**GST202 CONFLICT AND RESOLUTION SUMMARY**

**PLEASE PATRONISE US FOR MORE SUMMARY, PAST QUESTIONS AND TMA (30/30)**

**WHATSAPP 08024665051**

The Latin word conflict is as old as _____
**Man kind**

The word "conflict" is derived from the Latin word _____
**confligere**

The word "conflict" is derived from the Latin word confligere, meaning to_____
**Strike together**

The Latin word confligere means to_____
**Strike together**

Conflict is a normal, natural and inevitable phenomenon in any interactive situation of human life (TRUE)

Conflict is a _____of social change and that leads to constructive transformation
**Byproduct**

Conflict is a byproduct of social change and that leads to _____
**constructive transformation**

Conflict is a byproduct of social change and that leads to _____transformation
**Constructive**

Quicy Wright (1990) defined conflict as opposition among social entities directed against one another, it distinguished competition and defined it as opposition among social entities independently striving for something of which the resources are inadequate to satisfy all

Quicy Wright's asserted that conflicts are themselves processes that tend to degenerate from non-violent to violent and from crisis to full-scale war

According to Quicy Wright, war is considered a situation during which two or more political groups are equally entitled to settle conflict by armed force

In the sociological sense, war refers to conflicts among political groups carried on by armed forces of considerable magnitude

Kriesberg (1973:17) defines conflict as a relationship between two or more parties who believe they have incompatible goals

Stagner defines conflict as a situation in which two or more human beings desire goals which they perceived as being obtainable by one or the other, but not both

Ross (1993) inferred that without conflict we cannot have change

Conflict that produces negative results is referred to as _____
**Destructive conflict**

Action Aid (1994) and Hoivik and Meijer (1994) see conflict as incompatible behaviour between parties whose interests are or appear to be incompatible or clashing

The following are the causes of Conflict

- conflicts over resources
- conflicts over psychological needs
- conflicts involving values
- conflicts over inadequate information

Conflict is inevitable
**True**

Which of these types of conflicts are usually easy to identify?
**Conflicts over Resources**

Conflicts over _____occurs when two or more people are competing for inadequate (or perceived to be inadequate) resources over a period of time
**Resources**

Conflicts over _____assume negative or destructive dimension when the available resources are not evenly and judiciously distributed
**Resources**

Marxian theory of conflict states that the more the rate of unequal distribution of scarce resources in the society, the greater the basic conflict of interest between its dominant and subordinate segments

_____ theory of conflict states that the more the rate of unequal distribution of scarce resources in the society, the greater the basic conflict of interest between its dominant and subordinate segments
**Marxian**

Resources that cause conflict include these

- landed properties
- money
- vehicles
- company ownership/shares

Conflicts which cannot be seen but affect the psyche of the individual and group self-actualisation, need for individual and group respect, attempt to project one's group to be better than the others is Conflict over Psychological Needs

Maslow's theory states that when an individual psychological need is achieved or satisfied, such an individual becomes dominated by a drive for the other unsatisfied needs through a process called_____
**Fulfillment Progression**

All these causes conflict over psychological needs

- structural factor
- politics
- personality clash
- ethnicity

Conflict involving _____ are the most difficult to understand and resolve because most times people could die for what they believe in
**Values**

The most difficult conflict to understand and resolve is Conflict involving _____

**Values**

According to _____ likens culture to an iceberg and inferred that internal culture is implicitly learnt and difficult to change
**Weaver**

_____states that when an individual psychological need is achieved or satisfied, such an individual becomes dominated by a drive for the other unsatisfied needs through a process called fulfillment progression
**Maslow's theory**

Jyllands Posten published cartoons caricaturing Prophet Mohammad on September 30, 2005

The most recent (conflict involving values) religious crisis in Nigeria is the Boko Haram crisis that has killed an estimated _____people
**3,500**

The most recent (conflict involving values) religious crisis in Nigeria is the _____ crisis that has killed an estimated 3,500 people
**Boko Haram**

Boko haram religious crisis in Nigeria is conflict involving _____
**Values**

Conflict over Information can either be manipulative or _____
**Constructive**

Conflict over Information can either be _____or _____
**Manipulative or constructive**

Conflict over Information can either be _____or constructive
**Manipulative**

These are communication barriers that are capable of distorting

- meanings
- physical distance
- language
- listeners value judgment

The following are types of conflict

- Intra-Personal Conflict
- Inter-Personal Conflict
- Intra-Group Conflict
- Inter-Group Conflict
- National Conflict
- International Conflict

