

## COURSE OUTLINE

1. Basic Concepts in Peace Study and Conflict Resolution
  - a. What is Peace?
  - b. What is Violence?
  - c. Types of Violence
2. Peace as Vehicle of Unity and Development
  - a. Peace and Unity
  - b. Peace and Development
  - c. Conflict Issues
  - d. Theories of Conflicts
    - (i) Stages of Conflicts
    - (ii) Consequences of Conflicts
3. Types of Conflicts
  - a. Ethnic Conflicts
  - b. Religion Conflicts
  - c. Political Conflicts
  - d. Economical Conflicts
4. Root Causes of Conflict and Violence in Africa
  - a. Indigene/Settler phenomenon
  - b. Farmers/Cattle herders phenomenon
  - c. Minority/Majority Tribal phenomenon
  - d. Religious domination phenomenon
  - e. Political party power struggle

5. Peace Building
6. Case Study of Conflict
  - a. Domination
  - b. Avoidance
  - c. Compromising
  - d. Confrontation/fighting
7. Management of Conflict and Security
8. Alternative Dispute Resolution
  - a. Conflict Resolution
  - b. Conflict management
  - c. Conflict suppression
  - d. African Traditional Dispute Resolution (ATDR)
  - e. Dialogue/habilitation in Conflict Resolution
  - f. Peace mediation and Peace keeping
9. Alternative Dispute Resolution
  - a. Multi-track approach tips
10. Role of International Organization in Conflict Resolution e.g. UN, AU, ECOWAS

## PEACE

Peace is defined as the absence of war, fear, conflict, anxiety, suffering, violence and disputes. The following are also meanings of peace:

- Peace as absence of war
- Peace as absence of direct violence
- Peace as absence of injustice
- Peace as absence of fear
- Peace as absence of respect and

- Peace as absence of tolerance

## VIOLENCE

Violence as the absence of peace can be defined as any act of aggression and abuse which causes or intends to cause injury or harm to persons, and animals or property.

It can be planned or unplanned, viable or physical, inter-personal or inter-group. Violence can also be “an aggressive tendency to act out destructive behaviors. We also have “random” and “coordinated” violence.

### Forms of violence

- Abuse
- Aggravate assault
- Assault and battery
- Property damage
- Cruelty to animals
- Child abuse
- Domestic violence
- Murder
- Rape

### Types of Violence

The Norwegian Peace Theorist, Johan Galtung distinguished three types of violence. They are:

1. Direct Violence
2. Structural Violence
3. Cultural Violence

- Direct violence: These include physical, emotional and psychological aggression
- Structural Violence: They includes bad policies, bad structures and bad governance
- Cultural Violence: Cultural bad norms, bad practices, discrimination, injustice and human

suffering.

## PEACE AS VEHICLE OF UNITY AND DEVELOPMENT

When the society has no justice, no development, no respect for human dignity, no tolerance between people, no balanced political power, no total freedom, then there is a necessity for the intervention of a third party which connotes the peace making, peace keeping, peace enforcement, peace building, peace intervention, preventive diplomacy and conflict mediation and negotiation.

## CONFLICT AND CONFLICT ISSUES

### **Conflict**

The origin of the word conflict is traced to the 15<sup>th</sup> century Latin word which means to "Strike together", or "fight".

McNamara (2006) contends that conflict emanates "when two or more values, perspectives and opinions are contradictory in nature and haven't been aligned or agreed about ...." Conflict is certainly an intrinsic and inevitable part of human existence.

Conflict, can be constructive (positive) or destructive (negative)

According to Scarborough (2002) in situations where existing structures are tilted in favour of one group while putting the others at a disadvantage as amply illustrated in Khotaris.

## THEORIES OF CONFLICT

Coher (1968), observed that the goal of any theory is to explain something which has occurred with a view to dealing with problems which arise as a result of explanations, predictions and suggestions on unidentified or unobservable processes which are known. The theories include:

1. Structural Conflict Theory
  - a. Radical structure
  - b. Liberal structure
2. Realist Theory
  - a. Descriptive realism
  - b. Explanatory realism
  - c. Perspective realism

It states that human nature is selfish individualistic and naturally conflictive.

3. Biological Theory: Human kind is evil by nature and has a long tradition. According to Cham, since our ancestors were instinctively violent, and since we elided from them, we too are also destructive in our genetic makeup.
4. Frustration – Aggression Theory:
  - a. Expected need satisfaction
  - b. Actual need satisfaction

E.g. crises of Niger Delta Area of Nigeria
5. Physiological Theory: Human brain reacts when people are under stress and threat
  - a. Stress – nurses in America, wrong medication/death threat
6. Economic Theory: People in conflict are not brought as a result of economic difference but rather the conflict is as a result of greed. E.g.
  - a. American greed in oil in Middle-east
  - b. Armed formations
7. Psycho-cultural Conflict Theory includes:
  - a. Discrimination
  - b. Deprivation
  - c. Humiliation
  - d. Oppression
  - e. Victimization
  - f. Feeling of inferiority
8. Human needs Theory: All human beings have basic needs they need to fulfill and that the denial of the need may result to conflict. They include:
  - a. Physical needs (shelter, food, health)
  - b. Psychological (protection, affection)
  - c. Social (freedom to move)

- d. Spiritual (freedom to worship)
  - e. Physiological needs (safe, belongings, live, esteem and self actualization).
9. Systemic Theory which includes:
- a. Environmental degradation
  - b. Population growth
  - c. Modernization
  - d. Political disorder
10. Relational Theory which includes:
- a. Sociological
  - b. Political
  - c. Economic
  - d. Historical

#### CONFLICT ISSUES

1. Discrimination
2. Injustice
3. Farmers/Herdsman disputes
4. Power mongers
5. Religious Liberty

#### TYPES OF CONFLICTS

Conflict is inevitable when there is existence of injustice and lack of freedom, conflict occurs when two or more people engage in a struggle over values and claims to status, power and resources. We have 3 types:

1. Ethnic conflict
2. Political conflict
3. Economic conflict

## **Ethnic Conflicts**

They are also communal conflicts and they are usually between neighboring communities. The following promote the interest of ethnic groups:

- Movement for the Actualisation of the Sovereign State of Biafra (MASSOB) in Eastern Nigeria
- Movement for the Survival of Ogoni People (MOSOP) in Southern Nigeria
- The Ijaw National Congress (INC) in the Niger Delta area of Nigeria
- O'dudua People Congress (OPC); Western Nigeria
- Arewa Consultative Forum (ACF); Northern Nigeria
- Niger Delta Volunteer Force (NDVF)
- Niger Delta Defence Force (NDDF)

## **Political Conflicts**

- 1986 – 1992 riots over the Structural Adjustment Programme (SAP)
- Frequent Labour Strike
- Mass Protests over increase in fuel price
- Inter and intra-religious intolerance
- Electoral Crisis (1983) against the ruling National Party of Nigeria (NPN)

## **Economic Conflicts**

Nigeria's economic crisis has long been implicated and complicated by the tangles of what is generally referred to as "the debt trap", "debt over hangs" and "National debt question".

