

1. _____ is the belief that war is not inherently bad but can be a beneficial aspect of society.

Militarism

2. _____ enables peace expert intervening in a conflict the opportunity of gathering necessary data that will facilitate resolution process.

Conflict analysis

3. The process which involves monitoring, observing and recording the trend of change and continuity in the conflict process is referred to as _____

Conflict tracking

4. Three basic distinguishing elements of early and classical liberal analysis in the 18th and 19th centuries are individuals, society and the _____.

state

5. Ordinarily, the question of whether conflict turns positive or negative is a function of peoples _____

response

6. When _____ is employed as conflict handling style, parties are partially assertive and partially cooperative.

compromise

7. _____ deals with the justification of how and why wars are fought, which can be either theoretical or historical in nature.

Just-war theory

8. Escalation stage in a conflict scenario is characterized by the _____.

formation of enemy images

9. The two key propelling variables in conflict escalation cycle are opportunity and _____.

willingness

10. Those who stand to benefit from the outcomes whether peaceful or conflictual are referred to as _____.

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