (c) 1989 (d) 1990
242. What is the main source of earning for the Maldives?
 (a) Fishing (b) Tourism
 (c) Shipping (d) Agriculture
243. What is the name of the second most populated island in the Maldives?
 (a) Hitadhoo (b) Hulhule
 (c) Fua Mulaku (d) Male

244. Who designed the SAARC logo?
(a) Pakistani artist
(b) Indian artist
(c) Nepali artist
(d) Bangladeshi artist
245. Which was the first country to approve SAPTA?
(a) India (b) Nepal
(c) Bhutan (d) Sri Lanka
246. Which country was the host of 1st SAF Games?
(a) India (b) Bhutan
(c) Nepal (d) Maldives
247. Which two countries have never hosted SAF games (2004)?
(a) Maldives and India
(b) Maldives and Bhutan
(c) Bhutan and India
(d) Bhutan and Sri Lanka
248. When Nepal opened borders to the world?
(a) 1939 (b) 1949
(c) 1959 (d) 1969
249. What is the local name of Mount Everest in Nepal?
(a) Nanga Parbat
(b) Kumbhakaria
(c) Chomdungms
(d) Sagarmatha
250. What is the national flower of Nepal?
(a) Lotus
(b) Rose
(c) Jasmine
(d) Rhododendron
251. Do you know the national animal of Nepal?
(a) Tiger (b) Snake
(c) Cow (d) Buffalo
252. Tick the Nepal's national bird?
(a) Peacock
(b) Chakor
(c) Lophophorus (Pheasant)
(d) Pigeon
253. What is the area of Nepal (in sq km)?
(a) 1,40,181 (b) 1,47,181
(c) 1,57,181 (d) 1,67,181
254. The Nepal's population is how many millions (2004)?
(a) 20 millions (b) 25 millions
(c) 35 millions (d) 40 millions
255. Do you know height of Mount Everest?
(a) 8611 m (b) 8700 m
(c) 8848 m (d) 8818 m
256. What is the Nepal's standard time?
(a) GMT + 5 hours
(b) GMT + 5.5 hours
(c) GMT + 5.75 hours
(d) GMT 6 hours
257. When Nepal became UN member?
(a) 14 December 1945
(b) 14 December 1955
(c) 14 December 1965
(d) 14 December 1975
258. The largest minority in Nepal is
(a) Muslims (b) Buddhs
(c) Sikhs (d) Christian
259. Who is the current king of Nepal?
(a) Briendra Bir Bikram Shah Dev
(b) Dipendra Bir Bikram Shah Dev
(c) Gyanendra Bir Bikram Shah
(d) Jigme Singhe Wangchuck
260. Which is the world's only Hindu state?
(a) India (b) Nepal
(c) Bhutan (d) Sri Lanka
261. Which are the two neighbouring countries of Nepal?
(a) India and China
(b) India and Bhutan
(c) Bhutan and Bangladesh
(d) India and China
262. King Birendra of Nepal and his family died a few years ago. Pick the year?
(a) June 2000 (b) June 2001
(c) June 2002 (d) June 2003

263. Which is the world's 2nd richest country in water resources?
(a) Pakistan (b) India
(c) Nepal (d) Sri Lanka
264. When Nepal became constitutional monarchy?
(a) 18 February 1950
(b) 18 February 1951
(c) 18 February 1952
(d) 18 February 1953
265. When king Prithiv Naryon Shah unified Nepal?
(a) 1767 (b) 1768
(c) 1769 (d) 1770
266. What is the form of government in Nepal?
(a) Absolute monarchy
(b) Constitutional monarchy
(c) Democracy
(d) Presidential
267. Who has written national anthem of Nepal?
(a) Chekrapani Chalise
(b) Mahedea Dhulan
(c) Srinath Kosola
(d) Dulan Zhaminda
268. What percentage of population of Nepal professes Hinduism?
(a) 70% (b) 80%
(c) 90% (d) 95%
269. Pick the currency of Nepal?
(a) Taka (b) Rupee
(c) Rufiyaa (d) Cent
270. Where is the birthplace of Lord Buddha in Nepal?
(a) Pokera
(b) Kathmandu
(c) Lumbini
(d) None of the above
271. When Nepal's new democratic constitution was promulgated?
(a) 9 November 1989
(b) 9 November 1990
(c) 9 November 1991
(d) 9 November 1992
272. When the first ever general election were held in Nepal?
(a) 8 February 1958
(b) 18 February 1959
(c) 18 February 1960
(d) 18 February 1961
273. Which country's flag has the distinction of the world's only non-rectangular national flag?
(a) Bhutan (b) India
(c) Maldives (d) Nepal
274. Which two elements are there in Nepal's flag?
(a) A cross and a moon
(b) A moon and a sun
(c) A sun and a star
(d) A moon and a star
275. Tri Bhuwan International Airport is in:
(a) Kathmandu (b) Lumbini
(c) Pokhara (d) Chitwan
276. Nepal is divided into how many development regions?
(a) 4 (b) 5
(c) 6 (d) 7
277. In which year, father of current Nepalese king, Tribhuvana died?
(a) 1953 (b) 1954
(c) 1955 (d) 1956
278. About what percentage of people speak Nepali?
(a) 50% (b) 54%
(c) 58% (d) 62%
279. What is the weekly holiday in Nepal?
(a) Thursday (b) Friday
(c) Saturday (d) Sunday
280. Which is the national day of Nepal?
(a) December 28 (b) February 18
(c) July 7 (d) February 12
281. What is the independence day of Nepal?
(a) 8 February (b) 7 July
(c) 9 December (d) 6 November

282. What is the area of Sri Lanka (in sq km)?
(a) 47,610 (b) 65,610
(c) 55,610 (d) 66,610
283. Which is the highest peak of Sri Lanka?
(a) Kanchenjunga
(b) Nanga Parbat
(c) Pidurutalagala
(d) Everest
284. Do you know the population of Sri Lanka?
(a) 20 million (b) 25 million
(c) 30 million (d) 35 million
285. Sri Lanka has the lowest population growth rate in South Asia. What is it?
(a) 2% (b) 1.5%
(c) 0.86% (d) 0.5%
286. What is the literacy rate of Sri Lanka?
(a) 80% (b) 85%
(c) 93% (d) 98%
287. What is Sri Lanka's standard time?
(a) GMT + 5 (b) GMT + 5.5
(c) GMT + 6 (d) GMT + 6.5
288. Pick the national flower of Sri Lanka?
(a) Lotus (b) Rose
(c) Blue Water Lilly (d) Jasmine
289. Sri Lanka has the highest life expectancy in South Asia. What is that?
(a) 65 years (b) 70 years
(c) 73 years (d) 79 years
290. Which is the highest court of Appeal in Sri Lanka?
(a) High Court
(b) Federal Court
(c) Supreme Court
(d) None of the above
291. Who is the composer and writer of Sri Lanka's anthem?
(a) Dulan Thaminda
(b) Srinath Kosala
(c) Anandoa Samarkone
(d) Alu Zongni
292. Which strait separates Sri Lanka from India?
(a) Strait of Malacca
(b) Palk Strait
(c) Gibraltar strait
(d) None of the above
293. Which is the largest minority in Sri Lanka?
(a) Hindus (b) Christians
(c) Muslims (d) Sikhs
294. Tick the Sri Lanka's national bird?
(a) Jungle Fowl (b) Pheasant
(c) Chakoor (d) Raven
295. What is the national tree of Sri Lanka?
(a) Banyan (b) Cypress
(c) Coconut Palm (d) Iron wood
296. Which is the 5th largest natural harbour in world?
(a) Trincomalee (b) Galle
(c) Colombo (d) Kandy
297. Which of these countries profess Hinayana/Theravada school of Buddhism?
(a) Sri Lanka
(b) Thailand
(c) Vietnam
(d) All of the above
298. Sri Jayewardenepura Kotte is the administrative capital since 1982. Which is commercial capital?
(a) Galle (b) Kandy
(c) Colombo (d) Sigirya
299. Who was the world's 1st elected woman Prime Minister in 1961?
(a) Chundika Kumaratunga
(b) Sirimavo Bandaranaike
(c) D. S. Senanyake
(d) None of the above
300. Who was first Prime Minister of independent Sri Lanka?
(a) S. W. R. D. Bandaranaike
(b) D.S Senenayake
(c) Junius Jayewardene
(d) Rana-Singhe Premadasa

301. The 1st President of Republic of Sri Lanka was Mr. William Gopallowa. When republic was proclaimed?
 (a) 22 May 1970
 (b) 22 May 1971
 (c) 22 May 1972
 (d) 22 May 1973
302. When Sri Lanka became independent?
 (a) 4 February 1947
 (b) 4 February 1948
 (c) 4 February 1949
 (d) 4 February 1950
303. Which famous traveller visited Sri Lanka in 14th Century?
 (a) Ibn-i-Battuta
 (b) Marco Polo
 (c) Hum Tsang
 (d) None of the above
304. Which is the longest river of Sri Lanka?
 (a) Mahawali Ganga
 (b) Kalu
 (c) Kelani
 (d) None of the above
305. Which European power overpowered Sri Lankans in April 1505?
 (a) The Portuguese (b) The Dutch
 (c) The British (d) The French
306. Which European nation succeeded in conquering the whole island?
 (a) The French (b) The Dutch
 (c) The Portuguese (d) The English
307. On which date the Ceylon Independence Act received Royal Assent?
 (a) 10 December 1937
 (b) 10 December 1947
 (c) 10 December 1957
 (d) None of the above
308. Adam's Bridge is a chain of tiny islands lying between which two nations?
 (a) India and Bangladesh
 (b) India and Bhutan
 (c) Sri Lanka and India
 (d) None of the above
309. Which South Asian country became the 1st English Colony?
 (a) Nepal (b) India
 (c) Sri Lanka (d) Bhutan
310. On which date Ceylon was changed into the Republic of Sri Lanka when a new constitution was adopted?
 (a) 22 May 1970
 (b) 22 May 1971
 (c) 22 May 1972
 (d) None of the above
311. Which ethnic group started civil war in Sri Lanka?
 (a) Sinhalese (b) Tamils
 (c) Moors (d) Burghers
312. In which year this civil war erupted?
 (a) 1981 (b) 1982
 (c) 1983 (d) 1984
313. In which year Sri Lanka overtook India as the world's largest tea exporter?
 (a) 1989 (b) 1990
 (c) 1991 (d) 1992
314. What percentage of people speak official language of Sri Lanka, Sinhala or Sinhalese?
 (a) 60% (b) 65%
 (c) 70% (d) 75%
315. What is the national game of Sri Lanka?
 (a) Football (b) Base Ball
 (c) Volley Ball (d) Archery
316. What is the highest civil award of India?
 (a) Bharat Ratna
 (b) Param Vir Chakra
 (c) Bir Sreshtho
 (d) None of the above
317. Which is the wettest place on earth?
 (a) Cherrapunji (b) Shimla
 (c) Ghwati (d) Patna