### **ROOT CAUSES OF CONFLICT AND VIOLENCE IN AFRICA**

1. Indigene/Settler phenomenon
2. Farmers/cattle herders phenomenon
3. Minority/majority tribe phenomenon
4. Religious domination phenomenon
5. Political party power struggle

6. Corruption: Misuse of office for personal gains (Klitgaavd, Abaroa and Parries 200

## THE WAY FORWARD

1. Peace Making Through Advocacy

It covers practices and activities like active non-violence, peace and environmental activism, human rights protection and peace campaigns against the proliferation of small arms and light weapons and economic injustice.

- Restructuring of political parties
- Funding of peacemaking through providing resources
- Religious leaders of both Christians and Muslims should teach their followers to be tolerant of their religious creed by words and examples.

2. Peace Building

Peace building is about the attempts to overcome the structural, relational and cultural contradictions which lie at the root of conflict in order to underpin the processes of peacemaking and peace keeping (Francis). It is simply a combination of the fields of development studies and conflict resolution.

## MANAGEMENT OF CONFLICT AND SECURITY

Management of conflict could be attained through the following processes:

1. Conflict Resolution

This is the approaches aimed at terminating conflict through the constructive solving of problems, distinct from management or transformation.

2. Conflict management

This is the process of reducing the negative and destructive capacity of conflict through a number of measures and by working with and through the parties involved in that conflict.

3. Conflict transformation

The aim of conflict transformation is to change the parties, their relationship and the conditions that create the conflict.



#### 4. Conflict suppression

It is used to portray the unwillingness of more powerful parties, or stronger interveners who have the ability to transform or manage a conflict situation, to take necessary measures leading to the management and resolution of conflict.

#### 5. Alternative Dispute Resolution (ADR)

It is about the search for an application of "non conventional" peaceful methods or settling disputes and resolving conflict situations using the least expensive method, and in ways that satisfy the parties as well as ways that preserve relationship after a settlement might have been reached.

#### 6. African Traditional Dispute Resolution

Due to the power conferred on traditional chiefs in Africa, dispute resolution system is rigid. It takes the form of judicial arbitration.

#### 7. Western Alternative Dispute Resolution (WADR)

This promote the use of non-violent approaches to conflict

### MAJOR CAUSES OF CONFLICT IN NIGERIA (1980 – 06)

- Ethno-political conflict
  - 1995 – Ogoni crisis, 1995 – 2000 = Ife-Modakeke
  - 1995 – 2000 : Niger Delta, 2005 = OPC
- Ethno-political-economic conflict against oil companies in the Niger Delta. It causes large scale self-destruction as a result of illegal siphoning of petroleum.

### ALTERNATIVE DISPUTE RESOLUTION (ADR)

ADR is specially meant to serve as an alternative to the official conventional means of settling disputes, mainly through litigation and the courts, but with preference for non-violence. The following are adopted for (ADR)

#### 1. Religion

- a. Islam
- b. Christianity
- c. African Religion

2. Elders of the Community
3. Associations
4. Media
5. Press

#### ROLE OF INTERNATIONAL ORGANISATION IN CONFLICT RESOLUTION

The aim of these organizations is to enhance and maintain economic stability, to strengthen relations between its members and contribute to progress and development of the entire world.

##### 1. ECOWAS

The main aim of the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) is to promote co-operation and development in all fields of economic activity, particularly in the field of industry, energy, agriculture, commerce, telecommunication, natural resource, monetary and finance for the purpose of raising the standard of living of Africa.

Established in Lagos Treaty in 1975 and have 15 members

##### 2. African Union (AU)

By mid-1961, Africa was divided into three distinct camps with respect to pan-African movement. These are:

- a. Casablanca
  - b. Monrovia
  - c. Brazzaville groups
- A. Casablanca group include Ghana, Guinea, Mali, Morocco, the United Arab Republic and Libya. They were called Radical States which believed that African unity could come about only first through political unity involving all independent African nations.
  - B. Monrovia group include Nigeria, Sierra Leone, Ethiopia, Liberia, Tunisia, Togo and Somalia. They favoured a step-by-step approach to political unity on the continent.
  - C. Brazzaville group comprised of 12 former French colonies namely Cameroon, Central African Republic, Chad, Congo, Brazzaville, Dahomey (now Benin), Gabon, Ivory Coast (Code d'Ivoire), Madagascar, Mauritania, Niger, Senegal and Upper Volta (now Burkina Faso). Declaration of December 1960, favoured the retention of close links with their former colonial power, France.

## AIMS AND OBJECTIVES OF OAU now AU

- To promote the unity and solidarity of African States
- To defend their sovereignty, territorial integrity and independence
- Coordinate and intensify their cooperation and efforts to achieve a better life for the people of Africa.
- To eradicate all forms of colonialism from Africa
- To promote international cooperation, having due regard to the United Nation (UN)

### 3. The United Nations (UN)

The aim is to maintain international peace and security by taking “effective and collective measures” to prevent or remove threats to peace.

To develop friendly relations among nations based on respect for the principle of equal rights and self determination of peoples to achieve international cooperation in solving international problems e.g. economic, social or cultural, political.

To provide a forum for the harmonization of policies, and attitudes, of member nations in the resolution of common ends.

