

PSC201 MCQ with Solution:

Complete Final term MCQ from lecture 19 to 45

Lectures 19 to 24

Which year was the Non-Aligned Press Agencies Pool established?

- a) 1955
- b) 1973
- c) 1975
- d) 1980

Answer: c) 1975

Who were the founding members of the Non-Aligned Movement?

- a) Marshal Tito of Yugoslavia, Jawaharlal Nehru of India, Abdul Nasir of Egypt, and Ahmad Sukarno of Indonesia
- b) Winston Churchill, Franklin D. Roosevelt, Joseph Stalin, and Charles de Gaulle
- c) Margaret Thatcher, Ronald Reagan, Mikhail Gorbachev, and Deng Xiaoping
- d) Nelson Mandela, Fidel Castro, Ho Chi Minh, and Gamal Abdel Nasser

Answer: a) Marshal Tito of Yugoslavia, Jawaharlal Nehru of India, Abdul Nasir of Egypt, and Ahmad Sukarno of Indonesia

What is the primary objective of the Non-Aligned Movement?

- a) Military dominance
- b) Economic exploitation
- c) Resistance to neo-colonialism and imperialism
- d) Cultural assimilation

Answer: c) Resistance to neo-colonialism and imperialism

Which committee of the Non-Aligned Movement consists of 7 member countries elected on the basis of geographic distribution?

- a) Standing Committee
- b) Coordinating Bureau
- c) Council of Ministers
- d) Council of Heads

Answer: a) Standing Committee

What was the primary focus of the Non-Aligned Movement in supporting the Group of 77?

- a) Military cooperation
- b) Economic development
- c) Cultural exchange
- d) Technological innovation

Answer: b) Economic development

What is the main implication of non-alignment in international relations?

- a) Passive involvement in global affairs
- b) Active involvement in the struggle against imperial and colonial domination
- c) Support for military pacts and alliances
- d) Isolation from international organizations

Answer: b) Active involvement in the struggle against imperial and colonial domination

Which conference in 1955 led to the origin of the Non-Aligned Movement?

- a) Bandung Conference
- b) Geneva Conference
- c) Yalta Conference
- d) Potsdam Conference

Answer: a) Bandung Conference

What are the criteria for NAM membership?

- a) Adoption of a dependent policy, support for colonialism, and membership in military alliances
- b) Support for national independence, membership in military alliances, and bilateral military agreements with Great Powers
- c) Adoption of an independent policy, support for national independence, and non-membership in military alliances

d) Membership in regional defense pacts, support for colonialism, and bilateral military agreements with Great Powers

Answer: c) Adoption of an independent policy, support for national independence, and non-membership in military alliances

What was the primary reason for the growth of the Non-Aligned Movement?

- a) Technological advancement
- b) Economic underdevelopment
- c) Cultural assimilation
- d) Military dominance

Answer: b) Economic underdevelopment

What is the role of the Coordinating Bureau in the Non-Aligned Movement?

- a) To undertake preparatory work for the yearly ministerial meeting
- b) To monitor implementation of decisions and programs
- c) To formulate independent foreign policies
- d) To resist neo-colonialism and imperialism

Answer: b) To monitor implementation of decisions and programs

What is the primary focus of the Non-Aligned Movement in supporting the Group of 77?

- a) Military cooperation
- b) Economic development

c) Cultural exchange

d) Technological innovation

Answer: b) Economic development

What is the main implication of non-alignment in international relations?

a) Passive involvement in global affairs

b) Active involvement in the struggle against imperial and colonial domination

c) Support for military pacts and alliances

d) Isolation from international organizations

Answer: b) Active involvement in the struggle against imperial and colonial domination

Which conference in 1955 led to the origin of the Non-Aligned Movement?

a) Bandung Conference

b) Geneva Conference

c) Yalta Conference

d) Potsdam Conference

Answer: a) Bandung Conference

What are the criteria for NAM membership?

a) Adoption of a dependent policy, support for colonialism, and membership in military alliances

- b) Support for national independence, membership in military alliances, and bilateral military agreements with Great Powers
- c) Adoption of an independent policy, support for national independence, and non-membership in military alliances
- d) Membership in regional defense pacts, support for colonialism, and bilateral military agreements with Great Powers

Answer: c) Adoption of an independent policy, support for national independence, and non-membership in military alliances

What was the primary reason for the growth of the Non-Aligned Movement?

