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GST202:FUNDAMENTALS OF PEACE AND CONFLICT RESOLUTION

_____can also be referred to as a facilitated negotiation
Mediation

_____sees conflict transformation as change.
John Paul Lederach

_____is the great social philosopher opines that the degree of inequality in the destribution of resources generate inherent conflict of interest.
Karl Marx

DDR means _____
Disarmament, De mobilisation amd re intergration

_____mat be employed to deter military aggression or to force an aggressor to withdraw its armed forces from a disputed territory
Bloakade

Words that signify peace such as the Hebrew is theword _____
Shalom

Words that signify peace such as the arabic is theword _____
Salaam

The peace of the irrational soul isthe _____
harmonious repose of the appetites

The peace of the rational soul isthe_____
harmony of knowledge and action

_____is the continuing competitive attempt by two or more nations to haveavailable to it more and more powerful weapons than other
arms race

"Conflict" is derived from the Latin word called_____
Confligere

Confligere means _____
strike together

_____also means contradiction arising from differences in interests, ideas, ideologies, orientations, beliefs, perceptions and tendencies
Conflict

_____is often a by – product of social change and may lead to constructive transformation
Conflict

_____defines conflict as opposition among social entities directed against one another
Quicy Wright (1990:19)

_____are two points of a continuum on which conflict represents aggravated competition
conflict and competition

arises when disagreement emerging from competition cannot be resolved
Conflict

____said that conflicts are themselves processes that tend to degenerate from non-violent to violent and from crisis to full-scale war.
Wright definition

non-violent conflict has the potential to become violent if the regulatory mechanism is___
ineffective

also opines that war is a type of conflict
Wright

in the____, war is considered a situation during which two or more political groups are equally entitled to settle conflict by armed force.
legal sense

in the____, which is of ordinary usage, war refers to conflicts among political groups carried on by armed forces of considerable magnitude.
sociological sense

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

Who defined 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.
Stagner

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

The causes of conflict of includes
conflicts over resources, conflicts over psychological needs, conflicts involving values and conflicts over inadequate information

The contradiction that arises from the differences in interest,ideas,ideologies,orientation and beliefs, pereptions and tendencies is refered to as _____
conflict

_____are usually easy to identify because they can be seen and are more potentially easy to

resolve
conflicts over resources

_____conflict occurs when two or more people are competing for inadequate resources over a period of time.
conflicts over resources

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

Resources that cause conflict include__
landed properties, money, vehicles, and company ownership/shares among others.

conflicts which cannot be seen but affect the psyche of the individual and group self-actualisation
Conflicts over psychological needs of groups and individuals

___theory points out 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 he calls "Fulfillment Progression".
Maslow's theory

___is implicitly learnt and difficult to change
internal culture

____type of conflict occurs within an individual.
Intra-Personal Conflict

use of time, choice of partner, moral questions, goals and aspirations are examples of___
Intra-Personal Conflict

___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

_____could be interethnic, inter-religious, or competition for resources.
National Conflict

_____refers to conflicts between nations
International Conflict

_____conflict which involves small-scale violence usually at the individual and group levels and war, which is carried out by armed forces and involves violence of considerable magnitude.

“ordinary”

_____which includes both non-violent and small-scale violent conflict and rebellion or internal war
Turmoil

_____conflicts which tend to be endemic are those which are predisposed by the innate character of the polity
Structural

___opines that most conflicts in Africa are endemic by definition to the extent that the predisposing factors are not embedded in the political system.
Wherp

The____classification of conflicts is based on the character of the parties in conflicts
third

___opines that the degree of inequality in the distribution of resources generates inherent conflicts of interest.
Karl marx

_____views that the more the rate or degree of inequality in the distribution of the relatively available or the scarce resources in the society, the greater is the basic conflict of interest between its dominant and subordinate segments.
Karl marx

____sees conflict as highly contingent on the emergence of “charismatic leaders” who could mobilise subordinates
Weber

____opined that subordinates are more likely to pursue conflict with super ordinates
when they withdraw legitimacy from political authority when the correlation among members in class
Weber

Conflict between super ordinates and subordinates becomes morelikely when____can mobilise resentment of subordinates
charismatic leaders

When charismatic leaders are successfulin conflict,_____authority through new systems of rules and administration
pressure mounts to routinize

____introduces to the theory of conflict the view of productive and constructive conflict
Dahrendorf (1958)

_____sees conflict as necessary for achieving an end in the society or for realisation of social goals
Dahrendorf

_____attempt was to determine a systematic locus and a specific framework for a theory of conflict in sociological analysis
Dahrendorf’s