318. Do you know the 1st President of India?
(a) Dr. Rajendra Prasad
(b) Dr. S. Radhakrishnan
(c) Jawaharlal Nehru
(d) Raja Gopalachari
319. Who is the 14th Prime Minister of India?
(a) Dr. Man Mohan Singh
(b) Atal Bihari Vajpayee
(c) Indr Kumar Gujral
(d) Narsimha Rao
320. Who is the 11th President of India?
(a) K. R. Narayanan
(b) Dr. Shanker D. Sherma
(c) Dr. Zakir Hussain
(d) Dr. A.P.J. Abdul Kalam
321. Who is called "Father of Indian Constitution"?
(a) Dr. Rajendra Prasad
(b) B. R. Ambedkar
(c) Dr. Zakir Hussain
(d) Dr. Fakhurddin Ali Ahmad
322. India has the distinction of winning of six constitutive hockey gold medals in Olympics? What is the period?
(a) 1928 to 1956
(b) 1924 to 1952
(c) 1920 to 1948
(d) None of the above
323. Which is the 26th state of India?
(a) Chhatisgarh (b) Jharkhand
(c) Tripura (d) Mizoram
324. Which river is called the "Sorrow of Bengal"?
(a) The Kavari
(b) The Damoder
(c) The Ganges
(d) The Bhramputra
325. Which Indian state is termed as "Temple State of India"?
(a) Tamil Nadu (b) Orissa
(c) Punjab (d) Bihar
326. Whom is associated with "Shantiniketan" in West Bengal?
(a) Motilal Nehru
(b) Rabindranath Tagore
(c) Jawaharlal Nehru
(d) None of the above
327. Dada Sahib Phelke produced 1st fully indigenous silent movie. Do you know that film?
(a) Alam Ara
(b) Raja Harishchandra
(c) Saat Hindustani
(d) Sairandhri
328. Who is the 1st and last Indian Governor General?
(a) Mount Batten
(b) C. Rajagopalachari
(c) Rajindra Parsad
(d) S. Radhe Krishnan
329. Who was the 1st Indian to be awarded 'Victoria Cross' for gallantry in Belgium in World War I?
(a) Khuda Dad Khan
(b) Rehash Sharma
(c) Nihad Firdous
(d) None of the above
330. Which is the India's highest peak?
(a) Nanada Devi
(b) Kanchenjunga
(c) Nanga Parbat
(d) None of the above
331. Which is the India's national animal?
(a) Peacock (b) Raven
(c) Tiger (d) Cow
332. Do you know the India's national fruit?
(a) Banana (b) Melon
(c) Apple (d) Mango
333. Do you know the India's national flower?
(a) Rose
(b) Lotus
(c) Blue Water Lilly
(d) Rhododendron

334. Select the India's national bird
(a) Doyel (b) Pleasant
(c) Peacock (d) Raven
335. Which is the India's republic day?
(a) 15 August (b) 26 January
(c) 2 October (d) 3 November
336. Which Indian state is the largest population wise?
(a) Utter Pradesh (b) Goa
(c) Nagaland (d) Punjab
337. What is the largest minority in India?
(a) Sikhs (b) Christians
(c) Buddhs (d) Muslims
338. Which state is the largest area wise in India?
(a) Goa
(b) Rajasthan
(c) Madhya Pradesh
(d) Punjab
339. In which script Hindi is written?
(a) Thaana (b) Devanagari
(c) Gormukhi (d) Naskh
340. After Hindi which language is widely spoken in India?
(a) Marathi (b) Bengali
(c) Telugu (d) Tamil
341. Which country has the highest consumption of fish and fishery products in proportion of population?
(a) Bangladesh (b) Nepal
(c) Maldives (d) India
342. When State Bank of Pakistan came into operation as the central bank?
(a) 1 July 1947
(b) 1 July 1948
(c) 1 July 1949
(d) None of the above
343. Who is the 1st Nobel Laureate of India?
(a) Rabindranath Tagore
(b) Dr. C. V. Raman
(c) Dr. Har Bobind Khorana
(d) Dr. S. Chandra Shekhur
344. Who has the honour of 1st woman ambassador of Pakistan?
(a) Shaista Ikram Ullaha
(b) Begum Rana Liaquat Ali Khan
(c) Maliha Lodhi
(d) Abida Hussain
345. With a population of 149 million Pakistan ranks as which nation of the world (2003)?
(a) 6th (b) 7th
(c) 8th (d) 9th
346. Which country opposed membership of Pakistan in UN?
(a) India (b) England
(c) Israel (d) Afghanistan
347. Who was the 1st chairman Senate of Pakistan?
(a) Habib Ullah Khan
(b) Fazal Ilahi Chaudhary
(c) Malik Maraj Khalid
(d) Ghulam Ishaq Khan
348. Which is Pakistan's 1st University of Engineering and Technology?
(a) U.E.T. Lahore
(b) U.E.T. Taxila
(c) UET Peshawar
(d) None of the above
349. Who was the last Prisoner of War of 1971 Indo-Pak war?
(a) Gen. Amir Abdullah Khan Niazi
(b) Brig. Sadiq Saleh
(c) Cap. Javed Ali
(d) General Tika Khan
350. Which lady was the 1st woman speaker of Pakistani Assembly?
(a) Mrs. Ashraf Khatoon Abbasi
(b) Rana Liaquat Ali Khan
(c) Begum Shaista Ikram Ullah
(d) None of the above
351. Who was the Pakistan's 1st Ambassador to USA?
(a) Zahid Hussain
(b) Shoaib Qureshi
(c) A.H. Isfahani
(d) Qazi Mohammed Issa

352. Who was the 1st Pakistan to become secretary general of OIC?
(a) Ghulam Ishaq Khan
(b) Yaqoob Khan
(c) Sharifuddin Pirzada
(d) Zain Noorani
353. In 1965 Presidential elections Ayub Khan contested elections against which of these personalities?
(a) Fatima Jinnah
(b) K. M. Kamal
(c) Mian Bashir Ahmad
(d) All of the above
354. Do you know the 1st Chief Justice of Pakistan?
(a) Abdur Rashid
(b) Mohammed Munir
(c) Rustam Kiyani
(d) Alvin Robert Cornelius
355. Which international treaty firstly Pakistan signed?
(a) South East Asian Treaty Organization (SEATO)
(b) Central Treaty Organization (CENTO)
(c) South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation (SAARC)
(d) Regional Cooperation and Development (RCD)
356. Who was Pakistan's 1st Minister for religious affairs?
(a) Ijaz-ul-Haq
(b) Kosar Niazi
(c) Zafar-ul-Haq
(d) None of the above
357. Which man remained chairman Sindh, Governor, SBP, Chairman WAPDA and President of Pakistan?
(a) Fazal Ilahi Chaudhry
(b) Ghulam Ishaq Khan
(c) Waseem Sajjad
(d) Rafiq Tarar
358. Which Prime Minister of Pakistan presented 1st constitution of Pakistan in 1956?
(a) Mohammad Ali Bogra
(b) Khawaja Nazimuddin
(c) Ibrahim Ismail Chundrigar
(d) Chaudhry Mohammad Ali
359. Which city is called gateway of Pakistan?
(a) Lahore
(b) Gawadar
(c) Karachi
(d) Larkana
360. Besides Zulfikar Ali Bhutto which person was also foreign minister before becoming PM?
(a) Feroz Khan Noon
(b) Mohammad Ali Bogra
(c) Chaudhary Muhammad Ali
(d) I. I. Chundrigar
361. Who is the 1st Vice Captain of Pakistan's Cricket Team?
(a) A. H. Kardar
(b) Anwar Hussain
(c) Imtiaz Ahmad
(d) Hanif Muhammad
362. Who was the Pakistan vice captain in 1992 Cricket World Cup?
(a) Amir Sohail
(b) Ramiz Raja
(c) Javed Miandad
(d) Wasim Akram
363. Who was the 1st Pakistan to win British Open Squash Championship?
(a) Azam Khan
(b) Hashim Khan
(c) Jahangir Khan
(d) None of the above
364. Which hockey player is called "Flying Horse"?
(a) Kaleem Ullah
(b) Saleem Ullah
(c) Hassan Sardar
(d) Sami Ullah
365. Pakistan hosted 9th SAF Games in 2004. In 1989, Pakistan hosted which SAF Games?
(a) 2nd
(b) 3rd
(c) 4th
(d) 5th