- a) Technological advancement
- b) Economic underdevelopment
- c) Cultural assimilation
- d) Military dominance

Answer: b) Economic underdevelopment

What is the role of the Coordinating Bureau in the Non-Aligned Movement?

- a) To undertake preparatory work for the yearly ministerial meeting
- b) To monitor implementation of decisions and programs
- c) To formulate independent foreign policies
- d) To resist neo-colonialism and imperialism

Answer: b) To monitor implementation of decisions and programs

What is the primary focus of the Non-Aligned Movement in supporting the Group of 77?

- a) Military cooperation
- b) Economic development
- c) Cultural exchange
- d) Technological innovation

Answer: b) Economic development

What is the main implication of non-alignment in international relations?

- a) Passive involvement in global affairs
- b) Active involvement in the struggle against imperial and colonial domination
- c) Support for military pacts and alliances
- d) Isolation from international organizations

Answer: b) Active involvement in the struggle against imperial and colonial domination

Which conference in 1955 led to the origin of the Non-Aligned Movement?

- a) Bandung Conference
- b) Geneva Conference
- c) Yalta Conference
- d) Potsdam Conference

Answer: a) Bandung Conference

What are the criteria for NAM membership?

- a) Adoption of a dependent policy, support for colonialism, and membership in military alliances
- b) Support for national independence, membership in military alliances, and bilateral military agreements with Great Powers
- c) Adoption of an independent policy, support for national independence, and non-membership in military alliances
- d) Membership in regional defense pacts, support for colonialism, and bilateral military agreements with Great Powers

Answer: c) Adoption of an independent policy, support for national independence, and non-membership in military alliances

What was the primary reason for the growth of the Non-Aligned Movement?

- a) Technological advancement
- b) Economic underdevelopment
- c) Cultural assimilation
- d) Military dominance

Answer: b) Economic underdevelopment

What is the role of the Coordinating Bureau in the Non-Aligned Movement?

- a) To undertake preparatory work for the yearly ministerial meeting
- b) To monitor implementation of decisions and programs

- c) To formulate independent foreign policies
- d) To resist neo-colonialism and imperialism

Answer: b) To monitor implementation of decisions and programs

What is the primary focus of the Non-Aligned Movement in supporting the Group of 77?

- a) Military cooperation
- b) Economic development
- c) Cultural exchange
- d) Technological innovation

Answer: b) Economic development

What is the main implication of non-alignment in international relations?

- a) Passive involvement in global affairs
- b) Active involvement in the struggle against imperial and colonial domination
- c) Support for military pacts and alliances
- d) Isolation from international organizations

Answer: b) Active involvement in the struggle against imperial and colonial domination

Which conference in 1955 led to the origin of the Non-Aligned Movement?

- a) Bandung Conference

- b) Geneva Conference
- c) Yalta Conference
- d) Potsdam Conference

Answer: a) Bandung Conference

Lecture 25 to 30

Which of the following is not a source of international law?

- a. Treaties
- b. Customary law
- c. Judicial decisions
- d. Domestic laws

Solution: d. Domestic laws

2. The principle of Pacta sunt servanda means:

- a. Agreements must be kept
- b. Agreements can be broken
- c. Agreements can be modified
- d. Agreements can be ignored

Solution: a. Agreements must be kept

Which of the following is not a function of the International Court of Justice?

- a. Settling legal disputes between states
- b. Providing advisory opinions to the UN
- c. Enforcing international law
- d. Interpreting international law

Solution: c. Enforcing international law

The International Criminal Court has jurisdiction over which of the following crimes?

