

eExam Question Bank

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<input type="checkbox"/>	Question Type	Question	A	B	C	D	Answer	Remark
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The main Liberation Movement in South Africa ANC stands for <input type="text"/>	African National Congress					<input type="button" value="eExam"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The first "A" in the acronym ASEAN stands for <input type="text"/>	Association					<input type="button" value="eExam"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Direct participation as an ally in other people's wars' is a <input type="text"/> _instrument.	military					<input type="button" value="eExam"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The GATT is an example of what kind of regime <input type="text"/>	communication					<input type="button" value="eExam"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The Basle Convention establishing a complete ban in March 1993 on the shipping of hazardous waste from countries in the developed world to countries in the under-developed world can be placed as an example of a/an <input type="text"/> regime.	Environmental					<input type="button" value="eExam"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Major range of activities under regimes can be discussed under Security and <input type="text"/> council.	Economic					<input type="button" value="eExam"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Rules, decision making processes and <input type="text"/> are all defining elements of a regime.	Principles					<input type="button" value="eExam"/>

<input type="checkbox"/>								
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	In what year were the Atomic Energy Commission and the Commission on Conventional Armaments merged into a single Disarmament Commission. <input type="text"/>	1954					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	An Article provides for the creation of the Military Staff Committee, to advise and <input type="text"/> _the Security Council on all questions relating to the regulation of armaments"	assist					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	An Article makes the Security Council responsible for the formulation of <input type="text"/> for the establishment of a system for the regulation of armaments	plans					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Article 11 of the UN Charter authorizes the <input type="text"/> _to consider the principles governing disarmament and the regulation of armaments. True or False	General Assembly					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Some of the major successes of the UN can be seen in interventions between Jewish and Arab spokesmen, India and <input type="text"/> .	Pakistan					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	In Article 33 of the charter, the United Nations encourages the parties to a dispute to seek solution by enquiry and <input type="text"/> _.	negotiation	mediation conciliation				eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The UN's agenda for peace includes <input type="text"/> peace building .	Post-conflict					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	On August 6 and August 9, 1946, two cities in Japan namely Hiroshima and <input type="text"/> experienced atomic bombing.	Nagasaki					eExam

<input type="checkbox"/>									
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	According to Bernard M. Baruch in his speech, "We must elect World Peace or _____" _"	World Destruction						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The beginning of military operations under the UN flag was carried out in _____ _in Korea.	1950						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The Military Staff Committee was established by the _____	Security Council						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	One of the peacekeeping operation of the _____ _is military oversight to empower national military against rebel and community groups. True or False	United Nations						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The most difficult task of the United Nations has been Maintaining _____	world peace						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The globalist approach to security has been referred to by Anthony Giddens (1990) as _____	Utopian Realism						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The "logic of _____" _" means that states acquire a shared knowledge about the meaning of power and act accordingly.	reciprocity						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	According to "Social Constructivist Theorists", the international structures of international politics are social rather than _____ _.	Material						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Deterrence is persuading an enemy that attacking you will not be worth any potential gain. Deterrence is based on two factors: capability and _____ _.	Credibility						eExam

<input type="checkbox"/>									
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	A nuclear war can start with an <input type="text"/>	irrational leader						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	To prevent fighting or conflicts, the UN implements a process called <input type="text"/>	Peace keeping						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The two sources of political terrorism are state terrorism and <input type="text"/>	transnational terrorism						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The use of strategic bombing to blast German cities during World War II is an example of <input type="text"/>	Power and hurt						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	In Strategy, two major concepts are important. The power to defeat and the power to <input type="text"/>	hurt						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Three factors responsible for the change in nature of war are technology, strategy and <input type="text"/>	nationalism						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Emission of industrial chemicals deplete the Earth's protective ozone layer, and fossil fuel use damage even distant forest, land degradation and desertification are elements associated with <input type="text"/> security problem.	Environment						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The ECOWAS Treaty is also known as the Treaty of <input type="text"/>	Lagos						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	NATO, the Warsaw Pact, formed by the United States and the Soviet Union, respectively, are examples <input type="text"/> security.	Selective						eExam

