

INR232 List of eExam Questions in the Bank

Latex formatted questions may not properly render

Q1 The main Liberation Movement in South Africa ANC stands for .

Q2 The first "A" in the acronym ASEAN stands for ____.

Q3 Direct participation as an ally in other people's wars' is a __instrument.

Q4 The GATT is an example of what kind of regime

Q5 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 regime.

Q6 Major range of activities under regimes can be discussed under Security and council.

Q7 Rules, decision making processes and are all defining elements of a regime.

Q8 In what year were the Atomic Energy Commission and the Commission on Conventional Armaments merged into a single Disarmament Commission.

Q9 An Article provides for the creation of the Military Staff Committee, to advise and __the Security Council on all questions relating to the regulation of armaments"

Q10 An Article makes the Security Council responsible for the formulation of for the establishment of a system for the regulation of armaments

Q11 Article 11 of the UN Charter authorizes the __to consider the principles governing disarmament and the regulation of armaments. True or False

Q12 Some of the major successes of the UN can be seen in interventions between Jewish and Arab spokesmen, India and .

Q13 In Article 33 of the charter, the United Nations encourages the parties to a dispute to seek solution by enquiry and ____.

Q14 The UN's agenda for peace includes peace building .

Q15 On August 6 and August 9, 1946, two cities in Japan namely Hiroshima and experienced atomic bombing.

Q16 According to Bernard M. Baruch in his speech, "We must elect World Peace or ____"

Q17 The beginning of military operations under the UN flag was carried out in __ in Korea.

Q18 The Military Staff Committee was established by the

Q19 One of the peacekeeping operation of the _is military oversight to empower national military against rebel and community groups. True or False

Q20 The most difficult task of the United Nations has been Maintaining

Q21 The globalist approach to security has been referred to by Anthony Giddens (1990) as

Q22 The "logic of _" means that states acquire a shared knowledge about the meaning of power and act accordingly.

Q23 According to "Social Constructivist Theorists', the international structures of international politics are social rather than _.

Q24 Deterrence is persuading an enemy that attacking you will not be worth any potential gain.Deterrence is based on two factors: capability and .

Q25 A nuclear war can start with an .

Q26 To prevent fighting or conflicts, the UN implements a process called _.

Q27 The two sources of political terrorism are state terrorism and _.

Q28 The use of strategic bombing to blast German cities during World War II is an example of .

Q29 In Strategy, two major concepts are important. The power to defeat and the power to .

Q30 Three factors responsible for the change in nature of war are technology, strategy and _.

Q31 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 security problem.

Q32 The ECOWAS Treaty is also known as the Treaty of .

Q33 NATO, the Warsaw Pact, formed by the United States and the Soviet Union, respectively, are examples security.

Q34 Disputes between nations such as Nigeria and Cameroon over the Bakassi Peninsula, rift between Ghana and over the Ewes.

Q35 At its 32nd Summit in Abuja on 15th June, 2007, ECOWAS transforms into a .

Q36 The ECOWAS peace plan carried out in has proved to be the first ever regional organization to dispatch a peacekeeping force (ECOMOG).(country)

Q37 The ECOWAS was launched 24th ECOWAS Summit.

Q38 Which country hosted the 24th ECOWAS Summit?

Q39 The 24th ECOWAS Summit was held in what year?

Q40 Nigeria's interest in the formation of ECOWAS is based on political, economic and considerations.

Q41 "Embryo of West African Economic Community" is a statement accrued to President Eyadema of .

Q42 is broadly defined as a group of countries linked together by historical, geographical, cultural economic and other ties.

Q43 Nigeria's anti -apartheid policy was displayed Voting the suspension of South Africa within African based development. This statement is

Q44 The British and American governments played a major role in the apartheid of South Africa.Margaret Thatcher and were the leaders of the governments respectively.

Q45 Nigeria initiated the establishment of the Economic Community of West African States in the year

Q46 Nigeria's foreign policy operates within concentric circles?

Q47 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 .

Q48 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 .

Q49 is the most noticeable and the most widely used economic instrument.

Q50 The diplomatic mission, which is the center of all diplomat activity is headed by .

Q51 In the U.S.A, the home government ministry in charge of diplomacy is called .

Q52 In Britain, the home government ministry in charge of diplomacy is called .

Q53 In Nigeria, the home government ministry in charge of diplomacy is called .

Q54 The two types of Diplomatic representation are legal representation and .

Q55 Nigeria has long been engaged in negotiation through Diplomacy with Cameroon over ownership of the .

Q56 _is the ability of a nation-state to significantly achieve its foreign policy objective greatly influences foreign policy decision-making.

Q57 In international politics, there are no permanent friends (or enemy) but permanent .

Q58 The partition of Africa by the Europeans was done in the Berline Conference in what year?

Q59 The destruction or weakening of an indigenous culture and the imposition of an alien one is called .

Q60 The attempt to establish over the political control and jurisdiction over another country is called .

Q61 The control exercised through economic dominance is called .

Q62 National prestige and national welfare are all parts of interests.

Q63 General or Complementary interest and are also major broad categories of interests to K.J. Holsti.

Q64 Joseph Frankel attempted a definition of the national interest from three analytical perspectives i.e. aspirational, operational and .

Q65 National is a tool for analyzing fundamental objectives of foreign policy of a nation - state.

Q66 policy describes a mixture of foreign and domestic policy.

Q67 The Berlin Wall crumbled in what year)

Q68 Domestic Policy has social control through .

Q69 The second concern of state level analysis is the .

Q70 When NGOs with special interests come together to form a bigger alliance to support national organizations or International Government Organizations, it is called .

