

**DIVISION OF GENERAL STUDIES****2016/2017 SESSION EXAMINATION****COURSE CODE : GST 222****COURSE TITLE: PEACE AND CONFLICT RESOLUTION STUDIES****Instruction: Attempt any three questions of your choice**

1. The following are terrorist groups operating in Africa except. (a) Boko Haram (b) Al-shabab (c) ISIS (d) Tamor Tiger (e) Janjaweed.
2. According to Pope John XXIII proclamation "Pacem in Terris" means  
(a) Peace in the world (b) Peace in Rome (c) Peace in America  
(d) Peace in Africa (e) peace on Earth.
3. Peace of the grave yard means (a) conflict avoidance  
(b) silence at the burial ground (c) pretentious peace (d) staying
4. True Peace according to justice Chukwudifu Oputa results from .....  
(a) A tranquility of order (b) Tranquility of slavery (c) Tranquility of force  
(d) tranquility of agreement (e) Tranquility imposed by violence.
5. Crime against peace means  
(a) Planning, invitation of war of aggression in agreement with international treaties  
(b) Planning, invitation or wagging of a war of aggression in violation of international treaties  
(c) Planning, preparation or wagging of a war of aggression in consonants with international treaties  
(d) Planning, preparation and invitation of a War of aggression in violation of international treaties  
(e) Planning, preparation or waging of War of aggression in tandem of international treaties
6. The disputed territories between South Sudan and Sudan Republic conflict are  
(a) Abeye, Blue Nile state and Karhtung  
(b) Abeye, Kordafan south and Blue Nile state  
(c) Abeye, Kordafan south and Karhtung  
(d) Blue Nile state Nile state and Karhtung
7. The forces of globalization that, shape social conflict in Africa are  
(a) Capitalism, Information, Technology, Democratization and Environmentalism.  
(b) Capitalism, information, technology, inter-governmentalism, Democratization (c) Capitalism, information, technology, Socialism and Democratization.  
(d) Capitalism, information technology, Environmentalism and Communism
8. Risk children face in conflict situation in Africa are  
(a) Refugee and internally displaced children, child soldier  
(b) Victim of rape, prostitution and sexual exploitation and war lords  
(c) Internally displaced person , child soldier and desperation  
(d) Victim of rape, persecution and Child soldier and child soldier
9. Volatile countries in Africa include the following -----  
(a) Sudan, Somalia, Central Africa Republic and Tanzania  
(b) Sudan, Somalia, Central Africa Republic and Mali  
(c) Sudan, Somalia, Cameroon and Central Africa Republic  
(d) Sudan, Somalia, Cote ivore and Togo.
10. The following are strategies for protecting and reintegrating youth and women in conflict affected environment except.  
(a) Demobilization and reintegration child soldiers  
(b) Prevention of the future use of children in armed conflict  
(c) Seeking justice for the victim of war crimes  
(d) Protecting the most valuable family unit.

- (a) Initial interview with each part separately      (b) The discovery options  
(c) Framing of an agreement      (d) All of the above.
12. Which of these organizations is synonymous with world peace  
(a) Mano River Basin      (b) UN      (c) ECOMOG      (d) COMESA
13. The main actors in the 2011 post-election crisis in Cote d' Ivoire are;  
(a) Alhassan Quatara and Laurent Gbagbo      (b) Laurent Gbagbo and Matthew Kereouku  
(c) Alhassan Quatara and Thomas Sankara      (d) None of the above.
14. Which of these is not a regional organization?  
(a) IGAD      (b) IMF      (c) AU      (d) SADC.
15. The peace palace at The Hague houses two major institutions which are  
(a) The World Court and UN headquarters  
(b) International Court of Justice and World Bank  
(c) International Court of Justice and Permanent Court of Arbitration  
(d) None of the above.
16. Nigeria is divided into .....geopolitical zones      (a) 4      (b) 3      (c) 6      (d) 8
17. The types of Satyagraha practiced by Ghandi are;  
(a) civil disobedience and non-cooperation.  
(b) non-cooperation and poverty  
(c) non-cooperation and self-control  
(d) poverty and self-control,
18. Which of these is a principle of non-violence as developed by Martin Luther King  
(a) attack forces of evil, not persons doing evil  
(b) accept suffering but retaliate for the sake of the causes to achieve a goal  
(c) the universe is on the side of injustice  
(d) the beloved community is not the goal.
19. FERFAP stands for  
(a) Federation of America Women's Peace Network.  
(b) Federation of Angola Women's Peace Network  
(c) Federation of African Women's Peace Network  
(d) None of the above
20. All these except one is not one of the problems of institutionalizing ADR in Nigeria.  
(a) lack of adequate publicity  
(b) lack of uniform rules of ADR in Nigeria  
(c) corruption path in low and-high places  
(d) lack of efficient and pragmatic national court
21. The Rwanda genocide that claimed over 500, 000 lives took place when?  
(a) April 1994      (b) June 1994      (c) April 1993      (d) April 2004
22. Inter-state boundary disputes over oil field is between ---- and-----  
(a) Akwa Ibom and Cross Rivers      (b) Bayelsa and Ondo  
(c) Ondo and Lagos      (d) Abia and Enugu      (e) Ondo and Ekiti.
23. Women have played important role in peace building initiatives through  
(a) donation to people in conflict  
(b) various movements and networks commitment to peace.  
(c) Inter-marriage by ethnic groups  
(d) fighting groups involved in conflict
24. Approach to conflict resolution include ----- (a) Top-Bottom approach  
(b) Medium-range approach      (c) top-down approach.  
(d) Grassroots and local approach      (e) Bottom-down approach
25. In the traditional African society, the agents that are responsible for conflict resolution are:  
(a) Pastor, Imam, Head of secret society  
(b) Diviners, Chief Priest, Village Council      (c) Amadioha, Shango, Ogun  
(d) Family heads, court, arbitration panel.