<input type="checkbox"/>								
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Disputes between nations such as Nigeria and Cameroon over the Bakassi Peninsula, rift between Ghana and <input type="text"/> over the Ewes.	Togo					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	At its 32nd Summit in Abuja on 15th June, 2007, ECOWAS transforms into a <input type="text"/>	Commission					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The ECOWAS peace plan carried out in <input type="text"/> has proved to be the first ever regional organization to dispatch a peacekeeping force (ECOMOG).(country)	Liberia					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The ECOWAS <input type="text"/> was launched 24th ECOWAS Summit.	Passport					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Which country hosted the 24th ECOWAS Summit? <input type="text"/>	Mali					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The 24th ECOWAS Summit was held in what year? <input type="text"/>	2000					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Nigeria's interest in the formation of ECOWAS is based on political, economic and <input type="text"/> considerations.	military					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	"Embryo of West African Economic Community" is a statement accrued to President Eyadema of <input type="text"/>	Togo					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	<input type="text"/> ___is broadly defined as a group of countries linked together by historical, geographical, cultural economic and other ties.	Region					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Nigeria's anti -apartheid policy was displayed Voting the suspension of South Africa within African based development. This statement is <input type="text"/>	Not correct	incorrect				eExam

<input type="checkbox"/>									
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The British and American governments played a major role in the apartheid of South Africa. Margaret Thatcher and <input type="text"/> were the leaders of the governments respectively.	Ronald Reagan						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Nigeria initiated the establishment of the Economic Community of West African States in the year <input type="text"/>	1975						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Nigeria's foreign policy operates within <input type="text"/> concentric circles?	3	Three					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	In 1991, the United Nations Allied forces led by the United States went to war against Iraq when series of negotiation failed to resolve the Gulf crises between Iraq and <input type="text"/>	Kuwait						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The psychological instrument used in the manipulation and distortion of information in order to achieve one's interest and defeat the interest of an opponent is known as <input type="text"/>	Propaganda						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	<input type="text"/> is the most noticeable and the most widely used economic instrument.	Trade						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The diplomatic mission, which is the center of all diplomat activity is headed by <input type="text"/>	An Ambassador						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	In the U.S.A, the home government ministry in charge of diplomacy is called <input type="text"/>	Department of State						eExam

<input type="checkbox"/>									
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	In Britain, the home government ministry in charge of diplomacy is called <input type="text"/>	Foreign Office						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	In Nigeria, the home government ministry in charge of diplomacy is called <input type="text"/>	Ministry of External Affairs						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The two types of Diplomatic representation are legal representation and <input type="text"/>	political representation						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Nigeria has long been engaged in negotiation through Diplomacy with Cameroon over ownership of the <input type="text"/>	Bakassi Peninsula						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	<input type="text"/> _is the ability of a nation-state to significantly achieve its foreign policy objective greatly influences foreign policy decision-making.	Capabilities	Capability					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	In international politics, there are no permanent friends (or enemy) but permanent <input type="text"/>	Interest						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The partition of Africa by the Europeans was done in the Berline Conference in what year? <input type="text"/>	1885						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The destruction or weakening of an indigenous culture and the imposition of an alien one is called <input type="text"/>	Cultural Imperialism						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The attempt to establish over the political control and jurisdiction over another country is called <input type="text"/>	colonization						eExam

<input type="checkbox"/>									
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The control exercised through economic dominance is called <input type="text"/>	neocolonization						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	National prestige and national welfare are all parts of <input type="text"/> interests.	Core interest	Vital interest					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	General or Complementary interest and <input type="text"/> are also major broad categories of interests to K.J. Holsti.	Vital or Core interest	Secondly or Variable interest					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Joseph Frankel attempted a definition of the national interest from three analytical perspectives i.e. aspirational, operational and <input type="text"/> —.	Polemic						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	National <input type="text"/> is a tool for analyzing fundamental objectives of foreign policy of a nation - state.	Interest						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	<input type="text"/> policy describes a mixture of foreign and domestic policy.	Intermestic policy						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The Berlin Wall crumbled in what year) <input type="text"/>	1989						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Domestic Policy has social control through <input type="text"/> .	Law						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The second concern of state level analysis is the <input type="text"/> —.	decision making analysis						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	When NGOs with special interests come together to form a bigger alliance to support national organizations or International Government Organizations, it is called <input type="text"/> —.	Transnational Advocacy Networks (TANs)						eExam

