



**Strathmore**  
UNIVERSITY

SCHOOL OF HUMANITIES & SOCIAL SCIENCES

BACHELOR OF ARTS IN INTERNATIONAL STUDIES

END OF SEMESTER EXAMINATION

BIS 2102: INTERNATIONAL INSTITUTIONS AND ORGANIZATIONS

DATE: 16<sup>th</sup> October 2017

Time: 08:45 – 10:45

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**GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS.** All answers must be written on the exam booklet. Only answers in blue or black ink will be corrected. Answers in pencils shall not be considered. Kindly put all the numbers corresponding to the exam questions on the booklet and just leave blank the numbers you are not able to answer.

**MULTIPLE CHOICE.** Write down the letter of the best answer. Answer all questions. (1 point each)

1. The trend in international relations that pertain to the increasing transnational and worldwide economic, social and cultural transactions that transcend the boundaries of the state:
  - a. Liberalization
  - b. Transnationalization
  - c. Globalization
  
2. The trend in international relations that pertain to the emergence of diversified forms of authority and sources of power.
  - a. Realism
  - b. Security
  - c. Crisis of authority

3. A theme in international relations that pertain to the basic survival and protection of the state.
  - a. Realism
  - b. Crisis of authority
  - c. Security
  
4. A theme in international relations that pertain to provision of basic needs such food and poverty alleviation
  - a. Security
  - b. Globalization
  - c. Economy
  
5. The cultural integration of refugees in their host countries remains to be precarious in terms of security. This statement exhibits which theme of IR theory:
  - a. Constructivism
  - b. Globalization
  - c. Identity
  
6. The formal and informal structure of decision making processes across subsets of agents and entities in the public and private domains.
  - a. Governance
  - b. Global governance
  - c. Government
  
7. A strategy of managing international affairs, ranging from bilateral, regional, to multilateral relations among nations cutting across interests that are economic, political and socio-cultural in nature.
  - a. International relations
  - b. Global governance
  - c. International organizations
  
8. Which of the following does global governance not manage:
  - a. Independence
  - b. Institutionalization
  - c. Interdependence
  
9. Issue of post-independence management pertain to
  - a. Economic relations with emerging markets
  - b. Relations with rival powers
  - c. Political consolidation of new nations
  
10. Issue of interdependence management pertain to
  - a. Post colonial relations among nations

- b. State-led vs. market-led economic integration schemes
  - c. Overlapping relationships among regional and multilateral arrangements
11. If a country is a member of a regional arrangement like the East African Community (EAC) and the African Union (AU) and encounters conflicting demands from both arrangements, what challenge does it face:
- a. Management of interdependence
  - b. Management of internationalization
  - c. Management independence
12. An intergovernmental arrangement whose membership is limited to specific geographical regions in the world
- a. Multilateralism
  - b. Bilateralism
  - c. Regionalism
13. Which of the following statements sees regionalism as a building block
- a. A means to weaken the opposition against multilateral liberalization
  - b. Multiple legal framework and dispute settlement mechanism affect discipline and efficiency
  - c. Range of special relationships between neighboring countries.
14. The existence of free trade area, customs union, common market, economic and monetary union pertain to:
- a. Economic integration
  - b. Economic cooperation
  - c. Economic community
15. The expression of mutual support and commitment, though non-binding, with regard to the implementation of certain values and practices within countries pertain to:
- a. Political cooperation
  - b. Political integration
  - c. Policy harmonization
16. All are sources of regional organization except for:
- a. Digital transnationalism
  - b. Economic blocs
  - c. Regional diplomatic organizations
17. A rule-governed activity within the international system
- a. Regimes
  - b. International law
  - c. International organizations

18. Set of implicit or explicit principles, norms, rules and decision-making procedures around which actors' expectations converge in a given area of international relations.
  - a. International organizations
  - b. Regimes
  - c. Transnational institutions
  