_____calls the two struggles in an organization exogenous and endogeneous
Dahrendorf’s

_____is the conflict that is generated with an organisation, system or asociety.
Endogenous conflict

_____conflict is brought upon or into a system from the outside.
Exogenous

_____views conflict as having a constructive contribution towards what is defined as healthy industrial order
pluralist school

emerged as a criticism to the political doctrine of sovereignity, the notion that in an independent political system, there must be a final authority whose decision is supreme
pluralist school

championed the course of Structural – Functional Theory after the World War II

Talcott Parson (1960)

asserted/projected that individuals will adjust to a given structure in an organisation institution or society
structural functionalist

theory sees conflict as dysfunctional, abnormal, and a disease which can be endemic to a society
Structural – Functional Theory

states that Ego tends to like whom his friend like, but dislike whom his enemy like.
The Theory of Structural Balance

According to Mazur (1968), Relationship of like, support, conformity, and positive identity end to coincide.
True

the word "ethnic" was derived via Latin from the Greekword called
ethnos

The greek word ehnos means____ _____
nation or race

who viewed ethnicity as not a natural cultural residue but a consciously crafted ideological creation?
Instrumentalists

The problem with the Assumption on Ethnicity and Conflict is _____
it almost ignores completely the core motives and elements in ethnic conflicts

_____defines an 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
Thomson (2000:58)

_____defines ethnicity is the sense of people- hood held by members of a group sharing a common culture and history within asociety."
Toland (1993:3)

_____argues the assumption "ethnicity and nationalism are not 'givens', but are social and political constructions
Bamass

the assumption on_____therefore, states that, "ethnic identity has a symbolic dimension which makes conflict arising from it more intense than otherwise
ethnicity and conflict

___has the symbolic capability of defining for individual the totality of his existence
Ethnicity

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

Weaver's book (1998:140) characterises two kinds of societies:
Those based on achievement and those on ascription

___defines the extent to which the less powerful person in a society accepts inequality in power and considers it normal.
Power distance

___opposes collectivism
Individualism

___assume individuals look primarily after their own interest and those of their immediate family
Individualist cultures

___assume that individuals – through birth and possibly later events – belong to one or more close "in- groups" from which they cannot detach themselves

Collectivist cultures

A____society is tightly integrated
collectivist

An___society is loosely integrated
individualist

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

___is a natural, common experience present in all relationships and cultures
Social conflict

_____is defined as that set of activities associated with any given position in an organisation, which include potential behaviours in that position, and not only those of the incumbent in question.
role

role in interactive framework

There in_____
Three role in societal settings

There in_____
Three

_____is an inevitable and recurrent fact of life
Conflict

conflict is neither positive nor negative
true

_____has to do with the available resources at the disposal of a person, group or a country
opportunity

_____desire or need to act.
Willingness

_____is a situation whereby a group of people are determined and convinced to embark on an action aimed at changing their situation irrespective of the likely consequences
Willingness

The first stage of conflict is called _____
Formation stage(early warning stage)

The second stage of conflict is called _____
Escalation stage

The third stage of conflict is called _____
Violent crisis

The fourth stage of conflict is called _____
De-escalation stage

The fifth stage of conflict is called _____
Improvement stage

The final stage of conflict is called _____
Transformation 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
Formation stage

_____stage is characterised by the formation of enemy images
Escalation stage

At_____stage , parties in conflict now begin to use physical barricadesto demarcate their territories
Crisis Stage

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At_____stage , Stockpiled weapons or arms are now freely used in an attempt to dominate or have upper hand leading to breakdown of law and order andessential
Crisis Stage

_____is the stage in which parties in conflict begin to experiencegradual
cessation of hostility arising from conflict weariness, hunger, sanctions or external intervention
De-escalation Stage

At this___, stakeholders begin to have a rethink, shift ground and needs for dialogue are recognised and efforts are made towards attaining relativepeace.
Improvement Stage

At___stage, All causes of conflicts have been removed at this stage and reconciliation has occurred
Transformation Stage

____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

At____phase, a conflict can easily be "nipped in the bud" through a preventive action on the basis of early warning in principle.
Latent phase

At_____phase, conflicting parties express their demands andgrievances openly, but only by legalmeans
Manifest Phase

___phase is characterised by direct physical attacks and confrontations leading to spilling of blood and loss of life of both conflicting parties and innocent people and thereby produce additional motives for struggle elongation.
Violent Phase

Under___phase, violence breeds further violence, producing an escalatory momentum
Escalation Phase

At what phase does escalation come to halt?
Contained Phase

At___stage, there appears hope for negotiations and mediation efforts by the intervention of a third party aiming towards a truce
Contained Phase

____is the period during which the basic causes of conflict remain in place, but the conflict behaviour and attitude has been significantly changed with reduced or less violence and more political mobilisation and negotiation
Mitigated phase

At_____stage, the ray of post conflict recovery can easily be read and felt in the minds of political leaders on opposing sides
Mitigated phase

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

At_____stage, the importance of external actors is very crucial in the following areas such as provision of various forms of assistance and support to the emerging civil society after the resolution of the conflict
Resolution Phase

___describes the extent to which an individual attempts to satisfy his needs and concern
Assertiveness

____explains the extent to which a person attempts to satisfy his needs and concerns as well as the other person's needs
Cooperativeness

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

When____, you neglect your own concerns to satisfy the concerns of the otherperson.
Accommodating

