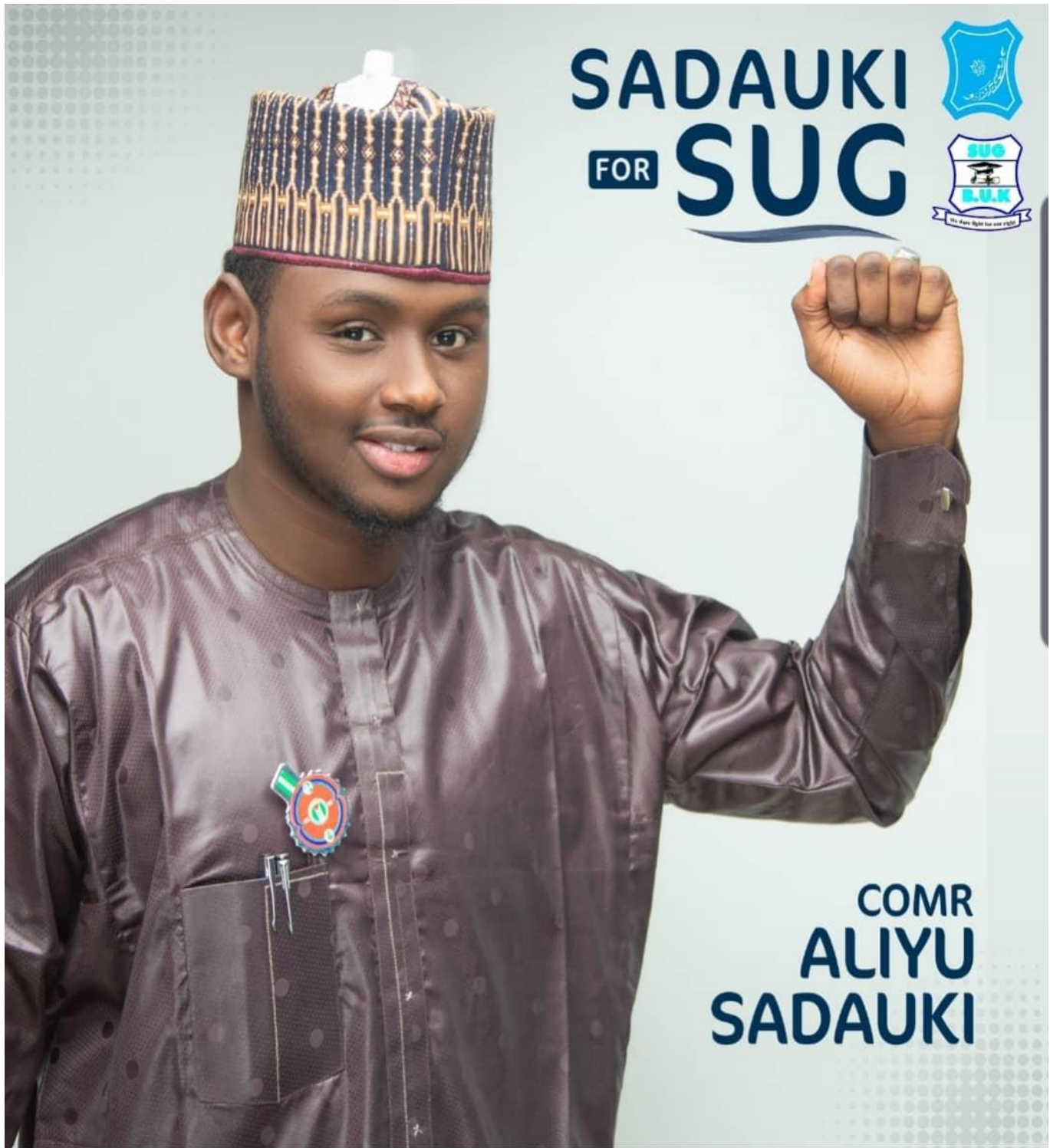


TEAM SADAUKI STRONG



FOR CORRESPONDENCE

C/O Comr. Nuraddeen Gwadabe, Student's Secretariat, Bayero University, Kano

Tel: +234-81-6600-0014 Email: aliyumahmud13@gmail.com



BAYERO UNIVERSITY, KANO
SCHOOL OF GENERAL AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP STUDIES
2019/2020 SECOND SEMESTER EXAMINATION
GSP 2206: PEACE STUDIES AND CONFLICT RESOLUTION (PCR)

Time Allowed: 2 hours

Instructions:

- i. Answer **ALL** questions by shading the appropriate boxes on the answer sheet provided.
- ii. Erase completely any answer you wish to change.
- iii. Shading more than one box invalidates your answer.
- iv. All forms of communication between candidates are strictly prohibited.
- v. **Do not write anything on the question paper!**
- vi. GSM phones and other unauthorized objects are not permitted into the examination hall.
- vii. Use **HB pencil only** to shade your OMR answer sheet.
- viii. Candidates using **blank OMR answersheets** **MUST** write their details using pen and shade their registration number using the appropriate boxes using HB pencil only.

From the options provided, choose the correct answer to each of the following questions.

1. Conflict can be struggle among the following.
a. Intrapersonal b. Interpersonal c. Intergroup ☒ d. All of the Above
- ☒ 2. Which among these factors is mostly the cause of conflicts in African societies?
a. Ethno-Religious grounds b. Racial grounds c. Class struggle d. Political conflict
3. The Niger Delta crises over oil activities in the area is an example of
a. Political crises b. Economic crises c. Communal crises d. Ethnic crises
4. A common predisposing factor that leads to conflict in many African countries is.....
a. Economic motivated conflict b. Politically motivated conflict
☒ c. Ethnic motivated conflict d. None of the Above
5. Arrange these stages in conflict dynamics in the right order
a. Post conflict stage-Pre conflict stage-Confrontation stage - Crises stage
☒ b. Pre conflict stage-Confrontation stage-Crises stage-Post conflict stage
c. Confrontation stage-Pre conflict stage-Crises stage-Post conflict stage
d. Confrontation stage- Crises stage-Post conflict period-Pre conflict stage
6. At which stage of conflict does conflict resolution takes place?
a. Crises stage b. Confrontation stage ☒ c. Post-conflict period d. None of the above
7. Amongst the following, which is not a method of conflict analysis
a. Conflict mapping b. Pyramid of conflict c. Tree of conflict ☒ d. Position of interest
8. The ABC Triangle is correctly captioned as.....
☒ a. Attitudes, Behaviours and Contradictions in a conflict
b. Amplifiers, Balance and Contra-indications in conflict
c. Attributes, Bias and Consequences in conflict
d. Attributes, Balance and Consensus in a conflict
9. The pre conflict stage in the dynamics of conflict is characterized by...
a. Violence ☒ b. Incompatibility of goals c. Resolution d. None of the above
10. The key to conflict resolution is to.....
a. Suppress a conflict b. Make judgements on a conflict
c. Compensate parties involved in a conflict ☒ d. Reach amicable solutions to a conflict

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11. The tragic feature in modern conflict situation is that women and girl suffer-----
a. sexual violence b. mass abduction c. human right violation d. all of the above
12. ----- is an endemic feature of every human society across ages.
a. Violence b. War ☒ c. Conflict d. Civil uprisal
13. A salient feature of conflict in human society is that it is-----
☒ a. inescapable b. irreconcilable c. irresolvable d. none of the above
14. An art of repairing relationships that aims at uniting disputing communities together refers to as -----
a. peace enforcement ☒ b. peace-building
c. peacekeeping d. peace intervention
15. Who among the following scholars is associated with peacebuilding model-----
a. Kofi Annan b. Johan Galtung ☒ c. John Paul Lederach d. none of the above
16. Women are considered indispensable part of a peace process, because they-----
a. engage in first aid works b. rehabilitate victims of violence
c. protect women's interests and plight d. all of the above
17. The stage in peacebuilding process where victims express their pains and agony as a way of promoting peace refers to -----
a. alternative dispute resolution ☒ b. reconciliation
c. diplomacy d. none of the above
18. Which of the following is a major effect of conflict on women and girl -----
a. hampers development b. displacement of families
☒ c. sexual violence and slavery d. none of the above
19. In which area youth play a major role in peacebuilding process -----
a. reconstruction b. taking revenge c. self defenced. none of the above
20. One of the major role of women during conflict is -----
a. cooking for the rebels b. demobilization of armed groups
c. engaging in the combat ☒ d. none of the above
21. One of the following is not a cause of conflict as postulated by Lucian Pye
a. Identity crisis b. Penetration crisis c. Legitimacy crisis d. Illicit crisis
22. A situation where environmental changes fundamentally affect the society is called
a. Relational theorists b. Economic theorists c. Systemic theorists d. Realist theorists
23. Theinstinct will be provoked when man is threatened and challenged.
a. Aggressive b. Belligerent c. Destructive d. All of the above
24. The structural imbalance in Nigeria can be seen as the persistent cause of conflict in Nigeria as maintained by the
a. Physiological theorists b. Systemic theorists
☒ c. Structural theorists d. Realist theories
25.are circumstances where culture and value disparity as well as group interests influence relationships between individuals and groups.
a. Idealist b. Systemic c. Realism d. universalism
26. Negative peace and positive peace theory are advocated by
a. Johan Galtung b. Karl Marx c. Marx Weber d. Samir Amin
27. The best way to resolve an identity conflict is through promoting
a. Xenophobia b. Prejudice c. Tolerance d. Partiality
28. A good example in which frustration leads to aggression can be seen vividly in the crises.
a. Ife-Modakeke b. Aguleri-Umuleri c. Niger Delta ☒ d. all the above
29. Human needs forare irrepressible.
☒ a. Survival b. creativity c. autonomy d. all the above