**SECTION B (Answer: any one from this section)**

1. Identify any five United Nations peace support in Africa.
2. Identify and explain the components of Ghandi's theory of non-violence

## **SOLUTION TO QUESTIONS 1-25 SECTION A GST 222 2016/2017 SESSION**

1. D    2.E    3.C    4.A    5.D    6.B    7.A    8.A    9.B    10.D  
 11. D    12.B    13.A    14.B    15.C    16.C    17.A    18.A    19.C    20.D  
 21. A    22.A    23.B    24.C    25.B

## **SOLUTION TO QUESTIONS 1 SECTION B 2016/2017 SESSION**

This is a list of UN peacekeeping missions in Africa since the United Nations was founded in 1945, with the dates of deployment, the name of the related conflict, and the name of the UN operation.

Peacekeeping, as defined by the United Nations, is a way to help countries torn by conflict create conditions for sustainable peace. UN peacekeepers—soldiers and military officers, police officers and civilian personnel from many countries—monitor and observe peace processes that emerge in post-conflict situations and assist ex-combatants in implementing the peace agreements they have signed. Such assistance comes in many forms, including confidence-building measures, power-sharing arrangements, electoral support, strengthening the rule of law, and economic and social development.

Dates of operation	Name of Operation	Location	Conflict
1960–1964	United Nations Operation in the Congo (ONUC)	Democratic Republic of the Congo	Congo Crisis
1988–1991	United Nations Angola Verification Mission I (UNAVEM I)	Angola	Angolan Civil War
1989–1990	United Nations Transition Assistance Group (UNITAG)	Namibia	Namibia War of Independence
1992–1994	United Nations Operation in Mozambique (ONUMOZ)	Mozambique	Mozambique Civil War
1992–1993	United Nations Operation in Somalia I (UNOSOM I)	Somali	Somali Civil War
1993–1997	United Nations Observer Mission in Liberia (UNOMIL)	Liberia	First Liberia Civil War
1993–1994	United Nations Observer Mission Uganda-Rwanda	Rwanda	Rwanda Civil War
1998–1999	United Nations Observer Mission in Sierra Leone (UNOMSIL)	Sierra Leone	Sierra Leone Civil War

## **SOLUTION TO QUESTIONS 2 SECTION B 2016/2017 SESSION**

**Nonviolence** is the personal practice of being harmless to self and others under every condition. It comes from the belief that hurting people, animals or the environment is unnecessary to achieve an outcome and refers to a general philosophy of abstention from violence. This may be based on moral, religious or spiritual principles, or it may be for purely strategic or pragmatic reasons.

Nonviolence also has 'active' or 'activist' elements, in that believers generally accept the need for nonviolence as a means to achieve political and social change. Thus, for example, the Tolstoy and Gandhian non violence is a philosophy and strategy for social change that rejects the use of violence, but at the same time sees nonviolent action(also called civil resistance) as an alternative to passive acceptance of oppression or armed struggle against it. In general, advocates of an activist philosophy of nonviolence use diverse methods in their campaigns for social change, including critical forms of education and persuasion, mass noncooperation, civil disobedience, nonviolent direct action, and social, political, cultural and economic forms of intervention.

Nonviolence refers specifically to the absence of violence and is always the choice to do no harm or the least harm, and passivity is the choice to do nothing. Sometimes nonviolence is passive, and other times it isn't.

Gandhi is sometimes credited with being, if not the inventor of nonviolence, than the person who first employed it, successfully and on a mass scale, for political purposes. But, although we do owe the term with its present connotations to Gandhi, nothing could be further from the truth. Nonviolent action as a political technique is very old, dating back at least to ancient times. One of the first recorded uses of it occurred in 494 BC when the plebeians of Rome withdrew en masse to the Sacred Mount as a way of seeking redress of their grievances. Subsequently, the technique has been employed by all kinds of people, in various circumstances, and on both a small and a large scale. A significant expansion of its use occurred in the late 18th and in the 19th centuries and is associated with the development of the labour and socialist movement and with movements for national independence. In the movement which led to 'the first new nation', the United States of America, a variety of methods of nonviolent action, including tax refusal, were employed by the rebel colonialists before they eventually turned to military struggle. And it was the Hungarian nationalists who, in a protracted campaign lasting from 1850-67, provided one of the clearest examples of successful nonviolent action, the campaign resulting in the recognition of Hungary as an independent state within the Austro-Hungarian Empire.

### **Gandhi's contribution to the subject.**

For Gandhi, this philosophy is composed of the tree main elements: Truth, Nonviolence, and Self-suffering. The three are inextricably fused together, but, if one can be considered more basic than the others, then that one would be, not nonviolence but truth. This much is suggested by the term Gandhi coined to describe his philosophy: satyagraha, meaning literally 'the firm grasping or holding on to truth'.

### **The Basic Precepts of Satyagraha**

There are three basic precepts essential to Satyagraha: Truth, Nonviolence and self-suffering. These are called the pillars of Satyagraha. Failure to grasp them is a handicap to the understanding of Gandhi's non -violence. These three fundamentals correspond to Sanskrit terms:

**Sat/Satya** – Truth implying openness, honesty and fairness

**Ahimsa/Nonviolence** – refusal to inflict injury upon others.

**Tapasya** – willingness to self-sacrifice.

These fundamental concepts are elaborated below.

#### **1. Satya/Truth:**

Satyagraha as stated before literally means truth force. Truth is relative. Man is not capable of knowing the absolute truth. Satyagraha implies working steadily towards a discovery of the absolute truth and converting the opponent into a trend in the working process.

What a person sees as truth may just as clearly be untrue for another. Gandhi made his life a numerous experiments with truth. In holding to the truth, he claims to be making a ceaseless effort to find it.