- a. Genocide
- b. War crimes
- c. Crimes against humanity
- d. All of the above

Solution: d. All of the above

Which of the following is not a specialized agency of the UN?

- a. World Health Organization
- b. International Monetary Fund
- c. International Atomic Energy Agency
- d. World Trade Organization

Solution: d. World Trade Organization

The UN General Assembly has how many members?

- a. 193

b. 195

c. 197

d. 199

Solution: a. 193

The UN Security Council has how many permanent members?

a. 5

b. 7

c. 9

d. 11

Solution: a. 5

Which of the following is not a permanent member of the UN Security Council?

a. China

b. France

c. Germany

d. United States

Solution: c. Germany

The UN Charter was signed in which year?

a. 1945

b. 1955

c. 1965

d. 1975

Solution: a. 1945

Which of the following is not a principle of the UN Charter?

a. Sovereign equality of states

b. Non-intervention in the domestic affairs of states

c. Use of force to settle disputes between states

d. Peaceful settlement of disputes between states

Solution: c. Use of force to settle disputes between states

11. The UN Secretary-General is appointed by:

a. The General Assembly

b. The Security Council

c. The International Court of Justice

d. The World Health Organization

Solution: b. The Security Council

Which of the following is not a regional organization?

a. African Union

b. European Union

c. Association of Southeast Asian Nations

d. International Monetary Fund

Solution: d. International Monetary Fund

The Organization of American States is a regional organization for which continent?

- a. North America
- b. South America
- c. Central America
- d. All of the above

Solution: d. All of the above

Which of the following is not a function of the World Trade Organization?

- a. Administering trade agreements
- b. Providing technical assistance to developing countries
- c. Resolving trade disputes between member states
- d. Providing humanitarian aid to disaster-stricken countries

Solution: d. Providing humanitarian aid to disaster-stricken countries

15. The World Health Organization is a specialized agency of the UN that focuses on:

- a. Promoting international trade
- b. Providing humanitarian aid
- c. Improving public health
- d. Promoting human rights

Solution: c. Improving public health

Which of the following is not a principle of the Non-Aligned Movement?

- a. Non-alignment with any military bloc
- b. Opposition to colonialism and imperialism
- c. Promotion of democracy and human rights
- d. Promotion of economic development

Solution: c. Promotion of democracy and human rights

The Non-Aligned Movement was founded in which year?

- a. 1955
- b. 1965
- c. 1975
- d. 1985

Solution: a. 1955

The Non-Aligned Movement was founded by leaders from which countries?

- a. Yugoslavia, India, Egypt, and Indonesia
- b. China, Russia, Cuba, and North Korea
- c. United States, United Kingdom, France, and Germany
- d. Japan, South Korea, Taiwan, and Singapore

Solution: a. Yugoslavia, India, Egypt, and Indonesia

Which of the following is not a criterion for membership in the Non-Aligned Movement?

- a. Adoption of an independent policy based on non-alignment
- b. Consistent support for movements for national independence
- c. Membership in a multilateral military alliance
- d. No concession of military bases to a foreign power in the context of Great Power conflicts

Solution: c. Membership in a multilateral military alliance

The Non-Aligned Movement has how many member states?

- a. 75
- b. 100
- c. 115
- d. 150

Solution: c. 115

21. The Systems Approach to IR emphasizes:

- a. The importance of individual actors in the international system
- b. The importance of the international system as a whole
- c. The importance of domestic politics in shaping international relations
- d. The importance of economic factors in shaping international relations

Solution: b. The importance of the international system as a whole

22. The Systems Approach to IR views the international system as:

- a. Static and unchanging
- b. Dynamic and constantly evolving
- c. Dominated by the most powerful states
- d. Dominated by economic factors

Solution: b. Dynamic and constantly evolving

Which of the following is not a distinct system in IR according to the Systems Approach?