19. One of the four elements of a regime that specify general standards of behavior and identifies rights and obligations of states.
  - a. Principles
  - b. Rules
  - c. Norms
  - d. Decision-making procedures
  
20. A defining element of regimes that pronounce theoretical statements about how the world works
  - a. Norms
  - b. Rules
  - c. Principles
  - d. Decision-making procedures
  
21. One of the key terms of regimes that pertain to specific prescriptions for behavior
  - a. Principles
  - b. Norms
  - c. Decision-making procedures
  - d. Rules
  
22. One of the two dimensions that determine the type of a regime in terms of its formality:
  - a. Multilateral
  - b. Horizontal
  - c. Vertical
  
23. One of the two dimensions that determine the type of a regime in terms of the extent to which state expect or anticipate that their behavior will be constrained by being part of a certain implicit or explicit set of agreements:
  - a. Multilateral
  - b. Vertical
  - c. Horizontal
  - d. Bilateral
  
24. A type of regime where one can expect informal rules to be observed despite the absence of formal rules

- a. Tacit regimes
  - b. Dead-letter regimes
  - c. No regimes
25. A regime type where formal rules have been brought into existence without any expectation that they will be observed
- a. Dead-letter regimes
  - b. Tacit regimes
  - c. Pseudo regimes
26. An example of an intergovernmental organization that is an expert or epistemic community is:
- a. World Health Organization or WHO
  - b. International Monetary Fund or IMF
  - c. World Bank
27. The United Nations was founded on
- a. October 24, 1945
  - b. October 25, 1946
  - c. October 20, 1945
28. The number of countries who were part of the UN by 2011 are
- a. 192
  - b. 190
  - c. 195
29. Which of the following countries do not form part of the permanent members of the UN Security Council?
- a. USA
  - b. South Korea
  - c. Britain
  - d. Russia
30. The decisions of the UN security council
- a. Are non-binding
  - b. Are binding
  - c. Require unanimous vote
  - d. Require 2/3 majority vote
31. The UN organ that carries out the substantive and administrative work of the UN led by the Secretary General
- a. The General Assembly
  - b. The Secretariat
  - c. The Security Council

32. The non-legitimate groups and liberation movements are considered political actors because:
- They have a political agenda
  - Policies have been created for their mitigation
  - They have cross border influence
33. The financial flows influenced by transnational companies (TNCs) becomes a threat to sovereignty because of
- Cross-border operations
  - Intra-firm trade set up of the EPZs
  - Regulatory arbitrage
34. When TNCs use its economic leverage to negotiate for a favorable policy for its economic activities, this refers to
- Domestic and global regulation
  - Trade triangulation
  - Regulatory arbitrage
35. Violent non-state actors and activities are significant because it shows that
- The emergence of non-traditional sources of power
  - They have their own transnational network
  - Globalization is *amoral*
36. \_\_\_\_\_ is a factor that increased the political role of NGOs
- Global warming
  - Transnational terror threats
  - Globalization
37. Among the UN definition of acceptable NGO include
- Should be established by an intergovernmental agreement
  - Groups of actors that use the mechanisms of globalization
  - Should be a representative body, with identifiable headquarters

38. The Berlin Conference of 1884 contained:
- Statements that protected the nations of the African continent
  - Statements that divided the African continent among the different European countries
  - Statements that distributed the material and human resources of Africa among the Europeans
39. Garveyism consists in:
- The creation of a strong and powerful Negro nation in Africa
  - Acknowledging black people's rights to self-determination in Africa
  - Asserting the uniqueness of African identity
40. The position in the formation of the OAU that proposed the radical political union of African states under socialist inspiration
- Casablanca
  - Brazzaville
  - Monrovia
41. The position that became the foundation of the formation of the OAU.
- Monrovia
  - Casablanca
  - Brazzaville
42. Among the concerns of AU include:
- Mobilization of the African diaspora to assist with the economic development of the African continent
  - Active support for the idea of total decolonization of Africa which was in tandem with territorial nationalism
  - Self-government for the black peoples of Africa
43. The first European-wide system of decision by negotiation and consensus, with expectations of diffuse reciprocity, and within a framework of rules and consultation but without a formal organization:
- Concert of Europe
  - Treaty of Westphalia
  - League of Nations
44. Among the major contributions of the Concert of Europe system to the current functioning of modern international organizations were:
- Innovation governance
  - Collective diplomacy
  - Respect for territorial integrity
45. Public International Unions were formed to address problems stemming from