<input type="checkbox"/>									
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	A country's political culture comes from two main sources which are National Historical experience and <input type="text"/>	national belief system						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	<input type="text"/> means that countries are not legally answerable to any higher authority for their international or domestic conduct.	Sovereignty						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The international system experienced some major changes after World War II such as revolution in technology particularly in the areas of transportation, <input type="text"/> and weaponry	communication						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The UN replaced the words "civilized states with <input type="text"/>	Peace-loving states						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Since the end of World War 1, nation states have possessed unprecedented instruments for national action in the form of ideologies and <input type="text"/>	weapons						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	In what period did social scientists initiate the term 'Regime' to cater for the existence of rule-governed behavior in the anarchic international system.	1950s	1960s	1970s	1980s	C		eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Which writers argue that security can best be assured through "human emancipation" defined in terms of freeing people as individuals and groups.	Baylis and Smith	Booth and Wynn Jones	Krause and Williams	Baylic & Smith	B		eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The example of the United States' quagmire in Vietnam and how the Soviet Union fell into the abyss in Afghanistan in 1979 better illustrates:	Through arms transfers	Special operations	Terrorism	Forced entry	B		eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Which one is not a way for an outside country to apply its military power in local conflict?	Through arms transfers	Special operations	Terrorism	Forced entry	B		eExam

<input type="checkbox"/>								
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Which one out of the categories of international conflict usually has the most limited geographical scope and involves the least powerful weapons?	Military takeover	Conventional warfare	Weapons of mass destruction	Unconventional warfare	D	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The three categories of International Conflicts are all of these except:	Military takeover	Conventional warfare	Weapons of mass destruction	Unconventional warfare	A	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Which of the following is not a condition for success in the case of an intervention in the use of a country's military force?	Taken in areas where it has a clearly defined, preferably long-standing, and previously demonstrated commitment	Used to counter other military force, not to try to control political events	Supported firmly and publicly by the country's leaders	Extended threatening and slow escalation	D	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	In 1996, the United States attacked Iraqi military installations with about 30 cruise missiles in an effort to persuade Baghdad to end its military operations against Kurdish areas in the northern part of Iraq. What example of violence level is this?	Direct action	Limited demonstration	Indirect intervention	Diplomatic backdrop	B	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Which of the following is not among the five levels of violence in relation to conflict in international politics?	Diplomatic backdrop	Overt threats	Tactical Negotiation	Limited Demonstration	C	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The UN's intervention in which of the following reflects the idea of collective security?	Persian gulf (1990-1991)	Japan (1940-1943)	Korea (1940-1943)	Israel (1950-1954)	A	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	One major reason why collective security fails, is the unwillingness of countries to subordinate their sovereign interests to collective _____. Choose the one most suitable.	Interests	Action	Voice	Policy	B	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Economic Security is tied to the following elements except:	Growth	Distribution	Price stability	Savings	D	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Who defined collective security as "machinery for joint action in order to prevent or counter any attack against an established international order"?	Barry Buzan	Georg Schwarzenberger	James Klinstone	Fred Hamilton	B	eExam

<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Challenges facing ECOWAS includes all of the following except:	Underdeveloped infrastructure especially in the areas of transport, communication and energy	Limited supply of exportable surplus	Political interference from external global organizations	Fear of domination of weak members by the strong	C	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	ECOWAS common currency was slated for what year?	2008	2009	2010	2011	B	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The two countries that expressed discontent over Nigeria's increasing influence in the West African region are:	Niger and Togo	Senegal and Cote d'Ivoire	Cameroon and Benin	Ghana and Cameroon	B	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	One of the peace mission commanders with distinctions produced by the Nigerian military is:	General Joshua Dongoyaro	General Musa Ahmed	General Tom Akpan	General Sherif Mustapha	A	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The main objectives of ECOWAS focuses on all of the following except:	contributing to the progress and development of African continent in general	fostering closer relationship among members	supporting democratic governance across member states	raising the standard of living of West African citizens	C	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	How many states was part of the ECOWAS treaty at the signing initially?	10	13	15	16	C	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The signing of the Economic Community of West African states (ECOWAS) Treaty took place in Lagos on:	May 28, 1875	September 9, 1875	July 14, 1875	January 9, 1875	A	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The resolution on the creation of Economic Community held in October , 1972 in which of the following countries?	Togo	Ghana	Nigeria	Cameroon	B	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The report of the study above (Question 54) was not considered majorly because of:	Lack of a truthful analysis	Divided consensus in Pan West Africa	Weak Past West Africa leadership	Lack of financial support to follow through	C	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	For the economic co-operation in Africa in 1968, what other country was chosen alongside Nigeria to study on priority areas for cooperation between the members?	Guinea	Tazania	Congo DRC	Kenya	A	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	. Babangida's military regime's successful establishment of Africa Economic Community in Abuja, in :	June,1991	August,1992	February,1993	May,1994	A	eExam

