

eExam Question Bank

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<input type="checkbox"/>	Question Type ↓↑	Question ↑↓	A ↑↓	B ↑↓	C ↑↓	D ↑↓	Answer ↑↓	Remark ↑↓
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Resolution and transformation of conflicts either at the communal or international levels would guarantee <input type="text"/> peace if the justice system is respected and insulated from undue inferences.	Positive					<input type="button" value="eExam"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	<input type="text"/> permits conflicts to deteriorate rather than giving room for improvement.	Avoidance					<input type="button" value="eExam"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Before intervening in any conflict the <input type="text"/> of the conflict both the remote and immediate must be lucidly analysed and understood	Causes					<input type="button" value="eExam"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Among theories that have been provided on causation of conflicts are the two called additive theory and <input type="text"/> _theory which describes a situation where actors' actions are delayed till the situation gets unbearable	Cumulative					<input type="button" value="eExam"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Analytical theories are found mostly in <input type="text"/> _and mathematical sciences providing mostly statements of facts upon which other facts are based.	Logic					<input type="button" value="eExam"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Making the best out of any conflict will depend on the <input type="text"/> used in handling the conflict	3 Styles					<input type="button" value="eExam"/>

<input type="checkbox"/>									
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Faleti (2006) suggests that there are generally four types of conflict theories; these are; analytic, normative, scientific, and <input type="text"/>	Metaphysical						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The second Nigerian environmental conflict is the international environmental conflict between Nigeria and <input type="text"/> _over the Bakassi Peninsula	Cameroon						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	In Nigeria there have been two most outstanding cases of environmental conflicts the first in the Niger-Delta conflict over <input type="text"/> and environmental resources	Natural						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Larry Diamond sees the overbearing dominance of the post-colonial Nigerian state with enormous <input type="text"/> resources as a source of class conflicts.	Economic						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	In the words of Marx, "the history of hitherto existing societies is the history of <input type="text"/> "	Class struggle						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	According to Karl Marx, the relationship with the <input type="text"/> _by groups at the social basis of each society defines classes	Means of production						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Since the establishment of private property, society has been divided into <input type="text"/> hostile economic classes, says Marx	Two						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	A group of people who share a common and peculiar culture is called <input type="text"/>	Ethnic group						eExam

<input type="checkbox"/>								
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	<input type="text"/> _is defined as a conflict involving believers of two different faiths for the purpose of dominating the other faith in order to expand one faith at the expense of the other.	A religious conflict;					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Ethnic conflict is one of the most destructive and pervasive conflicts in <input type="text"/> _especially since the end of the cold war	Africa					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	For Galtung (1996), conflict has two flip-sides: 'dispute'- two persons or actors, pursuing the same scarce goal; <input type="text"/> _described as one person or actor seeking two incompatible goals.	Dilemma					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	<input type="text"/> _is among the group of expected outcomes of conflict	All of the above					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	On the technical level conflict has been defined as <input type="text"/> among social entities directed against one another	Opposition					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Conflict has been variously defined by scholars though its' origin comes from the Latin word <i>confligere</i> which means <input type="text"/>	To strike together					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The conflict costs in all manifestations human, social, political, psychological, financial material etc., must be calculated by comparing the post-conflict with the <input type="text"/> environment	Pre-conflict					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Integrate power relies on <input type="text"/> and problem solving.	Persuasion					eExam

<input type="checkbox"/>									
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	<p>“There are also exchange power and integrative power. Exchange power. relies on compromise and</p> <p>_. Integrate power relies on persuasion and problem solving” (Fisher 2000:38).</p>	Bargaining						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	<p>Power relations or equations are also a very crucial influence in conflict. There are two types of power namely, hard and</p>	Soft						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	<p>The context of conflict occurrence must be given due attention by the conflict analyst who must take cognisance of the social, economic, political and</p> <p>_milieu of the conflict.</p>	Ideological						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	<p>Before intervening in any conflict or deciding the most suitable tools of analysis, the analyst must also be acquainted with the</p> <p>_of the conflict</p>	The history						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	<p>Individuals and elites could like to trigger a conflict due to sincere ideological struggle over how to administer the state or to have a secure control of</p>	Assets						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	<p>Values include; ideas, habits, customs and</p> <p>_that define a particular social community</p>	Beliefs						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	<p>Dialogue is a form of conversation and relating with people in a way that is different from mediation, negotiation and</p>	Debate						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	<p>is a conflict handling style</p>	Confrontation						eExam