366. When did India's expedition landed on a Antarctica led by Dr. S. Z. Qasim?
(a) January 11, 1981
(b) January 11 1982
(c) January 11 1983
(d) None of the above
367. In 1975, India launched its 1st satellite named
(a) Aryabhata (b) Ayurveda
(c) Cariappa (d) Ganga
368. K. D. Yada was the 1st Indian to win an individual Olympic medal. He won free style wrestling when?
(a) 1952 (b) 1956
(c) 1960 (d) 1964
369. Kautilya taught the art of state craft to
(a) Asoka
(b) Chandragupta Maurya
(c) Rane Sangha
(d) None of the above
370. Which was the official language of the Mughal Court?
(a) Urdu (b) Turkish
(c) Persian (d) Arabic
371. Which is the official language of Andhra Pradesh?
(a) Marathi (b) Hindi
(c) Telugu (d) Sindhi
372. India's port Visakha Patnam is in which state?
(a) West Bengal
(b) Maharashtra
(c) Andhra Pradesh
(d) None of the above
373. Panaji is the capital of which Indian state
(a) Haryana
(b) Punjab
(c) Lakshadweep Islands
(d) Goa
374. Vasco da Gama reached Malabar coast on May 17, 1998. Name the Indian State?
(a) West Bengal
(b) Goa
(c) Kerala
(d) Andhra Pradesh
375. Kavaratti is the headquarter of which Indian union territory?
(a) Laksha Islands
(b) Delhi
(c) Pondicherry
(d) None of the above
376. The capital of Nagaland is
(a) Ahamdabad (b) Kohima
(c) Panaji (d) Kavaratti
377. Hazartbal shrine is on the bank of a famous lake
(a) Wuler Lake
(b) Dal lake
(c) Bhagara Lake
(d) None of the above
378. Kargil is the district of
(a) Jammu
(b) Ladakh
(c) Kashmir
(d) None of the above
379. Chandigarh city is the capital of
(a) Punjab
(b) Haryana
(c) Both of the above
(d) None of the above
380. Thiruvananthapuram or Trivandrum is the capital of
(a) Kerala (b) Manipur
(c) Nagaland (d) Mizoram
381. Hints; Garden city Silicon Valley of India. Find city?
(a) Chennai (b) Bangalore
(c) New Delhi (d) Mumbai
382. Calcutta is the capital of:
(a) Orissa (b) Nagaland
(c) West Bengal (d) Kerala

383. Which of these cities are in Karnataka?
 (a) Bangalore
 (b) Mysore
 (c) Sriangi penha
 (d) All of the above
384. Bangalore is the capital of
 (a) Karnataka (b) Kerala
 (c) Goa (d) Haryana

ANSWERS

- | | | | | | | | |
|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| 1. d | 2. d | 3. a | 4. a | 141. c | 142. b | 143. b | 144. c |
| 5. c | 6. a | 7. a | 8. d | 145. d | 146. d | 147. c | 148. c |
| 9. b | 10. d | 11. a | 12. b | 149. d | 150. a | 151. d | 152. b |
| 13. c | 14. c | 15. b | 16. c | 153. b | 154. c | 155. b | 156. c |
| 17. b | 18. a | 19. a | 20. d | 157. b | 158. b | 159. b | 160. d |
| 21. b | 22. d | 23. d | 24. c | 161. c | 162. c | 163. b | 164. d |
| 25. d | 26. d | 27. c | 28. a | 165. c | 166. d | 167. b | 168. c |
| 29. d | 30. b | 31. c | 32. c | 169. d | 170. c | 171. c | 172. b |
| 33. b | 34. d | 35. c | 36. a | 173. d | 174. c | 175. c | 176. d |
| 37. c | 38. a | 39. d | 40. b | 177. b | 178. d | 179. b | 180. c |
| 41. d | 42. c | 43. c | 44. b | 181. d | 182. b | 183. c | 184. d |
| 45. b | 46. b | 47. d | 48. d | 185. b | 186. b | 187. c | 188. c |
| 49. a | 50. a | 51. a | 52. a | 189. c | 190. b | 191. b | 192. b |
| 53. b | 54. d | 55. c | 56. b | 193. b | 194. b | 195. b | 196. d |
| 57. a | 58. a | 59. c | 60. a | 197. d | 198. c | 199. c | 200. d |
| 61. b | 62. a | 63. c | 64. a | 201. b | 202. b | 203. c | 204. c |
| 65. a | 66. a | 67. a | 68. d | 205. c | 206. c | 207. b | 208. b |
| 69. d | 70. b | 71. c | 72. b | 209. d | 210. d | 211. a | 212. c |
| 73. a | 74. d | 75. c | 76. a | 213. c | 214. c | 215. b | 216. d |
| 77. a | 78. a | 79. a | 80. b | 217. d | 218. c | 219. d | 220. c |
| 81. a | 82. b | 83. b | 84. a | 221. b | 222. a | 223. c | 224. c |
| 85. d | 86. a | 87. a | 88. b | 225. a | 226. b | 227. c | 228. b |
| 89. d | 90. a | 91. c | 92. c | 229. b | 230. a | 231. d | 232. c |
| 93. a | 94. b | 95. d | 96. d | 233. a | 234. c | 235. c | 236. c |
| 97. c | 98. d | 99. d | 100. b | 237. a | 238. c | 239. a | 240. b |
| 101. a | 102. d | 103. a | 104. b | 241. b | 242. b | 243. a | 244. c |
| 105. c | 106. b | 107. c | 108. a | 245. b | 246. c | 247. b | 248. b |
| 109. b | 110. c | 111. d | 112. d | 249. d | 250. d | 251. c | 252. c |
| 113. b | 114. d | 115. d | 116. d | 253. b | 254. b | 255. c | 256. c |
| 117. d | 118. c | 119. d | 120. c | 257. b | 258. b | 259. c | 260. b |
| 121. a | 122. a | 123. a | 124. a | 261. a | 262. b | 263. c | 264. b |
| 125. a | 126. c | 127. c | 128. d | 265. b | 266. c | 267. c | 268. c |
| 129. c | 130. c | 131. b | 132. c | 269. b | 270. c | 271. b | 272. b |
| 133. a | 134. a | 135. b | 136. a | 273. d | 274. b | 275. a | 276. b |
| 137. b | 138. b | 139. c | 140. c | 277. c | 278. c | 279. c | 280. c |
| | | | | 281. c | 282. b | 283. c | 284. a |
| | | | | 285. c | 286. c | 287. c | 288. c |
| | | | | 289. c | 290. c | 291. c | 292. b |
| | | | | 293. a | 294. a | 295. d | 296. a |
| | | | | 297. d | 298. c | 299. b | 300. b |
| | | | | 301. c | 302. b | 303. a | 304. a |
| | | | | 305. a | 306. d | 307. b | 308. a |
| | | | | 309. c | 310. c | 311. b | 312. c |
| | | | | 313. b | 314. c | 315. c | 316. a |
| | | | | 317. a | 318. a | 319. a | 320. d |
| | | | | 321. b | 322. a | 323. a | 324. b |

325. b	326. b	327. b	328. c
329. a	330. b	331. c	332. d
333. b	334. c	335. b	336. a
337. d	338. b	339. b	340. c
341. c	342. b	343. a	344. b
345. a	346. d	347. a	348. a
349. a	350. a	351. c	352. c
353. d	354. a	355. a	356. b
357. b	358. d	359. c	360. b
361. b	362. c	363. b	364. d
365. c	366. b	367. a	368. a
369. b	370. c	371. c	372. c
373. d	374. c	375. a	376. b
377. b	378. b	379. c	380. a
381. b	382. c	383. d	384. a

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ORGANIZATION OF THE ISLAMIC CONFERENCE (OIC)

The Organization of the Islamic Conference (OIC) is an inter-governmental organization grouping fifty-seven States. These States decided to pool their resources together, combine their efforts and speak with one voice to safeguard the interest and ensure the progress and well-being of their peoples and those of other Muslims in the world over.

The Organization was established in Rabat, Kingdom of Morocco, on 12 Rajab 1389H (25 September 1969) when the First meeting of the leaders of the Islamic world was held in this city in the wake of the criminal arson perpetrated on 21 August 1969 by Zionist elements against Al-Aqsa Mosque, in occupied Jerusalem. It was indeed in order to defend the honour, dignity and faith of the Muslims, to face this bitter challenge launched in the holy city of Al-Quds so dear to them and against the Mosque of Al-Aqsa, the first Qibla and third holiest Shrine of Islam, that the leaders of the Muslim world, at their Summit in Rabat, seized that event - which brought about unanimous worldwide condemnation and reprobation - to think together of their common cause and muster the force required to overcome their differences, unite and lay the foundations of this large grouping of States, that is, the Organization of the Islamic Conference which they entrusted, in absolute priority, with liberating Jerusalem and Al-Aqsa from Zionist occupation.

Six months after that historical meeting, i.e. in Muharram 1390H (March 1970), the First Islamic Conference of Ministers of Foreign Affairs held in Jeddah set up a permanent General Secretariat, to ensure a liaison among Member States and charged it to coordinate their action. The Conference appointed its Secretary General and chose Jeddah as the Headquarters of the Organization, pending the liberation of Jerusalem, which would be the permanent Headquarters.

Two and a half years after Rabat, in Muharram 1392H (February 1972), the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, meeting in its Third Session, adopted the Charter of the Organization, whose purpose is to strengthen solidarity and cooperation among Islamic States in the political, economic, cultural, scientific and social fields.

Aims

1. Strengthen

- a) Islamic solidarity among Member States;
- b) Cooperation in the political, economic, social, cultural and scientific fields;
- c) The struggle of all Muslim people to safeguard their dignity, independence and national rights.

2. Coordinate action to

- a) Safeguard the Holy Places;
- b) Support the struggle of the Palestinian people and assist them in recovering their rights and liberating their occupied territories.

3. Work to

- a) Eliminate racial discrimination and all forms of colonialism;

- b) Create a favorable atmosphere for the promotion of cooperation and understanding between Member States and other countries.

The Charter also enumerates principles which OIC Member States undertake to inspire themselves from, in order to achieve the objectives of the Organization. The Charter also enumerates the principles governing OIC activities, namely:

- Full equality among Member States
- Observation of the right to self determination and non-interference in the internal affairs of Member States
- Observation of the sovereignty, independence and territorial integrity of each State
- The settlement of any dispute that might arise among Member States by peaceful means such as negotiations, mediation, conciliation and arbitration
- A pledge to refrain, in relations among Member States, from resorting to force or threatening to resort to the use of force against the unity and territorial integrity or the political independence of any one of them

Main Bodies

In order to achieve its objectives, the Organization has main bodies, secondary organs, institutions and specialized committees.

The Conference of Kings and Heads of State and Government, is the supreme authority of the Organization which meets once every three years to lay down the Organization's policy

The Conference of Foreign Ministers, which meets once a year to examine a progress report on the implementation of its decisions taken within the framework of the policy defined by the Islamic Summit

The General Secretariat, which is the executive organ of the Organization, entrusted with the implementation of the decisions of the two preceding bodies

In order to coordinate and boost its action, align its view points and stands, and be credited with concrete results in the various fields of cooperation: political, economic, cultural, social, spiritual and scientific, among Member States, the Organization has created different committees, nearly all, at ministerial level, a number of which are chaired by Heads of State. The Al-Quds Committee, the Standing Committee for Information and Cultural Affairs (COMIAC), the Standing Committee for Economic and Trade Cooperation (COMCEC), the Standing Committee for Scientific and Technical Cooperation (COMSTECH) and the Islamic Peace Committee are the ones Chaired by Heads of State. Fourteen Committees which have been thus established, deal with other important issues such as Palestine, the Sahel, Afghanistan, Kashmir etc.