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30. 'Conflict is avoidable whenever the level of tolerance is high', according to the
- a. Radical structural and Economic theorists
 - b. Psycho cultural and Liberal theorists
 - c. Human needs and Systemic theories
 - d. Relational and Radical structural theorists
31. Why is there a profound scholarly interest in media reporting of conflict?
- a. Because of the perception of mass media as potential conflict rousers.
 - b. Because most conflicts are reported by the mass media.
 - c. Because mass media functions are essential in peace building efforts.
 - d. All options are relevant.
32. What is the link between communication and conflict?
- a. Mass Media of communication report everyday events including conflict.
 - b. Mass Media can be misapplied resulting in conflict, escalation or its resolution.
 - c. Mass media entertain the public and cannot afford to focus on conflict.
 - d. Mass Media is a veritable tool of peace building.
33. Research about the role of media in conflict is required to establish all the following except:
- a. The use of mass media in the classroom for conflict education.
 - b. The role of individual journalists in context as regards conflict and its resolution.
 - c. Evidence of the actual role of the media in conflict.
 - d. The nature and degree of involvement of media proprietors in conflict coverage.
34. All the following are *common public accusations* often made against the mass media reporting of conflict EXCEPT:
- a. The mass media in Nigeria deliberately under-report casualties in violent conflicts.
 - b. The mass media in Nigeria generates entertainment revenue through conflict reporting.
 - c. International mass media channels are more credible than local media in reporting conflict.
 - d. The mass media do not directly cover violent conflict but rely instead on foreign accounts of events.
35. In their own defense against partisanship, media professionals often cite the following elements, which determine newsworthiness, EXCEPT;
- a. Objectivity
 - b. Balance
 - c. Fairness
 - d. Audience Appeal
36. At the conflict prevention stage, the mass media are supposed to emphasize all the following except;
- a. To emphasize more entertainment programs so that people can forget the conflict
 - b. Provide adequate coverage to educate the parties involved on the main issues.
 - c. Clarify issues to enhance understanding among the parties involved.
 - d. Enlighten the public to bring clarity to complex issues.
37. What factors do you think may account for the greater coverage of the ENDSARs riots on social media, compared to conventional news media channels?
- a. The media did not want to trigger more riots in the Northern region.
 - b. The mass media in Nigeria are more meticulous than social media in ascertaining facts during crisis.
 - c. The advent of citizen journalism opened more channels of spreading information on social media.
 - d. It is more difficult for the state to gag social media news outlets.
38. Some of the root causes of conflict in Africa can be traced to the following:
- a. New independence consolidation conflicts.
 - b. Conflicts from left over liberation movements.
 - c. Conflict over distribution of goods and services
 - d. Conflict over religious coverage by the media.

39. All the following are critiques of peace journalism except:
- It assumes a causal and linear media effect.
 - Peace Journalism is skill intensive.
 - Peace journalism unnaturally assumes that media audiences can be aggregated.
 - Peace journalism confers duties of law enforcement and peace keeping on the media rather than its constitutional duties of informing the populace.
40. At the heat of conflict resolution, the role of the media should be to:
- ☒ Provide complete coverage of the resolution to facilitate reconciliation.
 - Provide more information on current position of the conflict.
 - Continue to emphasize the differing issues.
 - All of the above.
41. One of the catastrophic conflicts that took place in African is
- Biafra Conflict
 - South African apartheid conflict
 - ☒ Rwandan genocide
 - Kenya conflict
42. The GACACA model was aimed at achieving peace and reconciliation through
- Formal mechanism
 - international mechanism
 - ☒ Community based approach
 - Courts
43. One of the reasons for using the GACACA system was
- Complementary efforts
 - Prosecution
 - ☒ Dispute settlement
 - Revenge
44. The GACACA system refers to
- Prison
 - Courts
 - Crime control
 - ☒ Justice at the grass root
45. The conflict that uses the GACACA system to settle was fought between
- Hindu and Sik
 - Zulu and Africans
 - Igbos and Ijaws
 - ☒ Tutsis and Hutus
46. The GACACA system is meant to achieve the following except
- ☒ Retribution
 - Rehabilitation
 - Restoration
 - Reconstruction
47. One of the following is not among the objectives of the GACACA model
- Confession
 - Healing of victims
 - ☒ Punitive justice
 - Reintegration
48. The following were the consequences of the Rwandan conflict except
- killings
 - Maiming
 - ☒ Job opportunities
 - Destructions
49. The GACACA courts operated base on the following except
- Truth and Fairness
 - Spirit of sharing
 - Setting compensation
 - ☒ Taking revenge
50. The most severe punishment under the GACACA system is
- ☒ Life imprisonment
 - fine
 - Twenty Five years imprisonment
 - Community Service
51. The objective of the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) is to ____
- Achieve African Unity.
 - Establish political unification of West Africa
 - Eradicate all forms of racism in West Africa
 - ☒ Promote economic development among member states
52. ECOMOG is a sub-regional peace-keeping mission under
- ☒ ECOWAS
 - SADC
 - IGAD
 - UN
53. Nigeria's participation in peace keeping missions in Africa is based on all the following except

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- a. Negotiation b. Peace management c. Military syndicalism d. Peace and Security
55. SADC was established in _____
 a. 1985 b. 1987 c. 1990 d. 1980
56. All the following are objectives of IGAD except _____
 a. ☒ Boycotting soldiers in ECOWAS warfront
 b. Promoting joint development strategies and gradually harmonize macro-economic policies and programmes in the social, technological and scientific fields
 c. Harmonizing policies with regard to trade, customs, transport, communications, agriculture, and natural resources and environment, and promote free movement of goods, services, and people within the region
 d. Creating an enabling environment
57. All the following are objectives of IGAD except _____
 a. Poverty Alleviation b. Border expansion for Development
 c. Standard and Quality of life Enhancement d. Peace and Security
58. The Sudan state conflict is between _____
 a. ☒ North Sudan and South Sudan b. East Sudan and West Sudan
 c. South Sudan and Nigeria d. East Sudan and Niger
59. Nigeria has participated in all the regional peace keeping operations except _____
 a. ☒ PLO b. IGAD c. ECOWAS d. SADC
60. Was responsible for the formation of ECOMOG.
 a. SADC b. IGAD c. ☒ ECOWAS d. SUDAN
61. Which of the following is among the characteristic of properly organized NGOs?
 a. Nonaligned status b. Informal actors c. ☒ Neutral staff d. All of the above
62. Which of the following is within NGOs reconciliation scope?
 a. Violent conflict b. Regional conflict c. Ethnic conflict d. ☒ All of the above
63. Which of following NGOs cannot adopt in addressing conflicts?
 a. Popular education b. ☒ Illegal assistance
 c. Action in relation to authorities d. Direct mediation
64. Which of the following is more effective in postponing a conflict?
 a. Victory of stronger party b. ☒ Cease fire c. Victory of weak party d. Negotiation
65. Warring parties often make it difficult for NGOs to operate relief programmes.
 a. ☒ True b. False c. A & B d. None of the above
66. Campaigning NGOs achieve large scale change promoted indirectly through influence on:
 a. political parties b. politicians c. ☒ political system d. non-profit organizations
67. NGOs are supposed to be _____ of government resources.
 a. dependent b. ☒ independent c. sources d. custodians
68. In handling conflict situations, NGOs are supposed to preserve their identity and should not appear to be _____.
 a. partial b. impartial c. ☒ biased d. political
69. NGOs engaging directly in conflict resolution should have all the following except _____
 a. indigenous partners b. trained staff on conflict resolution
 c. understand and accept the risk d. ☒ none of the above
70. Limitation of _____ is one of the challenges of NGOs.