Gandhi's conception of truth is deeply rooted in Hinduism. The emphasis of Satya-truth is paramount in the writings of the Indian philosophers. "Satyannasti Parodharmati (Satyan Nasti Paro Dharma Ti) – there is no religion or duty greater than truth", holds a prominent place in Hinduism. Reaching pure and absolute truth is attaining moksha. Gandhi holds that truth is God, and maintains that it is an integral part of Satyagraha. He explains it thus: The world rests upon the bedrock of satya or truth; asatya meaning untruth also means "nonexistent" and satya or truth, means that which is of untruth does not so much exist. Its victory is out of the question. And truth being "that which is" can never be destroyed. This is the doctrine of Satyagraha in a nutshell.

## 2. Ahimsa:

In Gandhi's Satyagraha, truth is inseparable from Ahimsa. Ahimsa expresses as ancient Hindu, Jain and Buddhist ethical precept. The negative prefix 'a' plus himsa meaning injury make up the word normally translated 'nonviolence'. The term Ahimsa appears in Hindu teachings as early as the Chandoya Upanishad. The Jain Religion constitutes Ahimsa as the first vow. It is a cardinal virtue in Buddhism. Despite its being rooted in these Religions, the special contribution of Gandhi was: To make the concept of Ahimsa meaningful in the social and political spheres by moulding tools for nonviolent action to use as a positive force in the search for social and political truths. Gandhi formed Ahimsa into the active social technique, which was to challenge political authorities and religious orthodoxy.

It is worth noting that this 'active social technique which was to challenge political authorities', used by Gandhi is none other than Satyagraha. Truly enough, the Indian milieu was already infused with notions of Ahimsa. Nevertheless, Gandhi acknowledged that it was an essential part of his experiments with the truth whose technique of action he called Satyagraha. At the root of Satya and Ahimsa is love. While making discourses on the Bhagavad-Gita, an author says: Truth, peace, righteousness and nonviolence, Satya, Shanti, Dharma and Ahimsa, do not exist separately. They are all essentially dependent on love. When love enters the thoughts it becomes truth. When it manifests itself in the form of action it becomes truth. When Love manifests itself in the form of action it becomes Dharma or righteousness. When your feelings become saturated with love you become peace itself. The very meaning of the word peace is love. When you fill your understanding with love it is Ahimsa. Practicing love is Dharma, thinking of love is Satya, feeling love is Shanti, and understanding love is Ahimsa. For all these values it is love which flows as the undercurrent.

**3.;Tapasya (Self-Suffering);**it remains a truism that the classical yogic laws of self-restraint and self-discipline are familiar elements in Indian culture. Self-suffering in Satyagraha is a test of love. It is detected first of all towards the much persuasion of one whom is undertaken. Gandhi distinguished self-suffering from cowardice. Gandhi's choice of self-suffering does not mean that he valued life low. It is rather a sign of voluntary help and it is noble and morally enriching. He himself says;

It is not because I value life so I can countenance with joy Thousands voluntary losing their lives for Satyagraha, but because I know that it results in the long run in the least loss of life, and what is more, it ennobles those who lose their lives and morally enriches the world for their sacrifice. Satyagraha is at its best when preached and practiced by those who would use arms but decided instead to invite suffering upon them.

It is not easy for a western mind or nonoriental philosopher to understand this issue of self-suffering. In fact, in Satyagraha, the element of self-suffering is perhaps the least acceptable to a western mind. Yet such sacrifice may well provide the ultimate means of realizing that characteristic so eminent in Christian religion and western moral philosophy: The dignity of the individual.

The three elements: Satya, Ahimsa, Tapasya must move together for the success of any Satyagraha campaign. It follows that Ahimsa – which implies love, leads in turn to social service. Truth leads to an ethical humanism. Self-suffering not for its own sake, but for the demonstration of sincerity flowing from refusal to injure the opponent while at the same time holding to the truth, implies sacrifice and preparation for sacrifice even to death.

Given this definition, 'Devotion to Truth', says Gandhi, 'is the sole justification of our existence'. Life is seen as a search for self-realisation, a striving to achieve identification with the absolute which is at once both immanent and transcendent. Truth as the ground of being and as 'the substance of all morality', exists as an absolute and merits a capital T. But one important aspect of Truth is that, in life at least, it is given to men – even to those considered Mahatmas – to glimpse only faintly this absolute. The truth that men actually express, therefore, is always relative, never absolute. This limitation is inherent in the nature of life and it is because of this limitation that the search for Truth must proceed by the way of nonviolence.

## DIVISION OF GENERAL STUDIES

### 2012/2013 SECOND SEMESTER EXAMINATION

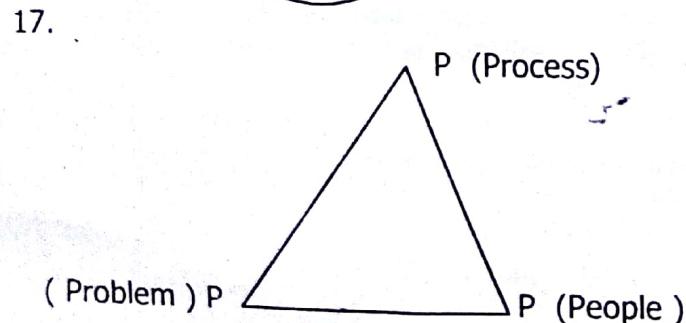
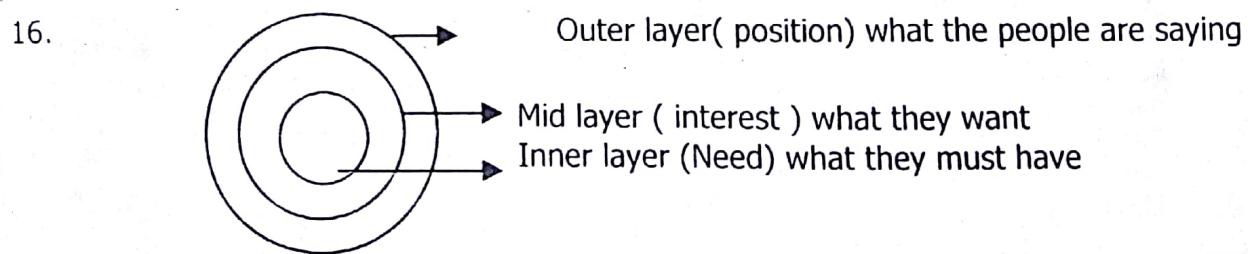
#### GST 222: PEACE AND CONFLICT RESOLUTION STUDIES