- a. Security threats
  - b. Industrial revolution
  - c. Expansion of trade and commerce
46. The innovation in international organizations that gave equal voice to small and non-European states for the first time:
- a. The League of Nations
  - b. The United Nations
  - c. The Hague System
47. The first permanent international organization of a general political nature with continuously functioning political, economic, social, judicial, and administrative machinery.
- a. The United Nations
  - b. The League of Nations
  - c. The Concert of Europe
48. Among the major reasons for the failure of the League of Nations was
- a. It only had a quasi-legislative body
  - b. The principle of voluntary cooperation
  - c. It required unanimous vote for decisions related to war and security
49. The last meeting of the League of Nations was in:
- a. 1939
  - b. 1940
  - c. 1946
50. The weakness of the League of Nations was due to
- a. The absence of the United States
  - b. The non-binding characteristics of its decisions
  - c. Individual state sovereignty was greater than collective security
51. The type of international organization that develop data and define problems accepted by all political groups
- a. Functional organization
  - b. Neo-functional institutions
  - c. Expert or epistemic communities

52. The four major international issues that the United Nations deal with
- National security and peace; economic and social development; international law and human rights; and protection of the environment
  - Collective security and peace; economic and social development; international law and human rights; and climate change and globalization
  - Collective security and peace; economic and social development; international law and human rights; and protection of the environment
53. One source of the legitimacy of the United Nations is...
- ...universality of scope of issues
  - ...universality of respect for state sovereignty
  - ...universality of membership
54. One characteristic of international organizations as a system is...
- Existence of founding documents and organizational structure
  - Existence of founding documents and capability of providing policy stability
  - Existence of founding documents and a legitimate executive board
55. Which of the following statements is FALSE
- Expansion of the international agenda undermines the role of the state
  - Expansion of the international agenda does not necessarily the role of the state
  - Expansion of the international agenda determines the role of the state
56. Which of the following statements is TRUE
- “High and low politics” cannot justify the marginalized perspective of transnational actors in international politics;
  - “High politics” cannot justify the marginalized perspective of transnational actors in international politics;
  - “High and low politics” cannot justify the marginalized perspective of non-state actors in international politics
57. The challenge to state-centric approach is a consequence...
- ...expanded density and intensity of relations
  - ...expanded agenda of international relations
  - ...expanded range of actors in international relations

58. Pan-Africanism recognizes, defines and interprets...
- ...the current modern international system as racially hierachized, patriarchal, imperial, colonial, heteronormative and capitalist global social order.
  - ...the current post-modern international system as racially hierachized, patriarchal, imperial, colonial, heteronormative and capitalist global social order.
  - ...the post-colonial international system as racially hierachized, patriarchal, imperial, colonial, heteronormative and capitalist global social order.
59. One of the several assumptions of the diverse genealogies of pan-Africanism is...
- ...the diversity of the African identity
  - ...the uniqueness of the African identity
  - ...the homogeneity of the African identity
60. Marcus Mosiah Garvey imagined...
- "...the creation of 'a strong and powerful African identity.'"
  - "...the creation of 'a strong and powerful Negro nation in Africa.'"
  - "...the creation of 'a strong and powerful continental African political institutions.'"
  - "...the creation of 'a strong and powerful African trading bloc.'"
61. "The combinations of these pan-Africanisms contributed to the galvanization and \_\_\_\_\_ process in Africa..."
- independence
  - decolonization
  - development
  - internationalization
62. The group of the OAU that emphasized on the absolute equality and sovereignty of African states, the right to existence of individual states and freedom from annexation by another state, voluntary union of states, principles of non-interference in the domestic affairs of African states and prohibition of one state harboring dissent from another state.
- Brazaville
  - Monrovia
  - Casablanca
  - Tran-Saharan
63. "\_\_\_\_\_ was more political than economic in its orientation. It was conceived primarily from a desire to consolidate Africa's political independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity."
- Pan-Africanism
  - Organization of African Unity