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- ☒ a. international laws volunteers b. constitutional backing c. vulnerable people d.
71. Providing _____ on violence is one of the NGOs roles in conflict resolution.
- ☒ a. early warning b. misleading information c. capricious data d. none of the above
72. Security agencies in Nigeria are accusing some NGOs of _____.
- ☒ a. connivance b. impartiality c. taking neutral stance d. all of the above
73. Which of the following is one of the consequences of conflict?
- a. Displacement of people ☒ b. Destruction of environment
c. Heighten national disintegration d. All of the above
74. Victory of a party over another in a conflict, _____.
- a. brings the conflict to an end b. address the conflict completely
☒ c. only postpones the conflict d. None of the above
75. When NGOs focus on conflict, they response to major failures on the part of _____.
- ☒ a. their operation b. economy c. government d. politicians
76. All the followings, but one, are disadvantages of alternative dispute resolution:
- a. Wrong doer may not get punished b. Limited remedies for wrong parties
c. Limited scope for decisions ☒ d. It saves resources
77. All the following methods, but one, are regarded as lawful ways of conflict resolution except one:
- a. Mediation ☒ b. Self-help c. Negotiation d. Legal action
78. All the followings are the major dispute settlement bodies except one:
- a. Permanent Court of Arbitration b. Court of Arbitration for Sports
c. International Centre for the Settlement of Investment Disputes ☒ d. Common Wealth
79. All the followings except one are approaches to negotiation:
- a. Positional bargaining b. Interest based bargaining
c. Uncooperative bargaining d. Principled bargaining
80. Arbitrators can be appointed by any of the followings except one:
- a. By the parties b. By institutions c. By court of law ☒ d. By a court registrar
81. The process of submitting dispute to a neutral third party for settlement is known as:
- a. Trial by ordeal b. Trial by battle ☒ c. Mediation d. Conciliation
82. All the followings except one are advantages of legal action in settling a dispute:
- ☒ a. Judge acts unbiased b. Sometimes promotes enmity
c. It is formal and official d. Reveal truth better
83. The tension that exists bargaining process between cooperation and competition is known as:
- a. Win-win b. Interest-based negotiation
c. Positional bargaining d. Negotiator's dilemma
84. Legal action in court usually involves all but one of the following:
- ☒ a. Presentation of award b. Appearance of parties before a court
c. Tendering of exhibits d. Decision or judgment of the court
85. Arbitrators sometimes sit as a panel in order to:
- ☒ a. Settle the disputes amicably b. Cheat one of the disputing parties
c. Waste more resources d. Increase the general credibility of the process
86. Conflict can begin from the followings except one:
- a. Argument b. Misunderstanding ☒ c. Greeting d. Dispute

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37. The frequent and incessant industrial conflict in Nigeria has clearly revealed that the conflict management skills of most people in positions of authority are at best:
 a. Insufficient b. Inadequate c. Deficient ☒ d. Scanty
38. Some people view conflict as negative situation that must be While others see it as a phenomenon.....
 a. Exploited at any cost/requires resolution
 b. Explored at any cost/demand attention
☒ c. Avoided at any cost/necessitates management
 d. Promoted at any cost/drives management
39. According to Rahim (2005), most confusion in the definition of conflict has been created by.....
 a. Philosophers in different disciplines who are interested in studying conflict
 b. Scholars in different disciplines who are interested in studying conflict
 c. Observers in different disciplines who are interested in studying conflict
 d. Confucianist in different disciplines who are interested in studying conflict
40. Conflict is a perceived incompatible difference that result n interference or opposition. This definition is proposed by:
☒ a. Robbins and Coulter (2000) b. Robbins and Coulter (2001)
 c. Robbins and Coulter (2010) d. Robbins and Coulter (2002)
41. Over the years, three distinct views have evolved about conflict, namely:
 a. Traditional, Human Relations, and Interactionist
☒ b. Realist, Naturalists, and Conservatives
 c. Instructionists, Fundamentalists, Instinctivists
 d. Conservatists, Human Relations, and Instructive Views
42. All the following indicate that conflict is a fact of life, except:
 a. Natural b. Danger and opportunity ☒ c. Being about differences d. Intuitiveness
43. The recent uprising in Guatemala where the government forces cracked down on protesters is said to be as a result of:
☒ a. Economic and Political causes b. Political and value causes
 c. Economy and value causes d. All of the above
44. All the following are levels of conflict except:
☒ a. Role conflict b. Parliamentary conflict
 c. Inter-group conflict d. International conflict
45. Broadly speaking conflict can be categorized into:
 a. Negative/positive conflict b. Constructive/Destructive conflict
☒ c. Functional/Dysfunctional conflict d. All of the above
46. In the situation, each party resists attaching the other. Instead, both sides take part in thoughtful discussion. This best describes:
 a. Conflict management b. Functional conflict
☒ c. Conflict resolution d. Peace studies
47.is the ability to recognize conflict and to respond in ways that alleviate emotional tensions and to enhance relationships as well as providing opportunities for growth and productivity.
 a. Conflict ☒ b. Conflict resolution c. Communication d. Conflict management
48. encourages conflicts as a means of responding to change and innovation
 a. Traditional view ☒ b. Interactionist view
 c. Human relation view d. None of the above
49. The following are conflict management techniques except:
 a. Talk b. Confrontation c. Good governance d. Collaboration

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(40)involves designing effective strategies to minimize the dysfunctions of conflict and enhancing the constructive functions of conflict in order to enhance learning and effectiveness of an organization.

a. Conflict

b. Conflict resolution

c. Being about indifference

☒ d. Conflict management

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MAGAMA

GSP 2206

MAGAMA



BAYERO UNIVERSITY, KANO
SCHOOL OF GENERAL AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP STUDIES
2020/2021 FIRST SEMESTER EXAMINATION
GSP 2206: PEACE STUDIES AND CONFLICT RESOLUTION (PCR)

150

Time: 2 hours

Instructions:

- Answer **ALL** questions by shading the appropriate boxes on the answer sheet provided.
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- Use **HB pencil only** to shade your OMR answer sheet.
- Candidates using **blank OMR answer sheets** **MUST** write their details using pen and shade their registration number using the appropriate boxes using HB pencil only.
- Choose the correct answer to each of the following questions from the options provided.

1. All the following are key reasons why students of Peace and Conflict Resolution take courses on communication and conflict, except:

- To have a general idea of the role of mass media in conflict and its resolution.
- To get exposed to some relevant communication theories, studies and concepts.
- To be able to harness the strategic communication resources into peace building and conflict resolution.

☒ To document their experiences during the ENDSARS protests in Nigeria.

* 2. There is limited empirical evidence to confirm or reject claims that the media promotes or prevents conflict, therefore:

- Interventions involving the mass media in fragile or post conflict states should be considered innovative as opposed to tried and tested.
- No studies are required since we all saw the role of the social media during the ENDSARS mass protest in Nigeria.
- More studies are needed to document and analyze the actual role of the media in conflict.

☒ More studies required to explain the actual capacity of the media to heighten or resolve conflict.

* 3. Most of the assumptions about the influence of the media on conflict and peacebuilding stem from some of the following theories of media effects, except:

- Agenda Setting theory
- Normative theories of the media.
- Uses and Gratifications theory.
- Hypodermic/Bullet Theory

* 4. In their own defense against partisanship, media professionals often cite the following elements which determine newsworthiness, except:

- Objectivity
- Balance
- Malice
- ☒ Conflict

* Conflict is a permanent feature of life

* According to Coser - conflict is a struggle

* Violence is categorized in 2 ☒ Small ☒ Large scale ☒ V.I.

Analyzing a conflict: Page 1 of 7

- Gathering information and evidence that are directly or indirectly related to the conflict
- Interpreting and evaluation of data collected
- Identify the type of the conflict
- Reason for the conflict
- Causes and consequences
- The people involved
- Level at which the conflict takes place

Stages of conflict

- Pre-conflict stage (incompatibility of goal exist)
- Confrontation stage (characterized by tension)
- Crisis stage (violent confrontation)

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5. At the onset prevention stage of a conflict, the mass media is supposed to emphasize all the following except;
- ☒ a. Provide adequate coverage to educate the parties involved on the main issues.
 - b. Provide information that can forestall the slip into chaos.
 - c. Clarify issues to enhance understanding among the parties involved.
 - ☒ d. To focus on the most painful issue of the conflict so that people can become more restless.
- *6. Like one of the following war correspondents below, Christiane Amanpour practices journalism of attachment;
- a. Ed Vulliamy
 - b. Galtung
 - c. Kemp
 - d. Sam Ndah Isiah
7. The following are factors which can lead the mass media into taking sides in a conflict except:
- a. Type of ownership
 - ☒ b. Diversity and Multiculturalism.
 - b. Freedom of the press.
 - d. Knowledge and understanding of the issues in dispute
8. All the following are key functions of the mass media in conflict except:
- ☒ a. Sensitivity to national programs and priorities.
 - b. Recognition for multiculturalism and Diversity.
 - c. Developmental Journalism which promotes peace, health, agriculture, etc.
 - ☒ d. Producing and reporting sensational news which can lead to misunderstandings.
9. The coming of internet technology has greatly changed the business of information and education. Because:
- a. Internet based news sources have delimited channels of information and education.
 - b. Enhanced regular feedback between news sources and their heterogenous and remote audiences.
 - c. Increased the cost of newspapers and cable television.
 - ☒ d. Reduced the practice of control and censorship by government and other owners of the media.
10. One of the following items does not fit into the SMCR communication process.
- ☒ a. Feedback
 - b. Receiver
 - c. Sender
 - d. Message
11. The Sudan Crisis started in the year
- a. 2011
 - b. 2012
 - c. 2013
 - ☒ d. None of these
12. was responsible for the formation of ECOMOG.
- a. SADC
 - b. IGAD
 - ☒ c. ECOWAS
 - d. SUDAN
13. The objective of the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) is to
- ☒ a. Promote economic development among member states.
 - b. Achieve African Unity.
 - c. Establish political unification of West Africa
 - d. Eradicate all forms of racism in West Africa.
14. SADC was established in 1980.
- ☒ a. True
 - ☒ b. False
 - c. Partially true
 - d. Not sure
15. Military troops and are used for peace keeping operations
- a. Insurgents
 - ☒ b. civil society organizations
 - c. Police dogs
 - d. Mercenaries
16. One of the unwanted role the media was the of the Sudan crisis
- ☒ a. Exacerbating
 - b. Settling
 - c. downplaying
 - d. All of the above
17. SADC consists of countries.
- a. 22
 - b. 13
 - ☒ c. 14
 - d. 15