- a. Political system
- b. Economic system
- c. Military system
- d. Social system

Solution: d. Social system

24. Liberalism emphasizes:

- a. The importance of state power in international relations
- b. The importance of economic factors in shaping international relations
- c. The importance of cooperation and interdependence in international relations
- d. The importance of military force in settling disputes between states

Solution: c. The importance of cooperation and interdependence in international relations

25. Social democracy emphasizes:

- a. The importance of individual freedom and limited government
- b. The importance of economic growth and free markets
- c. The importance of social welfare and equality
- d. The importance of military power and national security

Solution: c. The importance of social welfare and equality

Lecture 31 to 35

Which of the following is not a step in the rational decision-making model?

- a. Identifying the problem
- b. Generating alternatives
- c. Evaluating alternatives
- d. Implementing the decision

Solution: d. Implementing the decision

2. The bureaucratic decision-making model emphasizes:

- a. Rationality and efficiency
- b. Political bargaining and compromise
- c. Group decision-making and consensus
- d. Intuition and creativity

Solution: a. Rationality and efficiency

3. The garbage can model of decision-making emphasizes:

- a. Rationality and efficiency
- b. Political bargaining and compromise
- c. Group decision-making and consensus
- d. Randomness and chance

Solution: d. Randomness and chance

4. The balance of power theory emphasizes:

- a. The importance of cooperation and interdependence in international relations
- b. The importance of military force in settling disputes between states
- c. The importance of economic factors in shaping international relations
- d. The importance of individual freedom and limited government

Solution: b. The importance of military force in settling disputes between states

5. The concept of deterrence is based on:

- a. The threat of military force
- b. The promise of economic aid
- c. The promotion of democracy and human rights
- d. The provision of humanitarian aid

Solution: a. The threat of military force

6. The concept of arms control emphasizes:

- a. The reduction of military forces and weapons
- b. The expansion of military forces and weapons
- c. The promotion of economic growth and free markets
- d. The promotion of democracy and human rights

Solution: a. The reduction of military forces and weapons

7. The concept of disarmament emphasizes:

- a. The elimination of military forces and weapons
- b. The expansion of military forces and weapons
- c. The promotion of economic growth and free markets
- d. The promotion of democracy and human rights

Solution: a. The elimination of military forces and weapons

8. The concept of collective security emphasizes:

- a. The importance of individual states in maintaining international peace and security
- b. The importance of regional organizations in maintaining international peace and security
- c. The importance of the UN in maintaining international peace and security
- d. The importance of military alliances in maintaining international peace and security

Solution: c. The importance of the UN in maintaining international peace and security

9. The concept of human security emphasizes:

- a. The importance of individual freedom and limited government
- b. The importance of economic growth and free markets
- c. The importance of social welfare and equality
- d. The importance of protecting individuals from threats to their safety and well-being

Solution: d. The importance of protecting individuals from threats to their safety and well-being

10. The concept of globalization emphasizes:

- a. The importance of individual states in maintaining international peace and security
- b. The importance of regional organizations in maintaining international peace and security
- c. The importance of economic interdependence and integration
- d. The importance of military alliances in maintaining international peace and security

Solution: c. The importance of economic interdependence and integration

11. The concept of the global divide refers to:

- a. The gap between rich and poor countries
- b. The gap between democratic and authoritarian countries
- c. The gap between developed and developing countries

d. The gap between military and non-military countries

Solution: c. The gap between developed and developing countries

12. The concept of foreign direct investment refers to:

a. Investment in domestic companies by foreign individuals or companies

b. Investment in foreign companies by domestic individuals or companies

c. Investment in domestic companies by domestic individuals or companies

d. Investment in foreign companies by foreign individuals or companies

Solution: b. Investment in foreign companies by domestic individuals or companies

13. The concept of regional integration refers to:

a. The process of creating a single global market

b. The process of creating a single regional market

c. The process of creating a single national market

d. The process of creating a single local market

Solution: b. The process of creating a single regional market

14. The European Union is an example of:

a. A military alliance

b. A regional organization

- c. A global organization
 - d. A non-governmental organization
- Solution: b. A regional organization

