

# International Economics Organisations Quiz-1

12  
Questions

1. What is the main role of international organizations?

- I-Maintaining peace and economic stability
- II-Facilitating trade
- III-Safeguarding the public health of its people
- IV-Making nations richer
- V-Protecting developed countries against developing/under developed countries

1/33  A I, III, IV

11/33  B I, II, III

5/33  C I, II, III, IV

16/33  D All of them

2. **Within the context of international organisations, nationalism** emphasizes prioritizing a nation's own interests and sovereignty, often leading to isolationist policies. In contrast, **internationalism** advocates for cooperation among nations to tackle global issues collectively, promoting shared goals over individual national agendas.

31/32  T True

1/32  F False

3. There are three common approaches to international organizations: realist, internationalist, and universalist. Which of these approaches represents the majority?

11/32  A Realist

12/32  B Internationalist

9/32  C Universalist

4. What approach would represent the international organisations the most?

7/32  A Realist

8/32  B Internationalist

8/32  C Universalist

9/32  D There is no such order, all is equally important to some extent.

5. How does Peter Haas, who popularized the phrase in the context of IO theory, defines an epistemic community?

- 23/32  A a network of professionals with recognized expertise and competence in a particular domain and an authoritative claim to policy-relevant knowledge within that domain or issue-area
- 5/32  B a network of professionals from non governmental organisations.
- 3/32  C a network of expertise's in the field of global war
- 1/32  D a network of scholar in the field of finance and global warming.

6. "During the 1990s, **Guatemala and Honduras improved their human rights records** significantly. This change of behaviour was partly in response to **the activities of human rights IOs. IOs in fact** had no powers of enforcement per se, but did have **significant powers of international embarrassment.**" **which of the following defines the case of IOs in this scenario?**

- 6/32  A Financial power
- 14/32  B Moral authority
- 9/32  C Soft power
- 3/32  D Institutional power

7. There are **three primary sources of independent power for IOs**: moral authority, information and financial power

- 21/32  T True
- 11/32  F False

8. **Some countries mainly contribute funds to the World Bank, while others primarily borrow from it. Generally, the borrowing countries rely on the organization more than the contributing countries do.**

Please identify which option corresponds with the given example.

- 16/32  A Financial power
- 6/32  B Institutional power
- 8/32  C Asymmetries of Interdependence
- 2/32  D Soft power

9. Soft power refers to the ability to influence how people perceive and think about various issues. It reflects the capacity to establish the overall terms of discourse. It is not surprising to see that many international organisations (IOs) have incorporated market mechanisms into their areas of concern.

What role does soft power play in shaping the agenda related to these issues?

- 17/32  A It can have an emotional and powerful role in the agenda
- 15/32  B Almost none, stronger members have more say in the agenda

10. Which of the following are true statement?

I-The universalist approach argues that **globalization is undermining state sovereignty.**

II-**Multilateralism** refers to a system in which it is expected that **states will act as an individual member, through negotiation and IOs.**

III-In the universalist approach, **IOs** are more important as **expressions of, and creators of, global civil society**

than they are as regulators of relations among states.

IV-For realists, the ultimate arbiter of outcomes in international relations is **power.**

- 8/32  A I, II, III
- 3/32  B I, II, IV
- 9/32  C I, III, IV
- 12/32  D All of the answers

11. According to scholars and case studies, globalisation can undermine the internal and external sovereignty?

- 30/32  T True
- 2/32  F False

12. Some scholar believes that some IOs can undermining state autonomy, is it a good or bad thing? Please answer very shortly.



**huss**

30/30

bad thing. we cannot know what the state will do.

**Mehmet Erdem Yalin**

If you see state autonomy as essential for sovereignty, you may see it as bad for the international order.

**Kaan**

it depends i think. because sometimes it would be great sometimes it would be bad. But generally be good.

**Aya Elcasem**

i think it is good

**iklim**

Depends. Undermining state autonomy is riskfull but IO has good influence too.

**zeynep**

Some argue that limiting state autonomy promotes global cooperation and peace, while others see it as a threat to national sovereignty.

**S**

it can be both bad for sovereignty good for cooperation

**Yağmur Demirçioğlu**

it varies based on context and the specific IOs involved

**MELIKE**

It is a bad thing because IOs depend on states and their decisions

**Özlem Yeşil**

bad

**b**

bad because it reduces state autonomy and control

**Güns**

I believe that it's a bad thing because all countries have to be equal. Powerful country(s) couldn't be pressure from undeveloped countries

**Başar**

can be good or bad

**Prenses**

bence kötü

**x**

i think good and bad.It depends on situation.

**s**

Whether it is good or bad depends on the situation. It is good for global cooperation, but it can weaken state sovereignty.

**Süleyman Uğur Çetin**

It is up to perspective, I think most of them has possibility to be used by developed states. So for my perspective, IOs mainly service for developed states.

**Ahmet**

Yes, the actions they practice without being able to harm society.

**Sell**

bad thing because government shouldn't inside this context

**İlayda**

I think, it is bad

**Ck**

I don't know .

**Hb**

I don't know

**Yasemin**

I think this is bad.

**Mcs**

good think

**Arda Deniz Çiçek**

IOs effect to country because very important for solution

**Fatma**

In my opinion, it depends on the situation.

**Ayça Dilara**

It can be seen as both good and bad. Bad because it reduces state sovereignty, limiting governments' control over their own affairs

**Cemre Uysal**

It can be seen as both good and bad. Bad because it reduces state sovereignty, limiting governments' control over their own affairs. Good if it enhances international cooperation and helps address global issues that require collective action.

**Atakan**

it is bad thing because IOs could be influenced by strong states.

**Reyhan uysal**

good