<input type="checkbox"/>								
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	<input type="text"/> _is often adopted in extreme situations where the parties cannot move forward without making concessions on some of their demands	Compromise					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The objective of Joint Problem Solving is to arrive at a mutually satisfying <input type="text"/> _on the issues in conflict.	Agreement					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	<input type="text"/> is a conflict handling style on the perception and assessment of the dominant party of the other party in the conflict situation.	Suppression					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Avoidance permits conflicts to deteriorate rather than giving room for <input type="text"/>	Improvement					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Some features of Avoidance style in conflict response are denial of the conflict, avoiding issues, joking instead of dealing with the conflict and <input type="text"/>	2					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	In reference to post-conflict settings for transformation, the United Nations Commission on Human Security proposed two general security strategies namely, post-conflict protection and <input type="text"/>	Empowerment					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Compared with the Westphalia concept of security, one of the features of human security would be good governance based on transparency and <input type="text"/>	Accountability					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Freedom from fear is narrower in concept because it focuses more on security threats against the <input type="text"/>	Individual					eExam

<input type="checkbox"/>								
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Schwarz, (2005) informs that there are two popular notions of human security in international debates. These are freedom from fear and freedom from <input type="text"/>	Want					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	According to Enrich Fromm, "intended violence" aim strictly at the violation of others; <input type="text"/> are among the extreme cases of intended violence.	All of the above					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	There are physical and non-physical types of violence; but "the only violence which is measurable and indisputable is <input type="text"/> _violence". (Alain Chesnais (1981:12).	Physical					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	For a proper understanding of violence, intellectual enquiries must transcend the demonstration of <input type="text"/> _violence during conflicts.	Physical					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The main characteristic of violent conflict is the bestial demonstration of <input type="text"/>	Physical violence					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	In theory, gender-based violence is violence directed at individuals because of their sex or/and socially constructed <input type="text"/> _roles.	Gender					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	31 Most psychologists and sociologists maintain that human violence arises in response to <input type="text"/> _rather than being borne out of our genetic make-up.	Experiences					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Some students of human behaviour have concluded that much of human misery including penchant for war itself derives in part from the consequences of being <input type="text"/> _as children.	Ill-treated					eExam

<input type="checkbox"/>									
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Another outstanding reason for the unravelling causes of human inclination for violence, aggression or war is the narcissistic rage otherwise known as <input type="text"/>	Self-infatuation						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Sigmund Freud was the creator of <input type="text"/>	Psychoanalysis						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Among the nine tracks that compose Multi-Track are: Government, Non-governmental/Professional, Organised Private Sector, Private Citizen, , Activism, Faith Action, Funding, <input type="text"/>	Communication and the Media						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The most source of power for Multi-Track Diplomacy is the ability to empower people for conflict <input type="text"/>	Transformation						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The phrase "Track Two" was coined in 1982 by <input type="text"/> _to conceptualise methods of diplomacy outside the formal government arrangement.	Joseph Montville						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Multi-Track Diplomacy (MTD) is designed to encompass the various activities that contribute to international <input type="text"/> _and peace-building	Peace-making						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Cardinal Richelieu was the chief manipulator of the early <input type="text"/> century French King Louis XIII.	17th						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	It is generally agreed that the present day system of diplomatic protocol was founded by <input type="text"/> the Chief Minister	Cardinal Richelieu						eExam