c. African Union

64. Among the concerns of the “new Pan-Africanism” was

- a. Over dependency on the external world politically and economically
- b. Over dependency on the external world for political consolidation
- c. Over dependency on the external world economically and in terms of technological know-how

65. The African Peace and Security Architecture (APSA) is

- a. Is the formation of African regional organizations to assume an established and systematic role in the maintenance of international peace and security on the continent
- b. Is an African regional organization that assume an established and systematic role in the maintenance of international peace and security on the continent
- c. Is the coming together of African regional organizations to assume an established and systematic role in the maintenance of international peace and security on the continent

66. Which among the statements is TRUE

- a. A post-colonial factor motivating the formation of APSA is the limits of UN’s capacity help Africa with the emergence of other intra-state conflicts outside Africa calling UN’s attention.
- b. An external factor motivating the formation of APSA is the limits of UN’s capacity help Africa with the emergence of other inter-state conflicts outside Africa calling UN’s attention.
- c. An external factor motivating the formation of APSA is the limits of UN’s capacity help Africa with the emergence of other intra-state conflicts outside Africa calling UN’s attention.

67. Which of the following statements is FALSE

- a. The Westphalian peace operation has the primary function to assist the peaceful settlement of disputes within states without infringing on their sovereignty
- b. The Post-Westphalian peace operation has the primary function to assist the peaceful settlement of disputes between states without infringing on their sovereignty

- c. The Westphalian peace operation has the primary function to assist the peaceful settlement of disputes between states without infringing on their sovereignty

68. Which of the following statements is TRUE

- a. An institution is an entity which plays an identifiable role in international relations.
- b. The state is an entity which plays an identifiable role in international relations.
- c. An actor is an entity which plays an identifiable role in international relations.

**CASE ANALYSIS.** Choose letter of the correct answers based on the preceding scenarios provided.

“On Dec. 3, 1992, under Resolution 294, the Security Council authorized a large US-led military and humanitarian intervention that included 26,000 US troops—the Unified Task Force on Somalia (UNITAF), known to the American public as Operation Restore Hope. Its goal was to secure ports and airfields, protect relief shipments and workers, and assist humanitarian relief efforts. At this point there were forty INGOs operating in Somalia, including the major relief groups. The UN Secretary General also wanted to impose a cease-fire and disarm the factions, but the outgoing George H.W. Bush and incoming Bill Clinton administrations would agree to commit US forces only to limited humanitarian tasks. US officials thought the Somali operation would be “an easy victory,” but this misjudgment proved fatal. Their disagreement with UN officials over objectives complicated relations between the various UN contingents in Somalia.” (Karns, M., Mingst, K., and Stiles, W., 2015)

69. Given this scenario, which conception of security does it demonstrate?

- a. Westphalian peace operations
- b. Post-Westphalian peace operations
- c. African Peace and Security Architecture
- d. None of the above

70. What factor in the establishment of APSA does the case of Somalia consist in?

- a. Internal factors
- b. External factors
- c. Intra-continental conflict
- d. All of the above

“African countries have continuously expected to use foreign aid to fill the gap between the domestically available supplies of savings and the level of these resources necessary to achieve investment targets and growth or to fill the gap between targeted foreign exchange requirements and the revenue derived from net export earnings plus foreign private investment. Since the majority of these countries have barely any savings, in view of their very small earnings from exports of just a handful of primary commodities (Sandbrook, 1991:102) and the lack of foreign private investment in the region, these gaps are usually very wide, therefore encouraging a greater dependence on foreign aid.

