

Quiz Grade: 80.0% (A)

Quiz Submission

Political instability and conflict in Africa

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Total Questions: 10

Course Information

Course Title: Political instability and conflict in Africa
Course Code: PIN 674
Credit Hours: 3

Quiz Questions, Student Answers, and Correct Answers

Question 1 of 10

Multiple Choice Question

What is the definition of political instability?

Available Options:

- (A) A. A state of constant change in political leadership
- (B) B. A state of constant conflict between political parties
- (C) C. A state of uncertainty and unpredictability in the political system ← STUDENT SELECTED ← CORRECT ANSWER**
- (D) D. A state of complete chaos and anarchy

Student's Answer: Option C: C. A state of uncertainty and unpredictability in the political system

Correct Answer: Option C: C. A state of uncertainty and unpredictability in the political system

Question 2 of 10

Multiple Choice Question

What is the main cause of political instability in Africa?

Available Options:

- (A) A. Colonialism and its aftermath
- (B) B. Ethnic and religious divisions ← STUDENT SELECTED ← CORRECT ANSWER**
- (C) C. Economic inequality
- (D) D. Lack of natural resources

Student's Answer: Option B: B. Ethnic and religious divisions

Correct Answer: Option B: B. Ethnic and religious divisions

Question 3 of 10

Text Answer Question

What is the course objective of PIN 674?

Student's Answer:

Analyzing the issues of conflict from a human dimension/human condition aspect centered on basic human needs -- education, health, and shelter/housing as instrumental for post-colonial Africa -- Central Sahel and Mali immiserizing growth and development. Poverty is a consequence of conflict and also a cause of conflict. Adopting appropriate policies that address poverty and inequality will go a long way to meet basic needs and, therefore, limit the prospects of poverty.

Correct Answer:

To analyze the root causes and consequences of political instability and conflict in Africa.

Question 4 of 10

Multiple Choice Question

Which of the following is NOT a form of political instability?

Available Options:

- (A) A. Civil war
- (B) B. Military coup
- (C) C. Economic recession

(D) D. Democratic elections ← STUDENT SELECTED ← CORRECT ANSWER

Student's Answer: Option D: D. Democratic elections

Correct Answer: Option D: D. Democratic elections

Question 5 of 10

Multiple Choice Question

What is the main impact of political instability on African countries?

Available Options:

- (A) A. Economic growth and development
- (B) B. Social cohesion and unity
- (C) C. Human rights and democracy

(D) D. Poverty and underdevelopment ← STUDENT SELECTED ← CORRECT ANSWER

Student's Answer: Option D: D. Poverty and underdevelopment

Correct Answer: Option D: D. Poverty and underdevelopment

Question 6 of 10

Text Answer Question

Explain the concept of 'resource curse' in relation to political instability in Africa.

Student's Answer:

Some may refer to the resource curse in the context of political instability in Africa as an extreme form of the "Dutch Disease". It is befuddling that some African countries well endowed in natural resources -- oil, gas, minerals -- tend to experience lower economic growth, poor instability and governance and higher levels of conflict vis-a-vis their lesser endowed African cohorts.

Correct Answer:

The 'resource curse' refers to the phenomenon where countries rich in natural resources, such as oil or minerals, experience higher levels of corruption, inequality, and conflict due to the competition over control and distribution of these resources.

Question 7 of 10

Multiple Choice Question

Which of the following countries has been impacted by political instability and conflict in Africa?

Available Options:

(A) A. South Africa

(B) B. Rwanda ← STUDENT SELECTED ← CORRECT ANSWER

(C) C. Botswana

(D) D. Mauritius

Student's Answer: Option B: B. Rwanda

Correct Answer: Option B: B. Rwanda

Question 8 of 10

Text Answer Question

How does political instability affect the economy of African countries?

Student's Answer:

It affects the foundations of economic growth and development. Firstly, conflict hurts people -- destroying their well-being and public infrastructure; schools, health centers and housing plus livelihoods. This weakens future Human Resources of a country. Secondly, it deters Foreign Direct Investments (FDI), causing capital/technology transfer shortfalls that is necessary for economic growth. It disrupts trade too as warring people are not able to organize themselves effectively -- trade needs peace. Finally, a look at Sovereign Borrowing costs through firms like S&P indicate that African borrowing costs are too high because of high risks due to instability and conflict.

Correct Answer:

Political instability can lead to decreased foreign investment, reduced trade, and disruptions in economic activities, resulting in slower economic growth and development.

Question 9 of 10

Multiple Choice Question

Which of the following is NOT a potential solution to political instability in Africa?

Available Options:

- (A) A. Peacekeeping missions by international organizations
- (B) B. Strengthening democratic institutions
- (C) C. Limiting freedom of speech and expression ← STUDENT SELECTED ← CORRECT ANSWER**
- (D) D. Addressing economic inequalities

Student's Answer: Option C: C. Limiting freedom of speech and expression

Correct Answer: Option C: C. Limiting freedom of speech and expression

Question 10 of 10

Text Answer Question

What is the impact of political instability on the lives of African citizens?

Student's Answer:

It causes misery and deters them from achieving their full potential in life. One, economic growth is stunted. Two, there is widespread disruption of public services. Three, it contributes to Forced Migration and Human Displacement. In essence, it means death and destruction and poverty. And creates a cyclical poverty-conflict loop.

Correct Answer:

Political instability can lead to displacement, loss of homes and livelihoods, and human rights abuses, causing significant harm and suffering for individuals and communities.