1. According to Albert Einstein, peace cannot be kept by force but by.....
2. Hon. Justice Oputa said that when each man gives to his neighbor that which is his due, and government gives to its citizens that which is their due, and all mankind gives glory to God, peace in this context is .....
3. The principle which conceives society without law and rejects all forms of authority is referred to as .....
4. -----the social historian, is regarded as the originator of the theory of consensus.
5. According to Max Webber, when power is legitimized it becomes -----
6. The sociologists model of society, which argues that society is best understood as a contractual agreement made between equals to secure common goals as in social contract is known as the -----
7. The Second World War was fought from the year -----to-----
8. Currently, the AU and UN peace keeping mission in Sudan is focused on the Western region of-----
9. Historically, the initial global act of-----or ----- of the world is regarded as the inherent root cause of conflict between nations.
10. Boundary disputes arising from parties struggle for ownership of or title to a specified area of state or local government territory, whether land or water is referred to as-----
11. The full meaning of the acronym MOSOP is -----
12. Based on the findings of the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), Nigeria is still deep in poverty, so it is ranked as -----Out of 173 countries of the world studied for Human Development Index.
13. One major factor which has contributed greatly to the regime of poverty and unemployment in Nigeria is -----
14. Conflict analysis is defined as-----
15. The updating of information given in mapping of conflict is called -----
16. The onion/doughnut method of conflict analysis is illustrated as-----
17. The triple P method of conflict analysis is illustrated as -----
18. The First P in the apex of the triangle of the triple P method of conflict analysis stands for -----
19. The greatest conflict problem among youths in Nigeria's tertiary institutions is -----
20. Family units of brothers and sisters who have been orphaned, abandoned, or separated accidentally from their parents are called -----
21. The most disgraceful experience females have during conflict is -----
22. The most vibrant, daring and progressive part of Israeli peace movement formed in 1988 is called-----
23. Mano River Basin is made up of -----
24. The full meaning of the women peace activists NGO AFELL is -----

25. In times of post conflict reconstruction, an urgent priority is to ----- and ---all youths under 18 years of age from the armed forces into larger society.
26. A third conflict mechanism formed in 1993 to aid economic development in the face of political instability in Africa is known as-----
27. A type of arbitration which requires the arbitrator to choose one of the two last positions taken by the disputants is referred to as ----- .
28. Conflict resolution strategy which involves direct bargaining between the parties in dispute without intervention of a third party is called -----
29. Mediation involving victim-offender is called-----
30. ---Is a term that is used to describe strategies for prevention of the development of disputes.
31. One of the characteristics of ADR is eloquence, charity, convenience.
32. Mahatma Gandhi's successor on non-violence philosophy to conflict resolution was-----
33. A conflict resolution technique in Nigeria which is characterized by agitation from unionists and civil society is referred to as-----
34. -----are diverse entities established in response to different historical, political, economic and cultural contexts.
35. Negotiation, fact finding missions, good offices, dialogue, legal options to ascertain source(s) of disagreement, and proffer solutions is a description of -----.
36. The consequence of conflict which occurs in victims whose psychological disorders are left unmanaged is called ----- .
37. A mechanism set up by the United Nations and some regional organizations with a mandate to monitor activities of conflict situations is termed .
38. The process of moving from conflict to post conflict situation is referred to as -----
39. Preventive deployment is often carried out by the -----in an attempt to forestall conflict.
40. A conflict resolution attempt in which third party intervenes with their own broader strategic interest rather than the interests of the parties to the conflict is regarded as --

## SOLUTION TO QUESTION ON GST 222 2012/2013 SESSION

1. Understanding      2. Justice in action      3. Anarchism      4. DECTECQUEVILLE
5. Authority      6. Coercion or conflict model      7. 1939 – 1945
8. Dafur      9. Compartmentalizing or Territorializing      10. Territorial disputes
11. Movement for the survival of the Ogoni People      12. 148      13. Corruption
14. A critical view, interpretation and explanation of what is observed and recorded about our conflict situation.
15. Conflict tracking



18. People
19. Cultism
20. Child – headed household
21. Rape
22. Zionist
23. Sieraleone, Liberia and Guinea

- |  |                                |
|--|--------------------------------|
| 24. Association of Female Lawyers of Liberia                             | 25. Demobilize and Reintegrate |
| 26. Mechanism of Conflict Prevention, Management and Resolution ( MCPMR) |                                |
| 27. Pendulum arbitration   | 28. Negotiation                |
| 29. Reparation   | 30. Conflict Avoidance         |
| 31. Convenience  | 32. Satyagraha                 |
| 33. Activism   |                                |
| 34. Collective bargaining  | 35. Peace process              |
| 36. Traumatic dementia   |                                |
| 37. Early Warning System (EWS)   | 38. Transition                 |
| 39. peace keeper or peace mission  | 40. Power- Politics – Approach |