Communication process

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18. One major obstacle to regional integration has been between nations.
 a. Hypocrisy b. Danger ☒ c. Conflict d. Cooperation
- * 19. IGAD comprises of all the following except
 a. South Sudan b. Uganda c. Ethiopia ☒ d. Bolivia
20. All the following are objectives of IGAD except
☒ a. Charity
 b. Peace and Security
 c. Promote joint development strategies and gradually harmonize macro-economic policies and programme in the social, technological and scientific fields
 d. Harmonize policies with regard to trade, customs, transport, communications, agriculture, and natural resources and environment, and promote free movement of goods, services, and people within the region
21. NGOs are not supposed to be dependent on resources.
☒ a. government b. donors c. private d. non-profit organizations
22. In terms of common distinction of their activities, NGOs are divided into
 a. Four ☒ b. five c. three ☒ d. none of the above
23. Which of the following is not within NGOs reconciliation scope? *2 types ne*
 a. Small scale family conflict b. Communal conflict
☒ c. Marital conflict d. Ethnic conflict
24. Which of the following cannot be adopted by NGOs in addressing conflicts? *operational*
 a. Popular education ☒ b. Illegal assistance
 c. Action in relation to authorities d. Direct mediation
25. Lack of right of interference for NGOs means
☒ a. restriction of international law b. limitation of international law
☒ c. Absence of international law d. A & C
- * 26. status of NGOs give them more access to warring parties.
 a. Resources b. Education ☒ c. Unofficial d. Official
27. When NGOs engage directly in conflict, they should be very familiar with following except
 a. issues b. participants c. risks ☒ d. financial benefit
28. Darby said conflict is "neither good nor bad" in
☒ a. 2005 b. 1995 c. 1975 d. 1985
29. Which of the following factors does not bring about conflict?
 a. Denial of identity b. Resource allocation
 c. Denial of human needs ☒ d. None of the above
- ☒ 30. play an important role in resolving conflict.
 a. Political parties b. Public commentators
☒ c. Religious institutions d. Pressure groups
31. Is it possible to have a conflict free society?
 a. Yes ☒ b. No c. Not sure
32. is an extreme situation of conflict
 a. Mismanagement b. Deficient ☒ c. Crisis d. Scanty
- + 33. The dominant from the late nineteenth century until the mid-1940s is:
 a. Realist b. Human Relations ☒ c. Traditional d. Conservatists

34. All the following are levels of conflict except:
- ☒ a. Role conflict
 - b. Inter-group conflict
 - c. Economic conflict
 - d. International conflict
35. Conflict is a reality of social life which exists at all
- a. Neutral conflict
 - b. Constructive Level
 - c. Functional Level
 - ☒ d. Levels of society
36. Functional conflict is a.....
- a. situation in which people confronts each other
 - ☒ b. Situation, each party resists attacking the other. Instead, both sides take part in thoughtful discussion
 - c. Conflict resolution process targeted at each other
 - d. Process of ignoring each other, because they want peace
- * 37. Interactionist view
- a. encourages avoiding problems
 - ☒ b. encourages change and innovation
 - c. encourages special attention to problem
 - d. None of the above
38. conflict may actually encourage greater work effort and help task performance.
- a. Traditional
 - ☒ b. Functional
 - c. International
 - d. All of the above
39. Conflict management and conflict/resolution are one and the same
- a. True
 - ☒ b. False
 - c. May be
 - d. Not sure
40. always creates conflict even where there are no basic incompatibilities.
- ☒ a. Scarcity of resources
 - b. Power struggle
 - c. Hostility
 - d. Miscommunication
41. One of the catastrophic conflicts that took place in African is
- a. Biafra Conflict
 - b. South African apartheid conflict
 - ☒ c. Rwandan genocide
 - d. Kenya conflict
42. The GACACA model was aimed at achieving peace and reconciliation through
- a. Formal mechanism
 - ☒ b. Community based approach
 - c. International mechanism
 - d. Courts
43. The GACACA system is meant to achieve the following except
- ☒ a. Retribution
 - b. Rehabilitation
 - c. Restoration
 - ☒ d. Reconstruction
44. One of the following is not among the objectives of the GACACA model.
- ☒ a. Confession
 - ☒ b. Healing of victims
 - ☒ c. Punitive justice
 - d. Reintegration
45. The following are some of the characteristics of the GACACA model except
- ☒ a. Punishing the offenders only
 - b. Repair the harm
 - c. Reintegration
 - ☒ d. Healing the victims
46. The GACACA courts operated base on the following except
- ☒ a. Truth and Fairness
 - b. Spirit of sharing
 - c. Setting compensation
 - ☒ d. Taking revenge
47. One of the following terms is not allowed to be used in the GACACA court system.
- ☒ a. Reconciliation
 - b. Confession
 - c. Peace
 - ☒ d. Prosecution
48. The GACACA court procedure was divided into
- a. Four
 - b. Six
 - ☒ c. Three
 - d. Five
49. Offenders under the GACACA courts who are notorious murderers fall into
- ☒ a. Category II
 - ☒ b. category I
 - c. category III
 - d. jurisdiction of the state
50. The most severe punishment under the GACACA system is
- ☒ a. Life imprisonment
 - b. fine
 - c. Twenty Five years imprisonment
 - d. Community Service

- Research
51. Morgenthau is a
☒ a. Pragmatist b. Universalists c. Naturalists d. Theologian
 52. The structural imbalance in Nigeria can be seen as the persistent cause of conflict in Nigeria as maintain by the
☒ a. Physiological theorists b. Systemic theorists
☒ c. Structural theorists d. Realist theories
 53. An indigene/settler conflict can best be explain using the
☒ a. Realist conflict theory b. Physiological theory
☒ c. Psycho-cultural conflict theory d. Functionalist theory
 54. "Man in a state of nature is brutish, nasty, short and evil and his reaction to unfavourable situation is violence". This is the main argument of
☐ a. J. J. Rousseau b. V. I. Lenin c. Karl Marx ☒ d. Thomas Hobbes
 55. Andre Gunder Frank is a
☐ a. Liberal structuralist b. Radical structuralist ☒ c. Marxist d. Collectivist
 56. Conflict Entrepreneurs are
☒ a. Conflict beneficiaries b. Conflict legatees c. Conflict promoters ☒ d. All of the above
 57. Peace denotes the existence of
☒ a. a state of harmony b. escalation of conflict c. routine activities d. all of the above
 58. The human need theorists are of the view that providing appropriate: will resolve a conflict situation or prevent it from occurring
☒ a. Satisfiers b. Repudiation c. Refutation d. All of the above
 59. Peace building can be attained through
☐ a. conflict de-escalation b. rebuilding trust
☒ c. building the confidence of the conflicting parties ☒ d. all of the above
 60. The suggestion by Marxists to over-thrown the bourgeoisie through revolution is a
☒ a. Socialist b. Industrial c. Monocratic d. Despotic
 61. A state in which there is incompatibility of goals is known as
☐ a. fight b. disagreement ☒ c. conflict d. quarrel
 62. The type of violence experienced at home by Women refers to as a
☒ a. domestic violence b. civil unrest c. family crisis d. none of the above
 63. In which of the following element of peacebuilding the victims express their pains and agony as a way of promoting peace.
☐ a. grievance ☒ b. reconciliation c. tolerance d. none of the above
 64. Which of the following is the major effect of conflict on women? It
☐ a. hampers development b. destroys the society
☒ c. causes rape and displacement of families d. none of the above
 65. Which of the following scholar is associated with peacebuilding model
☐ a. Karl Marx b. Johan Galtung ☒ c. John Paul Lederach d. Adam Smith
 66. One of the major role of women during conflict is
☐ a. cooking for the rebels b. demobilization of armed groups
☐ c. engaging in the combat ☒ d. none of the above
 67. Peace building as a process involves one of the following
☒ a. eradicating the root cause of conflict b. taking revenge
☐ c. dispute settlement by violence d. none of the above



BAYERO UNIVERSITY, KANO
SCHOOL OF GENERAL AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP STUDIES
(OFFICE OF THE DEAN)

2018/2019 SECOND SEMESTER EXAMINATION

Date: Thursday, 17th October, 2019

Time allowed: 2 hours

GSP 2206: PEACE STUDIES AND CONFLICT RESOLUTION (PCR)

Instructions:

- i. Answer ALL questions by shading the appropriate boxes on the answer sheet provided.
- ii. Erase completely any answer you wish to change.
- iii. Shading more than one box invalidates your answer.
- iv. All forms of communication between candidates is strictly prohibited.
- v. **Do not write anything on the question paper!**
- vi. GSM phones and other electronic gadgets are not permitted into the examination hall.
- vii. Use **HB pencil only** to shade your OMR answer sheet.
- viii. Candidates using **blank OMR answer sheets MUST** write their details using pen and shade their registration number using the appropriate boxes using HB pencil only.