The number and types of secondary organs and institutions, working toward the achievement of the OIC objectives, have been steadily increasing, and cover various areas of cultural, scientific, economic, legal, financial, sports, technological, educational, media, as well as vocational, social and humanitarian. Depending on their degree of autonomy vis-a-vis the parent organization, they are classified as subsidiary and specialized organs, or affiliated institutions.

Last but not least, it is worth mentioning that by the third year of the World Decade for Cultural Development launched by the United Nations in 1988 under the auspices of UNESCO - the Organization of the Islamic Conference had built Islamic

Colleges, and Cultural Institutes and Centres to spread Islamic culture and dispense the Teaching of Arabic, the language of the Holy Qur'an, as well as other languages.

Member Countries

Afghanistan	Guyana	Pakistan
Albania	Indonesia	Palestine
Algeria	Iran	Qatar
Azerbaijan	Iraq	Saudi Arabia
Bahrain	Jordan	Senegal
Bangladesh	Kazakhstan	Sierra Leone
Benin	Kuwait	Somalia
Brunei Darussalam	Kyrgyzstan	Sudan
Burkina Faso	Lebanon	Suriname
Cameroon	Libya	Syria
Chad	Malaysia	Tajikistan
Comoros	Maldives	Togo
Cote d'Ivoire	Mali	Tunisia
Djibouti	Mauritania	Turkey
Egypt	Morocco	Turkmenistan
Gabon	Mozambique	Uganda
Gambia	Niger	UAE
Guinea	Nigeria	Uzbekistan
Guinea-Bissau	Oman	Yemen

Secretaries General

Tunku Abdul Rahman (Malaysia)	1971 — 1973
Hassan Al-Touhami (Egypt)	1974 — 1975
Dr. Amadou Karim Gaye (Senegal)	1975 — 1979
Habib Chatty (Tunisia)	1979 — 1984
Syed Sharifuddin Pirzada (Pakistan)	1985 — 1988
Dr. Hamid Algabid (Nigar)	1989 — 1996
Dr. Azeddine Laraki (Morocco)	1997 — 2000
Dr. Abdelouahed Belkeziz (Morocco)	2001 — 2004
Professor Dr. Ekmeleddin Ihsanoglu (Turkey)	2005 — Present

Headquarter

P.O. Box 178, Jeddah-21411, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia.

MCQs

1. The Organization of Islamic Conference (OIC) came into existence in 1969 in reaction to the burning of the Al-Aqsa Mosque on 22 August 1969. The first OIC summit was held from September 22-25, 1969 in:
(a) Rabat (b) Lahore
(c) Doha (d) Dakar
2. The first Organization of Islamic Conference Secretary General belonged to Malaysia. His tenure was from
(a) 1971-1973
(b) 1974-1975
(c) 1975-1979
(d) None of the above
3. Who was the first Organization of Islamic Conference Secretary General?
(a) Tunku Abdul Rehman
(b) Hassan Al-Touhami
(c) Habib Chatty
(d) Hamid Algabid
4. The Headquarter of Organization of Islamic Conference is located in
(a) Kuwait (b) Jeddah
(c) Cairo (d) Tehran
5. The OIC General Secretariat is headed by a Secretary General appointed by the Foreign Ministers Conference for a period of:
(a) 2 years (b) 3 years
(c) 4 years (d) 5 years
6. On February 22-24, Second Organization of Islamic Conference Summit conference was held in
(a) Rabat (b) Makkah
(c) Kuwait (d) Lahore
7. From 1973-75, who was the Second Organization of Islamic Conference Secretary General from Egypt?
(a) Amadou Karim Gaye
(b) Hassan Al-Touhmi
(c) Hamid Algabid
(d) Habib Chatty
8. How many Organization of Islamic Conference member states are from Africa?
(a) 20 (b) 23
(c) 26 (d) 27
9. In 1981, which Organization of Islamic Conference Summit Conference was held in Makkah?
(a) Second (b) Third
(c) Fourth (d) Fifth
10. In 2007, what is total number of Organization of Islamic Conference member states?
(a) 55 (b) 56
(c) 57 (d) 58
11. Dr. Amadou Karim Gaye was Secretary General from 1975 to 1979. He belonged to
(a) Egypt (b) Senegal
(c) Malaysia (d) Niger
12. Which city has the honour of hosting Organization of Islamic Conference Summits twice?
(a) Doha (b) Casablanca
(c) Kuwait (d) Lahore
13. Which OIC member state has hosted thrice Organization of Islamic Conference Summits?
(a) Morocco (b) Senegal
(c) Kuwait (d) Saudi Arabia
14. From 1979-84, Habib Chatty was Secretary General of Organization of

- Islamic Conference. He belonged to which OIC member country?
 (a) Senegal (b) Morocco
 (c) Tunisia (d) Pakistan
15. The fourth Organization of Islamic Conference Summit Conference was held in 1984 in Kingdom of Morocco. Pick the city?
 (a) Rabat (b) Casablanca
 (c) Tangier (d) Fez
16. In 1985, a Pakistani became the Secretary General of Organization of Islamic Conference. His name was:
 (a) S.M. Zafar
 (b) Syed Sharifuddin Pirzada.
 (c) Munir Akram
 (d) Yaqoob Ali Khan
17. In January 1987, Fifth Organization of Islamic Conference Summit Conference was held in which country?
 (a) Kuwait (b) Morocco
 (c) Pakistan (d) Qatar
18. From 1989-1996, Dr. Hamid Algabid remained the Secretary General of Organization of Islamic Conference. Where did he belong to?
 (a) Egypt (b) Tunisia
 (c) Niger (d) Senegal
19. In December 1991, sixth Organization of Islamic Conference Summit Conference was held in which city?
 (a) Rabat (Morocco)
 (b) Dakar (Senegal)
 (c) Doha (Qatar)
 (d) Kuwait (Kuwait)
20. In 1997, Dr. Azeddine Laraki became the Secretary General of Organization of Islamic Conference. He belonged to
 (a) Egypt (b) Pakistan
 (c) Niger (d) Morocco
21. Seventh Organization of Islamic Conference Summit Conference was convened in Casablanca (Kingdom of Morocco) in:
 (a) December 1992
 (b) December 1993
 (c) December 1994
 (d) December 1995
22. In 2001, Dr. Abdelouahed Belkeziz assumed the office of Organization of Islamic Conference Secretary General. He was from
 (a) Niger (b) Morocco
 (c) Egypt (d) Malaysia
23. In December 1997, eighth Organization of Islamic Conference Summit Conference was held in:
 (a) Tehran (b) Dakar
 (c) Rabat (d) Kuwait
24. In November 2000, which Organization of Islamic Conference member country hosted the OIC summit?
 (a) Qatar (b) Senegal
 (c) Kuwait (d) Kuwait
25. In October 2003, the tenth Organization of Islamic Conference Summit was held in
 (a) Putrajaya (Malaysia)
 (b) Doha (Qatar)
 (c) Dakar (Senegal)
 (d) Tehran (Iran)
26. The smallest Organization of Islamic Conference member state area-wise is
 (a) Kuwait (b) Kazakhstan
 (c) Maldives (d) Qatar
27. Which is the Supreme body of Organization of Islamic Conference?
 (a) Conference of Heads of States
 (b) Organization of Islamic Conference Summit
 (c) Conference of Foreign Ministers
 (d) Both a and b
28. The charter of the Organization of Islamic Conference was adopted in
 (a) 1971 (b) 1972
 (c) 1974 (d) 1981

29. The Foreign Ministers of the Organization of Islamic Conference member states meet after every:
(a) 1 year (b) 2 years
(c) 3 years (d) 4 years
30. After the Islamic Foreign Ministers Conference in Karachi in December 1970, Organization of Islamic Conference was formally established in:
(a) May 1971
(b) May 1972
(c) May 1973
(d) None of the above
31. In 1971, how many states joined Organization of Islamic Conference?
(a) 34 (b) 44
(c) 54 (d) 64
32. The Organization of Islamic Conference Summit or Conference of Heads of States convenes every:
(a) 2 years (b) 3 years
(c) 4 years (d) 5 years
33. Organization of Islamic Conference suspended membership of a member country in 1979. The country was:
(a) Jordan (b) Turkey
(c) Egypt (d) Maldives
34. Which country has been granted the "Observer status" in Organization of Islamic Conference?
(a) Albania
(b) Senegal
(c) Guyana
(d) Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus
35. Which of the following is not the observer of Organization of Islamic Conference?
(a) Bosnia and Herzegovina
(b) Kingdom of Thailand
(c) Central African Republic
(d) Republic of Albania
36. Which of these Muslim communities are the observers of Organization of Islamic Conference?
(a) Moro National Liberation Front
(b) Turkish Muslim Community of Kibris
(c) Both of the above
(d) None of the above
37. The 2006 OIC Summit will be held at:
(a) Dakar (b) Karachi
(c) Rabat (d) Kuwait
38. Pakistan is the chairman of OIC standing committee for
(a) Trade promotion
(b) Economic development
(c) Environmental protection
(d) Science and Technology
39. In January 2005, the present OIC Secretary General Abdelouahed Belkeziz was succeeded by:
(a) Ekmeleddin Ihsanolu
(b) Hamid Algabid
(c) Habib Chatty
(d) Syed Sharifuddin Pirzada
40. The Secretary General Ekmeleddin Ihsanolu belongs to:
(a) Turkey
(b) Sierra Leone
(c) Burkina Faso
(d) Turkmenistan
41. What percentage of World population lives in OIC states?
(a) 11% (b) 21%
(c) 31% (d) 41%
42. The percentage of world natural gas reserves in OIC countries is
(a) 20% (b) 30%
(c) 40% (d) 50%
43. What percentage of world crude oil reserves are in OIC states?
(a) 50% (b) 60%
(c) 70% (d) 80%
44. How many countries took part in First OIC Summit?
(a) 22 (b) 23