## DIVISION OF GENERAL STUDIES

# 2010/2011 SESSION EXAMINATION

## COURSE CODE : GST 222 PEACE AND CONFLICT RESOLUTION STUDIES

**Instruction: Attempt all questions**

1. Identify three (3) major causes of violent conflict in Africa.
2. Define peace according to Prof. Ben Worley?
3. Peace refers to a condition of social harmony in which there are social antagonisms. True/ False.
4. List four (4) words synonymous with conflict.
5. The forms of peace process are: (a) \_\_\_\_\_ (b) \_\_\_\_\_ (c) \_\_\_\_\_ (d) \_\_\_\_\_
6. Conflict is derived from a Latin word known as . -----
7. What is Anarchism and state the principles of Anarchism in social conflict..
8. Name four (4) types of conflict.
9. Name five (5) volatile countries in the horn of Africa
10. The term Arab Spring was first associated with and first causality was \_\_\_\_\_
11. Name three intractable land disputes in Nigeria.
12. Enumerate five components of conflict dynamics.
13. Mention any three risks children face in conflict situation.
14. Name two main actors in the 2011 post election crisis in Cote'ivore
15. The newest nation in the world is
16. Abeye region is a disputed border region between -----and -----
17. State the fundamental principles of peace keeping.
18. What is the full meaning of ADR?
19. List three (3) problems that may hinder effective implementation of ADR in Nigeria.
20. List three (3) organizations that are synonymous with world peace
  - (a) SADC (b) Mana River Basin (c) ECOMOG (d) UN
21. The clearest method of terminating an armed conflict is by means of
22. What day and date was United Nation's Building bombed in Nigeria.
23. Name the organizations of peace keeping Nigeria is involved in.
24. Conflict management is synonymous to conflict transformation. True / False.
25. List two (2) basic assumptions of coercion model of conflict.
26. List three (3) concepts of peace.
27. Carefully list any (4) four items on the UN Charter on world peace, especially from the preamble
28. Name two major organizations that are connected with notorious bomb blasts in Nigeria
29. Which of these is not a peace keeping initiative?
  - (a) ECOMOG (b) SADC (c) PEPFARV2 (d) AU
30. Who influenced Martin Luther King Jr?
  - (a) Mandela (b) Ghandi (c) Mohammad Ali (d) Malcolm X

## SOLUTION TO SECTION A ONLY GST 222 2010/2011 SESSION

1. Three major causes of violent conflict in Africa are:
  - i. Corruption of leaders and their unwillingness to vacate power
  - ii. Religious intolerance
  - iii. Ethnical and cultural differences
  - iv. Boundary dispute and land ownership

- v. Mismanagement of Resources and injustice
2. Prof. Ben Worley defines peace as absolutely a state of orderliness in the society in harmony with man's reasonable nature.
3. False.
4. Words synonymous with conflict are:  
 i. Riot      ii. War      iii. Misunderstanding      iv. Disagreement
5. Forms of peace process include:  
 a. Inquiry - fact finding by neutral investigations  
 b. Good offices - encouraging parties to negotiate  
 c. Mediation - making suggestions about possible solutions, acting as an intermediary between two parties.  
 d. Arbitration - Using a special panel to find a solution that all parties agree in advance to accept.  
 e. Adjudication - Submitting disputes to an international courts such as the United Nation's International Court of Justice (ICJ).  
 f. Enforcement of Sanction - Such as that against Libya from 1992 - 1999, the 1992 expulsion of Yugoslavia from the UN, Oil embargo on Iraq
5. "Punga" meaning "strike together"
6. Anarchism is a system of governance in which laws and authorities are replaced by mutual agreement between the members of that society. Their principle include:  
 (a) Our rulers are our enemies'      (b) we don't want them to rule us  
 (c) Our enemies (rulers) own all the land and other means of production
7. Types of conflict include: a) Personal conflict b) International conflict  
 c) Communal Conflicts d) Inter-state conflicts e) Inter - group conflict
8. The volatile countries in Africa include:  
 a) Egypt b) Somalia c) Southern Sudan d) Mali
9. Decades of long rule: zine, EI Abidine Ben Ali of Tunisia
10. i) Aguleri (Umuleri (Anambra State) ii) Mubi North/Mubi South (Adamawa State)  
 iii) Numan/Demsa (Adamawa State)
11. Conflict dynamics include
- Conflict Twist:** It could change pattern either increasing or decreasing the problem
- Conflict intricacies:** It could also have so many parts different views
- Conflict intrigues:** arouse interest making one to be willing to find out more and more facts
- Conflict complication:** if conflict could be so complicated, dangerous that how to tackle it becomes another problem on its own.
12. If children face conflict situation it could: i. Affect the children growth psychologically  
 ii. Affect their moral up bringing      iii. Deprive them of the basic rights
13. Then President Laurent Gbagbo and Former Prime Minister Alassane Ouattara
14. South Sudan.
15. Sudan and South Sudan
16. i. Consent of hostile parties      ii. Impartiality in all activities  
 iii. Non-use of force except in self defence.
17. ADR means Alternative dispute resolution: it is a procedure for settling disputes by means other than litigation. It makes use of arbitration, mediation or military.
18. Problems that may hinder effective implementation of ADR in Nigeria include;  
 i. Most of Nigerian disputes are not on money, but ADR is designed to solve money problems  
 ii. There is very limited opportunity for judicial review of an arbitrator's decision.  
 iii. If there is partial unfairness in ADR decisions it may not be implemented.