Q71 A country's political culture comes from two main sources which are National Historical experience and .

Q72 means that countries are not legally answerable to any higher authority for their international or domestic conduct.

Q73 The international system experienced some major changes after World War II such as revolution in technology particularly in the areas of transportation, and weaponry

Q74 The UN replaced the words "civilized states" with

Q75 Since the end of World War I, nation states have possessed unprecedented instruments for national action in the form of ideologies and .

Q76 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

Q77 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

Baylis & Smith

Q78 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

Q79 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

Q80 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

Q81 The three categories of International Conflicts are all of these except:

Military takeover
Conventional warfare
Weapons of mass destruction
Unconventional warfare

Q82 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

Q83 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

Q84 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

Q85 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)

Q86 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

Q87 Economic Security is tied to the following elements except:

Growth
Distribution
Price stability
Savings

Q88 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

Q89 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

Q90 ECOWAS common currency was slated for what year?

2008

2009

2010

2011

Q91 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

Q92 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

Q93 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

Q94 How many states was part of the ECOWAS treaty at the signing initially?

10

13

15

16

Q95 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

Q96 The resolution on the creation of Economic Community held in October , 1972 in which of the following countries?

Togo
Ghana
Nigeria
Cameroon

Q97 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

Q98 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

Q99 . Babangida's military regime's successful establishment of Africa Economic Community in Abuja, in :

June,1991
August,1992
February,1993
May,1994

Q100 In what year was OAU transformed to African Union?

1978
1987
1999
2001

Q101 Which of the following Nigerian Governments played a major role in transforming OAU to African Union?

Shehu Shagari
Yakubu Gowon
Olusegun Obasanjo
Ibrahim Babangida

Q102 "Inspired by a common determination to promote understanding among our and cooperation among our States" is part of a charter statemement of

which of the following?

ECOWAS

OAU

UN

OAD

Q103 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

Q104 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

Q105 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

Q106 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

Q107 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

Q108 How many regimes have emerged in Nigeria since independence?

10

11

12

13

Q109 Nigeria initiated the establishment of the Chad Basin Commission and the River Niger Commission in what year?

1962
1964
1966
1968

Q110 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

Q111 Who is this statement "politicians start wars, soldiers fight and die in them" attributed to?

Colin Freeman
Colin Powell
Colin Robinson
Colin Jackfield

Q112 Legacies of Arab imperialism, enslavement and colonialism can be found in all of the following states except:

Ghana
Nigeria
Kenya
Tanzania

Q113 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

Q114 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

Q115 Which one of the following is not a technique in Propaganda?

Civil disruption
Institutional Advertising
Glittering Generality
Name Calling

Q116 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

Q117 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

Q118 The functions of a Diplomat include all of the following except:

Protection
Negotiation
Interaction
Information

Q119 Which is not a means in Diplomacy to achieve objectives?

Persuasion
Negotiation
Compromise
Threat of Force

Q120 Which of these is not an instrument for conducting foreign policy?

Diplomacy
Economic instrument
Military instrument
Technological instrument

Q121 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

Q122 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

Q123 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

Q124 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"

Q125 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)

Q126 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

Q127 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

Q128 What section of the Nigerian 1989 Consitution also illustrated the above statement (Question 22)?

Section 17

Section 18

Section 19

Section 20

Q129 "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

Q130 Most times, foreign policy is a product of one of the following:

Irrational forces and events

Rational forces

Rational events
Rational forces and events

Q131 National Interest involves all of the following except:

Military security
Economy of nation
Social integration
Defense of nation's values

Q132 In MOST cases, the question to solve in serving National Interest is the _____?

WHAT
WHY
WHEN
HOW

Q133 Which of these is closely affiliated with Interest of State?

National Economic Interest
National Security Interest
National Territorial Interests
Political Interest

Q134 Which of these defines the interest of a state?

Government
Juducuary
Legislature
Political Parties

Q135 All but one is a part of the general aspects of foreign policy making.

Policy
Type of Government
Types of Situation
Type of Power

Q136 Who viewed foreign policy as "an interplay between the outside and inside"?

Professor Joseph D. Frankel
Professor F.S. Northedge
Professor F. Jospeh
Professor D. Winston

Q137 System level anaylsi is more concerened with which of the following

National Environment
International Environment
Regional Environment
Domestic Environment

Q138 All except one is a prominent actor of Transnational Organizations or corporations (TNCs).

MNCs
IGOs
NGOs
Individuals/Terror Groups

Q139 Which one is not a human characteristic The Human Nature approach examines?

Cognitive
Psychological
Biological
Emotional

Q140 One of the following is not a subnational actor of the state. Which is it?

Political opposition
Political executives
Regional partners
Legislatures

Q141 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
Lenses & Fritz, 1999
Chittick & Pingel 2002

Q142 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

Q143 The outcomes of the Traditional Approach to study International Relations was adopted by all of these scholars except:

Hans Morgenthau
Raymond Aron
Carl J. Friedrich
Stanley Hoffman

Q144 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

Q145 Which of these terminologies describes a new orientation that emerged from the 1950s.

Social Revolution
Behavioral Revolution
Economic Revolution
Partnership Revolution

Q146 Slobodan Milosevic, the former president of Yugoslavia was brought to trial in 2002 at the international tribunal in which country

The Netherlands
England
Finland
Belgium

Q147 Which of the following is an example of a bilateral agreement?

Niger
Tunisia
Kenya
Senegal

Q148 Which of these organizations is not regional?

ASEAN
SADC
EU
UN

Q149 The Congress of Westphalia represents a major landmark where nation systems emerged. In what year was this congress?

1468
1648
1567
1657

Q150 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
Seymour Brown