UNIVERSITY OF MAIDUGURI

(Division of General Studies)

First Semester (main) Examination 2006/2007 Session

GST 224: PEACE STUDIES AND CONFLICT RESOLUTION

SECTION A: STATE TRUE (T) OR FALSE (F) AGAINST EACH OF THE FOLLOWING STATEMENT

1. The world is seen as an arena of conflict according to the explanatory realism
2. Peace is something that exist alongside violence and war
3. The Hutu are the primary parties is Somali crisis
4. The February 18<sup>th</sup> 2006 crisis in Maiduguri is purely an ethnic conflict
5. The shadow in conflict is the primary parties
6. The involuntary process of conflict management is those that parties have control over the outcome
7. The structural conflict theorist blamed federalism as a system for providing a source of conflict
8. Peace is not an insatiable phenomenon
9. Women are part of Africa traditional dispute resolution process

UNIVERSITY OF MAIDUGURI  
(Division of General Studies)

First Semester (main) Examination 2007/2008 Session

Type A

GST 224: PEACE STUDIES AND CONFLICT RESOLUTION

SECTION A: CIRCLE THE LETTER TO THE CORRECT ANSWER

1. Scholars of peace have generally agreed on some attributes of peace (a) 6 attributes (b) 5 attributes (c) 3 attributes
2. Direct violence includes (a) physical and psychological (b) emotional and bad norms (c) all of the above
3. The Norwegian conflict theorist Johanw Galtung distinguished some types of violence (a) 3 types (b) 4 types (c) 2 types
4. The word conflict in a Latin word meaning (a) both B & C (b) to strike together (c) to fight
5. In Jewish "SHALOM" means (a) peace (b) conflict (c) mediation
6. Realist theory of conflict has categorized conflict into (a) 3 segments (b) 2 segments (c) 5 segments
7. Economists see conflict as having (a) functional utility (b) dysfunctional utility (c) marginal utility
8. Human needs theory is similar to (a) frustration aggression theory (b) realist theory (c) economic theory
9. Conflict is innate among animals including human being according to (a) Biological theory (b) physiology theory (c) human needs
10. AAPW means (a) academic associate peace works (b) academic associate's peace workers (c) academic association peace works
11. In conflict analysis, fact finding differs from case study because is (a) is less thorough (b) less time consuming (c) both A & B
12. Simon fisher et al (2000) identified some stages of conflict (a) 4 stages (b) 6 stages (c) 5 stages
13. ADR is a method of settling dispute through the (a) conventional means (b) coercive method (c) non-conventional means
14. Conflict transformation means (a) resolving conflict (b) terminating conflict (c) changing attitude and perception
15. ECOMOG means (a) ECOWAS monitoring organ (b) ECOWAS management organ (c) ECOWAS monitoring group
16. How many major elements of ATDR? (a) 6 (b) 2 (c) 4
17. Which among these is a component of "PEACE" under (ADRR)? (a) Talks (b) venue (c) materials gathering

18. Diamond and McDonald (1996) summarized how many multi-track approaches to peace making activities? (a) 2 approaches (b) 8 approaches (c) 9 approaches
19. Analysis meeting in conflict analysis is mostly done by (a) government (b) law enforcement agents (c) NGOs
20. Crises stage in conflict circle represents (a) the stage of confusion (b) the stage of movement (c) the peak stage

SECTION B: STATE TRUE OR FALSE AGAINST EACH OF THE FOLLOWING STATEMENT

21. Indigene/settler conflict in Nigeria is attributed to "push" and "pull" factors ( )
22. The "SHADOWS" in conflict are the secondary parties ( )
23. Approaches differ as conflict becomes more and more sophisticated ( )
24. The February 19<sup>th</sup> 2006 crisis in Maiduguri is a religious conflict ( )
25. The "CLANS" are the primary parties to Somali conflict ( )
26. WADR seeks to promote the use of violent approaches ( )
27. While proactive method of conflict resolution is also called curative method ( )
28. Reactive method of conflict resolution is also called preventive method ( )
29. Lenin is one of the exponents of human needs theory ( )
30. Johan Galtung is an American conflict theorist ( )
31. Conflict is seen by the realists theorist as having a functional utility ( )
32. The word is seen as an arena of conflict according to prescriptive realism ( )
33. Conflict suppression means conflict management ( )
34. When conflict becomes open and manifest is called the crisis stage ( )

UNIVERSITY OF MAIDUGURI

(Division of General Studies)

First Semester (main) Examination 2007/2008 Session

Type B

GST 224: PEACE STUDIES AND CONFLICT RESOLUTION

1. AAPW means (a) academic associate peace works (b) academic associate's peace workers (c) academic association peace works
2. Conflict is innate among animals including human being according to (a) Biological theory (b) Physiological theory (c) human needs
3. Human needs theory is similar to (a) frustration aggression theory (b) realist theory (c) economic theory
4. Economists see conflict as having (a) functional utility (b) dysfunctional utility (c) marginal utility
5. Conflict is innate among animals including human being according to (a) Biological theory (b) Physiological theory (c) human needs
6. In Jewish "SHALOM" means (a) peace (b) conflict (c) mediation
7. AAPW means (a) academic associate peace works (b) academic associate's peace workers (c)

academic association peace works

8. The Norwegian conflict theorist Johanw Galtung distinguished some types of violence (a) 3 types (b) 4 types (c) 2 types
9. Realist theory of conflict has categorized conflict into (a) 3 segments (b) 2 segments (c) 5 segments
10. Scholars of peace have generally agreed on some attributes of peace (a) 6 attributes (b) 5 attributes (c) 3 attributes
11. How many major elements of ATDR (a) 6 (b) 2 (c) 4
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17. Diamond and McDonald (1996) summarized how many multi-track approaches to peace making activities (a) 2 approaches (b) 8 approaches (c) 9 approaches
18. Which among these is a component of "peace" under ADRR? (a) Talks (b) venue (c) materials gathering
19. Conflict transformation means (a) resolving conflict (b) terminating conflict (c) changing attitude and perception
20. ADR is a method of settling dispute through the (a) conventional means (b) coercive method (c) non-conventional means

SECTION B: STATE TRUE OR FALSE AGAINST EACH OF THE FOLLOWING STATEMENT

21. The "CLANS" are the primary parties to Somali conflict ( )
22. The February 19<sup>th</sup> 2006 crisis in Maiduguri is a religious conflict ( )
23. Approaches differ as conflict becomes more and more sophisticated ( )
24. The SHADOWS in conflict are the secondary parties ( )
25. Indigene/settler conflict in Nigeria is attributed to "push" and "pull" factors ( )
26. When conflict becomes open and manifest is called the crisis stage ( )
27. Conflict suppression means conflict management ( )
28. The world is seen as an arena of conflict according to prescriptive realism ( )
29. Conflict is seen by the realists theorist as having a functional utility ( )
30. Johan Gultung is an American conflict theorist ( )
31. Lenin is one of the exponents of human needs theory ( )
32. Reactive method of conflict resolution is also called curative method ( )

33. WADR seeks to promote the use of violent approaches ( )
34. While proactive method of conflict resolution is also called curative method ( )

UNIVERSITY OF MAIDUGURI  
(Division of General Studies)