15. The concept of the European Union emphasizes:

- a. Economic integration and cooperation
- b. Military force and security
- c. Political unity and democracy
- d. Social welfare and equality

Solution: a. Economic integration and cooperation

16. The concept of the North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA) emphasizes:

- a. Economic integration and cooperation
- b. Military force and security
- c. Political unity and democracy
- d. Social welfare and equality

Solution: a. Economic integration and cooperation

17. The concept of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) emphasizes:

- a. Economic integration and cooperation
- b. Military force and security
- c. Political unity and democracy

d. Social welfare and equality

Solution: a. Economic integration and cooperation

18. The concept of the South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation (SAARC) emphasizes:

a. Economic integration and cooperation

b. Military force and security

c. Political unity and democracy

d. Social welfare and equality

Solution: a. Economic integration and cooperation

19. The concept of liberalism emphasizes:

a. The importance of individual freedom and limited government

b. The importance of economic growth and free markets

c. The importance of social welfare and equality

d. The importance of military power and national security

Solution: a. The importance of individual freedom and limited government

20. The concept of social democracy emphasizes:

a. The importance of individual freedom and limited government

b. The importance of economic growth and free markets

c. The importance of social welfare and equality

d. The importance of military power and national security

Solution: c. The importance of social welfare and equality

21. The concept of integration in IR emphasizes:

- a. The importance of individual states in maintaining international peace and security
- b. The importance of regional organizations in maintaining international peace and security
- c. The importance of economic interdependence and integration
- d. The importance of military alliances in maintaining international peace and security

Solution: c. The importance of economic interdependence and integration

22. The concept of conflict resolution emphasizes:

- a. The use of military force to settle disputes between states
- b. The use of economic sanctions to pressure states to change their behavior
- c. The use of negotiation and mediation to resolve disputes peacefully
- d. The use of propaganda to influence public opinion

Solution: c. The use of negotiation and mediation to resolve disputes peacefully

23. The concept of the global environment emphasizes:

- a. The importance of economic growth and development
- b. The importance of protecting the natural environment

- c. The importance of military power and national security
- d. The importance of social welfare and equality

Solution: b. The importance of protecting the natural environment

24. The concept of liberalism in IR emphasizes:

- a. The importance of individual freedom and limited government
- b. The importance of economic growth and free markets
- c. The importance of social welfare and equality
- d. The importance of military power and national security

Solution: a. The importance of individual freedom and limited government

25. The concept of social democracy in IR emphasizes:

- a. The importance of individual freedom and limited government
- b. The importance of economic growth and free markets
- c. The importance of social welfare and equality
- d. The importance of military power and national security

Solution: c. The importance of social welfare and equality

Lecture 36 to 40

1. Which of the following is not a feature of a nation-state?
 - a. Sovereignty

- b. Territory
- c. Ethnic homogeneity
- d. Religious diversity

Solution: d. Religious diversity

Which lesson of the International Relations course discusses the concept of balance of power?

- a. Lesson 8
- b. Lesson 10
- c. Lesson 12
- d. Lesson 14

Solution: a. Lesson 8

Which lesson of the International Relations course discusses the concept of non-alignment movement?

- a. Lesson 16
- b. Lesson 18
- c. Lesson 20
- d. Lesson 22

Solution: b. Lesson 18

Which lesson of the International Relations course discusses the concept of the Cold War?

- a. Lesson 20

- b. Lesson 22
- c. Lesson 24
- d. Lesson 26

Solution: a. Lesson 20

Which lesson of the International Relations course discusses the concept of disarmament and arms control?

- a. Lesson 23
- b. Lesson 25
- c. Lesson 27
- d. Lesson 29

Solution: a. Lesson 23

Which lesson of the International Relations course discusses the relevance of international law in international relations?

