

TRUCTIONS: Attempt all questions

CTION A (Chose one correct answer within the options provided and
ide on the OMR sheet)

SOLUTION IN BOLD ITALIC LETTERS

The Aguleri -Umuleri crisis was over the claim of...

- (a) Otucha and Agwata lands (b) Agwata and Obioku lands (c) otucha and Obioku lands (d)
Otucha and Obioku lands **(e) Agu-akor and Otucha lands**

--- defined Alternative Dispute Resolution as alternative to violence and adversarial litigation.

- (a) Stephens Susan (b) Susan Terra **(c) Mahatma Gandhi**
(d) Karamchand Stephen **(e) None of the above.**

Which of the following is not a source of conflict (a) economic source (b) value source (c)
power source (d) ecological source **(e) none of the above.**

The theory of conflict that believe that social life is interest is (a) Consensus theory
(b) Social theory (c) Theory of interest (d) Marxist Theory (e) conflict theory.

The following are associated with the causes of poverty in Africa and elsewhere except one

- (a) unemployment (b) Selfish government (c) Debt overhang
(d) Widening gap between the rich and poor **(e) all of the above.**

One of the major reasons why Gandhi recommended fasting' is that

- (a) it's a means of preaching to the oppressor **(b) it's a means of self-purification**
(c) it is a-way of. Weakening the oppressor (d) it prepares one for the battle ahead
(e) all of the above.

The theological disagreement between Christians and Muslims of teachers College
Kafanchan occurred in what year (a) 1992 (b) 1986 (c) 1990 (d) 1985 **(e) 1987**

The Janjaweed are **(a) a militia group who unleash terror on black Africans
in Darfur, South Sudan**

- (b) a rebel group who are asking for a place in the government of Sudan
(c) a militia group who are said to be sponsored by the GOS to unleash terror on
innocent people of Darfur
(d) a political party seeking to capture power in Sudan (e) none of the above.

Antonio Gutares, the scribe of the UN is from where?

- (a) Guatemela (b) Mexico **(c) Portugal** (d) Poland (e) Peru

Nigeria joined the United Nation Organization as the ___ member

- (a) 98th (b) 90th (c) 91st (d) 96th **(e) 99th**

Peaceful resistance, none conformity and total none cooperation With all form of injustice
man finds himself in the society is known as

- (a) Satyagraha** (b) sarvodaya (c) Ahimsa (d) Gandiism

Which of the following ADRs is mostly used in developed societies?

- (a) Arbitration (b) conciliation **(c) mediation** (d) negotiation

The countries that constitute the Mano River Basin are

- (a) Guinea, Sierra-Leone and Liberia** (b) Guinea, Congo Dr. and Liberia
(c) Senegal, Guinea and Liberia (d) Liberia, Nigeria and Sierra-Leone

The forces that causes change and effect is known as

- (a) conflict movement **(b) conflict analysis** (c) conflict dynamics (d) conflict force

Peter Kropotkin is known for anarchism, while _____ is for coercion theory

- (a) D. Ralf (b) Karl Marx (c) De Tequeville (d) Immanuel Kant

The permanent Court of Arbitration is located where? (a) Switzerland

[b] Holland

(c) fine land (d) United State of America.