Conflict that occurs within an individual is called **Intra-Personal Conflict**

These are examples of Intra-Personal Conflict

- use of time
- choice of partner
- moral questions
- goals and aspirations

_____refers to conflict between two or more individuals over an issue
**Inter-Personal Conflict**

_____refers to conflict between individuals, or faction within a group
**Intra-Group Conflict**

_____ refers to conflict between groups such as club, class versus class, family versus family
**Inter-Group Conflict**

_____ refers to conflicts within a nation, involving different groups within the nation
**National Conflict**

The article "A Comparative of Civil Strife" was authored by Ted Robert Gurr

Wherp titled his work on classification of conflict "Conflict Resolution"

_____ was a great social philosopher
**Karl Marx**

Karl Marx was a great _____philosopher
**Social**

_____ is the great social philosopher who opines that the degree of inequality in the distribution of resources generates inherent conflicts of interest
**Karl Marx**

Weber sees conflict as highly contingent on the emergence of "charismatic leaders" who could mobilise subordinates

Theory Model of Dahrendorf can be classified as exogenous and endogenous conflicts

The endogenous conflict is the conflict that is generated with an organisation, system or a society

The endogenous conflict is generated external factors

Dahrendorf (1958) theory of conflict asserts that certain conflicts are based on certain social structural arrangements and hence are bound to arise whenever such structural arrangements are given

The pluralist school emerged as a criticism to the political doctrine of sovereignity, the notion that in an independent political system

The pluralists believed that within any political system, there are groups with their own interests and beliefs and the government itself depends on their consent, loyalty and cooperation to survive

Talcott Parson (1960) proposed structural – functional theory after the World War II

Helder (1958) Theory of Structural Balance states that Ego tends to like whom his friend like, but dislike whom his enemy like

According to Person, Novak, and Gleason (1982:1), the word "ethnic" was derived via Latin from the Greek *ethnos*, which means "nation or race"

The word "ethnic" was derived from the Greek word_____
***ethnos***

The Greek word *ethnos* means "**nation** or **race**"

The definition of ethnic group as a community of people who have the conviction that they have a common identity and common fate based on issues of origin, kinship, ties, traditions, cultural uniqueness, a shared history and possibly a shared language is credited to Thomson (2000)

The assumption on ethnicity and conflict therefore, states that, ethnic identity has a symbolic dimension which makes conflict arising from it more intense than otherwise

Ethnicity has the symbolic capability of defining for individual the totality of his existence including his hopes, fears and sense of the future

Culture is the sum-total of all human existence which comprises norms, values, traditions, beliefs, customs, languages, patterns of behaviours, art music, food, mode of dressing

An interesting book called *Mindsets* was written by Glen Fisher

John Paul Lederach proposed that social conflict emerges and develops on the basis of the meaning and interpretation people involved attach to action and events

One of these is the best known theorists and practitioners in the field of conflict transformation today?
John Paul Lederach

Role is defined as that set of activities associated with any given position in an organization (which include potential behaviours in that position, and not only those of the incumbent in question)

Role is defined as that set of activities associated with any given position in an organization

The Chinese people do not see conflict as negative in their language

The _____see conflict as an opportunity or chance for change as well as risk or danger
**Chinese**

Conflict is neither positive nor negative (TRUE)

The two key propelling variables in conflict (escalation) cycle: opportunity and willingness