First Semester (main) Examination 2007/2008 Session  
Type C

GST 224: PEACE STUDIES AND CONFLICT RESOLUTION

SECTION A: CIRCLE THE LETTER TO THE CORRECT ANSWER

1. Integrated conflict management circle involves how many stages (a) 3 stages (b) 2 stages (c) 6 stages
2. The Tiv–Jukun crisis is caused by (a) accesses and control over land (b) leadership (c) none of the above
3. Direct violence includes (a) physical and psychological (b) emotional and bad norms (c) all of the above
4. Which among these is one of the roles of a mediator? (a) to legitimize (b) problem explorer (c) both A & B
5. Conflict is innate among animals including human being according to (a) Biological theory (b) Physiological theory (c) human needs
6. Structural violence comprises of (a) bad policies (b) physical combat (c) structural defects
7. Scholars of peace have generally agreed on some attributes of peace (a) 6 attributes (b) 5 attributes (c) 3 attributes
8. In “HINDU” peace means (a) Ahimsa (b) shalom (c) Ubuntu
9. In Jewish “SHALOM” means (a) peace (b) conflict (c) mediation
10. The Zangon-Kataf crisis was precipitated by (a) both A & B (b) indigene/settler problem (c) religious fanaticism
11. ECOMOG means (a) ECOWAS monitoring organ (b) ECOWAS (c) ECOWAS monitoring group
12. How many major elements of ATDR? (a) 6 (b) 2 (c) 4
13. In conflict analysis, fact finding differs from case study because is (a) less thorough (b) less time consuming (c) both A & B
14. Simon fisher et al (2000) identified some stages of conflict (a) 4 stage (b) 6 stage (c) 5 stage
15. Analysis meeting in conflict analysis is mostly done by (a) government (b) law enforcement agents (c) NGOs
16. Crises stage in conflict circle represents (a) the stage of confusion (b) the stage of movement (c) the peak stage
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18. Simon fisher et al (2000) identified some stages of conflict (a) 4 stage (b) 6 stage (c) 5 stage
19. Which among these is a component of “PEACE” under (ADRR)? (a) Talks (b) venue (c)

materials gathering

20. Diamond and McDonald (1996) summarized how many multi-track approaches to peace making activities (a) 2 approaches (b) 8 approaches (c) 9 approaches

SECTION B: STATE TRUE (T) OR FALSE (F) AGAINST EACH OF THE FOLLOWING STATEMENT

21. Conflict control abatement is one of the essential of integrated conflict management circle ( )

22. Liberty is one of the cultures of peace building ( )

23. Conflict theories like any other theories are set of preposition ( )

24. The February 19<sup>th</sup> 2006 crisis in Maiduguri is a religious conflict ( )

25. Approaches differ as conflict becomes more and more sophisticated ( )

26. In Africa cultures women are also parties to conflict resolution ( )

27. Farmers/Headers conflict is prevalent in all Nigerian societies ( )

28. Pre-conflict state is when parties try to expose their problem for public to know ( )

29. WADR is prescribed by the sanctity of their tradition ( )

30. Johan Galtung is an American conflict theorist ( )

31. Lenin is one of the exponents of human needs theory ( )

32. When conflict becomes open and manifest is called the crisis stage ( )

33. Conflict suppression means conflict management ( )

34. The realist theorist blamed capitalism as the bedrock of conflict in Nigeria ( )

UNIVERSITY OF MAIDUGURI

(Division of General Studies)

**Second Semester** (Main) Examination 2007/2008 Session

Type A

GST 224: Peace Studies and Conflict Resolution (2 Units)

SECTION A: CIRCLE THE LETTER TO THE CORRECT ANSWER

(1) The origin of the word conflict is traced to the 15<sup>th</sup> century Latin word called .... which means to 'strike together' or 'fight' (a) confliction (b) conflicting (c) confer (d) conflicts

(2) Direct violence according to the Norwegian conflict theorist Johan Galtung includes the following: (a) bad policies and structures (b) bad norms and practices (c) only physical violence (d) physical, emotional and psychological

(3) Conflict theorists like Galtung have distinguished how many types of violence (a) two (b) four (c) five (d) three

(4) The proliferation of indigene-settler 'virus' among communities in Nigeria is as a result of which of these factors (a) Political factor (b) Socio-cultural factor (c) Ethnic chauvinism (d) Land ownership and its occupancy

(5) All these factors were identified as the root causes of violent conflict in Nigeria except (a) Power struggle (b) Indigene-settler issue (c) Ethnic and religious domination (d) Social status

(6) Conflict analysis is generally considered as the key to understanding the attributes of any



- because: (a) is easy (b) interesting (c) is more professional (d) it gives clear information
- (7) Individuals, government, NGOs and CSOs identified ..... of conflict analysis (a) five (b) two (c) four (d) three
- (8) AAPW is a peace projects oriented non-governmental organization which stands for which of these: (a) All Academic Peace Works (b) Advanced Action Peace Workers (c) Advance Action Peace Works (d) Academic Associate Peace Works
- (9) Simon Fisher et-al (2000) identified how many stages of conflict? (a) two (b) six (c) four (d) five
- (10) Confrontation is third stage in conflict circle which becomes open and farthest characterized by all these except (a) Occasional fighting (b) Low levels of violence (c) Search for allies (d) Killings, injuries and displacement
- (11) Taylor's action to the RUF of Sierra Leone is an example of a ..... ' ' conflict (a) Direct (b) Primary (c) Secondary (d) Advance
- (12) All these scholars are exponents of structural conflict theory except: (a) Marx (b) Engel (c) Plato (d) Lenin
- (13) The realist theory of conflict blamed human nature for been selfish and engaged in the pursuit of selfish interest defined as (a) Authority (b) Materialism (c) Power (d) Individualism
- (14) The realist theory of conflict has .... components in its explanation (a) two (b) five (c) three (d) four
- (15) Biological theorist believed that conflict is genetically ..... (a) motivated (b) influenced (c) instinct (d) contrived
- (16) Physiologists believed that human brains react when people are under ..... (a) pressure (b) agony (c) stress and threats (d) anxiety
- (17) Economist across the ages viewed conflict as a (a) Public utility (b) dysfunctional utility (c) functional utility (d) marginal utility
- (18) How many elements ATDR have studied? (a) five (b) six (c) four (d) two
- (19) All these are elements of ATDR except (a) Mediation (b) Communication (c) Coercion (d) Adjudication
- (20) Diamond and McDonald (1996) summarized ..... track of peace making (a) ten (b) seven (c) nine (d) twelve
- (21) Proactive method of conflict resolution means (a) curative (b) preventive (c) conciliation (d) mediation
- (22) While reactive method means (a) arbitration (b) curative (c) preventive (d) mediation
- (23) All these are importance of ADR except (a) less cost (b) less talk (c) less time (d) builds stronger relationship
- (24) According to ..... 'Conflict resolution is a variety of approaches aimed at terminating conflicts through the constructive .....' (a) Diamond (b) Miller (c) McDonald (d) Best
- (25) Which among these is an element of 'setting' in ATDR? (a) wine (b) neutral venue (c) gender (d) materials gathering