- a. Lesson 25
- b. Lesson 27
- c. Lesson 29
- d. Lesson 31

Solution: a. Lesson 25

Which lesson of the International Relations course discusses the concept of international organizations?

- a. Lesson 27

- b. Lesson 29
- c. Lesson 31
- d. Lesson 33

Solution: a. Lesson 27

Which lesson of the International Relations course discusses the concept of liberalism and social democracy?

- a. Lesson 34
- b. Lesson 36
- c. Lesson 38
- d. Lesson 40

Solution: a. Lesson 34

Which lesson of the International Relations course discusses the concept of integration in IR?

- a. Lesson 34
- b. Lesson 36
- c. Lesson 38
- d. Lesson 40

Solution: b. Lesson 36

Which lesson of the International Relations course discusses the concept of globalization and its implications?

- a. Lesson 34

- b. Lesson 36
- c. Lesson 38
- d. Lesson 40

Solution: c. Lesson 38

Which lesson of the International Relations course discusses the concept of foreign investments?

- a. Lesson 34
- b. Lesson 36
- c. Lesson 38
- d. Lesson 40

Solution: d. Lesson 40

Which lesson of the International Relations course discusses the concept of conflict and conflict resolution?

- a. Lesson 40
- b. Lesson 41
- c. Lesson 42
- d. Lesson 43

Solution: a. Lesson 40

Which lesson of the International Relations course discusses the concept of the global environment?

- a. Lesson 42

- b. Lesson 43
- c. Lesson 44
- d. Lesson 45

Solution: a. Lesson 42

Which lesson of the International Relations course discusses the difference between IR and domestic politics?

- a. Lesson 42
- b. Lesson 43
- c. Lesson 44
- d. Lesson 45

Solution: c. Lesson 44

Which lesson of the International Relations course discusses the concept of change in IR?

- a. Lesson 42
- b. Lesson 43
- c. Lesson 44
- d. Lesson 45

Solution: d. Lesson 45

Which lesson of the International Relations course discusses the concept of national interest?

- a. Lesson 6

- b. Lesson 7
- c. Lesson 8
- d. Lesson 9

Solution: a. Lesson 6

Which lesson of the International Relations course discusses the concept of colonialism, neo-colonialism, and imperialism?

- a. Lesson 12
- b. Lesson 13
- c. Lesson 14
- d. All of the above

Solution: d. All of the above

Which lesson of the International Relations course discusses the concept of the new international economic order?

- a. Lesson 15
- b. Lesson 16
- c. Lesson 17
- d. Lesson 18

Solution: b. Lesson 16

Which lesson of the International Relations course discusses the concept of decision making in IR?

- a. Lesson 30

b. Lesson 31

c. Lesson 32

d. Lesson 33

Solution: b. Lesson 31

Which decision making model views the state as an organization obtaining input from different units to reach a decision?

a. Organizational process model

b. Rational actor model

c. Group politics model

d. Personality process model

Solution: a. Organizational process model

Which decision making model considers states as monolithic entities whose leaders try to maximize national interests as a whole?

a. Organizational process model

b. Rational actor model

c. Group politics model

d. Personality process model

Solution: b. Rational actor model

Which decision making model uses a bureaucratic framework in which different departments/agencies pursue their own vested interests as well as collective national interests?

- a. Organizational process model
- b. Rational actor model
- c. Group politics model
- d. Personality process model

Solution: c. Group politics model

Which decision making model focuses on cognitive and emotional factors in reaching decisions?

- a. Organizational process model
- b. Rational actor model
- c. Group politics model
- d. Personality process model

Solution: d. Personality process model

Which of the following is not a difficulty in decision making in IR?

- a. Cognitive nearsightedness
- b. Oversimplification
- c. Candid institutional support
- d. Preconceived notions or distortion of facts

Solution: c. Candid institutional support

Which of the following is not a feature of a nation-state system?