17. The type of boundary dispute that arises as a result of uncertainties over land, water, etc. Is known as (a) derivational dispute (b) positional dispute
(c) territorial dispute (d) ethnic irredentist
18. FERFAP stands for (a) Federation of America Women's Peace Network
(b) Federation of Angora Women's Peace.
(c) the Federation of African Women's Peace Networks
19. 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.
20. Onion method of conflict analysis is synonymous with
(a) layer method (b) ABC method (c) PPP method (d) Mapping method
21. The following are components of conflict analysis except one
(a) evolutionary stage **(b) strength and weaknesses**
(c) nature or historical background of the crisis (d) stakeholders
22. One of this is among the seven social evils that Gandhi talked about
(a) politics without procedure (b) wealth without worship
(c) commerce without ethics (d) joy without consideration
23. The first peacekeeping operation in Africa that Nigeria participated was the
(a) Congo crisis (b) Tanzania crisis (c) Dahome crisis (d) Liberia crisis
24. Operates in Sudan and operate in Sri- Lanka (a) Alshaba and ISIS
(b) Tureg rebels and Tamo Tiger (c) Janjaweed and Ukunda group **(d) None of the above**
25. The parties to the Rwanda crisis of 1994 are (a) Hutus and Tulus (b) Tutsi and Tulus
(c) Tulus, Hutus and Tutsi **(d) Hutus and Tutsi.**
26. 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.
27. ISIS means (a) Islamic State of Israel Sovereignty (b) Islamic State of Iraq and Sudan (c) *Islamic State of Iraq and Syria* (d) Isiamic State of Indonesia and Syria
28. Women have played important role in peace building initiatives through
(a) donation to people in conflict
(b) various movements and networks in commitment to peace.
(c) inter- marriage by ethnic groups (d) fighting . groups involved In conflict
29. The first number of peacekeeping troops sent to Darfur by AMIS in 2004 were ... in number
(a) 600,000 (b) 700 (c) 700,000 (d) 70 all options are incorrect --- the answer is 150
30. The containment and termination of hostilities among between belligerents using a third party is known as (a) conflict resolution (b) conflict (c) peace treaty **(d) peacekeeping**
31. As a result of the Ife Modakeke crisis a peace center was established called
(a) peace study centre **(b) Peace and conflict resolution center**
(c) Peace Academy (d) Peace study centre
32. The Latin word for Peace is (a) Pectus (b) Penna **(c) Pacem** (d) Paucus.
33. Another name for Marxism Is (a) conflict model (b) communist manifesto
(c) class struggle **(d) socialist struggle.**
34. The Federal Ocean Terminal is located in ... Nigeria
(a) South West (a) South East (c) North Central **(d) None of the above.**
35. Poverty in Africa has majorly led to **(a) failure of development plans**
(b) political instability (c) failure in peacekeeping process (d) debt.

SECTION B : Answer any One

1. Identify and discuss at least two theories of conflict.

Theories of Conflict

Structural conflict theory

The exponents of the structural conflict theory such as Marx, Engel, Lenin etc. argued that conflict is built into the particular ways societies are structured and organised. The theory looks at social problems like political and economic exclusion, injustice, poverty, disease, exploitation, inequity etc. as sources of conflict. They maintain that conflicts occur because of the exploitative and unjust nature of human societies, domination of one class by another etc.

Realist theory

Realist theory originates from classical political theory and shares theological and biological doctrines about an apparent weakness and individualism inherent in human nature. Realism highlights inherency and traces the root of conflict to a flaw in human nature which is seen to be selfish, and engaging in the pursuit of personalised self-interest defined as power. This explanation has 3 components: (a) Descriptive realism – which sees the world as an arena of conflict (b) Explanatory realism – which seeks to show that there are genetical defects which push humankind into behaving negatively and that wars become inevitable because there is no mechanism to stop them from occurring. (c) Prescriptive realism – says that decision makers (individuals, groups or nations) have a moral justification to defend their basic interest and ensure self-preservation using any means necessary.

Biological theory

This theory believes that since our ancestors were instinctively violent beings, and since we evolved from them, we too bear the violent genetic makeup. Classical theorists like Hobbes, Augustine, and Malthus etc believe that human beings are driven by a natural instinct to self preservation. The biological theories have given rise to what may be referred to as the innate theory of conflict which contends that conflict is innate in all social interactions, and among animals including human beings.

Frustration - aggression theory

This theory appears to be the most common explanation for violent behaviour arising from inability to fulfil needs. The proponents of this view include Ted Robert Gurr, Leonard Berkowitz and Aubrey Yates. The main explanation that the theory provides is that aggression is not just undertaken as a natural reaction or instinct as realist and biological theories assumed, but it is the outcome of frustration and that in a situation where the legitimate desires of an individual are denied either overtly or the covert consequences of the way the society was structured, the feeling of disappointment may lead to such a person to express his anger through violence that will be directed at those he holds responsible or people who are directly or indirectly related to them.