<input type="checkbox"/>									
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The success or otherwise of a country's diplomacy depends largely on the head of the <input type="text"/> concerned	Head of government						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The issue of when to start peace building operations also has produced two different schools of thought. These are <input type="text"/>	Gradualists' and the 'synergists						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Peace making and peacekeeping occur <input type="text"/> _and during armed conflicts	Before						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Conflict transformation aims at transcending zero sum (win-loss) phase to arrive at a <input type="text"/> (win-win) agreement.	Positive-sum						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Conflict transformation is the aggregate of all efforts that concentrate on the <input type="text"/> _stages or processes of a conflict, rather than simply on its end point	Developmental						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Conflict transformation involves the transformation of issues, actor, structures and <input type="text"/>	Rules						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Conflict transformation is geared towards positive peace and restorative <input type="text"/>	Justice						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The second approach to conflict transformation tries to freeze the conflict, negate it, protect it, through <input type="text"/> _and direct violence	Structural						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	One of the two broad approaches to conflict transformation is non-violent conflict transformation otherwise known as <input type="text"/> _.	The Gandhi theory						eExam



<input type="checkbox"/>									
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Conflict transformation aims to transform the conflict from violent manifestation characterised by armed conflict and war to <input type="text"/> _expression	Constructive and peaceful						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The main purpose of conflict transformation is to put in place positive peace that will be congenial to the non-violent handling of <input type="text"/>	Conflict						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Structural transformation implies profound <input type="text"/> _in the entire structure of inter-actor relations in a conflict setting or formation.	Change						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Decoupling empirically means getting the <input type="text"/> _or repressed empowered to depend less on the structure that is exploitative.	Exploited						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Struggle for overcoming repression and/or exploitation is concerned about how the struggle is <input type="text"/> _or implemented	Prosecuted						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	<input type="text"/> _implies selecting and addressing an issue that is central and reflective of the conflict.	Confrontation						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	According to Galtung, (1996) <input type="text"/> _involves an actor who is also the subject, conscious of what he wants, why he wants it	An actor conflict						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Structural transformation also entails the influencing of structures officially to prevent any <input type="text"/> _outcome or feeling in the post conflict phase.	Win – lose						eExam

<input type="checkbox"/>								
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	It will not be incorrect to state that one of the causes of many violent conflicts is <input type="text"/> _imbalance	Structural					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Central to conflicts either at the inter-personal or community level is <input type="text"/> _being	Human					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The proponents of transformational mediation such as Bush and Folger also argue that transformation of society is an indirect result of <input type="text"/>	Individual transformation					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	In conflict transformation the first and foremost important requirement is to guide against <input type="text"/> _of conflict in the nearest future.	Re-occurrence.					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	According to Cohen and others quoted in Ayoob (2001), state-making must include	The expansion and consolidation of the territorial and demographic domain under a political authority,	The maintenance of order in the territory (policing)	The extraction of resources from the territory and existence of a population under the control of the state	All of the above.	D	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	While many countries have smarted from being post-conflict communities to become major players in global affairs, the story has been different in	China	Pacific Islands	Africa	Spain	C	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The first type of post-conflict communities are	Those rendered desolate by militaristic conflict handling style of the state.	Those rendered desolate by compromising conflict handling style of the state	Those refused access to the refugee camps.	Those refused endorsement by the state	A	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	One of the following provides the guarantee for the implementation of peace deal	Efficacy	Stabilization	Bargain	Settlement	D	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Yes, cultural factors are strong causes of conflict amongst groups if they are partially and emotionally applied; but so also are factors related to	Politics	Economy	Psychological realities	all of the above	D	eExam