<input type="checkbox"/>								
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	In what year was OAU transformed to African Union?	1978	1987	1999	2001	D	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Which of the following Nigerian Governments played a major role in transforming OAU to African Union?	Shehu Shagari	Yakubu Gowon	Olusegun Obasanjo	Ibrahim Babangida	C	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	"Inspired by a common determination to promote understanding among our and cooperation among our States" is part of a charter statement of which of the following?	ECOWAS	OAU	UN	OAD	B	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	To achieve rapid decolonization in Africa, one of the strategies Nigeria employed is to :	Support African nations with military strength	Work through the United Nations	Join forces with the United States	Promote regional agreements	B	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Nigeria was the first country in the world to commit peace - keeping troops in which of the countries below?	South Africa	Sierra Leone	Sudan	Tanzania	C	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Which one of the following is not an External Environment factor in determining Nigeria's foreign policy?	Demographic Factor	Foreign Aid	The Cold War and New Understanding	The United Nations	A	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	In what year did Nigeria reject the International Monetary Fund (IMF) loan following intensive debate by intellectuals and other pressure groups?	1980	1985	1990	1995	B	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Principles of Nigerian Foreign Policy includes all except one of the following:	Non-interference in the internal affairs of other states	Respect of territorial integrity and independence of other states	Commitment to inter-dependence of other states	Non-alignment to any geopolitical power bloc	C	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	How many regimes have emerged in Nigeria since independence?	10	11	12	13	D	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Nigeria initiated the establishment of the Chad Basin Commission and the River Niger Commission in what year?	1962	1964	1966	1968	B	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Success in foreign policy depends on the following except:	Foreign policy must meet the appeal of the domestic public and leaders alike	Foreign policy must be backed by adequate resources	Foreign policy must be based on accuracy for realistic assessment	Foreign policy must be integrated within global agenda	D	eExam

<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Who is this statement "politicians start wars, soldiers fight and die in them" attributed to?	Colin Freeman	Colin Powell	Colin Robinson	Colin Jackfield	B	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Legacies of Arab imperialism, enslavement and colonialism can be found in all of the following states except:	Ghana	Nigeria	Kenya	Tanzania	A	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	In what year did Nigeria lead other members of the Organization of Africa Unity(OAU) to boycott the Montreal Olympic Games?	1970	1975	1976	1978	C	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The following is the list military instruments except:	Supply of military hardware at subsidies rate	Supply of military technical assistance and	Direct participation as an ally in other people's wars.	Analysis of security threats in territory	D	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Which one of the following is not a technique in Propaganda?	Civil disruption	Institutional Advertising	Glittering Generality	Name Calling	A	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	What kind of sanction were imposed on Nigeria during the Sanni Abacha regime by the European Union, Commonwealth of nations and the United States.	Financial	Economic	Legal	Political	B	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The Minister of External Affairs acts as which of the following?	Chief Executive of the Ministry	Director General of the Ministry	Coordinating Officer of the Ministry	Controlling Officer of the Ministry	A	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The functions of a Diplomat include all of the following except:	Protection	Negotiation	Interaction	Information	C	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Which is not a means in Diplomacy to achieve objectives?	Persuasion	Negotiation	Compromise	Threat of Force	B	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Which of these is not an instrument for conducting foreign policy?	Diplomacy	Economic instrument	Military instrument	Technological instrument	D	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	A country whose population is uneducated in modern skills may not easily mobilize to achieve national security and survival goals in a reasonable time frame. Such a state can be said to possess what kind of capability?	Latent	Potential	Kinetic	Dynamic	A	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	What counts more as far as foreign - policy makers are concerned?	State of the environment	What policy – makers believe the state to be	Constitution of the nation	Perception of the government	B	eExam