Economic theory

For economists across the ages, conflicts have come to be seen as having a 'functional utility' and are embedded in economic disparities. War periods, the crisis stage of internal conflicts, have sometimes become a vast private and profit making enterprise. Paul Collier, David Malone and Bredal Mats are some of the proponents of this view.

SOLUTION TO QUESTIONS 2 SECTION B 2017/2018 SESSION

DIVISION OF GENERAL STUDIES

2016/2017 SESSION EXAMINATION

COURSE CODE : **GST 222**

COURSE TITLE: PEACE AND CONFLICT RESOLUTION STUDIES

SOLUTION IN BOLD ITALIC LETTERS

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 waging of a war of aggression in violation of international treaties (c) Planning, preparation or waging 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 Cent. al 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.**

The procedures for mediation are
(a) Initial interview with each part separately

(b) The discovery options
(d) **All of the above.**

(c) Framing of an agreement
Which of these organizations is synonymous with world peace

(a) Mano River Basin (b) UN (c) ECOMOG (d) COMESA

The main actors in the 2011 post-election crisis in Cote d' Ivoire are;
(a) **Ahassan Quatara and Lauren Gagbo** (b) Lauren Gagbo and Matthew Kerebuku

(c) Ahassan' Quatara and Thomas Sankara (d) None of the above

Which of these is not a regional organization?
(a) IGAD (b) **IMF** (c) AU (d) SADC.

The peace palace at The Hague houses two major institution 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.
Nigeria is divided into geopolitical zones (a) 4 (b) 3 (c) **6** (d) 8

The types of Satyagraha practiced by Ghandi are;
(a) **chill disobedience and non-cooperation.** (b) non- cooperation and poverty

(c) non- cooperation and self -control (d) poverty and, self-control,
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.

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

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**

The Rwanda genocide that claimed over 500, 000 lives took place when?
(a) **April 1994** (b) June 1994 (c) April 1993 (d) April 2004

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.

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

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

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 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.

Dates of operation	Name of Operation	Location	Conflict
1989–1990	United Nations Transition Assistance Group (UNTAG)	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 three 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 friend 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. When you think 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 ennoble 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

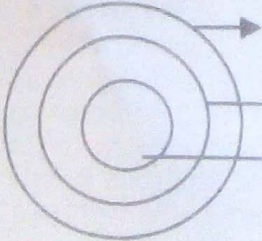
GST 222: PEACE AND CONFLICT RESOLUTION STUDIES

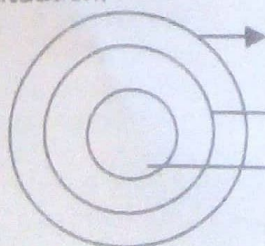
1. According to Albert Einstein, peace cannot be kept by force but by.....
2. Hon. Justice Oputa said that when each man gives to his neighbor that which is his due, and government gives to its citizens that which is their due, and all mankind gives glory to God, peace in this context is
3. The principle 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 will 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 --

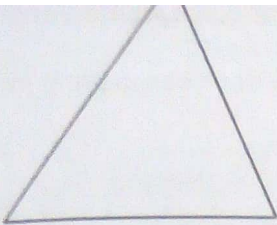
SOLUTION TO QUESTION ON GST 222 2012/2013 SESSION

- | | | | |
|--|---|-----------------------|--------------------------|
| 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 | |

16.  Outer layer(position) what the people are saying



Mid layer (interest) what they want
Inner layer (Need) what they must have

(Problem) P  P (People)

- | | | | |
|--|-------------------|------------------------------------|------------------------|
| 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 | |

2014/2015 SESSION

GST 222: PEACE AND CONFLICT RESOLUTION STUDIES.