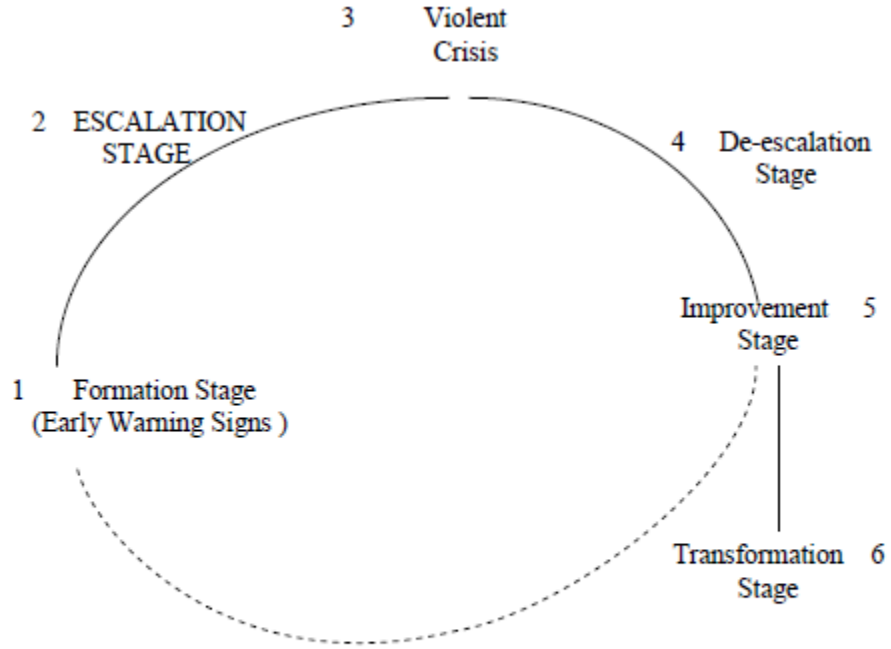
There are two key propelling variables in conflict (escalation) cycle

Opportunity and willingness are the key propelling variables in conflict (escalation) cycle

The desire or need to act is called _____
**Willingness**

The following are the stages of conflicts emerging in different parts of the world

1. Formation stage (early warning signs)
2. Escalation stage
3. Violent crisis
4. De-escalation stage
5. Improvement stage
6. Transformation stage




**Source: Conflict Resolution Stakeholders' Network (CRESNET) Training Manual 2001.**

The Formation Stage is the first stage of conflict whereby a problem emerges and acts or things, or situations that were previously ignored or taken for granted now turn to serious issues

The _____stage is characterised by the formation of enemy images
**Escalation**

The stage in which parties in conflict begin to experience gradual cessation of hostility arising from conflict weariness, hunger, sanctions or external intervention is De-escalation Stage

At **Improvement Stage**, stakeholders begin to have a rethink, shift ground and needs for dialogue are recognised and efforts are made towards attaining relative peace

Transformation Stage is a conflict stage whereby all causes of conflicts have been removed at this stage and reconciliation has occurred

_____is the first phase of the conflict cycle where a conflict is dormant and barely expressed by the conflicting sides that may not even be conscious of their conflicting interests or values
**Latent Phase**

A conflict can easily be “nipped in the bud” through a preventive action on the basis of early warning in principle

Violent Phase is characterised by direct physical attacks and confrontations leading to spilling of blood and loss of life of both conflicting parties

A phase whereby conflicting parties express their demands and grievances openly, but only by legal means is Manifest Phase

Escalation comes to a halt in Contained Phase (TRUE)

The Resolution Phase is the most perceived critical stage of all the conflict phases, as success or failure of post-conflict peace-building will determine whether the conflict will flare up again

The following are ways in which individual, groups, societies or nations handle conflict

- Assertiveness
- Cooperativeness
- Dominating/Competing
- Compromising
- Collaborating
- Avoiding
- Accommodating

Conflict handling styles are assertiveness, cooperativeness and problem solving

Dominating/Competing takes place when an individual is very assertive and not cooperative

Conflict analysis is a critical review, interpretation and explanation of what is observed and recorded about the conflict situation

Conflict is a process by which the root causes, dynamics, issues, and – other – fundamentals of conflict are examined, reviewed and unraveled through the use of various mechanisms for proper and better – understanding of the conflict from several perspectives

Stakeholders are those men and women, group or parties who are directly or indirectly involved in the conflict and have a significant stake in the outcome

The following are categories of stakeholders

- Primary Stakeholders
- Interested Stakeholders
- Secondary Stakeholders

**Primary Stakeholders** are the direct investors in conflict

**Primary Stakeholders** are those whose goals are, or are perceived by them to be incompatible and who interact directly in pursuit of their respective goals

**Secondary Stakeholders** are affected directly by the outcome of conflict but do not feel to be directly involved

NB: The difference between interested and secondary stakeholders is that the interested stakeholders suffer no direct impact of the conflict in the short and medium term

The criteria for determining primary stakeholders include these

- Functional
- Representatively
- Moral Authority

All these are elements required to structure analysis of stakeholders

- Relationship
- Agenda/Power
- Needs
- Action

According to Wehr (1979) the first step in intervening to manage a particular conflict is known as conflict mapping