19. Just as (19 above ) 20. d 21. Peace treaty. 22. 26<sup>th</sup> August 2011.  
 23. (i) AU, (ii) UN (iii) ECOMOG 24. True  
 25. The assumption is based on  
     i. That the people must be committed to the society where they live  
     ii. That the society (people) recognizes the correctness of authority  
     iii. That social life depends on group unity.  
 26. Peace involve things like; i. Orderliness ii. Harmony iii. Justice and fairness  
 27. The UN charter on world peace include:  
     i. To maintain international peace and security  
     ii. To suppress the act of aggression or other breaches of peace  
     iii. To develop friendly relations among nations based on respect for the principle of equal right and self-determination of people.  
     iv. To be a centre for harmonizing the actions of nations in the attainment of the common ends  
 28. The terrorist involving in bombing include: i. Jamaatul Daawatu Sunnati Wal Jihadi known as The Boko Haram .insurgencies ii. Bakassi boys  
 29. c 30. b

## 2009/2010 SESSION EXAMINATION

### GST 222 PEACE AND CONFLICT RESOLUTION STUDIES 2 CREDITS

**INSTRUCTIONS: (i) Answer all questions TIME ALLOWED: 1hr**

1. World peace can also be referred to as -----
2. True peace according to Hon.Justice Chukwudifu Oputa results from-----
3. The social historian De Tecqueville originated the theory of -----
4. An actual use of force under the United Nations( UN) allspices to deal with proven cases of armed aggression is known as -----
5. The 1948 Communist Manifesto was set in ideological terms by----- and -----
6. What is conflict analysis?
7. Name any two components of conflict dynamics.
8. Who are primary stakeholders in conflict analysis?"
9. Identify any two external stakeholders in conflict analysis.
10. Name any four UN peace support operations in Africa.
11. Name two major countries not permanent members of UN Security Council known for nuclear power proliferation in the world.
12. Name the two ethnic groups that were involved in 1994 Rwandan genocide.
13. The -----issued arrest warrant for the arrest of President -----in 2009
14. -----is the world nuclear energy watchdog.
15. Mention any two fundamental principles of peace keeping.
16. What is the meaning of the acronym SADC and which year was it formed?
17. What is the meaning of the acronym ECOMOC and in which year were the first troops deployed for peace keeping in Liberia?
18. Mention four merits of Alternative Dispute Resolution (ADR) methods
19. List two problems inhibiting the institutionalization of ADR in Nigeria.
20. According to Susan Stewart. Alternative Dispute Resolution Strategies in modern times is advocated both as ----- and -----
21. ADR is a modern version of traditional method of dispute resolution.  
TRUE or FALSE?
22. The application of necessary tools that would help avert conflict in any given Situation is called -
23. The bringing together of disputants who were once friends or partners and have fallen out is referred to as -----
24. An ADR which occurs when partners are separating or divorcing is called -----

25. The process in which a third party, neutral outsider to a dispute, draws the disputants to an agreed settlement of their conflict is termed -----
26. The Institute or Multi-Track Diplomacy initiated the multi-track diplomacy concept and refers to the steps as-----and how many "steps" are there?
27. The punitive measures that are often put in place against protagonists of conflict are called -----
28. The process of inculcating peaceful methods in people is called-----
29. The activities of actors or institutions responsible for conflict resolution in Nigeria can also be referred to as -----

**Use the causes of conflict numbered (A)-(J) to answer question 30-35 below.  
Do not copy the statement, only indicate the appropriate alphabet.**

- A. Poverty, unemployment and gangsterism
- B. Injustice, environmental degradation, lack of infrastructure:
- C. Both A and B
- D. Animal damage to crops.
- E. The siting of Ife East local government headquarters at Oke-Ogbo
- F. Ethno-religious intolerance
- G. Territorial aggrandizement
- H. Complex historical, political, cultural and economic factors
- I. indigene/ settler issue with its attendant implication for political control.
- J. Both C and H
- 30. Clashes between Fulani herdsmen and farmers in various parts of Nigeria.
- 31. Niger-Delta conflicts
- 32. The Aguleri/Umulieri clashes were caused by
- 33. The I fe/Modakeke feud of 1996 broke out as a result of.
- 34. The Zangon Kataf crises of 1992 was caused by
- 35. The Plateau crises is as a result of

## **SOLUTION TO QUESTION ON GST 222 2009/2010 SESSION**

1. Harmony and orderliness,
2. When each man gives to his neighbor that which is his due, and government gives to its citizen that which is their due and all mankind gives glory to God.
3. Democracy      4. Peace enforcement      5. Karl Max and Friedrich Engels
6. Conflict analysis is the systematic study of the profile, causes, actors, and dynamics of conflict. It helps development, humanitarian and peace building organizations to gain a better understanding of the context in which they work and their role in that context.
7. Same solution to question 11 ,2010/2011
8. The primary stakeholders in conflict analysis are those who are affected in the' conflict directly: The aggrieved or offended and. The attacked or victim.
9. The external stakeholders include:
  - i. The third party like the peace maker/peace mission
  - ii. The international community, that is, observers.
10. i. Dafur (Sudan)    ii. Mali    iii. Democratic Republic of Congo and    iv. Sierra Leone
11. i. Iraq                (ii) Iran
12. Hutus and Tutsis
13. International criminal court (ICC) to Omar Hassan Ahmed Al Bashir of Sudan
14. Unites State of America USA
15. The basic principles of peace keeping include: i. Consent of hostile parties  
ii. Impartiality in all activities      iii. Non-use of force except in self defence.
16. SADC means Southern African Development community (SADC) it was founded on August 17, 1992 by Angola, Botswana, Zambia, Zimbabwe, Namibia, Swaziland, Lesotho, Malawi, and Mozambique.
17. ECOMOG means ECOWAS Monitoring Group. It first deployed troops to Liberia for peace keeping on the April 12; 1980

18. Advantages or merits of ADR include:
- Appointment of expert; people who are expert in ADR and knowledgeable and experience are used.
  - Speedy: the usual and formal postponement in court litigation is not experienced in ADR.
  - Privacy; case in ADR are handled with utmost confidentiality and privacy.
  - Cost: cost and expenses are minimized in ADR compared with the myriads of expenses in court litigation.
  - Information: in ADR parties are permitted to determine the rulers of the game.
19. ADR inhibit the following institutional problems in Nigeria
- Lack of adequate publicity
  - Lack uniform ADR rules in Nigeria
  - Lack of pragmatic ADR centre in Nigeria
20. Modern ADR is advocated by negotiation and arbitration
21. True
22. Peace building
23. Dispute resolution
24. Family mediation
25. Mediation
26. Conflict tracking
27. Antagonist
28. Actor transformation
29. IPCR [ Institute for peace and conflict resolution]
30. D                    31. C                    32. H                    33. E                    34. F                    35. J