- (26) ECOMOG means (a) ECOWAS Monitoring Group (b) ECOWAS Military Group (c) ECOWAS Mobile Group (d) ECOWAS Moderation Group
- (27) The primary role of ECOMOG is to .... (a) Restore law and order (b) Mediate (c) Reconcile (d) Negotiate
- (28) Crisis stage in conflict circle represents the ..... (a) peak (b) outcome (c) pre-conflict stage (d) post conflict stage
- (29) Which of these theories of conflict combines the doctrines of both theological and biological theories of conflict? (a) Realist theory (b) Frustration-aggression theory (c) Physiological theory (d) Psycho-cultural conflict theory
- (30) All these are voluntary processes of managing conflict under Alternative Dispute Resolution (ADR) except (a) Legislation (b) Facilitation (c) Brokerage (d) In-depth research
- SECTION B: STATE TRUE (T) OR FALSE (F) AGAINST EACH OF THE FOLLOWING STATEMENTS
- (31) Conflict management is sometimes called conflict regulation; is a 'process of reducing the negative and destructive capacities of conflict through a number of measures including the parties involved in that particular conflict [ ]
- (32) The Hurus are one of the primary parties of Somali crisis [ ]
- (33) Military coups and counter coups are more political than economic crisis [ ]
- (34) The universal religion of Islam and Christianity has greatly impacted of the approaches used by Africans [ ]
- (35) Conflicts are destructive (negative) in all ramifications [ ]

UNIVERSITY OF MAIDUGURI  
(Division of General Studies)

First Semester (Main) Examination 2008/2009 Session  
GST 224: Peace Studies and Conflict Resolution (2 Units)

SECTION A: FILL IN THE BLANK SPACE

- 1) Peace is defined as .....
- 2) AAPW stands for .....
- 3) Secondary parties in conflict are also called the .....
- 4) Johar Galtung distinguishes 3 types of violence these are i. .... ii. .... iii. ....
- 5) List any 3 root causes of conflict in Nigeria i. .... ii. .... iii. ....
- 6) The 'Wajir' conflict in Kenya called ..... is one of the worst in African Continent.
- 7) In 2000, the UNO Security Council Resolution 1325 redeclared the need for full ..... of women in peace process.
- 8) Write the full meaning of ATDR .....
- 9) List any two NGO you know .....

10) Ceasefire means .....

SECTION B: CIRCLE THE LETTER TO THE CORRECT ANSWER

11) The origin of the word conflict is traced to the 15<sup>th</sup> century Latin word called ..... which means to 'strike together' or fight (a) confliction (b) conflicting (c) conflicts (d) configure

12) Diamond and McDonald (1996) summarized ..... track of peace making (a) ten (b) seven (c) nine (d) twelve

13) According to Kofi Anan women can serve as (a) wives (b) mothers (c) peace educators (d) teachers

14) The Somalian civil war started in the early (a) 1990s (b) 2000 (c) 1980s (d) none of the above

15) Women have granted one of the following roles in Sudan peace process (a) leading role (b) observer role (c) peripheral role (d) none of the above

16) The ECOWAS Protocol on non-aggression on member states was signed in (a) 1980 (b) 1979 (c) 1978 (d) 1981

17) Theory is an idea or believes about (a) conflict (b) violence (c) prepositions (d) culture

18) The main argument of the structural conflict theory is hinged upon (a) social problem (b) economic problem (c) all of the above (d) political problem

19) Human beings are higher species of animals and would fight over things which they ..... (a) need (b) desire (c) cherish (d) want

20) Basic need theory comprised of (a) physical (b) psychological (c) both a, b & c (d) spiritual

21) Tiv-Jukun conflict of 1990 happened in (a) Benue state (b) Adamawa (c) Both Benue & Taraba (d) Taraba state

22) Factors that compounded the Zangon-Kataf conflict includes (a) ethnic (b) social (c) economic (d) all of the above

23) The leader of Maitatsine group is from (a) Chad (b) Niger (c) Benin (d) Cameroon

24) Conflict resolution is a total ..... of conflict (a) management (b) transformation (c) mitigation (d) termination

25) Conflict transformation involves change in (a) approach (b) style (c) system (d) perception & attitude

SECTION C: STATE TRUE (T) OR FALSE (F) AGAINST EACH OF THE FOLLOWING STATEMENTS

26) It is becoming increasingly accepted that women have unique opportunities for conflict resolution due to the unique roles they play in the society ( )

27) The conflict in Central African Republic was mainly caused by right over water and grazing ( )

28) The Universal Declaration of Human Right is a statement affirming the dignity and right of human beings ( )

29) Ife-Modakeke crisis took place in Ogun state ( )

30) ADR seeks to change attitude and perception of parties to the conflict ( )

(Division of General Studies)  
First Semester (Main) Examination: 2009/2010 Session  
Type A

GS 224: Peace Studies and Conflict Resolution (2 Units)