Conflict mapping is defined as graphical representation of the conflict in which the conflicting parties are placed in relation to the situation on ground

Maps are used to understand conflict situation better, to ascertain where power lies, examine conflict clearly from one viewpoint and way out or new strategies

Conflict tracking is the process, which involves monitoring, observing and recording the trend of change and continuity in the conflict process

The process which involves monitoring, observing and recording the trend of change and continuity in the conflict process is called Conflict tracking

CRESNET is an acronym for Conflict Resolution Stakeholders' Network

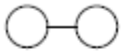
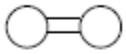
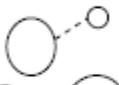
Timeline is a graph that shows events plotted against a particular timescale

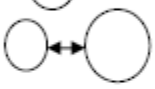
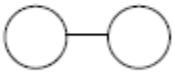
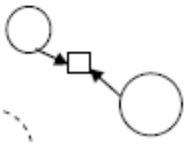
The following are importance of timeline in a conflict situation

- It shows events plotted against a particular timescale

- It shows different views of history in a conflict
- It helps to clarify each side's perception of events
- It lists date and depicts events in chronological order

In a conflict situation, groups of people often have completely different experiences and perceptions (TRUE)

1.  The circles indicate parties to the situation. The size of the circle indicates power relations of the parties.
2.  Straight lines indicate direct relationship between the parties when communication is at its best.
3.  Double connecting lines indicate an alliance
4.  Dotted lines indicate informal weak or intermittent relationship

1.  Arrows indicate the predominant direction of influence or activity.
6.  Lines like lightening indicate discord or conflict.
7.  A double line like a wall across lines indicates a broken relationship.
8.  A square or rectangle indicates an issue, topic or some thing other than people.

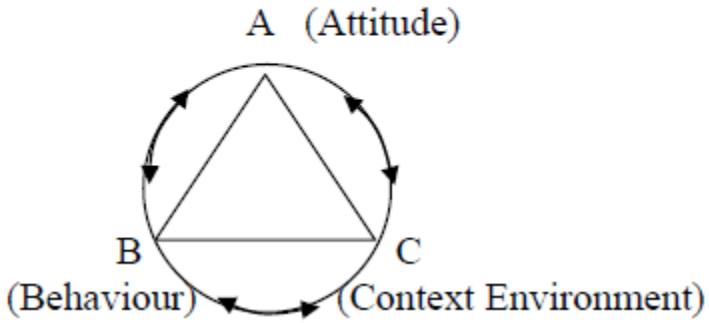
 Shadows show external parties which have influence but are not directly involved.

In a conflict situation, groups of people often have different histories (STONGLY AGREE)

Timeline is not a research tool per say but a way to prompt discussion and learning (TRUE)

In conflict situation, timeline is usually used early in a process along with either analytical tools or later in the process to help in strategy building

## ABC TRIANGLE METHODS OF ANALYSIS




**Force Field Analysis** is a tool which can be used to identify the different forces influencing a conflict

An analytical tool that is based on the premise that any individual or society that is in conflict is sick and therefore they need to see a doctor is called **DPT MODEL**

D – Diagnosis
P – Progress
T – Therapy

There is a direct relationship between conflict and our physical, emotional and spiritual well being (TRUE)

Negative conflict expression reduces our overall capacity to build a healthy society (TRUE)

**Pillars** is a graphic tool built on the premise that some situations are not really stable, but are being held up by a range of factors or forces (which are the pillars)

Conflict can be prevented or resolved (STRONGLY AGREE)

Conflict transformation involves the transformation of issues, actor, structures and rules

Conflict transformation is an essentially integrative conflict resolution orientation that aims at positively altering those perceptions, communication and root factors that instigate conflicts

Conflict transformation is defined as an improvement of the whole context of the conflict, a positive change in the disputants' relationships or complete behavioral and attitudinal changes of the disputants

Conflict transformation is referred to as a particular approach that takes into cognisance the grievances, needs and issues of all the parties

Conflict transformation educates and enlightens parties in conflict to see conflict not as necessarily destructive or negative but as a means of tapping into the opportunities embedded in conflict issues for the shared benefits