From the options provided, choose the correct answer to each of the following questions.

1. An order of a high court is necessary before an arbitration award can be enforced.
☒ a. True b. False c. Not always d. Always but with exceptions
2. Arbitrator(s) can be appointed by any of the following EXCEPT one:
 a. Parties b. Arbitral institutions c. Court of law ☒ d. Court bailiff
3. Parties to a conciliation process can either accept or reject terms of conciliation.
☒ a. True b. False c. Not always d. Always but with exceptions
4. All the following methods are regarded as lawful ways of conflict resolution EXCEPT one:
 a. Mediation ☒ b. Self-help c. Negotiation d. Legal action
5. All the following are advantages of alternative dispute resolution EXCEPT one:
☒ a. It has limited scope of decision b. It saves time
 c. It is participatory d. It saves resources
6. Legal action in court usually involves all BUT ONE of the following:
 a. Appearance of parties in court b. Tendering of exhibits
 c. Hearing of the case ☒ d. Presentation of award
7. All of the following BUT ONE, are disadvantages of a legal action:
 a. It is costly ☒ b. Settles disputes with finality
 c. It is competitive d. It is time consuming
8. Negotiation is a bargaining process between two or more disputants who seek to find solution to their common problems:
☒ a. True b. False c. Not always d. Always but with exceptions
9. Submitting dispute in a court of law for settlement is otherwise known as:
☒ a. Litigation b. Defense c. Prosecution d. Opposition
10. All the following are disadvantages of alternative dispute resolution EXCEPT ONE:
☒ a. Non-technical b. Limited remedies for wronged parties
 c. Generally not binding on the parties d. Wrong doer might not be sanctioned

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11. An arbitrator can do all of the following BUT ONE:
 - a. Make an award
 - b. Accept evidence
 - c. Question witnesses
 - ☒ d. Enforce his award
12. When parties involved in a conflict agree to discuss the problem and negotiate a solution, it is known as
 - ☒ a. Conflict resolution
 - b. Conflict-task
 - c. Conflict-management
 - d. Conflict change
- * 13. The assertion that all definitions of conflict have similarities was made by
 - a. Rider, 2006
 - ☒ b. Talker, 2006
 - c. Walker, 2006
 - d. James, 2006
14. The study and analysis of widespread conflict is the concern of all social scientists particularly:
 - ☒ a. Sociologists
 - b. Economists
 - c. Political Scientists
 - d. Business Administrators
15. The of a society is associated with the avoidance of conflict.
 - ☒ a. Progress
 - b. Change
 - c. Stand
 - d. Retrogression
16. Since the return to democracy in 1999, majority of conflicts in Nigeria have been taking
 - a. Ethnic orientation
 - b. Religious orientation
 - ☒ c. Economic character
 - d. Ethno-religious character
17. Settlement conference refers to a discussion among the disputing parties in
 - a. Conference
 - b. Peaceful conference
 - ☒ c. Dispute resolution
 - d. Conflict
18. One who promote social justice in an organized way to bring about a more just and peaceful world is known as:
 - a. Social change agent
 - b. Social judge
 - ☒ c. social activist
 - d. Social agent
19. One of the many importance of is to protect persons that are vulnerable and disadvantaged.
 - a. Law
 - b. Humanitarian law
 - ☒ c. Human right
 - d. None of the above
20. Any conflict that threatens the stability, peace, harmony and corporate existence of must be averted.
 - a. People
 - b. Group
 - c. Conflict
 - ☒ d. Society
21. A condition in which one deliberately utilise a non-violent posture to conflict when it is difficult to do so, is considered an act of
 - a. Consciousness
 - b. Peaceful coexistence
 - ☒ c. Peace making
 - d. Conscious Act of Peace
22. A common characteristic of is the destruction of lives and properties.
 - ☒ a. Conflict
 - b. Dispute
 - c. Freedom
 - d. Fighting
23. The full meaning of ADR is
 - a. Alternative Dispute Reconciliation
 - ☒ b. Alternative Dispute Resolution
 - c. Alternative Dispute Retaliation
 - d. Alternative Dispute Reconstruction
24. Which of the following is a major cause of conflict in human societies?
 - a. Ideological differences
 - b. Ethnic tension and regional division
 - c. The struggle for scarce resources
 - ☒ d. All of the above
25. Which form of violence among the following affect women and girls?
 - ☒ a. Sexual violence
 - b. Electoral violence
 - c. Ethnic violence
 - d. None of the above
26. During peacetime the type of violence perpetrated against women and girls is popularly known as:
 - a. Gender war
 - b. Gender-based violence
 - ☒ c. Gender Inequality
 - d. Domestic violence
27. Peacebuilding refers to an action or process geared toward
 - ☒ a. solidifying peace
 - ☒ b. peace enforcement
 - c. stopping war
 - d. none of the above
28. The process through which displaced population express their pains and agony aimed at addressing the root causes of the conflict through justice is referred to as:
 - ☒ a. Reconciliation
 - b. Restitution
 - c. Self-expression
 - d. All of the above

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29. The stage in which refugees are reintegrated through provision of basic amenities, employment opportunities and trauma-healing advice is known as:
 a. Humanitarian Aid ☒ b. Rehabilitation c. Welfarism d. First Aid
30. Which of the following is the major effect of conflict on women? It -----
 a. hampers development b. breeds insecurity
☒ c. promote gender violence d. none of the above
31. The prolonged process of rebuilding social infrastructures destroyed by violent conflict is referred to as -----
 a. payment of restitution on the damage caused ☒ b. post conflict restructuring
☒ c. reconstruction d. building new society
32. One of the major advantages of reconciliation as an element of peace building is that it -----
 a. promotes conscription of child soldiers ☒ b. promotes mutual trust and confidence
 c. breeds youth aggressive behavior d. none of the above
33. Women as peace keepers have better chance of acceptance during conflict than men -----
 a. by local leaders ☒ b. by local populace ☒ c. by rebel forces d. by ethnic militias
34. Peace does not represent absence of conflict, but presence of ----- in the society.
☒ a. harmony b. security ☒ c. justice d. good living
35. All the following EXCEPT ONE are consequences of a violent conflict.
 a. Victimization ☒ b. serenity c. humiliation d. oppression
36. The exploitation of the proletariat under capitalism creates -----
 a. Serenity ☒ b. conflict c. harmony d. accord
37. Many of the sectarian conflicts in Nigeria are products of -----
 a. Unresolved political differences b. Perceived social marginalization
 c. Unhealthy socio-economic relations ☒ d. All of the above
38. The denial of material and non-material requirements emerges from the -----
 a. realist theory b. liberal structuralist theory ☒ c. human needs theory d. systemic theory
39. A good example of the way in which frustration leads to aggression can be seen in the ----- crises.
 a. Ife-Modakeke b. Aguleri-Umuleri c. Niger Delta ☒ d. all the above
40. Peaceful co-existence is ----- for the development of societies.
 a. Desirable b. essential c. prerequisite ☒ d. all the above
- ☒ 41. Deutsch (1991:28) observed that "any comprehensive approach to understanding conflict will necessarily include consideration of both ----- factors".
 a. Psychological & Values b. Objective & Subjective
 c. Perception & Systemic d. none of the above.
42. A situation where cultural and value differences as well as group interests influence relationships between individuals and groups is the ----- position.
☒ a. Realist theorists b. Systemic theories
 c. Radical structural theorists d. Economic theorists
43. All the following EXCEPT ONE can be a factor that induces a systemic conflict.
 a. Uncontrolled population growth b. resources scarcity and its allocation
 c. copious resource base for all d. widespread poverty in the midst of plenty
44. The suggestion by Marxists to over-throw the bourgeoisie through revolution is a ----- revolution.
☒ a. Socialist b. Industrial c. Monocratic d. Despotic
45. Peace-keeping Mission is the same thing as Peace-keeping Operation.
☒ a. False b. True c. Not always d. Sometimes