“A common neoclassical argument for foreign private investment or foreign aid is that an inflow of foreign capital in the form of either of these two can, besides alleviating a significant portion of the deficit in the current account of the balance of payments, also help to remove that deficit over time if the foreign-owned enterprise can generate a net positive flow of export earnings or if the aid flows of financial resources are properly used to generate further revenue (Todaro, 1994:531–2). Unfortunately for African countries, private capital, especially in the form of foreign private investment, moves towards the countries and regions with the highest financial returns and the greatest perceived safety, both of which are perceived by investors to be lacking in Africa. Equally unfortunate for Africa is that the availability of foreign aid discourages indigenous entrepreneurial initiative, weakening the necessity for these countries to outgrow aid dependency. The aid donors also use their economic power to influence the policies of recipient African governments in directions unfavourable for development. Often, they tie aid, especially soft loans, to their exports, as a result saddling the recipient African countries with substantial debt repayment burdens that exhaust their meagre development resources (Osei, 2005) and further exacerbating their dependence on aid.” (R. Llorah, 2008)

71. Among the factors contributing to the declined quality of governance in Africa in 1970s, thereby reducing the effectiveness of development assistance extended by the WB, that is found in this excerpt is:
  - a. The Bank’s lending model was poorly suited to countries with weakness in governance
  - b. The African governments did not become serious proponents of private sector led growth strategies.
  - c. The private sector response to the structural adjustment programs (SAP) was weak.
  
72. The case above exhibits which regime type
  - a. Tacit regime
  - b. Dead-letter regimes
  - c. Anomic regimes

73. The case above exhibits which management dimension for global governance
- a. Management of Independence
  - b. Management of internationalization
  - c. Management of interdependence

“Africa hosts about 30 per cent of the world’s mineral reserves, including 90 per cent of the platinum group of metals, 60 per cent of cobalt and 40 per cent of gold (Ilorah, 2004). Nigeria alone is the sixth biggest oil producer in the world and this suggests that, together with the other African oil producers, such as Libya, Angola, Equatorial Guinea and Gabon, the continent supplies a significant chunk of the total world oil requirements. This means that with proper resource management, through investment in skills and technology, a resource-rich Africa should be able to improve its international trade position, putting an end to the constant humiliating requests for foreign aid that have, through donor preferences and conditionality, continued to pressurise the recipient countries’ government development plans...”

For African governments to shun aid will require setting up proper institutions to look after the interests of countries in the region, such institutions ushering in unambiguously interest politics (Mattli, 2001:24–6; Ilorah, 2004), their most important goal being to succeed. An important move in this direction is the continental strategic development programme, called the New Partnership for Africa’s Development (NEPAD), initiated by African leaders as a collective action to look into the region’s economic problems in particular. The NEPAD, as a programme for building member countries’ economic confidence and strength, should be successfully implemented through an economic integration of member countries. Through such integration the member states of an organisation can maximise their wealth and power (Mattli, 2001:19). Integration promotes bigger markets that stimulate investments, promote specialisation and encourage competition among producers (Salvatore, 1990:295). It also leads to the creation of coordinated industrial planning, assigning given industries to different member countries, depending on the available local raw materials and thereby avoiding trade-diverting duplication of industries. Opportunities are created for industries to enjoy economies of scale of production. For consumers, the main associated benefits will include lower prices and a generally enhanced welfare because of the increased quantity and range of goods made available.” (R. Ilorah, 2008)

74. The scenario above shows regionalism as a stumbling block in terms of
- a. Competing arrangements that lock-in incompatible regulatory structure
  - b. Trade diversion
  - c. Multiple legal framework and dispute settlement mechanism that may weaken discipline and efficiency

75. The preceding case exhibits regional integration in terms of
- a. Creation of a regional space between countries subject to some common rules
  - b. Removal of degree of obstacles in trade resulting in deepening economic relations
  - c. Harmonization of rules among countries that are part of an economically integrate region.