**Lederach** certified that conflict transformation is a prescriptive concept

_____ certified that conflict transformation is a prescriptive concept
**Lederach**

Types of Conflict Transformation

- Issue Transformation
- Rule Transformation
- Structural Transformation

OAU is the acronym for **Organization of African Unity**

IGADD is the acronym for Inter-Government Agency on Drought and Development

These are characteristics of perception and conflict
- Perception and the Environment
- The perceptual process and meanings
- Transition from Perception to Action
- Perception and Cognition
- Perception and Needs Satisfaction

Which of these factors is probably responsible for the ethnic conflicts we frequently experience in Nigeria?
Transition from Perception to Action

The causes of conflict framework are the following

- Perception and Psychological Needs
- Perception and Values
- Perception and Common Resources

Barriers to social perception included the following

- Selective Perception
- Stereotyping
- First Impression Error
- Implicit Personality Theories
- Self-fulfilling Prophesies

A generalization about a group of people is called _____
**Stereotyping**

Pygmalion effect is also known as **self-fulfilling prophecy**

_____effect is also known as self-fulfilling prophecy
**Pygmalion**

According to Nelson and Quick, self-fulfilling prophecy is also known as pygmalion effect

Self-fulfilling prophecy in barriers to social perception is also called the pygmalion effect

According to Rao and Narayana (1998) a manager can improve his perceptual accuracy if he becomes aware of how perceptions are formed and distorted

There are over 450 different languages in used every day in Nigeria
The most common language based barriers to communication are

- Bypassing
- Indiscrimination
- Polarization

A situation whereby what is said and what is heard and understood by the listener often differ, such misunderstanding between a sender and a receiver is called bypassing

The following are ways to reduce bypassing

- Be Approachable
- Be Person–Minded, not Word-Minded
- Query and Paraphrase
- Be Sensitive to Contexts

Restating a message in your own words gives you and the other party or the sender a chance to check that you receive a similar message to what was sent (STRONGLY AGREE)

Indiscrimination is the neglect of individual differences and the overemphasis of similarities

A common language based barriers to communication which is a form of perceptual set in which a person chooses to ignore differences and changes in events, things and people is known as Indiscrimination

Language plays a significant role in our tendency to see similarities between things even when they do not exist

Stereotype is categorizing events objects and people without regard to unique individual characteristics

Stereotyping may be negative or positive (TRUE)

Polarization is the tendency to view things in terms of extremes – rich or poor, beautiful or ugly, large or small, high or low, good or bad, intelligent or stupid

The situation whereby polarization could be destructive, escalating conflict to the point at which two parties simply cannot communicate is referred to as pendulum effect (in peace studies)

The pendulum represents a person's perception of reality, which includes feelings attitude, opinions and value judgements about the world

When the pendulum is hanging in the centre, a person's perception is considered to be realistic, virtuous, intelligent, sane, honest and honourable

When two individuals disagree in their perception of reality, their pendulum begins to move in opposite directions

The distance the pendulum swings represents their differences in opinion or conviction

There is a difference in how men and women use language and converse with one another (TRUE)

English language is structured with an inherent bias in favor of men (TRUE)

A metaphor is a figure of speech that associated two things or ideas, not commonly linked, as a means of description

Metaphors used in our culture to describe men and women are often sexist

All these are ways to use language for effective communication

- Use Accurate Language
- Use Vivid Language
- Use of Immediate Language
- Use Appropriate Language
- Use Metaphorical Language

NB: Metaphorically language is culture bound, and most metaphors have meanings only within a specific language community

According to social psychologists, vivid language affects us in several ways (TRUE)

The goal of communication is to exchange meaning and understanding in any conflict resolution situation

If language did not convey meaning, it would serve purpose (FALSE)

A warning at an early stage of an event or a set of circumstances that will have negative consequence is called early warning

**Early warning** can be defined as the collection, analysis and communication of the relevant evidence and conclusions to the policymakers to enable them make choices

Early warning is the systematic collection and analysis of information coming from areas of crisis for the following purposes:

(a) anticipating the escalation of violent conflict
(b) the development of strategic responses to these crises
(c) the presentation of options to critical actors for purposes of decision-making and preventive action

Early warning is a complex system of indicators to predict the probability that a crisis is likely to happen so that preventive action can be taken on time

All these are importance or benefits of Early Warning

- It is a crisis and disaster protection mechanism
- It promotes public-private partnership
- It introduces and supports services at the local level that directly enhance development
- It advances community participation for its own sake
- It reveals the causes of conflict
- Effective early warning promotes improved environmental management and sustainable livelihood