SECTION A: CIRCLE THE LETTER TO THE CORRECT ANSWER

1. Conflict can hardly be discussed outside the concept of (a) Society (b) Nationalism (c) Development (d) Pluralism
2. The perspective of the Jukuns in the Tiv-Jukun crisis was that the Tiv were (a) Aborigines (b) trouble makers in Wukari (c) Hardworking farmers (d) incomers and settlers in Wukari
3. Peace is primarily concerned with.... just order (a) Inciting (b) Development (c) Introducing (d) Providing
4. The origin of the word conflict can be traced to the 15<sup>th</sup> century Latin word (a) Chaos (b) Strike (c) Fight (d) Conflicts
5. Peace can be categorized in terms of a compass with two counterbalance pointers (a) Development and underdevelopment (b) Development and Mobilization (c) Development and Peace (d) Development and Conflicts
6. The position of human need theory is similar to (a) Frustration aggression theory (b) biological theory (c) Realist theory (d) Psycho-cultural conflict theory
7. Peacekeeping entails use of peacekeepers to keep conflicting parties (a) Apart (b) Together (c) In groups (d) In agreement
8. Conflict analysis is generally considered as the key to understanding the attributes of any given conflict because (a) It gives clear information (b) Is easy (c) interesting (d) Is more professional
9. The annulment of the June 12 Presidential elections in 1993 generated (a) Political conflict (b) Economic conflict (c) Social conflict (d) Underdevelopment
10. The most remarkable political factor within the area occupied by both Tiv and Jukuns up to 17<sup>th</sup> and into 19<sup>th</sup> century was the ancient (a) Kwarafa Kingdom (b) Kanem Bornu (c) Sokoto Caliphate (d) Gongola Chieftdom
11. A good example of the way in which frustration leads to aggression can be seen in the activities of (a) Boko Haram (b) Niger Delta (c) Tiv-Jukun crisis (d) Jos crisis
12. The main reason for the involvement of ECOMOG in the Liberian crisis was to (a) Stop Banditry (b) Restore peace (c) Replace the UN forces (d) Rescue the Liberia President
13. African Traditional Dispute Resolution is .... in handling conflicts (a) Flexible (b) Rigid (c) Hard (d) Friendly
14. Building lasting relationship between parties in conflict through attitudinal and perception change is called (a) Conflict Revolution (b) Conflict Transformation (c) Conflict Management (d) Conflict Suppression
15. The use of force in settling conflict can be called (a) Conflict Resolution (b) Conflict Suppression (c) Conflict Transformation (d) Arbitration

16. Political conflict are more often associated with (a) Voting (b) Registration of voters (c) Electoral process (d) Campaign
  17. ECOWAS was primarily established to promote (a) Peace (b) Good neighbourliness (c) Economic growth (d) Political harmony with the West African Sub-Region
  18. OAU's first practical experience in conflict intervention was in (a) Congo (b) Liberia (c) Tchad (d) Sierra Leone
  19. All these are components of peace except (a) Absence of fear (b) Absence of war (c) Absence of tolerance (d) Absence of injustice
  20. The root cause of conflict according to Realist theorist is .... in human nature (a) Greed (b) Injustice (c) Flaw (d) Defense
  21. Humankind is evil by nature is a position propound by (a) Psycho-cultural theorists (b) Frustration Aggression theorists (c) Realist theorist (d) Biological theorists
  22. Conflict can only be resolved when the parties in the conflict are ... with the settlement (a) Encouraged (b) Aggrieved (c) Discontented (d) Satisfied
  23. Mediation is a negotiation in which a .... has a role to play (a) 3<sup>rd</sup> Disputant (b) Two parties (c) Three parties (d) 3<sup>rd</sup> party
  24. All these factors can be attributed to causes of violent conflict in Nigeria except (a) Indigene-settler (b) Power struggle (c) Ethnic and religious domination (d) Social status
  25. There are .... multi-track approaches to peace (a) Eight (b) Five (c) Six (d) Nine
  26. At the initial stage of its formation, ECOMOG was made up of troops from .... countries (a) Nigeria, Gambia, Ghana (b) Nigeria, Ghana, Cameroon (c) Nigeria, Liberia, Ghana (d) Nigeria, Ghana, Central African Republic
  27. Proactive method of conflict resolution means (a) Preventive (b) Reactive (c) Curative (d) Reconciliatory
  28. Conflict has been a threat to ... in Africa (a) Development (b) Independence (c) Unity (d) United States of Africa
  29. ECOMOG means (a) ECOWAS Monitoring Group (b) ECOWAS Morning Group (c) ECOWAS Manifestation Group (d) ECOWAS Management Game
  30. The term conflict management is an admission of the reality that conflict is .... and not all conflicts can be resolved (a) Inevitable (b) Impossible (c) Reactive (d) Proactive
- SECTION B: TICK (T) IF THE STATEMENT IS TRUE, AND (F) IF THE STATEMENT IS FALSE AGAINST THE FOLLOWING STATEMENTS
31. McNamara contends that conflict takes place when two or more values contradict each other (T) (F)
  32. For peace to exist between farmers and cattle rearers, there is need for them to understand the culture of one another (T) (F)
  33. It is not true that conflict can only take place at intra-personal and inter-group (T) (F)
  34. UN's intervention in African crises is purely for economic purpose (T) (F)
  35. ECOMOG had its first practical experience in peacekeeping in Tchad (T) (F)

UNIVERSITY OF MAIDUGURI  
(Division of General Studies)  
First Semester (Main) Examination: 2009/2010 Session  
Type B

GST 224: Peace Studies and Conflict Resolution (2 Units)

SECTION A: CIRCLE THE LETTER TO THE CORRECT ANSWER

1. There are ... categories of conflict intervention in Africa (a) Three (b) Two (c) Nine (d) None of the above
2. The immediate cause of Zango-Kataf crisis was (a) Relocation of old market (b) Relocation of new market (c) Relocation of Temporary Market (d) Relation of Missionary School
3. Peace-building involve (a) Top-bottom and Bottom-top approach (b) Peace Development (c) Peace Negotiation (d) Peace Enhancement
4. The two broad methods through which peace can be resolved are (a) Pro-active and Re-active (b) Suppression and Domination (c) Alternative Dispute Resolution and African Dispute Resolution (d) Conflict Management and Peace Promotion
5. The use of force to settle dispute can be call (a) Suppression or Domination (b) Arbitration or Suppression (c) Transformation or Suppression (d) Domination or Fighting
6. African Traditional Dispute Resolution is said to be (a) Flexible (b) Rigid (c) Dominating (d) Tactical
7. Multi-track approaches to peace are ... in number (a) Four (b) Nine (c) Eight (d) Seven
8. The UN operations in African conflict has been in the form of (a) Peace Determinant Operations (b) Peace Support Operations (c) Crisis Advocate Operations (d) Peace Mechanism Operations
9. The UN mission in Liberia took over from peace keeping force run by (a) OAU (b) ECOWAS (c) AU (d) ECOMOG
10. The corrupt attitudes of government officials compounds the problem of (a) Conflict studies (b) Conflict analysis (c) Conflict management (d) Conflict implementation
11. Conflict can hardly be discussed out of the concept of (a) Nationalism (b) Development (c) Pluralism (d) Society
12. The first OAU experience in Chadian conflict was in (a) 1990 (b) 1960 (c) 1982 (d) 1981
13. ECOMOG forces are constituted by military from (a) East Africa (b) Southern Africa (c) West Africa (d) North Africa
14. African Traditional Dispute Resolution is ... in handling conflicts (a) Flexible (b) Hard (c) Rigid (d) Friendly
15. Building lasting relationship between parties in conflict through attitudinal and perceptual change is called (a) Conflict Revolution (b) Conflict Management (c) Conflict Transformation (d) Conflict Suppression
16. The use of force in settling conflict can be called (a) Conflict Resolution (b) Conflict