<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	What does the acronym UN stand for?	United Nationals	United Nations	Unitary Nations	Unilateral Notions	D	<input type="button" value="eExam"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The following Countries are currently considered as Conflict Zones with the exception of one which is	Somalia	Syria	Sudan	Germany	D	<input type="button" value="eExam"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The physical environment refers to the four major subdivisions of the earth with their enormous interlocking systems. This definition was given by	Tunde	Egunjobi	Chukwu Emeka	None of the options	B	<input type="button" value="eExam"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	There are the following number of broad approaches to conflict transformation:	2	3	5	7	A	<input type="button" value="eExam"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	One of the following can be defined as the aggregate of all efforts that concentrate on the developmental stages or processes of a conflict, rather than simply on its end point.	Conflict reformation	Conflict Resolution	Conflict transformation	War	C	<input type="button" value="eExam"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Direct and terminal violence against oneself is called	Homicide	Suicide	Omnicide	None of the options	B	<input type="button" value="eExam"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	One of these scholars has defined diplomacy as the application of intelligence and tact to the conduct of official relations between governments of independent states	Albert	David	Isumonah	Satow	D	<input type="button" value="eExam"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	One of these continents has attracted more peace-keeping operations than any other continent because of the prevalence and epidemic nature of conflicts within her borders.	Asia	Europe	Africa	America	C	<input type="button" value="eExam"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Social Status and Control of resources can be demonstrated as evidence of	Economic power	Intellectual power	Philosophical power	Speculative power	A	<input type="button" value="eExam"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The evolution of a conflict enables the conflict analyst to know whether the conflict is	Intensifying	Stabilising	De-escalating	All of the above	D	<input type="button" value="eExam"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The values of the parties in conflict must also be well understood by the	Conflict Reporters	Conflict analyst/s	Conflict guru	Conflict Mentor	B	<input type="button" value="eExam"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Parties in a conflict are pitched against each other or perceive each other on the basis of their differing	Families	Values	Tribal names	War tactics	B	<input type="button" value="eExam"/>

<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	In deep-rooted value based conflicts where negotiation is impossible, the following can be more useful:	Confrontational approach	Judicial approach	Militant approach	Dialogue approach	D	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Constructive confrontation is done by reframing conflicts in a more productive way in order to	Accelerate into war	Punish the winning side	Correct misunderstandings	All of the options	C	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	In a situation where parties cannot move forward without making concessions on some of their demands, the following strategy is often adopted:	Confrontation	Compromise	Suppression	Numbers a and c above	B	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	This conflict resolution strategy is capable of facilitating interpersonal rather than inter-societal group interaction and understanding:	Analytical problem solving	Arbitration	Toleration	Resolution	A	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Analytical problem solving illustration workshop was used between	Nigeria and Cameroun	England and Germany	Togo and Syria	Israelis and Palestinians	D	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Which conflict handling style was developed by Herbert Kelman and John Burton?	Suppression	Conventional problem solving	Analytical problem solving	None of the options	C	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	This is also a form of joint problem solving approach:	Delegation	Arbitration	Circumvention	Confrontation	B	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	One of the following can be done either through negotiation or a third party mediation	Joint Problem Solving	Consolation	Consultation	Visitation	A	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Before deciding the most suitable tools of analysis of any conflict, the intervener has to unearth:	Likely hidden and unmentioned issues connected to the conflict.	Combination of factors within in and out the conflict setting	The theoretical analysis of the conflict whether it is cumulative, consecutive, or otherwise.	All of the above	D	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Joint Problem Solving is	Conflict resolution strategy by Arbitration	Using avoidance to quell a conflict	A Conflict Handling Style	A resort to arms conflict	C	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	When, in a Third Party Decision making, the judiciary seems to protect the rights of the privileged few, the inclination to violent means of handling conflict becomes	Very high	Very far away	minimal	Burdensome	A	eExam