**Early response** refers to any initiative that occurs in the latent stages of a perceived potential armed conflict, man-made or natural disaster with the aim of reduction, resolution or transformation

The process of consultation, policy making, planning, and action to reduce or avoid armed conflict, or to guide against, reduce or mitigate the effects of natural or man-made disasters on people or the environment is called **Early response**

According to the United Nations General Assembly, early response is the process of using information gathered from early warning systems to design action aimed at preventing violent conflict

The following are types of Early Warning

- Conflict early warning
- Disaster early warning
- Hazards assessment

Conflict early warning is a type of early warning information or system aimed at preventing an impending conflict that could take any form if not quickly prevented

Disaster early warning is geared towards preventing or minimising an impending natural disaster that is inevitable or cannot be prevented such as earthquake, hurricane, tsunami, climate change

Hazards assessment is the collection, analysis, and communication of evidence discovered at the scene of an accident or calamity

The following are the various forms of early warning indicators

- Economic indicators
- Environmental indicators
- Social indicators
- Political indicators
- Security indicators
- Demographic indicators
- Educational indicators
- Rural indicators
- Individual security/safety

**Small Arms** are weapons or instruments that can easily be operated by an individual meant to cause harm

Light Weapons are weapons (with anticipated lethal effect) that are operated with a combined support of a crew of two or three

All these are examples of small arms

- Rifles and carbines
- Sub-machine gun
- Assault rifles
- Light machine guns
- Revolvers and self-loading pistols

Characteristic of small arms and light weapons are

- Simplicity and durability
- Portability and concealebility
- Military/police and civilian uses
- Low cost and wide availability
- Lethality

A situation in which two countries or group of countries are continually trying to get more and better weapons than each other is called Arms race

Arms race refers to competition between nations to have the most powerful armaments

A race between hostile nations to accumulate or develop weapons is known as Arms race

Arms proliferation refers to the easy availability or influx of illicit small arms and light weapons into wrong hands or unauthorized groups of people for use against the individuals or groups meant to be protected

A rapid increase or growth in number of deadly weapons is called Arms proliferation

The following are causes of Arms Proliferation
• Undemocratic governance
• Undemocratic electoral process
• Weak economic base of most countries engulfed with crisis
• Uneven distribution of basic infrastructure
• Military coups
• Ethnicity
• Weak stockpile and management of national arms and ammunitions
• Post-colonial or Cold War remnants
• Movement of refugees/dominant of refugees camps by armed groups
• Failed state

The following are effects of Arms Proliferation
• Arms proliferation sustains and exacerbates arm conflicts
• It endangers peacekeepers and humanitarian workers
• It undermines respect for international humanitarian law
• It threatens legitimate but weak government
• It benefits terrorists as well as the perpetrators of organized crime
• It endangers the lives of defenseless individuals or citizens

• It threatens unity and peaceful co-existence of plural states

Arms control is an umbrella term for restrictions upon the development, production, stockpiling, proliferation, and usage of weapons especially weapons of mass destruction

Arms control is often referred to as gun politics

All these are the aims of Arms Control

- Arms control is meant to break the security dilemma
- It aims at mutual security between partners and overall stability
- Arms control comes with cost reduction and damage limitation

Arms control was developed both in theory and in practice during the Cold War between the late 1940s and 1991

The acronym USSR stands for Union of Soviet Socialist Republics

Demilitarization is an applied strategy for executing successful peacekeeping, peacemaking and peace building operations in a conflict zone, state or country

The following processes or methods may lead to Demilitarization

- Disarmament
- Demobilisation
- Reinsertion
- Reintegration

Example of Demilitarization is the Armnesty and Post-Amnesty operational activities extended to the Niger –Delta militant groups by the Nigerian government

DDR stands for Disarmament, Demobilization and Reintegration

The following are prerequisites for DDR

- Security
- Sufficient funding
- Inclusion of all ex-belligerents

Requirements for successful DDR implementation include these

- Reduction of military expenditure
- Reorientation of military research and development
- Conversion of the arms industry
- Demobilization and reintegration
- Redevelopment of troops
- Safe disposal and management of surplus weapons

There are _____aspects to a successful DDR conversion
**Six**

The word peace is derived from the Latin word **pax**

A situation or a period of time in which there is no war or violence in a country or an area is often described as peaceful

A state of harmony, absence of hostility or nonviolent way of life is called Peace

Peace can be describe a relationship between any people characterized by respect, justice and goodwill