____is the opposite of competing.
Accommodating

___is a common way of handling or dealing with conflict.
Avoidance/Denial

___is an approach whereby the parties in conflict listen with the intent conflict and attack underlying elements in the conflict and attack the issues
Problem Solving

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

A____is defined as those men and women, group or parties who are directly or indirectly involved in the conflict and have a significant stake in theoutcome
Stakeholder

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

_____are the direct investors in the conflict.
Primary Stakeholders

Stakeholder may become primary and primary may become secondary _____
Stakeholders

_____categories are affected directly by the outcome of the conflict but do not feel to be directly involved

Secondary Stakeholders

What are the Five Elements Required to Structure Analysis of Stakeholders?
Relationship, Agenda/Power, Needs, Action, cumulative power

_____stand to benefit from the outcomes whether peaceful or conflictual.
Interested Stakeholders

___has to do with the ability to influence or control other events, which could be in form of physical strength, status, control of resources, persuasive ability, support of allies, and so on
Power Relations

____describes conflict mapping or the first step in intervening to manage a particular conflict
Wehr

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

Conflict as a term is derived from____word and it means 'strike together'
Latin

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

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

____helps to clarify each side's perception of events and facilitate easy identification of events that are most important to each side
Timeline

____is a graphic tool based upon the analogy of an onion and its layers
The Onion/Doughnut Method of Analysis

____type of analysis enables intervenor to understand the dynamics of a conflict situation, and prepare dialogue facilitation between groups in a conflict.
The Onion/Doughnut Method of Analysis

___tool can be used to identify the different forces influencing a conflict.
Force – Field Analysis

_____is used to analyse both positive and negative forces in a Conflict.
Force – Field Analysis

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

_____is a graphic tool that is 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"
pillars

_____particular approach which aims to recognise the grievances, needs and issues of all the parties
Conflict Transformation

_____is the aggregate of all efforts that concentrate on the developmental stages or processes of a conflict, rather than simply on its endpoint.
Conflict transformation

____also focuses on transformation and sometimes the removal of all structures that impede sustainable positive peace.
Conflict transformation

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

The aim of conflict transformation is to transcend zero-sum (win-lose) phase to arrive at a____agreement.
positive-sum (win-win)

____aims to transform a conflict from violent and destructive stage into a constructive force, which will lay the foundation for social change.
Conflict transformation

_____correctly posits that conflicts could be protracted in span, which makes it difficult to be swiftly resolved.
Conflict management

___opines that conflict transformation is a prescriptive concept
Lederach

the concept of conflict transformation in____main categories.
Three(personal changes, structural changes, relationship changes)

Conflict transformation is geared towards positive_____
peace and restorative justice.

_____is defined as a change in the political agenda of the conflict downplaying the importance of original conflict issues and emphasizing shared concern for new issues
Issue transformation

are also crucial to the social well-being of man
Values

_____processes usually occur during intense conflict or after
Rule transformation

_____also entails the influencing of structures officially to prevent any win – lose outcome or feeling in the post – conflict phase.
Structural transformation

The relationship between perception and conflict also draw significantly from the_____of the meanings obtained from an individual perceptual process
degree of accuracy

_____barrier derives from the perceiver's attempt to filter the huge amount of information that he/she receives to support his/her viewpoint.
Selective Perception

____is a generalisation about a group of people
Stereotyping

____explains the usually inaccurate "mini-theories" that we harbour in our minds for determining the appearances and behaviours of the perceived
Implicit Personality Theories

category of barriers addresses how our expectations affect our interaction with people and the accomplishment of that which we desire
Self-fulfilling Prophesies

A misunderstanding between a sender and a receiver is called__
Bypassing

____usually results from the false belief that each word has only one meaning and that words have meaning in themselves
Bypassing

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

____is also a form of perceptual set in which a person chooses to ignore differences and changes in events, things and people.
Indiscrimination

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

____points out differences that distinguish various members of a group and thus reduces indiscrimination.
Indexing

____is the tendency to view things in terms of extremes
Polarisation

_____can be destructive, escalating conflict to the point at which two parties simply cannot communicate
Polarisation

_____is referred to as the pendulum effect in peace studies.
Escalation

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

_____influence perceptions and behaviour of both men and women
Gender stereotypes

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

A_____is a figure of speech that associated two things or ideas, not commonly linked, as a means of description.
Metaphor

___help us to structure what we think, how we perceived things, and what we do.
Metaphors

The goal of communication is to___in any conflict resolution situation.
exchange meaning and understanding

___can also be defined as the collection, analysis and communication of the relevant evidence and conclusions to the policymakers to enable them make choices.
Early warning (EW)

____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
Early warning

____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
Early response

_____refers to 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
Early response

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

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

_____is geared towards preventing or minimising an impending natural disaster that is inevitable or cannot be prevented such as earthquake, hurricane, tsunami, bclimate change, and so on.
Disaster early warning

_____has to do with collection, analysis, and communication of evidence discovered at the scene of an accident or calamity with the aim of advising the necessary
Hazards assessment