- The IG of Police sees every member of the Nigerian society as a policeman. 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 booking 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
 - Citizens and governments must ensure that Armed Forces shall not used, saved in the common interest.
 - Form Social Progress Association in schools
 - 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
11. 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 I 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:* Non-violence-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) ASEANS [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.

PRACTICE QUESTIONS

2018/2019 SESSION EXAMINATION

Course GST222 - Peace and Conflict Resolution

- 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 title (e) none of the above
- The Rwanda genocide claims over how many lives?
 (a) 700, 000 (b) 600,000 (c) 800,000 (d) One million (e) 6 millions
- Inter- state boundary disputes over oil field is between ----- and -----
 (a) Akwa Ibom and Rivers (b) Bayelsa and Ondo (c) Ondo and Lagos
 (d) Abia and Enugu (e) Ondo and Ekiti
- The following are sub- regional organizations except one
 (a) COMESA (b) ECOWAS (c) AU (d) EAC
- Approaches 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
- One of the following is among the components of conflict dynamics (a) degeneration of crisis situation (b) historical background (c) Identifying stakeholders in the conflict
 (d) establishing the current situation of the conflict (e) non of the above
- Which of these is not a peace keeping initiative? (a) ECOMOG (b) SAOC
 (c) PEPFARV2 (d) AU (e) EAC

8. The arm of the UN charge with the responsibility of dealing with the issue of war and peace is
 (a) the General Assembly (b) The security summit
 (d) the Security Council (e) the International Court of Justice (c) the war assembly
9. The Eleme/Okrika crisis was over (a) the naming of the River state stadium
 (b) the ownership of land where the University of Port Harcourt is situated
 (c) the ownership of the land where the Port Harcourt Refinery is situated.
 (d) the ownership of the land where the Federal Terminal and the Port Harcourt Refinery
 are situated (e) All of the above
10. The Mano River Basin comprises of the e west African states
 (a) Liberia, Libya (b) Sierra-Leon" Sudan and South – Sudan
 (c) Guinea, Liberia and Somalia (d) None of the above (e) Togo, Benin and Senegal
11. The following are the problems of institutionalizing ADR in Nigeria except ..
 (a) lack of adequate publicity (b) lack of uniform rules of ADR in Nigeria
 (c) lack of efficient and pragmatic national court (d) All of the above
12. Which of the following are techniques of ADR ---
 (a) Conciliation (b) Mediation (c) Arbitration (d) All of the above
13. The most vulnerable in conflict situation among the following is
 (a) women (b) sick people (c) patient in the hospital (d) all of the above
14. Peace of the grave yard means – (a) conflict avoidance (b) silence at the burial ground
 (c) pretentious peace (d) staying
15. The use of force to deal with proven cases of arm aggression is known as
 (a) peace by force (b) peace force (c) peace keeping (d) peace enforcement.
16. What are the sticking points between South Sudan and Sudan Republic conflict?
 (a) boundary disputes , citizenship and immigration
 (b) boundary disputes, oil revenue and indigene ship
 (c) boundary disputes, citizenship and oil revenue
 (d) oil revenue, boundary disputes and immigration.
17. The first peacekeeping operation in Africa which Nigeria participated was the ...
 (a) Congo Crisis of 1960 (b) the Congo Brazzaville crisis of 1964
 (c) the Lubumbashi crisis of 1964 (d) the Mobutu crisis of 1965
18. A militia group that have unleashed terror especially on black Africans in Sudan
 (b) Al-shabab (c) ISIS (d) Janjaweed
19. The word conflict is synonymous with the following except----
 (a) Discord (b) dispute (c) Confrontation (d) Skirmish
20. One of the following is an inter- state boundary that has been resolved ...
 (a) Kaduna/Nasarawa (b) Lagos/ Ogun (c) FCT/Nassarawa (d) Katsina/Zamfara-
21. SWAY is an acronym for (a) Stand for War Affected Youth (b) Support for War Affected
 Youth (c) Separated by War Affected Youth (d) None of the above
22. "I am prepared to die, but here is no cause for which I am ready to kill", This statement was
 made by (a) W. Soyinka (b) Rev. M.L King (c) N. Mandela (d) M. Ghandi
23. 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.
24.says that none-violence is a sword that heals
 (a) M. Ghandi (b) N, Mandela (c) Desmond Tutu (d) Mobutu Seseku
25. Risks 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 warlord
 (c) Internally displaced children, Child soldier and desperation
 (d) Victim of rape, persecution and Child soldier.
26. 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
27. Kropotkin Peter is a leading theorist of (a) Marxism (b) Socialism (c) Anarchism (d) Pluralism
28. The assumption that social difference involve power, falls under which of the theories of
 conflict? (a) Marxist theory (b) Conflict theory
 (c) Order model (d) Coercion model