The following words signify peace in different languages
- Shalom (Hebrew)
- Salaam (Arabic)
- Alaafia (Yoruba)
- Udo (Igbo)

Violence is a phenomenon that emerged as late as 10,000 years ago

Peace education is a process of imparting specific skills, attitude and knowledge on people, thereby solving problems by building consensus, creating cultural awareness and showing empathy expected to build positive attitude about justice and respect for democracy

The aims of peace education are the following
- to help understand the nature and origins of violence
- to create frameworks for achieving peaceful creative society
- to sharpen awareness about the existence of unpeaceful relationships between people

- to investigate the causes of conflicts and violence embedded within perceptions

Acronym UNICEF stands for United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund

Peace education is based on a philosophy that teaches nonviolence, love, compassion, trust, fairness, cooperation and reverence for the human family and all life on planet earth

Peace educators seek to establish democratic classrooms that teach cooperation and promote positive self esteem among their students

An organization that embodies the world community with its members drawn from independent sovereign states is called International Organization

The International Organization General Assembly meeting is usually held once in a year in the month of September

The Security Council is the permanent decision-making organ of the UN and all the members are bound to carry out its resolutions

Security Council was incepted in 1945 and had 11 members

Security Council was incepted in 1945 and had _____ members
**11**

The number of members of Security Council increased to 15 in 1963
United Nations (UN) organization was founded in 1945

Iraq pulled out of Kuwait in the year _____
**1991**

The foremost officer of the United Nations is the Secretary General

The former occupiers of the exalted office from inception of UN Secretary General are the following

- Trygavie Lie
- Dag Hammarskjold
- U Thant
- Boutros Boutros – Ghali

- Kofi Anan
- Ban ki Mon

The current secretary general of United Nations organization is Ban ki Mon

ILO stands for The International Labour Organisation

The International Labour Organisation (ILO) has its headquarters in Geneva

FAO stands for Food and Agricultural Organisation

FAO is based in Rome and concerned with world food supplies and agricultural development

United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation (UNESCO)

UNESCO headquarter is located in Paris and it coordinates educational research and promotes international scientific and cultural co-operation

International Court of Justice is based in Hague

ICJ sees to the judicial settlement of conflicts referred to it by conflict-states

United Nations International Children's Educational Fund (UNICEF) was formed in 1946

World Health Organisation (WHO)

WHO was founded to see to the health needs of the world

The acronym EU is **European Union**

The evolution of European Union (EU) has its roots in the post World War II politics of Western Europe

The European Union (EU) was formerly known as European Economic Community

African Union was formerly known as Organization of African Unity

The Organization of African Unity (OAU) was born on 25th May, 1963 in Addis Ababa

The decolonization of Namibia took place in 1990

Organization of African Unity (OAU) metamorphosed into the African Union (AU) on July, 2002 in South Africa

The acronym ECOWAS means Economic Community of West African States

The treaty which established the Economic Community of West African States was signed in Lagos on May 28th, _____
**1975**

The treaty which established the Economic Community of West African States was signed in Lagos

The treaty which established the Economic Community of West African States was signed by 15 states

Togo and Nigeria were the major countries behind the foundation of ECOWAS

The organs of Article 4 of ECOWAS Treaty are the following

(a) The Authority of the Heads of State and Government
(b) The Council of Ministers
(c) The Secretariat
(d) The Tribunal (later called Court of Justice)

The Heads of States and Government which represents the supreme organ of ECOWAS is referred to as The Authority

The basic function of Court of Justice is to ensure that law and justice is observed and settles any dispute referred to it by any ECOWAS member state

The Commonwealth of Nations originated in the _____ century
**20th**

The following countries are among the earliest members of the Commonwealth Organizations

- Canada
- Australia
- New Zealand
- Ireland
- South Africa

Ireland ceased to be a member of Commonwealth due to racial problem in _____
**1949**

South Africa ceased to be a member of Commonwealth as a result of her apartheid policy in _____
**1961**

A variety of approaches aimed at terminating conflicts through the constructive solving of problems, distinct from management or transformation of conflict is called Conflict Resolution

**Conflict Management** refers to the process or an act geared towards reducing the negative and destructive capacity of conflict through various means or measures and by working with and through the stakeholder (parties) involved in a conflict