_____reveals the need to provide information on potential shortages, production problems, the bastardisation of a nation's currency, fiscal and revenue policies, the private sector and other

economic indices, the consequences of which may affect a larger proportion of the population of a nation.
Economic indicators

_____involves sudden demographic changes and displacement of people and increasing territoriality of groups/peoples.
Demographic indicators

_____continuous decline in the quality of education despite increase in the standard is posing a great threat to the growth and development of our nation (Nigeria) and several other African countries.
Educational indicators

education is the bedrock or backbone of science and technological advancement of any nation
Educational indicators

the higher the level of technology of anation the___and faster is her human (labour) and economic growth and development
Greater

____is the capacity of gathering information on development within the armed forces, the proliferation of arms and ammunition into official and non-official sectors among others
Security indicator

____provides data on the alarming state of unemployment and underemployment in several African countries.
Social indicators

____is a sensitive issue because of the health hazards and pillage of arable land in addition to ecological and marine problems such as gully erosions, environmental pollution (oil spillage)
environmental indicator

____reveals the need to provide information on potential shortages, production problems, the bastardisation of a nation's currency, fiscal and revenue policies and others
Economic indicators

At the end of____easy access to highly lethal weaponry ranging from assault rifles to rocket launchers, facilitated by the openining of borders and the rapid expansion of free trade
cold war

Small arms are also referred to as___
weapons of mass destruction

____are weapons or instruments that can easily be operated by an individual meant to cause harm
Small arms

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

Types of small arms involves_____
Revolvers and self-loading pistols, Rifles and carbines, Sub-machine gun, Assault rifles, Light machine guns

the categories of light weapons include _____
Heavy machine-guns, Portable anti-aircraft guns, Portable launchers of anti-tank missile among others

An example of ammunition and explosives include _____
Cartridges (rounds) for small arms, Shells and missiles for light weapons, Explosives, Anti- personnel and anti-tank grenades among others

____are characteristics of small arms and light weapons
Simplicity and durability, Portability and concealebility, Military/police and civilian uses, Low cost and wide availability, Lethality

____is a situation in which two countries or group of countries are continually trying to get more and better weapons than each other
arms race

____refers to competition between nations to have the most powerful Armaments
arms-race

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

Arms Proliferation

_____is a race between hostile nations to accumulate or develop weapons

arms race

_____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 used as a means to avoid an arms race-a competitive buildup of weapons between two or more powers.

Arms control

_____ is an applied strategy for executing successful peacekeeping, peacemaking and peace building operations

Demilitarisation

____entails the physical removal of the means of combat from ex-belligerents (weapons, ammunition, and so on).

Disarmament

_____Is the collection, documentation, control and disposal of small arms, ammunition, explosives and light and heavy weapons ofcombatant

Disarmament

_____entails the disbanding of armed groups; or is the formal and controlled discharge of active combatants from armed forces and other armed groups

Disarmament

____Is the assistance offered to ex-combatants during demobilisation but prior to the longer-terms process of reintegration.

Reinsertion

_____it can be described as the process by which ex-combatants acquire civilian status and gain sustainable employment and income.

Reintegration

_____is described as the process of reintegrating former combatants into civil society, ensuring against the possibility of a resurgence of armed conflict

Reintegration

_____is to reduce the size of the armed forces and the other organised services, and assist the ex- combatants

DDR policy and programme

The word “peace” is derived from the Latin word *pax* which literally means _____

pact

_____an agreement to end war or any dispute and conflict between two people, nations or antagonistic groups of people
peace

_____can be a state of harmony or the absence of hostility Peace" can also be a nonviolent way of life.
Peace

_____is a state of quiet or tranquility or an absence of disturbance or agitation
Peace

Conception of peace as_____can also pertain to an individual's sense of himself or herself, as being "at peace" with one's own mind
tranquility

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

the aim of peace education is to help you understand_____
the nature and origins of violence and its effects on both victim and perpetrator

___is the process of promoting knowledge, skills and values that will bring about behavioural changes that will enable children, youths and adults to prevent conflict and overt and structural violence **Peace education**

the core of peace education is the___
consciousness and conscience of the human being

Peace educators produce____who question the emphasis upon the various forms of militarism found all around the world.
critical thinkers

what are the methods of peace building?
Understanding Peace Building, The Structural Dimension of Peace Building

A second integral part of building peace is reducing the_____
effects of war related hostility

The_____centers on desired changes at the individual level
personal dimension of peace building

The organs of ECOWAS are_____
4

The treaty that established ECOWAS was signed in what year _____
1976

The treaty establishing ECOWAS was signed in _____
Lagos

The West African sub region were colonised by _____
Several foreign powers

ECOWAS was established in_____
Accra

Economic Community of West African sub- region were colonised by _____
Britain

To advance the development of the Continent by promoting research is not part of the objective of all
False

The organs in the African Union are___
The executive council

African union and Pan- African treaty was signed in____
Nigeria

A treaty recommending the creation of African Union and the Pan-African parliament was signed in the year
1991