<input type="checkbox"/>								
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Confrontation can take the form of	Military action, intimidation, blackmail and arrests.	Demonization and name-calling	Attack or destruction of the other party in conflict while the issues in conflict are left to simmer	All of the above	D	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	In practice, the dominant party suppresses the other party with the sole aim of	Compelling the other party to become friendly	Replenishing the purse of the other party	Inviting the media to be on the losing side	Vanquishing the concerned party	D	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The more a wronged or seemingly wronged party is ignored, or avoided, the more the probability of the party getting a	A win-lose conflict outcome.	A win-win conflict outcome	A sworn-enemy situation among the parties	Number b and c above	A	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Avoidance permits conflicts to	Reach peaceful settlement	Deteriorate rather than give room for improvement	Escalate beyond repair	Sympathise with the opposing party	B	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The following is usually initiated by the stronger or more powerful party	Confrontation	Suppression	Avoidance	None of the options	A	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The term post – conflict community in the context of this course refers to	A state or community that has not had enough experience of war	A community that is in the midst of war	A community that has been ravaged by a violent conflict.	The fact that war can be posted and has a special post-office for that.	C	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Causes of conflict can come from a divergent value system in terms of	Ideology	Religion and insufficiency	General worldview	All of the above	D	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Practically, environmental conflict is defined by the struggle within and between states for the control, exploitation and manipulation of	Ecological resources	Philosophy	Geophysical knowledge of the other state	Climatic losses of the other state	A	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Environmental conflict arises often as a result of	Undue pressure,	Degradation, pollution	Resource depletion, resource exploitation	All of the above	D	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	In conventional terms, the physical environment is known in terms of the following except one which is	Water	Vegetation	animals (including man)	Climate	D	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The hydrosphere is made up of	All living organisms	World oceans, lakes and rivers	Earth-crust	Animal world	B	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The physical environment according to Egunjobi (2006) refers to the four major sub-divisions of the earth among which are:	The Bioliphere	The lithosphere	The hydrosphere and the atmosphere	b, and c	D	eExam

<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	A study of conflict in Africa will not be complete without addressing	Youth Service conflicts	Climate change	Religious conflict.	Environmental hazards	C	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Karl Marx's principles is directly linked to	International monetary systems	Evolution and possession of private property	Approval of capitalism	Condemnation of socialism	B	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	In the words of Marx, the history of hitherto existing societies is about	Socialism.	Wars	International relations	Class struggle	D	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	One of the cardinal principles of communism is the existence of	Class conflict or struggle	Urbanisation	Conflicting political parties	The monarchy	A	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Ethnic conflicts could originate from all the following factors except one:	Culturally distinctive characteristics such as myths of origin, ritual, religion, genealogical descent and language	The feeling or consciousness of belonging to a group that shares certain common socio-cultural elements.	Cordial relation between the youth of two hostile countries	Symbolic values embedded in the issues of religion and language for example	C	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	According to Williams (2006), there are	Over 5,000 ethnic minorities in the world.	Less than 5,000 ethnic minorities in the world	Over 8,000 ethnic minorities in the world	No ethnic minorities in the world	A	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	According to Otite, "over 90% of the world's independent states are ethnically	Plural and are in various degrees of stability at different stages of development	Isolated and progressive	Segregated and apartheid	Split in disunity	A	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The word "ethnic" is derived from the Greek word "ethnos" meaning a group of people who	Have some internal conflict	Descended from the same historic ancestor	Practice exogamy	Share a common and peculiar culture	D	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Conflict is:	Disputes and tensions as well as manifest clashes between social forces	Struggle over values or claims to status, power, and scarce resources where the winner would obtain the desired values and eliminate rivals	Perceived incompatibility between two or more people or groups	All of the above	D	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Conflict can be explained as an adversarial relationship involving at least two individuals or collective actors over a range of issues such as	Resources	Power	Status and Values	All of the above	D	eExam