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46. ECOWAS is the founder of _____ sub-regional peace-keeping mission.
a. SADC b. IGAD ☒ c. ECOMOG d. UN
47. All of the following are examples of regional peace keeping operations in West Africa EXCEPT _____
☒ a. DFID b. ECOWAS c. IGAD d. SADC
48. ECOMOG is a _____ peace mission organisation.
a. Regional b. Global ☒ c. Sub-regional d. Continental
49. All the following are used in the course of peace keeping operations EXCEPT _____
☒ a. Mercenaries b. civil society organisations c. INGOs d. Military troops
50. IGAD and SADC's peace-keeping missions in Africa are based on _____
a. Military intervention b. Negotiation ☒ c. Peace management d. All of the above
- * 51. In Nigeria, conflict becomes more pronounced due to the ONE of the following _____
a. Military interventions b. Groups competition c. Schisms d. All of the above
52. Media has played a vital role in _____ the Rwandan Genocide.
a. Controlling b. Exacerbating the Sudan crisis ☒ c. Manipulating d. Downplaying
53. SADC means _____
a. South Asia Development Commission b. South African Development Forum
c. South Africa Deregulation Community ☒ d. Southern African Development Community
54. IGAD comprises of all the following EXCEPT _____
a. South Sudan and Uganda b. Ethiopia and Kenya
☒ c. Nigeria and Cameroon d. None of the above
55. The Sudan conflict which has gulped thousands of lives and properties is between _____
☒ a. North Sudan and South Sudan b. East Sudan and West Sudan
c. South Sudan and Nigeria d. East Sudan and Sudan Savanna
56. One of the catastrophic conflicts that took place in Africa is the:
a. Biafra Conflict b. South African apartheid conflict
☒ c. Rwandan genocide d. Kenya conflict
57. The GACACA model was aimed at achieving peace and reconciliation through:
a. Formal mechanism b. International mechanism
☒ c. Community based approach d. Courts
58. One of the reasons for using the GACACA system was:
a. Complementary efforts b. Prosecution ☒ c. Dispute settlement d. Revenge
59. The GACACA system refers to:
a. Prison b. Courts c. Crime control ☒ d. Justice at the grass root
60. The conflict that uses the GACACA system to settle was fought between _____
a. Hindu and Sikh b. Zulu and Africans c. Igbo and Ijaw ☒ d. Tutsis and Hutus
61. One of the following is not among the objectives of the GACACA model.
a. Confession b. Healing of victims ☒ c. Punitive justice d. Reintegration
62. The following were the consequences of the Rwandan conflict EXCEPT:
a. killings b. Maiming ☒ c. Job opportunities d. Destructions
63. The following are some of the characteristics of the GACACA model EXCEPT:
☒ a. Punishing the offenders only b. Repair the harm
c. Reintegration d. Healing the victims
64. The GACACA courts operated base on the following EXCEPT:
a. Truth and Fairness b. Spirit of sharing c. Setting compensation ☒ d. Taking revenge
65. GACACA courts judges are selected through the following process EXCEPT:
a. Members of the community ☒ b. Belonging to a particular party
c. 21 years d. Males & Females

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66. GACACA courts operate in the following places EXCEPT:
☒ a. Court rooms b. Outdoors c. Class rooms d. Under the tree
67. One of the following terms is not allowed to be used in the GACACA court system:
☐ a. Reconciliation b. Confession c. Peace ☒ d. Prosecution
68. Is it possible to have a conflict free society?
☐ a. Yes ☒ b. No c. Not sure d. Yes and No
69. A crisis is an extreme situation of:
☐ a. Mismanagement b. Deficient ☒ c. Conflict d. Scanty
70.helps to diffuse tension and remove problems as they evolve.
☒ a. Conflict management b. Cooling off-periods c. Good governance d. None of the above
71. Some people view conflict as negative situation that must be, while others see it as a phenomenon.....
☐ a. Exploited at any cost/requires resolution ☒ b. Avoided at any cost/necessitates management
☐ c. Promoted at any cost/drives management d. Avoided at any cost/demand attention
72. All the following indicate that conflict is a fact of life, EXCEPT:
☐ a. Natural b. Danger and opportunity c. Being about differences ☒ d. Greatness
73. The recent uprising in Guatemala where the government forces cracked down on protesters is said to be as a result of:
☐ a. Economic and Political causes b. Political and value causes
☐ c. Economy and value causes d. All of the above
74. All the following are levels of conflict EXCEPT:
☒ a. Role conflict b. Inter-group conflict c. Economic conflict d. International conflict
75. Broadly speaking conflict can be categorized into:
☐ a. Neutral conflict b. Constructive/Destructive conflict
☒ c. Functional/Dysfunctional conflict d. All of the above
76. In the situation, each party resists attacking the other. Instead, both sides take part in thoughtful discussion. This best describes:
☒ a. Conflict management ☒ b. Functional conflict c. Conflict resolution d. Peace studies
77.is the ability to recognize conflict and to respond in ways that alleviate emotional tensions and to enhance relationships as well as providing opportunities for growth and productivity.
☐ a. Conflict b. Conflict resolution c. Communication ☒ d. Conflict management
78. The following are conflict management techniques EXCEPT:
☐ a. Talking ☒ b. Confrontation c. Good governance d. Collaboration
79. Conflict can be said to possess positive virtues because of its ability to be
☐ a. Devoid of violence b. Devoid of disagreement ☒ c. Devoid of interest d. Devoid of quarrel
80. In conflict analysis, information on the following are important in understanding the conflict EXCEPT:
☒ a. Actors involved in the conflict b. Causes of the conflict
☒ c. Termination of the conflict d. Consequences of the conflict
81.of information is important in conflict analysis.
☐ a. Accessing and Evaluating ☒ b. Interpreting and Evaluating
☐ c. Presenting and Monitoring d. None of the Above
82. In analysing conflict the most important element used is.....
☐ a. Interest involved in the conflict ☒ b. Information on the conflict
☐ c. Readiness of the parties to resolve the conflict d. None of the above
83. Amongst the following, which is NOT a method of conflict analysis?
☐ a. Conflict mapping b. Pyramid of conflict c. Tree of conflict ☒ d. Position of interest

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84. The pre conflict stage in the dynamics of conflict is characterized by...
a. Violence (b) Incompatibility of goals c. Resolution d. None of the above
85. At a point in the dynamics of conflict, there exist the existence of tension. This is best captioned under which of the following stages?
(a) Confrontation stage b. Pre-conflict stage c. Crises stage d. Post-conflict period
86. In post-conflict period what is the basis for addressing the underlying causes of the conflict?
a. Continued violence (b) Secession of hostilities
c. Displacement of people d. Heightened tension
87. Regular Dispute Resolution (RDR) is an effective means of resolving conflict amicably.
a. True (b) False c. Not sure d. Not applicable
88. The constitution of panels of inquiries into crises in Nigeria by the Nigerian government is an example of:
a. Mediation b. Conciliation c. Dialogue (d) Arbitration
89. At what point in a conflict stage is conflict resolution most appropriate?
a. Confrontation stage b. Pre-conflict stage c. Crises stage (d) Post-conflict stage
90. NGOs that achieved large scale change promoted indirectly through influence on political system are called:
(a) Operational NGOs b. Campaigning NGOs
c. Non-Governmental Organizations d. Non-Profit Organizations
91. NGOs can be found at local, _____ levels.
a. and national b. and state (c) state and national d. none of the above
92. NGOs are not supposed to be dependent on _____ resources
(a) government b. donor agencies c. private d. all of the above
93. Implementing projects and holding demonstration serve to differentiate between Advocacy and _____ NGOs.
a. Campaigning b. National c. Local (d) Operational
94. In handling conflict situations, NGOs are supposed to preserve their identity and should appear to be:
a. Partial (b) Impartial c. Political d. Biased
95. NGOs that focus on humanitarian relief are referred to as _____ NGOs
a. Humanitarian b. Operational c. Social d. All of the above
96. Fund raising is NOT one of the common characteristics of all NGOs.
a. True (b) False c. A & B d. None of the above
97. Unofficial status of NGOs provides them _____ access to parties in conflict.
a. Less b. No (c) More d. A & B
98. NGOs engaging directly in conflict resolution should have all the following EXCEPT:
a. Indigenous partners b. Trained staff on conflict resolution
(c) Governmental support d. None of the above
99. Which of the following is not characteristic of properly organized NGOs?
(a) Reticence b. Neutral c. Informal actors d. Unbiased staff
100. Limitation of international laws is one of the _____ of NGOs.
a. Requirements (b) Challenges c. Advantages d. B & C

method of resolving conflict

- Regular dispute resolution (RAR) - (Judicial or legislative decision making [Law])
- Alternative dispute resolution (ADR) (win win solution)

Hewies!

social conflict <kerl marx> 1818-1883

1-11 Rest (conflict rather than concern) Page 6 of 6

2- failure of 2006 conflict is based on structural (-Brid)
3- prime cause of relative deprivation is political & economic
4- theories → Unfulfilment



BAYERO UNIVERSITY, KANO
SCHOOL OF GENERAL AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP STUDIES
(OFFICE OF THE DEAN)

2017/2018 SECOND SEMESTER EXAMINATION

Date: 6th September, 2018

Time allowed: 2 hours

GSP 2206: PEACE STUDIES AND CONFLICT RESOLUTION (PCR)

Instructions:

- i. Answer **ALL** questions by shading the appropriate boxes on the answer sheet provided.
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- iv. All forms of communication between candidates is strictly prohibited.
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- vii. Use **HB pencil only** to shade your OMR answer sheet.
- viii. For candidates using **blank OMR answer sheets**, use pen to enter your personal information.