- (c) 24 (d) 25 (c) Niger (d) Turkey
45. In 1974, Islamic Solidarity Fund was set up in:
 (a) Rabat (b) Lahore
 (c) Kuwait (d) Tehran
46. The Islamic Development Bank is a specialized institution of OIC. Its headquarter is at:
 (a) Rabat (b) Jeddah
 (c) Istanbul (d) Cairo
47. The Islamic Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization is based at
 (a) Jeddah (b) Cairo
 (c) Rabat (d) Karachi
48. Which country was suspended from OIC after signing peace agreement with Israel in 1979?
 (a) Jordan (b) Libya
 (c) Syria (d) Egypt
49. In 1993, OIC pledged 80 million dollars in emergency assistance for of:
 (a) Somalia
 (b) Bosnia and Herzegovina
 (c) Chechnya
 (d) Kashmir
50. Egypt was readmitted in:
 (a) 1981 (b) 1982
 (c) 1983 (d) 1984
51. The Dakar OIC Summit will be the _____ OIC Summit
 (a) 10th (b) 11th
 (c) 12th (d) 13th
52. Which of the following International Organizations represents the largest number of countries?
 (a) Organization of African Unity
 (b) Organization of Islamic Conference
 (c) ASEAN
 (d) European Union
53. The 1st OIC Secretary General Tunku Abdul Rehman was the Prime Minister of
 (a) Malaysia (b) Maldives
54. Who is the current OIC Secretary General?
 (a) Syed Sharifuddin Pirzada (Pakistan)
 (b) Dr. Amadou Karim Gaye (Senegal)
 (c) Dr. Azeddine Laraki (Morocco)
 (d) Prof. Dr. Ekmeleddin Ihsanoglu (Turkey)
55. The first extraordinary OIC Summit was held in Islamabad on
 (a) 23 March, 1995
 (b) 23 March, 1996
 (c) 23 March, 1997
 (d) 23 March, 1998
56. Which South Asian Country with the second largest Muslim population in the world tried to join the OIC?
 (a) Indonesia (b) Pakistan
 (c) India (d) Maldives
57. Which country was granted observer status in 2005?
 (a) Kingdom of Thailand
 (b) Bosnia and Herzegovina
 (c) Central African Republic
 (d) Russia
58. Who is the present Coordinator General of Standing Committee on Scientific and Technological Cooperation (COMSTECH)?
 (a) Dr. Ata-ur-Rehman
 (b) Dr. Muhammad Younis
 (c) Dr. Abdul Qadeer Khan
 (d) Dr. Salim-uz-Zaman Siddiqui
59. Which of the following specialized / affiliated institutions is not located in Jeddah?
 (a) Islamic Development Bank (IDB)
 (b) International Islamic News Agency (IINA)
 (c) Organization of Islamic Capitals and Cities (OICC)
 (d) Islamic Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (IESCO)

60. Which affiliated institution is based in Karachi?
(a) Islamic Chamber of Commerce and Industry (ICCI)
(b) Islamic Committee of the International Crescent (ICIC)
(c) Sports Federation of Islamic Solidarity Games
(d) Islamic Ship-owners Association
61. On 5 March 2003, the second extraordinary OIC Summit was held in:
(a) Islamabad (Pakistan)
(b) Doha (Qatar)
(c) Dakar (Senegal)
(d) Tehran (Iran)
62. Which extraordinary OIC Summit was organized in December 2005 at Makkah?
(a) 1st (b) 2nd
(c) 3rd (d) 4th
63. When Islamic Fiqah Academy was inaugurated in Jeddah in
(a) February 1986
(b) February 1987
(c) February 1988
(d) February 1989
64. Where COMSTECH Secretariat is based?
(a) Jeddah (Saudi Arabia)
(b) Islamabad (Pakistan)
(c) Dakar (Senegal)
(d) Casablanca (Morocco)
65. Islamic Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (ISESCO) was established by OIC on May:
(a) 1985 (b) 1986
(c) 1987 (d) 1988
66. Which Specialized Institution officially began on 20 October 1975?
(a) Islamic Development Bank (IBD)
(b) Islamic Educational Scientific and Cultural Organization (ISESCO)
(c) International Islamic News Agency (IINA)
(d) None of the above
67. When International Association of Islamic Banks (IAIB) was founded in:
(a) 1976 (b) 1977
(c) 1978 (d) 1979
68. The International Islamic News Agency (IINA) was founded in:
(a) 1970 (b) 1971
(c) 1972 (d) 1973
69. Which is the richest OIC country on the basis of GDP per capita?
(a) Kuwait (b) Syria
(c) Iraq (d) Saudi Arabia
70. International Islamic Relief Organization (IIRO) was founded in Makkah on:
(a) January 1976
(b) January 1977
(c) January 1978
(d) January 1979
71. Islamic Conference Youth Forum for Dialogue and Cooperation is located at:
(a) Jeddah (Saudi Arabia)
(b) Istanbul (Turkey)
(c) Islamabad (Pakistan)
(d) Rabat (Morocco)
72. Which OIC institution has its headquarter in Benghazi (Libya)?
(a) Islamic Committee of the International Crescent (ICIC)
(b) Islamic Development Bank (IDB)
(c) Islamic Chamber of Commerce and Industry (ICCI)
(d) Islamic Ship-owners Association (ISA)
73. The 1st Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers was held in:
(a) 1970 (b) 1971
(c) 1972 (d) 1973
74. How many countries joined OIC in 1969?
(a) 20 (b) 22
(c) 24 (d) 25

ANSWERS

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

ECONOMIC COOPERATION ORGANIZATION (ECO)

Economic Cooperation Organization (ECO) is an intergovernmental regional organization established in 1985 by Iran, Pakistan and Turkey for the purpose of promoting economic, technical and cultural cooperation among the Member States. ECO is the successor organization of Regional Cooperation for Development (RCD) which remained in existence since 1964 up to 1979.

The Treaty of Izmir signed in 1977 as the legal framework for the RCD and later adopted as the basic Charter of ECO was modified to provide a proper legal basis to ECO's transition from RCD at the Ministerial Meeting held in Islamabad in June 1990. Following the amendment in the Treaty of Izmir ECO was fully launched in early 1991.

In 1992, the organization was expanded to include seven new members, namely: Islamic Republic of Afghanistan, Republic of Azerbaijan, Republic of Kazakhstan, Kyrgyz Republic, Republic of Tajikistan, Turkmenistan and Republic of Uzbekistan. The date of the Organization's expansion to its present strength, 28th November, is being observed as the ECO Day. ECO is headquartered in Tehran, Iran. The common objective is to establish a single market for goods and services, much like the European Economic Union.

Organizational Structure

Council of Ministers

The Council of Ministers (COM) is the highest policy and decision-making body and is composed of Ministers of Foreign Affairs or such other representatives of the Ministerial rank as may be designated by the Government. The Council of Ministers meets at least once a year by rotation among the Member States.

Council of Permanent Representatives

The Council of Permanent Representatives (CPR) is consisting of the Permanent Representatives/Ambassadors of the Member States accredited to the Islamic Republic of Iran as well as to the ECO and the Director General for ECO Affairs of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Islamic Republic of Iran.

Regional Planning Council

The Regional Planning Council (RPC) is composed of the Head of the Planning Organization of the Member States or such other representatives of corresponding authorities.

General Secretariat

The General Secretariat consists of six directorates under the supervision of the Secretary General and his Deputies.

- Directorate of Trade and Investment
- Directorate of Transport and Communications
- Directorate of Agriculture, Industry and Tourism

- Directorate of Energy, Minerals and Environment
- Directorate of Project and Economic Research & Statistics
- Directorate of Human Resources and Sustainable Development

Two Specialized Agencies and six Regional Institutes are acting under the supervision of the General Secretariat.

Objectives

1. Sustainable economic development of Member States.
2. Progressive removal of trade barriers and promotion of intra- regional trade. Greater role of ECO region in the growth of world trade. Gradual integration of the economies of the Member States with the world economy.
3. Development of transport and communications infrastructure linking the Member States with each other and with the outside world.
4. Economic liberalization and privatization.
5. Mobilization and utilization of ECO region's material resources.
6. Effective utilization of the agricultural and industrial potentials of ECO region.
7. Regional cooperation for drug abuse control, ecological and environmental protection and strengthening of historical and cultural ties among the peoples of the ECO region.
8. Mutually beneficial cooperation with regional and international organizations.

Secretaries General

Khurshid Anwar (Pakistan)	August 2006 — Present
Askhat Orazbay (Kazakhstan)	January 2004 — August 2006
Dr. Bekzhassar Narbayev (Kazakhstan)	August 2003 — January 2004
Seyed Majtaba Arastou (Iran)	July 2002 — August 2003
Dr. Abdolrahim Gavahi (Iran)	August 2000 — July 2002
Onder Ozar (Turkey)	1996 — 2000
Shamshad Ahamd (Pakistan)	1992 — 1996
Alireza Salari (Iran)	1988 — 1992

Secretariat

No.1, Golobu Alley, Kamranieh, P.O.Box 14155-6176, Tehran, Iran.