- a. Sovereignty

- b. Territory
- c. Ethnic homogeneity
- d. Religious diversity

Solution: d. Religious diversity

Lecture 41 to 45

1. Which of the following is not a method of conflict resolution?

- a. Negotiation
- b. Mediation
- c. Arbitration
- d. Retaliation

Solution: d. Retaliation

Which of the following is a disadvantage of negotiation as a method of conflict resolution?

- a. It is time-consuming
- b. It is expensive
- c. It can lead to a win-win situation
- d. It can lead to a lose-lose situation

Solution: d. It can lead to a lose-lose situation

Which of the following is a disadvantage of mediation as a method of conflict resolution?

- a. It can be biased
- b. It can be expensive
- c. It can lead to a win-win situation
- d. It can lead to a lose-lose situation

Solution: a. It can be biased

Which of the following is a disadvantage of arbitration as a method of conflict resolution?

- a. It can be biased
- b. It can be expensive
- c. It can lead to a win-win situation
- d. It can lead to a lose-lose situation

Solution: b. It can be expensive

Which of the following is a disadvantage of retaliation as a method of conflict resolution?

- a. It can be biased
- b. It can be expensive
- c. It can lead to a win-win situation
- d. It can lead to a lose-lose situation

Solution: d. It can lead to a lose-lose situation

Which of the following is not a characteristic of a global environment?

- a. Interconnectedness

- b. Interdependence
- c. Sovereignty
- d. Complexity

Solution: c. Sovereignty

Which of the following is not a challenge to the global environment?

- a. Climate change
- b. Terrorism
- c. Economic inequality
- d. Nationalism

Solution: d. Nationalism

Which of the following is not a feature of globalization?

- a. Increased trade and investment
- b. Increased cultural exchange
- c. Increased national sovereignty
- d. Increased communication and technology

Solution: c. Increased national sovereignty

Which of the following is not a benefit of foreign investment?

- a. Job creation
- b. Technology transfer
- c. Economic growth

d. Protectionism

Solution: d. Protectionism

Which of the following is not a factor that contributes to change in IR?

a. Technological advancements

b. Economic interdependence

c. Political stability

d. Environmental degradation

Solution: c. Political stability

Which of the following is not a characteristic of national interest?

a. Self-preservation

b. Power

c. Wealth

d. Altruism

Solution: d. Altruism

Which of the following is not a feature of colonialism?

a. Political domination

b. Economic exploitation

c. Cultural assimilation

d. National sovereignty

Solution: d. National sovereignty

Which of the following is not a feature of neo-colonialism?

- a. Economic dependence
- b. Political domination
- c. Cultural assimilation
- d. National sovereignty

Solution: d. National sovereignty

Which of the following is not a feature of imperialism?

- a. Territorial expansion
- b. Economic exploitation
- c. Cultural assimilation
- d. National sovereignty

Solution: d. National sovereignty

Which of the following is not a feature of the new international economic order?

- a. Economic equality
- b. Redistribution of wealth
- c. Protectionism
- d. Decolonization

Solution: c. Protectionism

Which of the following is not a factor that affects decision making in IR?

- a. Cognitive biases
- b. Groupthink
- c. Personality traits
- d. Nationalism

Solution: d. Nationalism

Which of the following decision making models focuses on the role of emotions and intuition in decision making?

- a. Rational actor model
- b. Organizational process model
- c. Group politics model
- d. Personality process model

Solution: d. Personality process model

Which of the following is not a difficulty in decision making in IR?

- a. Cognitive biases
- b. Groupthink
- c. Candid institutional support
- d. Preconceived notions or distortion of facts

Solution: c. Candid institutional support

Which of the following is not a feature of the nation-state system?

- a. Sovereignty
- b. Territory
- c. Ethnic homogeneity
- d. Religious diversity

Solution: d. Religious diversity

Which of the following is not a challenge to the global environment?

- a. Climate change
- b. Terrorism
- c. Economic inequality
- d. Nationalism

Solution: d. Nationalism

MUHAMMAD BASHIRAT ABBASI