From the options provided, choose the correct answer to each of the following questions.

1. One of the devastating conflicts that took place in Africa was:
 - a. Biafra Conflict
 - b. South African apartheid conflict
 - ☒ c. Rwandan genocide
 - d. Kenya conflict
2. The GACACA model was aimed at achieving peace and reconciliation through:
 - a. Formal mechanism
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 - d. Courts
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 - a. Complementary efforts
 - b. Prosecution
 - ☒ c. Dispute settlement
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4. The GACACA system refers to:
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7. One of the following is not among the objectives of the GACACA model:
 - a. Confession
 - b. Healing of victims
 - ☒ c. Punitive justice
 - d. Reintegration
8. The following were the consequences of the Rwandan conflict EXCEPT:
 - a. killings
 - b. Maiming
 - ☒ c. Job opportunities
 - d. Destructions
9. The following are some of the characteristics of the GACACA model EXCEPT:
 - ☒ a. Punishing the offenders only
 - b. Repair the harm
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 - d. Healing the victims
10. The GACACA courts operated base on the following EXCEPT:
 - a. Truth and Fairness
 - b. Spirit of sharing
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 - ☒ a. Members of the community
 - b. Belonging to a particular party
 - c. 21 years
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 - ☒ a. Court rooms
 - b. Outdoors
 - c. Class rooms
 - d. Under trees
13. One of the following terms is not allowed to be used in the GACACA court system:
 - a. Reconciliation
 - b. Confession
 - c. Peace
 - ☒ d. Prosecution

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14. The GACACA court procedure was divided into:
 a. Four b. Six ☒ c. Three d. Five
15. Offenders that participated in Rwandan genocide were divided into:
 a. Felony & Misdemeanour b. Killers & Buglers
☒ c. Category I, II & III d. Property offenders
- ~~16. The tension that exists in bargaining process between cooperation and competition is known as:~~
 a. Win-win b. Interest-based negotiation
 c. Positional bargaining d. Negotiator's dilemma
- ~~17. A mediator has an inherent power of decision making.~~
 a. True ☒ b. False
- * 18. Defence of self-help can only avail a defendant by proving occurrence of imminent and real danger against his brother.
☒ a. True b. False
19. All of the following but one are disadvantages of a legal action.
☒ a. Settles disputes with finality b. It is costly c. It is competitive d. It is too technical
20. Instituting an action in a court of law to resolve a dispute is otherwise known as:
 a. Negotiation b. Trial by ordeal c. Prosecution ☒ d. Litigation
- * 21. The evolution of alternative dispute resolution can be traced to:
 a. Professor Emily Howkins b. Dr. Franklin Wise
 c. Professor Durkan Whiteka ☒ d. Professor Frank Sanders
22. Conflict is synonymous to dispute, quarrel and disagreement.
☒ a. True b. False
23. Arbitrators sometimes sit as a panel in order to:
☒ a. Settle the disputes amicably b. Increase the general credibility of the process
 c. Cheat one of the disputing parties d. Waste more resources
24. The terms of settlement are not bound on the disputing parties in mediation.
☒ a. True b. False
25. The most effective tool for combating domestic violence in Nigeria is:
☒ a. peace building b. conflict suppression
 c. fire for fire approach d. none of the above
26. Which of the following is not an integral component of peace building?
 a. rehabilitation b. apology/forgiveness ☒ c. retaliation d. reconciliation
27. Reconciliation as a component of peace building is always possible where the disputants:
 a. move from their initial position b. are ready for consultation
☒ c. seek for justice d. none of the above
28. When a partner withholds financial expenses against his partner this describes:
 a. resource abuse ☒ b. economic abuse ~~c. financial deprivation~~ d. none of the above
29. Which of the following is not a form of child abuse?
 a. street hawking b. street begging c. domestic labour ☒ d. all of the above
30. ----- is the major factor responsible for the prevalence of domestic violence in Nigeria.
 a. lack of awareness ☒ b. religious propaganda
 c. socio-cultural belief d. failure to report to higher authority
- * 31. The process of peace-building is aimed at:
 a. paying reparation ☒ b. establishing sustainable peace
 c. building new social relations d. preventing vengeance
32. Reconciliation as a process of peace building:
☒ a. promotes confidence and trust ~~b. promotes mutual tolerance~~
 c. promotes tranquility d. none of the above

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33. One of the major role of women in peace building process is in the areas of rehabilitation for:
- abandoned children
 - victims of rape and displaced families
 - victims of domestic violence
 - ☒ all of the above
34. Peace is a condition where there is presence of ----- in the society.
- harmony
 - equanimity
 - ☒ justice
 - ☒ tranquility
35. At which stage of conflict does the tension sets in?
- ☒ Crises stage
 - ☒ Confrontation stage
 - Post-conflict period
 - Pre-conflict period
36. In post-conflict period what is the basis for addressing the underlying causes of the conflict?
- Continued violence
 - ☒ Secession of hostilities
 - Displacement of people
 - Heightened tension
37. The key to conflict resolution is to:
- Suppress a conflict
 - Make judgements on a conflict
 - Compensate parties involved in a conflict
 - ☒ Reach amicable solutions to a conflict
38. Why we have to resolve conflicts is because:
- It is permanent
 - People suffer its consequences
 - It inhibits peaceful coexistence
 - ☒ All of the Above
39. The Alternative Dispute Resolution (ADR) is preferred over Regular Dispute Resolution (RDR) in conflict resolution, because of:
- Its accommodative posture
 - ☒ Win-Win philosophy
 - Judgmental base
 - None of the Above
40. Conciliation is an example of:
- Regular Dispute Resolution
 - ☒ Alternative Dispute Resolution
 - Conflict management
 - ☒ None of the Above
41. A typical example of third party intervention is:
- ☒ Mediation
 - Conciliation
 - Dialogue
 - Forfeiture
42. In arbitration, the arbiter must have formal authority to intervene between parties involved in a conflict.
- ☒ True
 - False.
 - None of the above
 - All of the above
43. At what point in a conflict stage is conflict resolution most appropriate?
- Confrontation stage
 - Pre-conflict stage
 - ☒ Crises stage
 - Post-conflict stage
44. The following are important components in dialogue, EXCEPT
- Introduction of third party
 - Separating the people from the problem
 - ☒ Focusing on interest not positions
 - Insisting on objective standards
45. In the situation, each party resists attacking the other. Instead, both sides take part in thoughtful discussion. This best describes:
- Conflict management
 - ☒ Functional conflict
 - ☒ Conflict resolution
 - Peace studies
46. is the ability to recognize conflict and to respond in ways that alleviate emotional tensions and to enhance relationships as well as providing opportunities for growth and productivity.
- Conflict
 - ☒ Conflict resolution
 - Communication
 - ☒ Conflict management
47. encourages conflicts as a means of responding to change and innovation.
- ☒ Traditional view
 - ☒ Interactionist view
 - Human relation view
 - None of the above
48. The following are conflict management techniques EXCEPT:
- ☒ Talking
 - Confrontation
 - Good governance
 - Collaboration
49. conflict may actually encourage greater work effort and help task performance.
- Constructive
 - ☒ Positive
 - Functional
 - ☒ All of the above
50. Competition for scarce resources is a common source of intergroup conflict.
- ☒ True
 - False