MCQs

1. Pakistan, Iran and Turkey established Economic Cooperation Organization (ECO) for promoting technical, cultural and economic cooperation among the Member States in
 - (a) 1964
 - (b) 1965
 - (c) 1984
 - (d) 1985
2. ECO is the successor organization to the Regional Cooperation for Development (RCD) which was established in 1964 and which remained into being up to:
 - (a) 1977
 - (b) 1978
 - (c) 1979
 - (d) 1980
3. Which date is observed as the ECO day?
 - (a) 27th November
 - (b) 28th November
 - (c) 29th November
 - (d) 30th November
4. Which of the following is the official language of ECO?
 - (a) English
 - (b) Persian
 - (c) Turkish
 - (d) Tajik
5. In 1990, at a ministerial meeting held in Islamabad, which treaty was modified to provide a proper legal basis for ECO adopted later as the charter of ECO?
 - (a) Treaty of Izmir
 - (b) Quetta Plan of Action
 - (c) Treaty of Istanbul
 - (d) Treaty of Islamabad
6. The fifth ECO Summit held on 11th May, 1998 in
 - (a) Almaty (Kazakhstan)
 - (b) Bishkek (Kyrgyzstan)
 - (c) Kabul (Afghanistan)
 - (d) Islamabad (Pakistan)
7. On 11 May, 1996, the fourth ECO Summit was convened in:
 - (a) Dushanbe (Tajikistan)
 - (b) Ashgabat (Turkmenistan)
 - (c) Tashkent (Uzbekistan)
 - (d) Baku (Azerbaijan)
8. In March 1995, the third ECO Summit meeting was held in:
 - (a) Kabul (Afghanistan)
 - (b) Tehran (Iran)
 - (c) Istanbul (Turkey)
 - (d) Islamabad (Pakistan)
9. What are the principal objectives of ECO?
 - (a) The sustainable economic development of Member States.
 - (b) The progressive removal of trade barriers and promotion of intra-regional trade.
 - (c) The promotion of stability in the ECO region.
 - (d) All of the above
10. Where is the ECO headquarter located?
 - (a) Kabul (Afghanistan)
 - (b) Tehran (Iran)
 - (c) Ashgabat (Turkmenistan)
 - (d) Istanbul (Turkey)
11. Which is the highest policy and decision-making body of the ECO?
 - (a) The Council of Ministers (COM)
 - (b) The Council of Permanent Representatives (CPR)
 - (c) The Regional Planning Council (RPC)
 - (d) None of the above
12. The ECO secretariat is headed by the Secretary General elected by Member States for a period of
 - (a) 2 years
 - (b) 3 years
 - (c) 4 years
 - (d) 5 years

13. The decade (1998 – 2007) is being observed as
 - (a) ECO Decade of Transport and Communications
 - (b) ECO Decade of Population Planning
 - (c) ECO Decade of Science and Technology
 - (d) ECO Decade of Regional Peace
14. Which of the following is the website address of ECO?
 - (a) <http://www.eco.org>
 - (b) <http://www.eco.com>
 - (c) <http://www.ecosecretariat.org>
 - (d) <http://ecosecretariat.org>.
15. How many technical committees are conducting activities of ECO?
 - (a) Two
 - (b) Four
 - (c) Six
 - (d) Eight
16. In September 2004, the eighth ECO summit was held in
 - (a) Islamabad
 - (b) Baku
 - (c) Tehran
 - (d) Dushanbe
17. The first ECO summit was held on February 16 – 17, 1992 in
 - (a) Tehran
 - (b) Kabul
 - (c) Kabul
 - (d) Istanbul
18. Which ECO summit was held in Istanbul (Turkey) in July 1993?
 - (a) 1st
 - (b) 2nd
 - (c) 3rd
 - (d) 4th
19. The sixth ECO summit held in Tehran on 10 June
 - (a) 1999
 - (b) 2000
 - (c) 2001
 - (d) 2002
20. On 5 May 2006, 9th ECO summit held in
 - (a) Baku (Azerbaijan)
 - (b) Kabul (Afghanistan)
 - (c) Islamabad (Pakistan)
 - (d) Tehran (Iran)
21. Where Extraordinary ECO summit was held on 14, May 1997
 - (a) Kabul
 - (b) Baku
 - (c) Ashgabat
 - (d) Islamabad
22. Who was the first ECO Secretary General from 1988 to 1992 from Iran?
 - (a) Aliraza Salari
 - (b) Shamshad Ahmad
 - (c) Onder Ozar
 - (d) Seyed Mojtaba Arastou
23. From 1992 to 1996, which Pakistani diplomat was the ECO Secretary General?
 - (a) Khurshid Anwar
 - (b) Shamshad Ahmad
 - (c) Askhat Orazbay
 - (d) Alireza Salari
24. Mr. Onder Ozar was ECO Secretary General during 1996 – 2000. He belonged to
 - (a) Iran
 - (b) Kazakhstan
 - (c) Turkey
 - (d) Afghanistan
25. Which Iranian scholar was ECO Secretary General from August 2000 to July 2002?
 - (a) Alireza Salari
 - (b) Dr. Abdollahim Gavahi
 - (c) Seyed Mojtaba Arastou
 - (d) Khurshid Anwar
26. Who was ECO Secretary General during July 2002 – August 2003?
 - (a) Seyed Mojtaba Arastou (Iran)
 - (b) Shamshad Ahmed (Pakistan)
 - (c) Onder Ozar (Turkey)
 - (d) None of the above
27. Dr. Bekzhassar Narbayev was ECO Secretary General from August 2003 to January 2004. His country of origin was:
 - (a) Pakistan
 - (b) Iran
 - (c) Kazakhstan
 - (d) Afghanistan
28. Which Kazakh diplomat was ECO Secretary General during January 2004 – August 2006?
 - (a) Dr. Bekzhassar Narbayev
 - (b) Askhat Orazbay
 - (c) Nursultan A Nazarbayev
 - (d) None of the above

29. Who is the current ECO Secretary General (August 2006)?
 (a) Shamshad Ahmad (Pakistan)
 (b) Khurshid Anwar (Pakistan)
 (c) Jamshed Marker (Pakistan)
 (d) Abdullah Abdullah (Afghanistan)
30. Who represented Pakistan in the 9th ECO Summit in Baku?
 (a) General Pervaiz Musharraf
 (b) Shaukat Aziz
 (c) Mir Zafarullah Jamali
 (d) None of the above
31. Which regional institution was established on June 10, 1993?
 (a) ECO Air
 (b) ECO Shipping Company
 (c) ECO Chamber of Commerce & Industry
 (d) ECO Trade & Development Bank
32. ECO College of Insurance started functioning in 1992. This regional institution is based in
 (a) Tehran (Iran)
 (b) Baku (Azerbaijan)
 (c) Kabul (Afghanistan)
 (d) Tashkent (Uzbekistan)
33. Which regional institution was set up in March 1995?
 (a) ECO Air
 (b) ECO Chamber of Commerce and Industry
 (c) ECO Consultancy and Engineering Company
 (d) ECO Re-insurance Company
34. The idea of ECO Air Project was endorsed in the
 (a) 1st ECO Summit
 (b) 2nd ECO Summit
 (c) 3rd ECO Summit
 (d) 4th ECO Summit
35. The principal office of the ECO Trade and Development Bank will be located in:
 (a) Afghanistan (b) Pakistan
 (c) Kazakhstan (d) Turkey
36. Which Pakistani Company is representing Pakistan in ECO Consultancy and Engineering Company?
 (a) National Engineering Services Pakistan (NESPAK)
 (b) Water and Power Development Authority (WAPDA)
 (c) Tustas Sinai Tesisler (TUSTAS)
 (d) None of the above
37. The headquarter of the ECO Insurance Company will be in:
 (a) Karachi (b) Islamabad
 (c) Lahore (d) Quetta
38. ECO Shipping Company was inaugurated on 5th December 1995. Its head office was set up in:
 (a) Islamabad (b) Kabul
 (c) Tehran (d) Tashkent
39. In 1995 ECO Cultural Institute was founded. It is located in
 (a) Islamabad (Pakistan)
 (b) Tashkent (Uzbekistan)
 (c) Baku (Azerbaijan)
 (d) Tehran (Iran)
40. The ECO Supreme Audit Institute was founded in
 (a) 1991 (b) 1992
 (c) 1993 (d) 1994
41. Who is the present Secretary General of the ECO Supreme Audit Institute?
 (a) Muhammad Younis Khan (Auditor General of Pakistan)
 (b) Neup Pekcevik (Turkish Court of Accounts)
 (c) Jafar Hassan (Auditor of the Chamber of Accounts of Azerbaijan)
 (d) None of the above
42. Who is the current President of ECO Cultural Institute?
 (a) Zia Mohuddin (Pakistan)
 (b) Muhammad Rajabi (Iran)
 (c) Obdullah Ali (Afghanistan)
 (d) None of the above

43. The ECO Drug Control Coordination Unit (DCCU) became operational on:
(a) July 25, 1997
(b) July 25, 1998
(c) July 25, 1999
(d) July 25, 2000
44. The ECO Trade Agreement (ECOTA) was signed on 17 July 2003 in
(a) Tehran (b) Islamabad
(c) Baku (d) Kabul
45. The headquarters of the ECO Science Foundation are to be located in
(a) Tehran (b) Kabul
(c) Islamabad (d) Tashkent
46. The ECO Educational Institute will have its headquarters in
(a) Baku (b) Ankara
(c) Islamabad (d) Tashkent
47. The Quetta plan of Action in which the main aims in the Transport and Communication field were formulated, was adopted in
(a) February 1991
(b) February 1992
(c) February 1993
(d) February 1994

ANSWERS

- | | | | |
|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| 1. d | 2. c | 3. b | 4. a |
| 5. a | 6. a | 7. b | 8. d |
| 9. d | 10. b | 11. a | 12. b |
| 13. b | 14. c | 15. d | 16. a |
| 17. a | 18. b | 19. b | 20. a |
| 21. c | 22. a | 23. b | 24. c |
| 25. b | 26. b | 27. c | 28. c |
| 29. b | 30. b | 31. c | 32. a |
| 33. d | 34. b | 35. d | 36. a |
| 37. a | 38. c | 39. d | 40. d |
| 41. a | 42. b | 43. c | 44. b |
| 45. c | 46. b | 47. c | |

ASSOCIATION OF SOUTHEAST ASIAN NATIONS (ASEAN)

Establishment

The Association of Southeast Asian Nations or ASEAN was established on 8 August 1967 in Bangkok by the five original Member Countries, namely, Indonesia, Malaysia, Philippines, Singapore, and Thailand. Brunei Darussalam joined on 8 January 1984, Vietnam on 28 July 1995, Lao PDR and Myanmar on 23 July 1997, and Cambodia on 30 April 1999.

The ASEAN region has a population of about 500 million, a total area of 4.5 million square kilometers, a combined gross domestic product (GDP) of almost US\$ 700 billion, and a total trade of about US\$ 850 billion.

Objectives

The ASEAN Declaration states that the aims and purposes of the Association are:

1. To accelerate economic growth, social progress and cultural development in the region
2. To promote regional peace and stability through abiding respect for justice and the rule of law in the relationship among countries in the region and adherence to the principles of the United Nations Charter.

The ASEAN Vision 2020, adopted by the ASEAN Leaders on the 30th Anniversary of ASEAN, agreed on a shared vision of ASEAN as a concert of Southeast Asian nations, outward looking, living in peace, stability and prosperity, bonded together in partnership in dynamic development and in a community of caring societies.