- One of the following is in the horn of Africa (a) Burundi (b) Sudan (c) Morocco (d) Liberia
- The Nigerian civil war ended in the year (a) 1972 (b) 1977 (c) 1969 (d) 1970
- The following except one is not a member of the Southern African Development Community (ADC) (a) Mozambique (b) Botswana (c) Kenya (d) Namibia
- 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.
- The procedures for mediation are: (a) Initial interview with each part separately
 (b) The discovery options (c) Flaming of an agreement (d) All of the above.
- All these are theories of conflict except one (a) coercion model (b) modernization model
 (c) consensus model (d) Marxist model
- The main actors in the 2011 post-election crisis in Cote d'Ivoire are:
 (a) Alhassan Quatara and Lauren Gagbo (b) Lauren Gagbo and Mathew Kereoku
 (c) Alhassan Quatara and Thomas Sankara (d) None of the above.
- Which of these is not a regional organization? (a) IGAD (b) IMF (c) A.U. (d) SADC
- The Peace palace is at? (a) the Hague's, Poland (b) New-Zealand
 (c) New York (d) the Hague, Holland
- The Greek word AGAPE means (a) Hatred (b) Bitter (c) Love (d) Sweet
- The two types of Satyagraha practiced by Ghandi are:
 (a) civil disobedience and avoidance. (b) non-cooperation and poverty
 (c) non-cooperation and self-control (d) None of the above
- UNAMISL stands for
 (a) United Nations Mission in Sierra-Leone (b) United Nations Mission Liberia
 (c) United Nations Mission in Libya (d) United Nations/African Union Hybrid Mission in Lome.
- The I.G of Police sees every Nigerian as a police personnel. This therefore means that every Nigerian (a) is a security agent (b) can be a police man or woman
 (c) should help the police in investigation (d) should join the police force
- 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 cause to achieve a goal
 (c) the universe is on the side of injustice (d) the beloved community is not the goal.
- Conflict hinders economic development because (a) it is quite complex in itself
 (b) it is hard to persuade people to mobilize resources for development
 (c) it has economic cost
 (d) it is possible that the communities themselves do not like economic projects.
- Who influenced Martin, Luther King Jr
 (a) Mandela (b) Ghandi (c) Mohammed Ali (d) Malcom X
- One of these is a method of conflict analysis (a) onion /dough nut method
 (b) attitude behavior and complex. (c) all of the above (d) none of the above
- The full meaning of ECOMOG is (a) Economic Monitoring Group (b) ECOWAS Monitoring Group
 (c) ECOWA: Movement Group (d) ECOWAS Minded Group
- Which of the following is employed in post trauma management?
 (a) Job creation (b) Marring (c) Drilling (d) Provision of food,
- The following are forms of peace process except (a) peace keeping (b) peacemaking
 (c) peace enforcement (d) peace advancement.
- One of the major difference between Organization of African Unity and African Union is
 (a) Assembly of Heads of States (b) non-interference in internal conflicts
 (c) Peace and Security Council (d) Standing Army
- Which of the following is not one of the layers of conflict
 (a) position (b) needs (c) interest (d) Perception