**John Paul Lederach** postulated the term Conflict Transformation in 1995

A situation whereby the state or government uses its coercive apparatus to suppress opponents or conflicts which cannot be sustained because conflict can still resurface at any time or with little provocation is referred to as Conflict Suppression

John Paul Lederach postulated the term Conflict Transformation in _____

**1995**

A structured process of dialogue between conflicting parties about issues in which their opinions differ is called Negotiation

There are two types of negotiation

- Positional Negotiation/Bargaining
- Principled or Collaborativenegotiation

Principled negotiation relies on the following basic elements

- People
- Interests
- Options
- Criteria/Legitimacy

An enquiry is an examination of issues in order to establish facts that may be in dispute

A hortatory Resolution on Peaceful Settlement of International dispute was adopted by the General Assembly of the United Nations on 12 December 1974

The concept conciliation was defined by the International Law Institute in _____

**1961**

Conciliation is a process of formulating proposals of settlement after an investigation of the facts and an effort to reconcile opposing contentions, the parties to the dispute being left free to accept or reject the proposals formulated

**Mediation** is the use of or bringing a third party to intervene with respect to a conflict

Mediation is also referred to as **facilitated negotiation**

Mediation is a voluntary, informal, non-binding process undertaken by an external party that fosters the settlement of differences or demands between directly invested parties

The use of or bringing a third party to intervene with respect to a conflict is called **Mediation**

Beer and Stief (1997) defined mediation as any process for resolving disputes in which another person helps the parties negotiate a settlement

Arbitration can simply be defined as the use and assistance of a neutral third party in conflict

International arbitration is defined by the international law commission as a procedure for the settlement of disputes between states by a binding award on the basis of law and as a result of an undertaking voluntarily accepted

The Hague Conference of 1899 on the Pacific Settlement of International Disputes led to the creation of an institution known as the Permanent Court of Arbitration

The Hague Conference of 1899 led to the creation of an institution known as the Permanent Court of Arbitration

International Court of Justice (ICI) is also called The World Court

International Court of Justice or World Court is situated at The Peace Palace, at The Hague

The International Court of Justice is the judicial organ of the six principal organs of the United Nations

The International Court of Justice was first established and called Permanent Court of International Justice (PCIJ) after the First World War in 1921

The First World War took place in 1921

The Second World War in took place 1946

Retortion in international law is a phrase used to describe retaliatory action taken by one foreign government against another for the stringent

or harsh regulation or treatment of its citizens who are within the geographical boundaries of the foreign country

The term sex refers to the biological characteristics of male and female
Gender is the term used to denote the social characteristics assigned to men and women

Gender Mainstreaming refers to a strategy to strengthen gender equality through policy and resource allocation that reflect the interests of both men and women

Violence is a means of control and oppression that can include emotional, social or economic force, coercion or pressure, as well as physical harm

The misuse of power through which the perpetrator gains control or advantage of the abused, using and causing physical or psychological harm or inciting fear of the potential to harm called Abuse

Abuse prevents persons from making free decisions and forces them to behave against their will

Coercion is defined as forcing or attempting to force another person to engage in behaviors against his or her will by using threats, verbal insistence, manipulation, deception, cultural expectations or economic power

Consent is when a person makes an informed choice to agree freely and voluntarily to do something

A perpetrator is a person, group, or institution that directly inflicts, supports, and condones violence or other abuse against a person or a group of persons

Perpetrators are in a position of real or perceived power, decision-making and or authority and can thus exert control over their victims

The Fourth World Conference in took place _____
**1995**

From 1995 to 1998, Angola was the site of the world's largest UN peacekeeping operation

**Humanitarian Intervention** refers to a state of using military force against another state when the chief publicly declared aim of that military action is ending human rights violations being perpetrated by the state against which it is directed

The following are types of Humanitarian Intervention

- UN Authorised Interventions
- Unauthorised Interventions
- Status quo
- Excusable breach
- Customary law
- Codification

**Economic blockade** may be employed to deter military aggression or to force an aggressor to withdraw its armed forces from a disputed territory.

_____said "the purpose of sanctions is to modify the behaviour of a party that is threatening international peace and security and not to punish or otherwise exact retribution".

**Boutros Ghali**

Security Council Resolution 1325 on Women, Peace and Security was adopted on 31 October _____

**2000**

The term _____ refers to the biological characteristics of male and female.

**Sex**

The term used to denote the social characteristics assigned to men and women is referred to as_____

**Gender**