Suppression (c) Conflict Transformation (d) Arbitration

17. Collaboration style of handling conflict relates disposition of being (a) Cooperative and supportive (b) Decisive and submission (c) Assertive and cooperative (d) Assertive and diligent

18. ECOMOG means (a) ECOWAS Morning Group (b) ECOWAS Manifestation Group (c) ECOWAS Monitoring Group (d) ECOWAS Management Group

19. Conflict can only be resolved when the parties in the conflict are ... with the settlement (a) Encouraged (b) Aggrieved (c) Satisfied (d) Discontented

20. All the formative of ECOMOG it was composed of soldiers from (a) Nigeria, Liberia, Ghana (b) Nigeria, Ghana, Cameroon (c) Nigeria, Gambia, Ghana, Guinea Bissau (d) Nigeria, Ghana, Central African Republic

21. The UN mission in Sudan established by the Security Council is to ensure the implementation of (a) Comprehensive Peace Agreement (b) Peace Enforcement (c) Peace Keeping (d) Effective dialogue

22. ECOWAS was primarily established to promote (a) Peace (b) Good Governance (c) Political harmony in the West African Sub-Region (d) Economic development

23. OAU's first practical experience in conflict intervention was in (a) Tchad (b) Liberia (c) Sierra Leone (d) Congo

24. Mediation is a negotiation in which a ... has a role to play (a) A 3<sup>rd</sup> party (b) Two parties (c) Three parties (d) 3<sup>rd</sup> Disputant

25. The Zango-Kataf crisis occurred in (a) Kaduna State (b) Taraba State (c) Katsina State (d) Zamfara State

26. Conflict management involves the following except (a) Coercion (b) Talking (c) Listening (d) Asking questions

27. Direct violence comprise of (a) Emotional (b) Physical (c) Psychological (d) All of the above

28. Proactive method of conflict resolution means (a) Preventive (b) Reactive (c) Curative (d) Reconciliatory

29. The proliferation of indigene/settler 'virus' among communities in Nigeria is as a result of (a) Political factors (b) Socio-economic factors (c) Ethnic factor (d) Land ownership and its occupancy

30. The following disciplines have different views about peace except (a) Sociology (b) Philosophical (c) Political (d) Chemistry

SECTION B: TICK (T) IF THE STATEMENT IS TRUE AND (F) IF THE STATEMENT IS FALSE AGAINST THE FOLLOWING STATEMENTS

31. The inability of the OAU to stop fighting in Chad was due to its members' determination to win the war (T) (F)

32. Re-active measure in conflict management simply means curative measure (T) (F)

33. The purpose of UN operations in Africa has been to ensure economic development (T) (F)

34. Peace Support Operations include peacekeeping and humanitarian operations (T) (F)

35. The UN presence in Congo was not to ensure the withdrawal of the Belgian troops (T) (F)

UNIVERSITY OF MAIDUGURI  
(Division of General Studies)  
First Semester (Main) Examination: 2009/2010 Session  
Type C

GS 224: Peace Studies and Conflict Resolution (2 Units)

SECTION A: CIRCLE THE LETTER TO THE CORRECT ANSWER

1. The essence of the study of peace and conflict resolution is to enable students ... and promote peaceful co-existence (a) Talk (b) Feel (c) Understand (d) See
2. .... is any act of aggression and abuse, which causes or intend to cause injuries (a) Justice (b) Peace (c) Violence (d) Conflict
3. Scholars of peace studies have attributed .... Meanings of peace (a) Four (b) Three (c) Six (d) Five
4. Peace is primarily concerned with providing, creating and .... a just order (a) Bringing (b) Doing (c) Observing (d) Maintaining
5. The following are types of violence except (a) Battering (b) Rape (c) Damage of property (d) Chatting
6. In order to reduce the level of ethnic conflicts in Nigeria, which of these associations was formed in the Southern part of Nigeria (a) Actualization of the Sovereign State of Biafra (b) Odudua Peoples Congress (c) Ijaw National Congress (d) Movement for the Survival of Ogoni People
7. The stages of conflict are as follows except (a) Tension (b) Confusion and Injustice (c) Discrimination (d) Confrontation and Adjustment
8. The first electoral crisis was witnessed in (a) 1984 (b) 1986 (c) 1985 (d) 1983
9. The term conflict management is an admission of the reality that conflict is .... and not all conflicts can be resolved (a) Proactive (b) Impossible (c) Reactive (d) Inevitable
10. Conflict analysis is generally considered as the key to understanding the attributes of any given conflict because (a) It is more professional (b) It is easy (c) Interesting (d) It gives clear information
11. The annulment of the June 12 Presidential elections in 1993 generated (a) Socio-economic conflict (b) Political conflict (c) Social conflict (d) Underdevelopment
12. ECOMOG means (a) ECOWAS Morning Group (b) ECOWAS Monitoring Group (c) ECOWAS Manifestation Group (d) ECOWAS Management Group
13. The most remarkable political factor within the area occupied by both Tiv and Jukuns up to 17<sup>th</sup> and into the 19<sup>th</sup> century was the ancient (a) Kanem Borno (b) Kwarafa Kingdom (c) Sokoto Caliphate (d) Gongola Chieftdom
14. A good example of the way in which frustration leads to aggression can be seen in the activities of (a) Boko Haram (b) Tiv-Jukun crisis (c) Niger Delta (d) Jos crisis
15. The main reason for the involvement of ECOMOG in the Liberian crisis was to (a) Stop