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

The objectives of OAU are _____
Promote Internation war pact

One of these is not a member of Monrovia group
Ghana

The Monovoria group charter was signed in___
None of the above

Casablanca group charter was signed in on January7th___
1961

The organisation of African Unity (OAU) was born in___
1963

The Evolution of European Union has its roots inthe post_____politics of Western Europe
World war 11

United Nations International Children's Educational Fund (UNICEF) set up in _____
1946

The International labour congress(ILO) wIth its headquarters in _____
Geneva

The former occupier of the exalted office of Secretary General was
All of the above

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One of these is not a stage of conflict
Expoture stage

Geneva Conventions prohibited recruitment of children less than 18 years into the armed forces among others
False

One of these is not an approach to the legitimacy of humanitarian intervention in the absence of security council authorization
Unauthorization

_____is when a person makes an infromed choice to agree freely and voluntarily to do something
Consent

_____prevents person from making free decisions and forces them to behave against their will
Abuse

The term_____refers to the biological characteristics of male and female
sex
Security Council resolution 1325 on women peace and security was adopted on 31 october _____
2000

Former Secretary-General,_____said that the purpose of sanctions is to modify the behavior of a party that is threatening international peace and security and not to punish or otherwise extract retribution
Ghali

_____is another coercive or forcible legal means of conflict resolution by which a nation may show its disapproval by way of retaliaition for the discourteous act of aother state
Retortion

_____can simply be defined as the use and assistance of a neutral third party in conflict, who listem to evidence, put forward by parties in conflict
Arbitration

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

The concept concilation was defined by the international law institutes in _____
1961

A good agreement is reacted if at the end of the negotiation the following conditions are met
all of the above

One of these is not a basic element in principles of negotiation
Property

_____can be defined as a peaceful way of ending a conflcit or a situation that may lead to conflict
Negotiation

_____refers to the process or an act geared towards reducing the negative and destruction capacity of conflict through various means or measures and by workng with and through the stakeholders involved in a

conflict
conflict management

One of these is not part of article 1 of the Untied Nation charter
To wage war against international economy

South Africa ceased to be a member of Commonwealth of Nations because _____
aparthied policy

South Africa ceased to be a member of Commonwealth of Nations in _____
1961

The security council performs a number of functions
All of the above

Germany is not a permanent member of security council
True

Security council at its inception in 1945, it had_____members
11

Decision of General Assembly are normally reached by_____of the members
two third

The General Assembly meets once in a year usually in and each members state is represented in the morning
September

In traumatic situation, a person is rendered powerless and faces the threat of death and injure
True

The relational dimension of peace building focuseson
All of the above

Peace educators seek to establish democratic class rooms that teach cooperation and promote positive self- esteem among thier student
True

In_____, peace education is narrowly defined as anti- atomicbomb
Japan

One of these is not an aspect of DDR conversion
Reorganisation of troops

There are_____aspects of a sucessful of DDR conversion
Six

Specific objective of the DDR programme is to increase the size of the armed forces and the other natural organisation forces
False

_____is the assistance offered to an ex combatant during mobilisation but prior to the longer- terms

process of re intergration
Re organization

entails the physical removal of the means of combat of ex- belligerents
None of the above

Arms control is not meant to break the security dilemma
False

Proliferation of aims threatens legitimate but weak government
True

One of these is not causes of Arms proliferation in Nigeria
electoral process

Characteristic of Small arms and Light weapons is _____
All of the above

All but one Is not important of early warning
it reveal the effect of conflict

Bypassing can be reduced by_____
All of the above

There are over_____different languages in use everyday in Nigeria
450

the assumption and guide manager's dealing with thier employees is
all of the above

Barriers to social perception are as follows except
Last impression error

Causes of conflict frame work are the following except one
Perception and interest

Timeline is not a reserach tool per say but a way to prompt discussion and learning.
True

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

All but one is not important in timing in pre- intervertion conflict analysis
None of the above

The Following are element required to structure analysis of stake holders except
Motion

One of these is not categories of Stake holders
Promoter Stake holders

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When stake holders begin to have a rethink, shift ground and need for dialogue recognised and efforts are made towards attaining relative peace
Improvement stage

The first stage of conflict whereby the problem emerges and acts or things or situation that were previously ignored and taken for granted now turn to serious issues is called
The formative stage

There are two key propelling variables in conflict cycle: oppurtunity and willingness
True

One of these is not true
Conflict is socially and culturally phenomena

_____is defined as a community of people who have the conviction that they bhave a common identitiy and common fate based on issues on origin and shared language
Ethnicity

in this theory states that ego tends like whom his friend, but dislike whomhis nemy like
Helder Dahrendof

_____referred to as an organisation that embodies the world community, with its members drawn from independent sovereign states
International organization

____opine that an international organisation is composed of sovereign independent states, voluntarily joining in ancommon pursuit of certain goals

Akinboye and Ottoh (2005)