In 2003, the ASEAN Leaders resolved that an ASEAN Community shall be established comprising three pillars, namely, ASEAN Security Community, ASEAN Economic Community and ASEAN Socio-Cultural Community.

Fundamental Principles

ASEAN Member Countries have adopted the following fundamental principles in their relations with one another, as contained in the Treaty of Amity and Cooperation in Southeast Asia (TAC):

- Mutual respect for the independence, sovereignty, equality, territorial integrity, and national identity of all nations;
- The right of every State to lead its national existence free from external interference, subversion or coercion;
- Non-interference in the internal affairs of one another;
- Settlement of differences or disputes by peaceful manner;
- Renunciation of the threat or use of force; and
- Effective cooperation among themselves.

Secretaries General

Hartono Dharsono (Indonesia)

07 June 1976 to 18 February 1978

Umarjadi Notowijono (Indonesia)	19 February 1978 to 30 June 1978
Datuk Ali Bin Abdullah (Malaysia)	19 February 1978 to 30 June 1978
Narciso G. Reyes (Philippines)	1 July 1980 to 1 July 1982
Chan Kai Yau (Singapore)	18 July 1982 to 15 July 1984
Phan Wannamethee (Thailand)	16 July 1984 to 15 July 1989
Roderick Yong (Brunei)	16 July 1986 to 16 July 1989
Rusli Noor (Indonesia)	17 July 1989 to 1 January 1993
Ajit Singh (Malaysia)	01 January 1993 to 31 December 1997
Rodolfo C. Severino (Philippines)	01 January 1998 to 31 December 2002
Ong Keng Yong (Singapore)	01 January 2003 to Present

Address

The ASEAN Secretariat, 70A, Jalan Sisingamangaraja, Jakarta 12110, Indonesia.

MCQs

1. What is the total number of ASEAN member states?
 - (a) 7
 - (b) 8
 - (c) 9
 - (d) 10
2. ASEAN was founded in
 - (a) August 1966
 - (b) August 1967
 - (c) August 1968
 - (d) August 1969
3. In 1967 ASEAN members were
 - (a) 4
 - (b) 5
 - (c) 6
 - (d) 7
4. Which country joined ASEAN in 1984, after attaining independence from the United Kingdom?
 - (a) Indonesia
 - (b) Cambodia
 - (c) Laos
 - (d) Brunei Darussalam
5. Which of the following countries was not a ASEAN member in 1967?
 - (a) Malaysia
 - (b) Thailand
 - (c) Singapore
 - (d) Laos
6. Which country was admitted as the first Communist member in 1995?
 - (a) Laos
 - (b) Vietnam
 - (c) Philippines
 - (d) Thailand
7. Which two counties joined ASEAN in 1997?
 - (a) Laos and Vietnam
 - (b) Myanmar and Cambodia
 - (c) Laos and Myanmar
 - (d) Malaysia and Indonesia
8. Which country became a part of ASEAN in 1999?
 - (a) Philippines
 - (b) Singapore
 - (c) Thailand
 - (d) Cambodia
9. The central office that controls all activities of ASEAN; the ASEAN secretariat is located in:
 - (a) Bandar Seri Begawan (Brunei Darussalam)
 - (b) Phnom Penh (Cambodia)
 - (c) Vientiane (Laos)
 - (d) Jakarta (Indonesia)
10. Who was the first Secretary General of ASEAN?
 - (a) H.R Dharsono (Indonesia)
 - (b) Rusli Noor (Indonesia)
 - (c) Umarjadi Notowijono (Indonesia)
 - (d) None of the above
11. Who is the present Secretary General of ASEAN?
 - (a) H.R Dharsono
 - (b) Ong Keng Yong
 - (c) Dato Ajit Singh
 - (d) Chan Kai Yau
12. When did ASEAN member countries agree to establish ASEAN free trade area (AFTA)?
 - (a) January 1990
 - (b) January 1991
 - (c) January 1992
 - (d) January 1993
13. In 1967, ASEAN was founded to replace the Association of South East Asia (ASA) that was established in Bangkok in:
 - (a) 1961
 - (b) 1962
 - (c) 1963
 - (d) 1964
14. ASEAN Heads of States and Governments meet every
 - (a) 2 years
 - (b) 3 years
 - (c) 4 years
 - (d) 5 years
15. Which is the supreme body of ASEAN?
 - (a) ASEAN Summit Conference
 - (b) Annual meeting of ASEAN foreign ministers
 - (c) Council of ASEAN Region
 - (d) None of the above

16. In August 1967, ASEAN came into existence at a meeting of the foreign ministers of Indonesia in:
 (a) Jakarta (b) Singapore
 (c) Bangkok (d) Manila
17. On 7 – 8 October 2003, the Ninth ASEAN Summit was held in:
 (a) Singapore
 (b) Bali
 (c) Bangkok
 (d) Kuala Lumpur
18. From Indonesia the second Secretary General of ASEAN from February 1978 to June 1978 was
 (a) Rusli Noor
 (b) H.R Dharsono
 (c) Umarjadi Notowijono
 (d) Ong Keng Yong
19. The third Secretary General of ASEAN from July 1978 to July 1989 was Datuk Ali Bin Abdullah. He belonged to
 (a) Indonesia (b) Malaysia
 (c) The Philippines (d) Singapore
20. Who was the fourth Secretary General of ASEAN from July 1980 to July 1982?
 (a) Rodolfo C. Severino Jr. (The Philippines)
 (b) Narciso G. Reyes (The Philippines)
 (c) Phan Wannamethee (Thailand)
 (d) Rusli Noor (Indonesia)
21. In July 1982, Chan Kai Yau assumed the office of Secretary General of ASEAN. Where was he from?
 (a) Indonesia
 (b) Malaysia
 (c) Singapore
 (d) Brunei Darussalam
22. From July 1984 to July 1986, Phan Wannamethee remained the sixth Secretary General of ASEAN. He was from
 (a) Singapore
 (b) Malaysia
 (c) Thailand
 (d) Brunei Darussalam
23. Which of the following was the seventh Secretary General of ASEAN from Brunei Darussalam?
 (a) Datuk Ali Bin Abdullah
 (b) Roderik Young
 (c) Dato Ajit Singh
 (d) None of the above
24. The third Indonesian who became Secretary General of ASEAN in July 1989 was:
 (a) H.R Dharsono
 (b) Rusli Noor
 (c) Umarjadi Notowijono
 (d) Roderick Young
25. From January 1993 to December 1997, Dato Ajit Singh was the Secretary General of ASEAN. He belonged to
 (a) Cambodia (b) Vietnam
 (c) Thailand (d) Malaysia
26. The tenth Secretary General of ASEAN was from Philippines. His name was:
 (a) Narciso G. Reyes
 (b) Rodolfo C. Seveino
 (c) Ong Kengh Yong
 (d) Roderick Young
27. The second ASEAN Summit was held in August 1997 in
 (a) Manila
 (b) Singapore
 (c) Jakarta
 (d) Kuala Lumpur
28. What is the total area of ASEAN region?
 (a) 3.5 million sq. km
 (b) 4.5 million sq. km
 (c) 5.5 million sq. km
 (d) 6.5 million sq. km
29. The total population of ASEAN region is
 (a) 200 million (b) 300 million
 (c) 400 million (d) 554 million

30. Which Declaration was adopted in Kuala Lumpur in 1971?
- (a) Declaration of ASEAN Concord
 - (b) ASEAN Declaration on the South China Sea
 - (c) Zone of Peace, Freedom and Neutrality Declaration
 - (d) Declaration of ASEAN Concord II
31. Which of the following countries took charge of Secretary General office twice or more?
- (a) Indonesia
 - (b) Malaysia
 - (c) Philippines
 - (d) All of the above
32. The website address of ASEAN is
- (a) <http://www.aseansec.org>
 - (b) <http://www.aseansec.gov>
 - (c) <http://www.aseansec.com>
 - (d) <http://www.aseansec.edu>
33. In December 1987, the third ASEAN Summit was held in:
- (a) Ha Noi
 - (b) Phnom Penh
 - (c) Manila
 - (d) Bali
34. Which of the following Declaration was adopted in First ASEAN Summit on 24 February 1976?
- (a) Declaration of ASEAN Concord
 - (b) ASEAN Declaration on the South China Sea
 - (c) Zone of Peace, Freedom and Neutrality Declaration
 - (d) Declaration of ASEAN Concord II
35. The fourth ASEAN Summit took place on 1992 in:
- (a) Manila
 - (b) Bali
 - (c) Singapore
 - (d) Bandar Sri Begawan
36. Which ASEAN Summit was held in December 1995 in Bangkok?
- (a) Third
 - (b) Fourth
 - (c) Fifth
 - (d) Sixth
37. Ha Noi was the host of sixth ASEAN Summit in:
- (a) December 1996
 - (b) December 1997
 - (c) December 1998
 - (d) December 1999
38. On 5 – 6 November 2001, Seventh ASEAN Summit was held in:
- (a) Bali
 - (b) Manila
 - (c) Ha Noi
 - (d) Bandar Sri Begawan
39. Which country hosted the eighth ASEAN Summit in November 2002?
- (a) Indonesia (Jakarta)
 - (b) Bandar Sri Begawan (Brunei Darussalam)
 - (c) Cambodia (Phnom Penh)
 - (d) Singapore (Singapore)
40. Besides nine Formal ASEAN Summits, how many Informal Summits have been arranged?
- (a) Two
 - (b) Three
 - (c) Four
 - (d) Five
41. Indonesia hosted first Informal Summit on 30 November 1996. It was held in:
- (a) Bali
 - (b) Jakarta
 - (c) Dilli
 - (d) Bandung
42. Which country was the host of second Informal Summit in December 1997?
- (a) Myanmar
 - (b) Vietnam
 - (c) Malaysia
 - (d) Brunei Darussalam
43. On 27 – 28 November 1999 the third Informal Summit took place in:
- (a) Singapore
 - (b) Phnom Penh
 - (c) Manila
 - (d) Kuala Lumpur
44. Singapore hosted the fourth Informal Summit on 22 – 25 November:
- (a) 2000
 - (b) 2001