## 2014/2015 SESSION

### GST 222: PEACE AND CONFLICT RESOLUTION STUDIES.

**Time allowed: 2 Hours**

- The IG of Police sees every member of the Nigerian society as a policewoman. This implies that every Nigerian
  - can be a policeman or policewoman
  - is an important factor in the peace process
  - should be helping the police in their investigations
  - is a talented security agent.
- The consequences of conflict and post-trauma management cannot be discussed without looking at some factors responsible for conflict because.
  - conflict is manageable
  - conflict is perceived differently by people.
  - such factors may serve as the gate-way by which conflict could be managed.
  - the history of conflict is interesting.
- Conflict hinders economic development because
  - it has economic cost.
  - conflict in itself is quite complex
  - it will be hard to persuade people to mobilize resources for development.
  - communities do not like economic projects.
- Women have played important roles in peace building initiatives through
  - inter-marriage by ethnic groups
  - donations to people in conflict
  - various movements and networks in commitment to peace.
  - fighting groups involved in conflict
- Peace keeping process in Africa has not succeeded so far because
  - the United Nations is not interested
  - of the level of poverty in Africa
  - Africans do not want peace
  - Africans are still learning the skills of warfare.
- Since conflict is an integral part of life, one of the following is necessary:
  - Accept conflict as part of life
  - Citizens must be taught how to equip themselves with skills for coping with conflict situation
  - Citizens must avoid interaction with one another
  - Citizens must report conflict situations to the police.
- Reasons that encourage schools to teach approaches to conflict resolution include all but one of the following:
  - Teachers are sufficiently trained in conflict management
  - Schools and society have not developed a culture of negotiation
  - The school administrators are not ready to negotiate
  - Negotiation as a tool for conflict management in education is not sufficiently developed.
- To promote social progress and better standards, one of the following is not necessary
  - Practice tolerance and live together in peace

- (c) Citizens and governments must ensure that Armed Forces shall not be used, saved in the common interest.  
 (d) Form Social Progress Association in schools
9. The involvement of the Military in the peace process has been criticized for the following except one (a) the victims of conflict are often vulnerable people like women and children  
 (b) cases of rape or use of force to extract undue favors  
 (c) partisanship  
 (d) door to door canvassing for votes
10. ADR is an abbreviation which means
11. ADR processes are possible in two ways namely-----and -----
12. Mention three problems affecting the institutionalization of ADR in Nigeria.
13. Non-violence as an effective conflict management strategy was Successfully----- utilized by -----  
 (a) -----in Africa (b) -----in Asia (c) -----in the United States of America
14. The six principles of non-violence as developed by Dr. Martin Luther King are:
15. The Mass Media, whether for public education or for any other purpose lends itself to six functions in Conflict Resolution, National Peace and Reconciliation, namely:
16. When can one justifiably describe media coverage of events of conflict, peace and reconciliation in Nigerian as propaganda?
17. Non-Government Organizations (NGOs) play **four** major roles in conflict management around the world, namely:
18. **Four** main causes of conflict in Nigeria are
19. Name any **three** regional organizations that serve the cause of peace in the world today.
20. Define Satyagraha
21. NGOs are defined as  
 (a) private self governing non-profit institutions dedicated to alleviating human suffering.  
 (b) Government agencies and organizations  
 (c) Organized private sector initiatives for poverty eradication  
 (d) Organization of government organs in a given society
22. Name three ways by which government response to conflict.
23. ----- is not a regional organization (a) ECOWAS (b) ASEAN (c) A.U (d) IMF
24. The action of the A.U. chairman in tackling the conflict of government in Principe and Sao Tome was backed up by  
 (a) The provisions of foreign aid through WEPAD.  
 (b) The constitutive Act of A.U. conferred the power of intervention on the A.U assembly.  
 (c) The secretary General of U.N. granted blanket permission  
 (d) Just and natural law of conflict resolution
25. According Nader-----are three major structural levels at which conflict could occur  
 (a) market, church, political rally ..... (b) church, mosque, school  
 (c) intra-family, intra-community, inter-community (d) international, inter-regional, inter-group
26. ....is one major difference between O.A.U. and A.U.  
 (a) acceptance of military coup (b) non-involvement in internal conflict  
 (c) disarmament policies (d) peace and security council
27. Prof. Ben Worthy recognized two basic elements necessary for peace they are -----
28. Peace of the grave yard means (a) silence at the burial ground (b) pretentious peace  
 (c) life after death (d) celebrating during burial
29. The U.N. Charter on peace was established in . (a) 1935 (b) 1945 (c) 1960 (d) 1950
30. .... is a form of third party peaceful intervention designed to prevent conflict  
 (a) peace keeping (b) peace making (c) peace enforcement (d) peace assessment
31. One root cause of conflict among nations and communities is adjustments in space allocation.  
 This is called (a) compartmentation (b) comsortmentation  
 (c) compartmentalization (d) concentration
32. The Ife- Modakeke crises was triggered by  
 (a) the citing of a mosque (b) the burning of a church  
 (c) the location of a local government headquarters (d) a chieftaincy tussle
33. A system of governance in which laws and authorities are replaced by mutual agreement between the members of that society is  
 (a) Anarchism (b) Autocracy (c) Democracy (d) Marxism
- The procedures for mediation are:

34. Another name for Marxism is  
 (a) class struggle      (b) conflict model  
 (c) communist manifesto      (d) consensus
35. The two types of Satyagraha that Ghandi practiced are  
 (a) civil disobedience and self control      (b) civil disobedience and non-cooperation  
 (c) non-cooperation and poverty      (d) poverty and self control
36. The statement that "I am prepared to die, but there is no cause for which I am ready to kill" was made by  
 (a) Rev. M.L King      (b) M. Ghandi      (c) N. Mandela      (d) W. Soyinka
37. .... says that non-violence is a sword that heals'  
 (a) Rev. M.L. King      (b) M.Ghandi      (c) N. Mandela      (d) O. Obasanjo
38. The Greek word "Agape" means  
 (a) Hatred      (b) Bitter      (c) Love      (d) Sweet
39. The traditional method of conflict resolution is applicable to  
 (a) intra-family, intra-community and regional  
 (b) intra-family, intra-community and inter-community  
 (c) inter-family, inter-community and international -  
 (d) intra-community, inter-continental and regional
40. Which of the following is employed in post trauma management  
 (a) Gardening      (b) Driving      (c) Marrying more wives      (d) Creation of jobs.
41. Name the three approaches to conflict resolution
42. The name of the conflict resolution NGO collaborating with the Division of General Studies, University of Abuja, in conflict resolution training through seminars and film shows is
43. What is the role of students in a conflict situation.
44. What is the name of the agency Nigerian Government established with part of its mandate to carry out enlightenment campaigns on the values of love unity and peaceful co-existence?
45. Name four core personal values individuals need to imbibe to engender peaceful co-existence.
46. The full meaning of the acronym WILPF is
47. In 1991 General Ibrahim Babangida defined peace keeping as .....

## **SOLUTION TO QUESTION 1- 47 GST 222 2014/2015 SESSION**

1. b      2. c      3. a      4. c      5. b      6. d      7. c      8. d      9. d

10. ADR = Alternative Dispute Resolution

11. Voluntary and involuntary process

12. i) Lack of pragmatic ADR center in Nigeria  
 ii) Lack of efficient and pragmatic National courts in Nigeria  
 iii) Lack of adequate publicity  
 iv) Lack of uniform ADR rules in Nigeria

13. i) South Africa- Nelson Rohihlanla Mandela  
 ii) India - Mohandas Karamchand Gandhi  
 iii) U. S .A – Martin Luther King

14. The SIX Principles of Non-violence as developed by Dr. King

*Principle 1 :* *Nonviolence is a Way of Life for Courageous People:* Non- violence requires that one makes a self-analysis of his or her participation in the conflict.

*Principle 2:* *The Beloved Community is the Goal:* Non-violent conflict resolution supports the improvement of the total community or common good.

*Principle 3:* *Attack Forces of Evil, Not Persons Doing Evil:* In reconciling conflicts it is important to recognize the difference between the actions of the person and the issue of the conflict and to direct one's energy to the real problem. Nonviolence requires that we respect all persons humanity and not take their actions personally.

*Principle 4:* *Accept suffering without Retaliation for the Sake of the Cause to Achieve a Goal:* Sacrifices must be made to achieve most goals. Non-violence requires a goal, sacrifice without a goal is victimization

*Principle 5:* *Avoid Internal Violence of the Spirit as well as External Physical Violence:* Nonviolence is an emotional education, requiring one to educate his or her emotions. Negative feelings for people or a group can create

(b) Nations of the world must unite their strength to maintain International peace and security.

- Principle 6:** *The Universe is on the Side of Justice:* In the universe there is an inherent need for balance and order. Non – violence presupposes that most people oppose wrong and unjust behavior
- 15 i) News and Information      ii) Analysis and interpretation  
           iii) Education              iv) Persuasion and public relation  
           v) Advertising and Sales      vi) Entertainment
- 16 .....
17. (1) Conflict resolution      (2) Conflict resolution training  
        (3) Peace building          (4) Preventive diplomacy
18. Poverty , Human right violation, Inter-communal disputes, Boundary disputes.
19. (1) OAU/AU [African Union ]  
       (2) EU [ European Union ]  
       (3) LAS [ The League of Arab States]  
       (4) ASEAS [ Association of South East African Nation ]
20. Satyagraha is best translated as the *firmness* which comes from *reliance on truth*. This technique was in Gandhi's view based on a fundamental understanding of the nature of government: that all rulers draw their relevance and power from the submission, cooperation and obedience of their subjects.
21. a      22. (i) Conflict avoidance— (ii) Hard—soft. (iii) Escalating—minimizing.  
 23. d      24.b      25. c      26. b
27. A state of order in society and harmony with man's reasonable nature.
28. b      29. b      30. a      31. c      32. c      33. a      34.a      35.b  
 36.b      37.b      38. c      39.b      40. d
41. (1) Legal Approach      (2) Power + political approach      (3) Conciliatory approach
42. MOPUA
- 43 Role of students in a conflict situation:
- (i) Students should make effort to understand the conflicts, their causes and their development and recognizing the need for solutions and the means of achieving them.
  - (ii) Student should recognize the fact that ending conflicts is better than continuing them.
  - (iii) Understanding the processes and means by which conflicts are been solved, especially the need for negotiation and concessions as part of the solution
  - (iv) Mastering skills for communicating and negotiating with mediators partners and adversaries
  - (v) Treating the opposing side equitably and humanely.
  - (vi) Adopting open and creative approaches that promotes a variety
  - (vii) Viewing a conflict as an undesirable event but, a part of reality that individuals can learn to cope with.
44. IPCR [ Institute for Peace and Conflict Resolution ]
45. (i) Respect for territorial integrity and sovereignty      (ii) Mutual – non – aggression  
       (iii) Equality and mutual benefit              (iv) Mutual non interference in internal affairs  
       (v) Peaceful co- existence
46. WILPF = Women International League for Peace and Freedom
47. The containment and termination of hostilities between belligerents through peaceful and third party intervention.