Decisions are normally reached by a_____majority of the members present, or by a simple majority
two third

By___, the number of the Council increased to 15 due to the increase in the number of membership of the UN
1963

_____is charged withthe responsibility of maintaining peace and security among the nations of the world.
Security Council

The Food and Agricultural Organisation (FAO) is based in _____
Rome

The Casablanca group consisted of _____
Ghana, Mali, Guinea, Libya, Morocco, Algeria and Egypt

The Casablanca group charter was signed on _____
January 7th 1961

The Monrovia group consisted of _____
Tunisia, Nigeria, Liberia, Togo, Sierra-Leone, Somalia, and Ethiopia

The Monrovia group charter was signed in_____
Lagos(December 20th, 1962)

There were_____block in the formation of African union(african unity)
Three

The Union of Africa and Malagasy States consisted of the _____
French speaking African States

The earliest members of the CommonWealth are_____
Canada, Australia, New Zealand, Ireland and South Africa

_____views conflict resolution as "a variety of approaches aimed at terminating conflicts through the constructive solving of problems, distinct from management or transformation of conflict
Miller

_____indicates that by conflict resolution, it is expected that the deep rooted sources of conflict are addressed and resolved, and behaviour is no longer violent
Miall

_____entails the entire areas of handling conflicts positively at different stages, such as those proactive efforts made to prevent conflicts, including conflict limitation, containment and litigation. **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.
Conflict Management

containment of conflict through steps introduced to promote conditions in which collaborative and valued relationships control the behaviour of conflict parties
conflict prevention

_____to the fact that conflict is inevitable, but that not all conflicts can always be resolved
Conflict Management

_____is a conflict situation, which portray the unwillingness or lukewarm attitude of more power parties, or stronger interveners who has the ability to transform or manage a conflict situation **Conflict Suppression**

_____can be defined as a peaceful way of ending a conflict or a situation that may lead to conflict
negotiation

_____defines negotiation as a structured process of dialogue between conflicting parties about issues in which their opinions
differ

there are_____types of negotiations
two(Positional Negotiation/Bargaining and Principled/Collaborative or Constructive Negotiation)

_____is the type of negotiation in which parties assert a "claim" or "right" to the object of contention

Positional Negotiation

Positional bargaining can produce _____
unwise agreement

_____is a method of negotiation based on interests and needs. It is designed to produce wise agreement in an efficient, effective and mutually amicable manner
Principled/Collaborative or Constructive Negotiation

_____is a method by which an individual, a state or an international organ, acting as a third party, may assist in ensuring an amicable settlement of a dispute
Good Office

The concept "conciliation" was defined by the International Law Institute in _____
1961

……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
Conciliation

involves the use of or bringing a third party to intervene with respect to aconflict
Mediation

sees mediation as the voluntary, informal, non-binding process undertaken by an external party that fosters the settlement of differences or demands between directly invested parties
miller

_____define mediation as "the intervention of a third party:
Miall, Ramsbotham and Woodhouse

_____define mediation as: "any process for resolving disputes in which another person helps the parties negotiate a settlement"
Beer and Stief

_____is another type of third party intervention in the conflict management, which entails settlement of disputes through the use of arbitrators
Arbitration

_____can simply be defined as the use and assistance of a neutral third party in conflict, who listens to evidence, put forward by parties in conflict, and later takes a decision which is expected to be binding on the parties.
Arbitration

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 greek word for reprisal is _____
Andidepsia

The roman word for reprisal is_____
Reprisaglia

_____relate to coercive actions or measures taken by one state against another in the resolution of dispute between the states
Reprisals

_____is another coercive or forcible legal means of conflict resolution by which a nation may show its disapproval by way of retaliation for the discourteous act of another state.
Retortion

_____refers to the biological characteristics of male and Female
sex"

…… is the term used to denote the social characteristics assigned to men and women.
Gender

___refers to the differential social roles that define women and men in a cultural context- and to power relationships that perpetuate these roles
Gender

____refers to social attributes that are acquired or learnt during socialisation and define activities, responsibilities, andbneeds connected to being male or female and not to biological identity associated with masculinity and femininity
Gender

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

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

____is 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
abuse

____Refers to a state 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
Humanitarian Intervention

____Categorically affirms that military intervention in response to atrocities is lawful only if authorised by the UN Security Council or if it qualifies as an exercise in the right of self-defence.
Status quo

_____approach involves reviewing the evolution of customary law for a legal justification of non-authorised humanitarian intervention in rare cases.
Customary law

one of the scholars definition for_____suggests it as an opposition among social entities directed against

one another
conflict

social research is the step by step scientific research activities carried out by social_____
scientists

conflict over_____occurs when two or more people are competing for inadequate resources over a period of time
resources

conflict involving____are the most difficult to understand and resolved because most times eople could die for what they believe in
values

cold war, suicide, combing, religious conflict are examples of conflict involving
values

conflict over information is one of the cause of _____
conflict

conflict that happens within an individual is referred to as___
intra personal conflict

conflict between groups like clubs or family is termed____conflict
inter-group

conflict between factions of a group is termed___conflict
intra-group

_____conflict is referred to as conflict within a nation
National

Conflict as a term is derived from_____word and it means "strike together"
Latin

The contradiction that arises from differences in interests, ideas, ideologies, orientations, beliefs, perceptions and tendencies is referred to as_____.
Conflict