- Banditry (b) Replace the UN forces (c) Restore peace (d) Rescue the Liberia President
16. African Traditional Dispute Resolution is .... in handling conflicts (a) Flexible (b) Hard (c) Rigid (d) Friendly
17. Building lasting relationship between parties in conflict through attitudinal and perceptual change is called (a) Conflict Revolution (b) Conflict Management (c) Conflict Transformation (d) Conflict Suppression
18. There are multi-track approaches to peace (a) Eight (b) Five (c) Nine (d) Six
19. The use of force in settling conflict can be called (a) Conflict Resolution (b) Conflict Transformation (c) Conflict Suppression (d) Arbitration
20. Political conflicts are more often associated with (a) Voting (b) Registration of voters (c) Electoral process (d) Campaign
21. All of these are components of peace except (a) Absence of tolerance (b) Absence of war (c) Absence of fear (d) Absence of injustice
22. ECOWAS was primarily established to promote (a) Economic growth (b) Good neighbourliness (c) Peace (d) Political harmony with the West African Sub-Region
23. OAU's first practical experience in conflict intervention was in (a) Tchad (b) Liberia (c) Congo (d) Sierra Leone
24. The root cause of conflict according to Realist theorists is .... in human nature (a) Flaw (b) Injustice (c) Greed (d) Defense
25. The following are issues in conflict except (a) Tolerance (b) Religious liberty (c) Discrimination (d) Injustice
26. Conflict can only be resolved when the parties in the conflict are .... with the settlement (a) Satisfied (b) Aggrieved (c) Discontented (d) Encouraged
27. Mediation is a negotiation in which ..... has a role to play (a) A 3<sup>rd</sup> party (b) Two parties (c) Three parties (d) A 3<sup>rd</sup> Disputant
28. All these factors can be attributed to causes of violent conflict in Nigeria except (a) Social status (b) Power struggle (c) Ethnic and religious domination (d) Indigene-settler
29. At the initial stage of its formation, ECOMOG was made up of troops from ... countries (a) Nigeria, Gambia, Ghana (b) Nigeria, Ghana, Cameroon (c) Nigeria, Liberia, Ghana (d) Nigeria, Ghana, Central African Republic
30. Disagreement, friction, stagnation, frustration and argument can summarily be defined as (a) Conflict (b) Fighting (c) Clash (d) Violence

SECTION B: TICK (T) IF THE STATEMENT IS TRUE AND (F) IF THE STATEMENT IS FALSE AGAINST THE FOLLOWING STATEMENTS

31. Conflict is normal (T) (F)
32. Conflict has been a threat to the socio-economic and political development in Africa (T) (F)
33. Pro-active measure in conflict management simply means preventive measure (T) (F)
34. The purpose of UN operations in Africa has been to ensure peaceful co-existence and economic development (T) (F)

35. When there is absence of peace, unity and development, there is need to introduce injustice  
(T) (F)

UNIVERSITY OF MAIDUGURI  
(Division of General Studies)

First Semester (Main) Examination: 2012/2013 Session

Type C

GS 224: Peace Studies and Conflict Resolution (2 Units)

SECTION A: FILL IN THE BLANK SPACES PROVIDED BELOW

1. .... leads to displacement of people, inflict pains and serious traumatic experience.
2. When ..... occurs in the society, there will be no peaceful coexistence
3. .... is often the bone of contention between indigenes and settlers
4. .... is natural, inevitable and necessary
5. Western Alternative Dispute Resolution emphasizes more on .....
6. The OAU had its first practical experience in Chad in 19 .....
7. Economic theory believes that conflict occurs because of .....
8. African Traditional Dispute Resolution is ..... in handling conflict
9. Mediation simply means the involvement of ..... party in the settlement of conflict situation.
10. Building lasting relationship between parties in conflict through attitudinal and perceptual change is called .....

SECTION B: CIRCLE THE LETTER TO THE CORRECT ANSWER

11. .... is a type of conflict that happens between individuals or fractions within group (a) Intra-group (b) Inter-group (c) Intra-national (d) International
12. Structural conflict theory is made up of (a) Idealist and Realist (b) Liberal and Radical (c) Realist and Liberal (d) Radical and Idealist
13. Tiv-Jukun crisis occurred in an area historically referred to as (a) Kwararafa Kingdom (b) Kwarafa Kingdom (c) Kwararafa-Kingdom (d) All of the above
14. .... is the stage where people assign blame to one another and permanent harm can be done (a) Confrontation stage (b) Tension and Development stage (c) Adjustment stage (d) Role confusion stage
15. The capacity for awareness of our moods, attitudes and those of others and the ability to manage ourselves in our relationships with others is known as the act of (a) Making things possible (b) Taking stands (c) Creativity (d) Emotional intelligence
16. Political conflict are most often associated with (a) Voting (b) Registration (c) Campaigns (d) Electoral process
17. The two broad methods through which conflict can be resolved are (a) Suppression and Domination (b) Alternative Dispute Resolution and African Dispute Resolution (c) Pro-active and Re-active (d) Conflict Management and Peace Promotion
18. Physical, emotional and psychological aggression is all under (a) Structural violence (b)

Cultural violence (c) Ethnic violence (d) Direct violence

19. Radical and liberal theories are examples of (a) Structural theory (b) Realist theory (c) Biological theory (d) Human Need theory

20. .... occur at the intra-personal, inter-personal and inter-group level (a) Violence (b) Respect (c) Peace (d) Love

21. ECOWAS was primarily established to promote (a) Conflict Management (b) Economic Development (c) Peace and Development (d) Political Harmony in West African Sub-region

22. There are ..... categories of conflict intervention in Africa (a) Three (b) Nine (c) Five (d) All of the above

23. The following disciplines have different views about conflict except (a) Chemistry (b) Sociology (c) Political Science (d) Philosophy

24. Collaboration style of handling conflicts relates disposition of being (a) Cooperative and supportive (b) Decisive and submissive (c) Assertive and diligent (d) Assertive and cooperative

25. The use of force in settling conflict can be called (a) Conflict Suppression (b) Conflict Resolution (c) Conflict Confrontation (d) Conflict Transformation

26. .... leads to displacement of people, inflicting serious traumatic experiences (a) Politics (b) Rituals (c) Dialogue (d) Conflict

27. .... may be planned or unplanned, formal or spontaneous, verbal or physical (a) Anger (b) War (c) Peace (d) Violence

28. .... postulates that man is naturally imperfect so therefore prone to conflict (a) Realist Theory (b) Frustration Theory (c) Structural Theory (d) Biological Theory

29. Reactive method of conflict resolution means (a) Curative (b) Preventive (c) Reconciliatory (d) Proactive

30. The forces that makes up ECOMOG are drawn from (a) North Africa (b) Central Africa (c) East Africa (d) None of the above

SECTION C: TICK (T) IF THE STATEMENT IS TRUE AND (F) IF THE STATEMENT IS FALSE AGAINST THE FOLLOWING STATEMENTS

31. Private citizen cannot be considered as one of the agents of resolving conflicts (T) (F)

32. Zango-Kataf conflict took place in Kaduna City between the Hausas and the Katafs (T) (F)

33. The teaching of GST 224 in Nigerian Universities is a deliberate policy of government to manage conflicts proactively (T) (F)

34. Conflict management has been one of the main objectives of OAU/AU (T) (F)

35. Religious leaders and advocates of peaceful co-existence and conflict resolution (T) (F)