



STRATHMORE INSTITUTE
DIPLOMA IN INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS
END OF SEMESTER EXAMINATION
DIR 1305: PEACE, CONFLICT AND SECURITY

DATE: 18th DECEMBER 2020

Time: 2 Hours

Instructions

1. This examination consists of **FIVE** questions.
2. Answer Question **ONE (COMPULSORY)** and any other **TWO** questions.

QUESTION ONE

- a) “Human security means protecting the fundamental freedoms of people’. Discuss reasons why human security is the key to global security. (5 marks)
- b) Explain any four issues that have an impact on human security. (4 marks)
- c) Describe five core global risks to human security. (5 marks)
- d) Briefly explain your understanding of internal security. (2 marks)
- e) Differentiate between the police, paramilitary and military forces. (6 marks)
- f) In your own words, what is ‘external security’? (2 marks)
- g) Describe any three external security challenges experienced in Africa in the 21st Century. (6 marks)

QUESTION TWO

Peace ranges from what I shall call ‘Strong, or Durable, Peace’ (roughly equivalent to Johan Galtung’s term ‘Positive Peace’. On the other end of the spectrum is what I will call ‘Weak, or Fragile, Peace’ (‘Negative Peace’ in Galtung’s formulation)

- (a) Explain your own understanding of peace being negative or positive by providing examples of this in Africa while making reference to Galtung’s definitions of the terms. (4 marks)
- (b) Explain forms of indirect violence by taking into consideration structural and cultural violence in the Holocaust and India. Make reference to Adolf Eichmann and the Caste system (6 marks)
- (c) ‘Without justice there can be no peace’. Explain your understanding of the statement and describe two peacebuilding initiatives in South Africa after apartheid regime was dismantled with a focus on D. Tutu (5 marks)

QUESTION THREE

Crisis and its management rest on the assumption that conflicts are inevitable in the system. However, this does not necessarily mean that such conflicts are all fatally doomed to escalate into violence. At times, Multi-national corporations (MNCs) compel states to adopt laws to minimise escalation of conflicts to war.

- (a) Explain any three set of actors who work in the global arena to avert crisis or conflicts giving current global examples (6 marks)

- (b) Describe at least two ways globalization has changed global security. (4 marks)
- (c) Explain your understanding of how technology has impacted security measures and give at least two examples globally (5 marks)

QUESTION FOUR

Various types of war and conflict exist in the world. Ethnic conflict is quite possibly the most important source of conflict, in the numerous wars now occurring throughout the world. Terrorism is also a form of conflict. Realist scholar John Mearsheimer has noted that realism has very little to say about terrorism, as realism deals with relations among states, while Al-Qaida is not a state.

- (a) Explain at least two causes of ethnic conflict and provide an example of each in Africa. (4 marks)
- (b) Apply any theory of International relations to explain each of the genocides in Darfur, Rwanda and Bosnia. (6 marks)
- (c) Explain your understanding of terrorism, giving two examples in the global arena. (5 marks)

QUESTION FIVE

South Sudan has had several Comprehensive peace agreements (CPAs). Prior to South Sudan's independence, the Inter-Governmental Authority for Development (IGAD) Sub-Committee on Sudan Peace Process was set-up with the aim of appealing to the Government of Sudan (GOS) and Sudan People's Liberation Movement/Army (SPLM/A) for cessation of hostilities and to allow unimpeded humanitarian access during the entire period of negotiations prior to independence. Several leaders from IGAD acted as mediators in the process.

- (a) Explain your understanding of peace building and peace keeping and any two ways IGAD has been instrumental in maintaining peace in Sudan (6 marks)
- (b) Describe two ways IGAD and United Nations work together to tackle conflict in Africa using the UN Charter on peace settlement (4 marks)
- (c) Briefly explain five principles of Mediation (5 marks)