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- * 51.involves designing effective strategies to minimize the dysfunctions of conflict and enhancing the constructive functions of conflict in order to enhance learning and effectiveness of an organization.
a. Conflict b. Conflict resolution c. Being about indifference d. Conflict management
52. Economic conflict, value conflict and power conflict are conflict typologies created by:
a. Schmidt & Kochan (1962) b. Daniel Katz (1965)
c. Schmidt & Kochan (1972) d. Daniel Katz (1945)
53.always creates conflict even where there are no basic incompatibilities.
☒ a. Scarcity of resources b. Power struggle c. Hostility d. Miscommunication
54.comes into effect when one party deliberately and consciously ignores the conflicting issues or denies its significance in his life.
a. Competition ☒ b. Avoidance c. Collaboration d. Accommodation
55. In which of the following conflict resolution stages do media have a stake?
a. Pre-negotiation ☒ b. Negotiation c. Post-negotiation d. All of the above
56. Conflict as an extreme form of communication means:
a. Conflict is mass communication
☒ b. Mass media bring about conflict
c. Conflict sends message on state of affairs between groups or nations
d. Mass media address conflict
57. All of the following are consequences of conflict EXCEPT:
☒ a. Economic prosperity b. Poverty c. Hunger d. Economic decline
58. The role mass media play in distributing messages that become a common knowledge is called:
☒ a. Information function b. Education function
c. Binding influence d. None of the above
- * 59. Media's role of issuing reminders during conflicts means that the media:
a. Keep talking on conflicts as a reminder b. Repeat programmes
c. Advertise conflicts d. Broadcast frequently
60. When scholars say conflict is inevitable, they mean:
a. Conflict is wrong ☒ b. Conflict is unavoidable
c. Conflict brings about changes in a society d. People can live without a conflict
61. A speech which vilifies a person or a group on the basis of race, colour, ethnicity, gender, disability, , religion or region is called:
☒ a. Hate speech b. Libel c. Slander ☒ d. None of above
- * 62. One of the ways mass media can prevent escalation of violence likely to be caused by hate speech is through:
☒ a. Editing process b. Issuing reminders c. Suggesting alternatives ☒ d. All of the above
63.can be regarded as common channels for spreading hate speech.
a. Facebook b. Twitter c. Broadcast media ☒ d. Social media
64. One of the ways of preparing journalists to become professionals in conflict resolution is to:
a. Train them to be subjective in covering parties in a conflict
b. Provide them with attractive working facilities
☒ c. Give them training and re-training on conflict reporting and resolution
d. Deny them better remuneration
65. Some of the root causes of conflict in Africa can be traced to one of the following:
a. New independence consolidation conflicts.
b. Conflicts from left over liberation movements.
☒ c. Conflict over ill-defined territories.
d. Conflict over distribution of goods and services

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- *66. All the following are critiques of peace journalism except:
- a. It assumes a causal and linear media effect.
 - b. Peace Journalism is skill intensive.
 - c. Peace journalism unnaturally assumes that media audiences can be aggregated.
 - d. Peace journalism confers duties of law enforcement and peace keeping on the media rather than its constitutional duties of informing the populace.
- *67. At the heat of conflict resolution, the role of the media should be to:
- a. Provide complete coverage of the resolution to facilitate reconciliation.
 - ☒ b. Provide more information on current position of the conflict.
 - c. Continue to emphasize the differing issues.
 - d. All of the above.
68. All the following are core principles of the mass media in society EXCEPT:
- a. Sensitivity to national programs and priorities.
 - b. Recognition for multiculturalism and Diversity.
 - c. Developmental Journalism, which promotes peace, gender equality, rights, health, agriculture, etc.
 - ☒ d. Producing and reporting sensational news which can lead to misunderstandings.
69. One of the following items does not fit into the SMCR mass communication process.
- ☒ a. News
 - b. Receiver.
 - c. Sender.
 - d. Message.
- *70. The advent of the Internet has raised the decibels of pro-poor voices in Nigeria, because:
- a. Internet based news sources have delimited channels of information and education.
 - b. Enhanced regular feedback between news sources and their heterogeneous and remote audiences.
 - c. Increased the cost of newspapers and cable television.
 - d. Reduced the practice of control and censorship by government and other owners of the media.
71. If conflict reporting in Africa is to excel, the following must be intensified EXCEPT:
- a. Clamp down on all journalists who under report government activities.
 - b. Greater regulations and enforcement of ethical conduct among conflict reporters.
 - c. Capacity Building programs for journalists.
 - ☒ d. Strengthening voice and accountability through improved freedom of expression and of the press.
72. The mass media cannot single handedly cause conflict. Because:
- a. The advent of citizen journalism has weakened the conventional mass media.
 - b. Intervening variables exist which can limit the media impact on people's behaviors.
 - ☒ c. The mass media is a professional body, which works along ethical guidelines and regulations.
 - d. All of the above.
73. The social media played critical role in initiating and escalating one of the following crisis:
- a. The Balkan crisis
 - b. ☒ Rwandan Genocide
 - c. The Arab Spring: Egypt, Libya, etc.
 - d. ☒ Occupy Naija protests.
74. During conflicts in Nigeria, the social media are notorious for all but one of the following:
- a. Spreading hate speech and misleading casualty figures to heighten tension.
 - b. Sharing fake news, fake videos, audios, and photos of victims of crisis.
 - c. Spreading false quotations and attributing them to notable personalities in dispute.
 - ☒ d. Adequately verifying all sources of information before sharing to forestall negative responses.
- *75.shares the biological theorists and the realist's position.
- a. Physiological theorists
 - b. Psycho-cultural theorists
 - c. Relational theorists
 - d. Systemic theories

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Systematic theories
Economic 11
Realist 11
Radical structural 11

- * 76. 'Conflict is avoidable whenever the level of tolerance is high', this is the position of both:
a. Radical structural and Economic theorists b. Psycho cultural and Liberal theorists
c. Human needs and Systemic theories d. Relational and Radical structural theorists
77. A situation where cultural and value differences as well as group interests influence relationships between individuals and groups is theposition.
a. Realist theorists b. Systemic theories
c. Radical structural theorists d. Economic theorists
- * 78. All the following are examples of systemic theories except:
a. Uncontrolled population growth in urban centers
b. The negative effects of colonial and cold war legacies
c. Widespread poverty in the midst of plenty
d. All the above
79. Deutsch (1991:28) observed that "any comprehensive approach to understanding conflict will necessarily include consideration of both..... &factors".
a. Psychological & Values b. Objective & Subjective
c. Perception & Systemic d. none of the above.
80. According to Rabie (1994:27) "it is theof human needs (material & non-material) that finally emerges as the source of conflict".
a. Reverence b. esteem c. denials d. all the above
- * 81. Systemic sources of conflict are:
a. initiate people-friendly economic & political reforms
b. bear directly on the less privileged
c. state policies that genuinely seek to prevent or reduce conflicts
d. all the above
- * 82. The position of human needs theory is similar to that of:
a. Frustration-Aggression and Relative Deprivation theory
b. Radical and Liberal structuralist theory
c. Realist and Relational theory
d. all the above
83. Peaceful co-existence is for the development of societies
a. Desirable b. a necessity c. a prerequisite d. all the above
84. A good example of the way in which frustration leads to aggression can be seen in the crises.
a. Ife-Modakeke b. Aguleri-Umuleri c. Niger Delta d. all the above
85. The study and analysis of widespread conflict is the concern of all social scientists particularly:
a. Sociologists b. Economists c. Political Scientists d. Business Administrators
86. Any conflict that threatens the stability, peace, harmony and corporate existence of must be averted
a. People b. Group c. Conflict d. Society
87. The of a society is associated with the avoidance of conflict
a. Progress b. Change c. Stand d. Retrogression
88. is required in handling of emerging conflicts
a. Tolerance b. Maturity and Patriotism
c. Tolerance and doubt d. Hostility and greed
89. At all the following levels, conflict exist EXCEPT:
a. Interpersonal conflict b. Group conflict
c. Community conflict d. None of the above

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90. In Rwanda, the genocide of 1994 is said to be among other factors, a function of:
a. Racial and ethnic differences ☒ b. Economic and ethnic differences
c. Religious and ethnic differences d. Religious and ethnic bigotry
91. This assertion that all definitions of conflict have similarities was made by:
a. Rider 2006 b. Talker 2006 ☒ c. Walker 2006 d. James 2006
92. Since the return to democracy in 1999, majority of conflicts in Nigeria have been taking:
a. Ethnic orientation b. Religious orientation
c. Economic character ☒ d. Ethno-religious character
93. A condition in which one deliberately utilize a nonviolent posture to conflict when it is difficult to do so, is considered an act of:
a. Consciousness b. Peaceful coexistence ☒ c. Peace making d. Conscious Act of Peace
94. ~~Settlement~~ conference refers to a discussion among the disputing parties in:
a. Conference b. Peaceful conference c. Dispute resolution ☒ d. Conflict
95. Delay in dealing with conflict is known as:
☒ a. Diffusion b. Avoidance c. Dispute d. Mediation
96. One of the many importance of is to protect persons that are vulnerable and disadvantaged.
a. Law ☒ b. Humanitarian law c. Human right d. Conflict law
97. A common characteristic of is the destruction of lives and properties.
☒ a. Conflict b. Dispute c. Freedom d. Fighting
98. When parties involved in a conflict agree to discuss the problem and negotiate a solution, it is known as:
☒ a. Conflict resolution b. Conflict-task c. Conflict-management d. Conflict change
99. One who promotes social justice in an organized way to bring about a more just and peaceful world is known as:
a. Social change agent b. Social judge ☒ c. social activist d. Social agent
100. The type of violence committed by member of family against another member refers to as:
☒ a. domestic violence b. house conflict c. family violence d. home violence