<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	On the technical level conflict is defined as "opposition among social entities directed"	Against one another	Against a third party	Against a third party	None of the above	A	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	At the inter-personal level, a transformation of the actors or parties has	No positive effects on the conflict	Direct and positive effects on the conflict.	Only an indirect effect on the conflict	None of the above	B	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	One of the main factors to be transformed in any conflict is	Man or the actors.	The geographical region	The political system	The way schools are build for the socialisation of the child	A	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	One of the fundamentals features of conflict transformation that makes it different from conflict resolution and conflict management is	Peace-keeping structure.	Structure system	Structure transfer	Structure transformation	D	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Direct violence can be divided into two categories.	Verbal, Physical,	Written	Practical	b and c	A	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Freud attributed much of man's morbid behaviours to the operation of the death instinct in contrast to	Aggression instinct (Uros)	The life instinct (Eros).	The life instinct (Pistis)	The Emotional disposition	C	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Sigmund Freud was the creator of psychoanalysis and in many ways the founder of	Medieval psychoanalysis	Modern medicine	Modern psychiatry	The Red Cross	C	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Among the challenges that could face Multi-Track Diplomacy are	Maintaining flexibility in the face of the unknown	Recognising healing as the key to transformation	Taking the holistic and positive view	All of the above	D	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Among the looming threats to humanity are	The globalisation of violence	The breakdown of systemic integrity	The depletion of natural resources	All of the above	D	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Multi-Track Diplomacy has come into	The 21st century as an established and ready to use pill to address global insecurity	The 18th century as an established and ready to use pill to address global insecurity	The 20th century as an established and ready to use pill to address global insecurity	All of the above	A	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The efforts of Track One and Track Two Diplomacy alone can no longer cope with contemporary challenges because	The proliferation of arms across borders in no way endangers peace in the world	It is already felt armed conflict can easily be controlled	The rapid proliferation of arms and the potentially devastating effects of wars inform the need for pragmatic innovation in the art and science of peace	Pragmatic innovation in the art and science of peace is not necessary for conflict resolution	C	eExam

<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The main thrust of Track Two diplomacy; as has been conceptualised in the 1980s, is that	Experience and expertise for addressing conflicts successfully are a sole preserve of government personnel or procedures	Experience and expertise for addressing conflicts successfully are a sole preserve of non-government actors (NGO)	Experience and expertise for addressing conflicts successfully are a sole preserve of the judiciary.	Experience and expertise for addressing conflicts successfully are not a sole preserve of government personnel or procedures; but also skilled citizens	D	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Track Two diplomacy activities have these objectives except one which is	To reduce or resolve conflict between groups or nations by improving communication	To confront the opposing party in order to impose a win-loss situation	To decrease tension, anger, fear or misunderstanding by humanizing the "face of the enemy"	To address root causes, feelings and needs	B	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The following Track diplomacy refers to non-governmental, informal and unofficial contracts and activities between private citizen diplomats	Track Two Diplomacy	Track one and Two diplomacy	The National Track diplomacy	The United Nation Track diplomacy	A	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	One of the following is defined as the application of intelligence and tact to the conduct of official relations between governments of independent states.	Delegation	Psychology	Diplomacy	Indiscretion	C	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Multi-Track Diplomacy (MTD) is a conceptual framework of	Three tracks	Eight tracks	five tracks	Nine tracks	D	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	There exists theoretically and empirically mutually dependent and mutually reinforcing relationship between conflict transformation and	Peace-building	Peace-Keeping	Arbitration	Peace-Enforcement	A	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	For conflict transformation to be well implemented, peace building	Has to be out of the agenda	Cannot be overlooked	Should be put aside until later reference	None of the above	B	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Conflict transformation and peace building occur	After a period of armed conflict	Before a period of armed conflict	With a period of armed conflict	Never after a period of armed conflict	A	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	For conflict transformation to be well implemented, peace building cannot be	Permitted	Possible	Initiated	Neglected.	D	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Boutros-Boutros Ghali (1992) defined Peace-building as action to identify and support structures which will tend to strengthen and solidify	Concession	Confrontation	Peace	Win-loss situation	C	eExam



<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The ABC Triangle tool analyses the factors related to	Attitude, behaviour and context of each of the parties in a conflict	The families of each of the parties in a conflict	The friends of each of the parties in a conflict	Numbers b and c above	A	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The Onion strategy is very useful in determining what different parties in a conflict are demanding and in	Refusing to acknowledge their needs at the negotiation table	Clarifying their needs at the negotiation table	Confusing their needs at the negotiation table	Forgetting their type of need at the negotiation table	B	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	One of the following is not among the tools and techniques of conflict analysis mentioned in this course:	The Pyramid Tree and Onion	The Four Square Tree	Triangle Conflict mapping and ABC	The Conflict Tree	B	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Conflict analysis is	An exclusive philosophical analysis of a conflict	A practical system of examining and understanding the reality of the conflict from a variety of perspectives	A conjecture about the causes of a conflict	An empirical analysis of what will be the outcome of a conflict	B	eExam

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