<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Relating to persons responsible for establishing goals, and actions; All but one is not a component to define a situation in the process of formulation of foreign policy.	Their images	Their beliefs	Their Values	Their environment	D	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Factors which affect the choice of policy goals and objectives as spelt out by Richard C. Sneider, H.W. Bruck and Burton Sapinn (1962), under the concept of _____.	"definition of the situation"	"definition of ideology"	"definition of formulation"	"definition of conditions"	A	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The statement "war is a continuation of policy by other means" is attributed to whom out of the following?	Hans J. Morgenthau (1973)	Richard C. Sneider (1962)	Beard, Charles A. 1934	Clausewitz (1964)	D	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Competition has the tendency to sprout conflict when which of the following occurs?	polices are ineffective	resources are scarce	systems are not aligned with national interests	core values are missing	B	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Section 19 of the 1999 Constitution of the Federal Republic of Nigeria displays the following as the core values and interest of Nigeria's foreign policy except which?	Promotion and protection of national interest	Promotion of African integration and support for African unity	Promotion of Equity	promotion of just world economic order	C	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	What section of the Nigerian 1989 Consitution also illustrated the above statement (Question 22)?	Section 17	Section 18	Section 19	Section 20	D	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	"The State (Nigeria) shall promote African unity, as well as total political, economic, social and cultural liberation of Africa and all other forms of international cooperation conducive of the consolidation of universal peace ... and shall combat racial discrimination in all its manifestation ". What part of the Nigerian 1979 constitution illustrates this?	Section 17	Section 18	Section 19	Section 20	C	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Most times, foreign policy is a product of one of the following:	Irrational forces and events	Rational forces	Rational events	Rational forces and events	A	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	National Interest involves all of the following except:	Military security	Economy of nation	Social integration	Defense of nation's values	C	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	In MOST cases, the question to solve in serving National Interest is the _____?	WHAT	WHY	WHEN	HOW	D	eExam

<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Which of these is closely affiliated with Interest of State?	National Economic Interest	National Security Interest	National Territorial Interests	Political Interest	C	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Which of these defines the interest of a state?	Government	Juducuary	Legislature	Political Parties	A	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	All but one is a part of the general aspects of foreign policy making.	Policy	Type of Government	Types of Situation	Type of Power	D	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Who viewed foreign policy as "an interplay between the outside and inside"?	Professor Joseph D. Frankel	Professor F.S. Northedge	Professor F. Josph	Professor D. Winston	B	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	System level anaylsi is more concerned with which of the following	National Environment	International Environment	Regional Environment	Domestic Environment	B	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	All except one is a prominent actor of Transnational Organizations or corporations (TNCs).	MNCs	IGOs	NGOs	Individuals/Terror Groups	B	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Which one is not a human characteristic The Human Nature approach examines?	Cognitive	Psychological	Biological	EmotioNAL	D	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	One of the following is a not a subnational actor of the state. Which is it?	Political opposition	Political executives	Regional partners	Legislatures	C	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	State-level analysts concentrate on what countries do and how they decide which policy to follow according to:	Hermann & Hagan, 1998	Bueno de Mesquita, 2002	Lensu & Fritz, 1999	Chittick & Pingel 2002	B	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The ability of a political actor to prevail on the behavior of another actor so as to make the target behave in a manner suitable for the political actor is called:	Influence	Power	Coercion	Force	A	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The outcomes of the Traditional Approach to study International Relations was adopted by all of these scholars except:	Hans Morgenthau	Raymand Aron	Carl J. Friedrich	Stanley Hoffman	C	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Institutes dedicated to the study of international law and organization were formed in all of these countries except:	The United States	France	Great Britain	Switzerland	B	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Which of these terminologies describes a new orientation that emerged from the 1950s.	Social Revolution	Behavioral Revolution	Economic Revolution	Partnership Revolution	B	eExam

<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Slobodan Milosevic, the former president of Yugoslavia was brought to trial in 2002 at the international tribunal in which county	The Netherlands	England	Finland	Belgium	A	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Which of the following is an example of a bilateral agreement?	Nigetogo	Tunalgeria	KenGhana	Senegambia	D	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Which of these organizations is not regional?	ASEAN	SADC	EU	UN	D	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The Congress of Westphalia represents a major landmark where nation systems emerged. In what year was this congress?	1468	1648	1567	1657	B	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	International relations is concerned with the factors and the activities which affect the external policies and power of the basic units into which the world is divided as defined by:	Karl Wolfgang Deutsch	Trevor Taylor	Stanley Hoffman	Seymon Brown	C	eExam

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