One of the scholars' definitions for_____suggests it as opposition among social entities directed against one another
Conflict

Social research is the step by step scientific research activities carried out by social _____
Scientists

Conflict over_____occurs when two or more people are competing for inadequate resources over a period
Resources

Conflict involving_____are the most difficult to understand and resolved because most times people could die for what they believe in
Values

Cold war, suicide bombing, religious conflicts are examples of conflict involving_____.
Values

Conflict over information is one of the causes of____ .
Conflict

The conflict that happens within an individual is referred to as personal conflict.
Intra

Conflict between groups like club or family is termed_____conflict.
Inter-group

Conflict between fractions of a group is termed_____conflict.
Intra-group

_____Conflict is refered to as conflict within a nation
National

_____Conflict is refered to as conflict between nations.
International

Karl Marx's theory is one of the conflict theories from_____perspective
Sociological

Max Weber's theory is part of the conflict theories from_____perspective.
Sociological

_____ opinion about conflict suggests that the degree of inequality in the distribution of resources generates inherent conflicts of interest.
Karl Marx's

_____ in his theory opined that the more degree of inequality in the distribution of the available/scarce resources in the society, the greater the basic conflict of interest between its dominant and subordinate segments.
Karl Marx

According to_____conflict is highly contingent on the emergency of the charismatic leaders who could mobilise subordinates
Max Weber

Conflict between super ordinates and subordinates becomes more likely when charismatic leaders can mobilize resentment of subordinates in the opinion of_____in his theory
Max Weber

Dahrendorf introduced to the theory of conflict the view of_____and constructive conflict.
Productive

Dahrendorf conflict theory model present that in every imperatively coordinated group, the carriers of positive and the negative dominant roles determined two_____-groups with opposite latent interest.
Quasi

Talcott Parson champions the course of_____functional theory after the World War II
Structural

The_____do not see conflict as negative in their language, but as an opportunity or chance for change as well as risk or danger.
Chinese

_____and willingness are two key propelling variables in conflict cycle.
Opportunity

There are_____key propelling variables in escalation cycle.
Two

_____speaks of the available resources at the disposal of a person, group or a country such as money, people, arms, land, minerals, good organization, external support and many more.
Opportunity

_____is the or need to act in the variable of conflict cycle.
Willingness

There are_____various stages of conflicts emerging in different parts of the world.
Six

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 is referred to as_____stage.
Formation

_____stage characterized by the formation of enemy images in various stages of conflicts emerging in different parts of the world.
Escalation

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

The latent phase of the conflict_____is where a conflict is dormant and barely expressed by the conflicting sides that may not even be conscious of their conflicting interests or values
Cycle

_____describes the extent to which an individual attempts to satisfy his needs and concern
Assertiveness

_____explains the extent to which a person attempts to satisfy his needs and concerns as well as the other person's needs
Cooperativeness

_____dimension of conflict handling means that you are both assertive and cooperative
Collaborating

How many key propelling variables are in escalation cycle?
3

The second model grouped conflict handling style into major classifications
4

What is the common way of dealing with conflict in such a way to avoid the other party/person or pretend that the conflict does not exist even though we are hurt or angry?
Avoidance

What is an approach whereby the parties in conflict listen with the intent conflict and attack underlying elements in the conflict and attack the
Problem solving

What is Conflict analysis?
Critical review, interpretation and explanation of what is observed and recorded about the conflict situation

What is referred to as those men and women, group or parties who are directly or indirectly involved in the conflict and have a significant stake in the outcome.
Categories of stakeholder

one are the categories of stakeholder
Old-timer

A critical review, interpretation and explanation of what is observed and recorded about the conflict situation. What is this concept?
Conflict analysis

Who are the people stand to benefit from the outcomes whether peaceful or conflictual?
None of the option

The following except one are the elements required to structure analysis of stake holder.
None of the option

What can history of the conflict suggest as alternative approach to conflict management.
True

What is Timeline?
It is a graph that shows events plotted against a particular timescale

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

What is this symbol?
the predominant direction of influence or activity

What is the meaning of this sign?
broken relationship

Who states that the more the rate of inequality in the distribution of resources in the society, the greater the conflict of interest between its dominant and subordinate segments
Karl Marx

The following EXCEPT one are the criteria for determining primary stakeholder in conflict analysis.
Moral indulgence

The following EXCEPT one are the triangle methods of conflict analysis.
Altitude

What does context indicate In the triangle methods of conflict analysis?
background

The onion or doughnut method of analysis consist of the following EXCEPT
Agreement

What is the third layer is (the core cause at the conflict situation) in the onion or doughnut method of analysis?
Needs