- (c) 2002 (c) 2003
45. Which treaty was signed at the First ASEAN Summit on 24 February 1976?
- (a) Treaty on the Southeast Asia Nuclear Weapon Free Zone
 (b) Treaty of Amity and Cooperation on Southeast Asia
 (c) Treaty of Amiens
 (d) None of the above
46. On 22 July 1992, ASEAN Declaration on China Sea was signed in:
- (a) Singapore
 (b) Manila
 (c) Kuala Lumpur
 (d) Bandar Sri Begawan
47. Treaty on the Southeast Asia Nuclear Weapon Free Zone was adopted on 15 December 1997 in
- (a) Bangkok (Thailand)
 (b) Manila (Philippines)
 (c) Kuala Lumpur (Malaysia)
 (d) Ha Noi (Vietnam)
48. Which agreement was signed in Kuala Lumpur on 15 December 1997?
- (a) ASEAN Vision 2020
 (b) ASEAN Declaration
 (c) Declaration of ASEAN Concord
 (d) Declaration of ASEAN Concord II
49. Which of the following accord was adopted in ninth ASEAN Summit in 2003?
- (a) ASEAN Vision 2020
 (b) ASEAN Declaration
 (c) Declaration of ASEAN Concord
 (d) Declaration of ASEAN Concord II
50. In 1994, ASEAN Regional Forum (ARF) was established. Its aims are:
- (a) To promote confidence building
 (b) To resolve conflicts in the region
 (c) To initiate preventive diplomacy
 (d) All of the above
51. Which of these Asian countries are the members of ARF?
- (a) India
 (b) China
 (c) Japan
 (d) All of the above
52. Pakistan became the member of ARF in
- (a) 2001 (b) 2002
 (c) 2003 (d) 2004
53. Which of the following Association is a member of ARF?
- (a) African Union (AU)
 (b) European Union (EU)
 (c) South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation (SAARC)
 (d) North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO)
54. To promote intra-ASEAN trade, Preferential Trading Arrangements were agreed in:
- (a) 1976 (b) 1977
 (c) 1978 (d) 1979
55. Enhanced Preferential Trading Arrangements Programme was adopted at the third ASEAN Summit in 1987 in:
- (a) Phnom Penh
 (b) Kuala Lumpur
 (c) Bandar Sri Begawan
 (d) Manila
56. During the late 60s and the early 70s, the share of intra-ASEAN trade from the total trade of the Member Countries was:
- (a) 13% (b) 16%
 (c) 19% (d) 23%
57. Now the share of intra-regional trade from ASEAN'S total trade is almost:
- (a) 19% (b) 21%
 (c) 23% (d) 25%
58. The framework for Elevating Functional Cooperation to a Higher Plane was adopted in:
- (a) 1994 (b) 1995
 (c) 1996 (d) 1997

59. With which country ASEAN leaders are holding an annual dialogue? (2004)
- (a) China
 - (b) Japan
 - (c) Republic of Korea
 - (d) All of the above
60. The highest decision-making organ of ASEAN is Meeting of the ASEAN Heads of State and Government, It is convened every:
- (a) One year
 - (b) Two years
 - (c) Three years
 - (d) Four years
61. The term of the ASEAN Secretary General is
- (a) 2 years
 - (b) 3 years
 - (c) 4 years
 - (d) 5 years
62. Currently there are eleven ASEAN Dialogue Partners. Which country is a ASEAN Dialogue Partner?
- (a) Australia
 - (b) Canada
 - (c) Russian Federation
 - (d) All of the above
63. The first ASEAN Summit was convened on 23-24 February
- (a) 1974
 - (b) 1975
 - (c) 1976
 - (d) 1977
64. The tenth ASEAN Summit held on 29 – 30 November 2004 in:
- (a) Jakarta (Indonesia)
 - (b) Phnom Penh (Cambodia)
 - (c) Bangkok (Thailand)
 - (d) Vientiane (Laos)
65. Malaysia hosted the 11th Summit on:
- (a) 12 – 14 December 2002
 - (b) 12 – 14 December 2003
 - (c) 12 – 14 December 2004
 - (d) 12 – 14 December 2005
66. The 12th ASEAN Summit was held on 9 – 15 January 2007 in:
- (a) Singapore (Singapore)
 - (b) Phnom Penh (Cambodia)
 - (c) Cebu (Philippines)
 - (d) Bandar Sri Begawan (Brunei Darussalam)
67. In 2000, the Informal Summits were discontinued. The formal Summits will be held:
- (a) Every year
 - (b) After two years
 - (c) After three years
 - (d) After four years
68. Which of the following is a ASEAN candidate state?
- (a) Timor – Leste
 - (b) South Korea
 - (c) North Korea
 - (d) Afghanistan
69. Pick the ASEAN observer state?
- (a) Pakistan
 - (b) Papa New Guinea
 - (c) India
 - (d) China
70. Which are the countries in ASEAN plus three forum?
- (a) India, China, Japan
 - (b) China, Japan, Pakistan
 - (c) China, Japan, South Korea
 - (d) None of the above
71. The current members of ASEAN Regional Forum (ARF) are:
- (a) Five
 - (b) Ten
 - (c) Fifteen
 - (d) Twenty
72. Association of Southeast Asia (ASA) an alliance consisting of Philippines, Malaysia and Thailand was formed in:
- (a) 1960
 - (b) 1961
 - (c) 1962
 - (d) 1963
73. Which declaration is called “ASEAN Declaration”?
- (a) Singapore Declaration
 - (b) Cebu Declaration
 - (c) Bangkok Declaration
 - (d) None of the above
74. Cambodia was the last country is Southeast Asia which joined ASEAN in:
- (a) 1997
 - (b) 1998

- (c) 1999 (d) 2000 (d) Developing – 8 (D – 8)
75. Which southeast Asian leader suggested the name “ASEAN”?
- (a) Adam Malik (Vice President of Indonesia)
 (b) Naraso Ramos (Foreign Secretary of Philippines)
 (c) Tun Abdul Razak (Prime Minister of Malaysia)
 (d) None of the above
76. The present ASEAN flag, set upon a blue backdrop ten paddy / rice stalks drawn in a red circle – was adopted in:
- (a) November 1990
 (b) November 1991
 (c) November 1992
 (d) November 1993
77. Where establishing ASEAN Foundation, the ASEAN Foreign Ministers signed the Memorandum of Understanding on 15 December 1997?
- (a) Bali (Indonesia)
 (b) Kuala Lumpur (Malaysia)
 (c) Manila (Philippines)
 (d) Vientiane (Laos)
78. The ASEAN Foundation is based on:
- (a) Malaysia (b) Laos
 (c) Cambodia (d) Indonesia
79. Who is the present chairperson of ASEAN?
- (a) Gloria Macaraeg Macapagal Arroyo
 (b) Joseph Estrada
 (c) Fidel V. Ramos
 (d) Corazon Aquino
80. Which international organization covers 3.3% of the world area and 8.6% of the world population?
- (a) South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation (SAARC)
 (b) Association of South-East Asian Nations (ASEAN)
 (c) Economic Cooperation Organization (ECO)
81. The ASEAN Agreement on Transboundary Haze Pollution was signed to bring haze pollution under control in:
- (a) 2000 (b) 2001
 (c) 2002 (d) 2003
82. The ASEAN Free Trade Area (AFTA) was signed on 28 January 1992 in:
- (a) Singapore
 (b) Malaysia
 (c) Brunei Darussalam
 (d) Laos
83. The ASEAN-Japan Center is located in:
- (a) Indonesia (b) Thailand
 (c) Japan (d) Vietnam
84. The ASEAN Plus Three Cooperation began in:
- (a) December 1995
 (b) December 1996
 (c) December 1997
 (d) December 1998
85. Which country established relations with ASEAN in 1974 and became ASEAN Dialogue Partner?
- (a) UK
 (b) USA
 (c) Australia
 (d) New Zealand
86. The head office of ASEAN Focus Group is located in:
- (a) Japan (b) Australia
 (c) New Zealand (d) India
87. The Hanoi Plan of Action was adopted on:
- (a) 15 December 1996
 (b) 15 December 1997
 (c) 15 December 1998
 (d) 15 December 1999
88. Which specialized body was planned to be set up on 1 January 1999?
- (a) ASEAN Foundation
 (b) ASEAN – Japan Center
 (c) ASEAN Center for Energy

- (d) None of the above
89. Which are the four official colours of ASEAN?
 (a) Blue, Red, White and Yellow
 (b) Green, Red, White and Yellow
 (c) Red, Blue, Green and Yellow
 (d) Pink, Blue Green and Yellow
90. The first Southeast Asian Games were held on 12 – 17 December 1959 in:
 (a) Bangkok
 (b) Bandar Sri Begwan
 (c) Jakarta
 (d) Hanoi
91. Who composed the “ASEAN song of unity”?
 (a) Nicanor G. Tiongson
 (b) Ryan Cayabyab
 (c) Joseph Estrada
 (d) Corazon Aquino`

ANSWERS

- | | | | |
|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| 1. d | 2. b | 3. b | 4. d |
| 5. d | 6. b | 7. c | 8. d |
| 9. d | 10. a | 11. b | 12. c |
| 13. a | 14. b | 15. b | 16. c |
| 17. b | 18. c | 19. b | 20. b |
| 21. c | 22. c | 23. b | 24. b |
| 25. d | 26. b | 27. d | 28. b |
| 29. d | 30. c | 31. d | 32. a |
| 33. c | 34. a | 35. c | 36. c |
| 37. c | 38. d | 39. c | 40. c |
| 41. b | 42. c | 43. c | 44. a |
| 45. b | 46. b | 47. a | 48. a |
| 49. d | 50. d | 51. d | 52. d |
| 53. b | 54. b | 55. d | 56. a |
| 57. d | 58. c | 59. d | 60. a |
| 61. d | 62. d | 63. c | 64. d |
| 65. d | 66. c | 67. a | 68. a |
| 69. b | 70. c | 71. c | 72. b |
| 73. c | 74. c | 75. a | 76. d |
| 77. b | 78. d | 79. a | 80. b |
| 81. c | 82. a | 83. c | 84. c |
| 85. c | 86. b | 87. c | 88. c |
| 89. a | 90. a | 91. b | |

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