How can we reduce Bypassing?
all of the options

Which category of conflict can Boko Haram crisis be grouped?
Values

Recent clash between Cattle Rearers and the host community is_____conflict.
Inter-Group

What is PPP model?
People, problem, process

What is DPT model?
Diagnosis, progress, therapy

The establishment of the present state of success and where it could be in future in the DPT model
Progress

The prescription or treatment in DPT model indicates
Therapy

The following are the types of transformation in conflict EXCEPT.
Logical transformation

What concept has the fundamental objective to transform unfair social interactions?
Conflict transformation

Which of the following is not among the classification of conflict?
Conquered and Non Conquered Parties

What are some of the factors that impinge on conflict transformation?
Issue transformation

What are the Causes of arms proliferation in Nigeria?
All of the options

What is this symbol?
power relations of the parties

A persons common sense and accumulated ____ and knowledge are the primary basis of how he creates, understand and respond to conflict
Experience

Conflict emerges through an ____ process
Interactive

Conflict involving religious belief and ideology are classified as _____ based conflict.
Value

People who are engaged in conflicts are technically called conflict parties or ___
Stakeholders

Conflict over_____occurs when two or more people members of a religious sect are competing for space
Religion

Stereotyping .may lead to conflict over _____
Misinformation

Robert _____ is the author of â€œA Comparative of Civil Strifeâ€
Gurr

Unjust , repressive and oppressive socio-political system leads to _____ conflict
Structural

The inter-personal conflict happens between or among two or more _____
People

Conflict between two social entities like association or family is termed _____ conflict.
Inter-group

The establishment and persistence of interaction tend to depend on emergence and identification of _____ and alter roles
Ego

When a group of people are determined to embark on actions to change their situation they are said to have shown _____
Willingness

Theory of ne
eds is associated with ___
Maslow

The _____ media are mass audience who are dispersed in time and space
Media

The first phase of conflict when it is dormant is called _____ phase
Latent

_____ suggests that the degree of inequality in the distribution of resources generates inherent conflicts of interest.
Karl Marx

The physical environment of a conflict is the same as the _____
Context

conflict may have either positive or ___ outcome depending on how it is handled.
Negative

When an intervener tries to clarify which issue is most important in a conflict he is said to have embarked on conflict ._____
Analysis

The size of the circle in conflict mapping indicates power relations of the _____.
Parties

____ championed the course of structural-functional theory after the World War II.
Talcott

The scholar well known for conflict transformation theory is ____
Lederach

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

_____is to retaliate the action of a belligerent satate
Reprisal

To ensure that the needs and experiences of women, and men, girls and boys are taken into account in all activities of the United Nations it embarks on
Feminism

Religious conflict in the Niger Delta is a conflict over
Resources

You use what type of style when you attack the other party?
Confrontation

When correct information is tampered with it leads to conflict over
Information

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

People have hidden interest in a conflict are called
Shadow parties

A critical monitoring of events or episodes as they occur in conflict situation. is
Conflict tracking

Who wrote the popular book titled â€œMindsetâ€?
Glen Fisher

The third stage of conflict is described as
Crisis stage

At which phase of conflict has escalation comes to a halt?
Contained phase

What is very important in pre-intervention conflict analysis especially to ascertain the actual and right time of intervention?
Ripening

When one is unassertive and cooperative he is said to be
accommodating

Monitoring, observing and recording the trend of militants attack in the Niger Delta is technically called.
Conflict tracking

Leadership requires ability to control or influence events or people through
persuasion

Who states that the more the rate of inequality in the distribution of resources in the society, the greater the conflict of interest between its dominant and subordinate segments?
Karl Marx

What has to do with peopleâ€™s actions, emotions, feelings and thought process?
Perception

In the triangle methods of conflict analysis, background information about a conflict Is technically called
Context

Bypassing is a situation whereby a speaker assumes that a word has what number of meaning(s)
One

In the onion or doughnut method of analysis the first layer indicates
Position

The difference forces influencing a conflict can be known through
Force- field analysis

The conflict in Southern Kaduna state can be categorised as what type of conflict?
Ethno-religious conflict

Cold war came to an end in the
1990s

ECOMOG is the military organisation set up by which regional body to engage in peace operations
ECOWAS

Traditional distinctions in peace education are couched in terms of positive peace and
Negative peace

The establishment of the present state of success and where it could be in future in the DPT model indicates
Progress

Empowering people with knowledge, skills, attitudes and values to build a nation is called
Peace education

The Security Council of the United Nations consists of how many members?
Fifteen

Targeting both micro and macro levels of economic opportunities of a population in a post conflict society is
Economic peacebuilding

Conflict suppression by powerful nations led to failure to intervene in the conflicts in Rwanda and Burundi and eventually

led to
Genocide

European Union was earlier named as
European Economic Community

Peace enforcement requires parties in conflict to embrace
Ceasefire

Who was the leader of Uganda In 1976 the Air France aircraft was hijacked in Entebbe Airport
Idi Amin

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