

BINDURA UNIVERSITY OF SCIENCE EDUCATION
FACULTY OF SOCIAL SCIENCES AND HUMANITIES

DEPARTMENT: PEACE AND GOVERNANCE

BACHELOR OF SCIENCE HONOURS DEGREE IN PEACE AND GOVERNANCE

PC108: CITIZEN EDUCATION AND CONFLICT TRANSFORMATION

DURATION: 2 HOURS

TOTAL MARKS: 100

INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES

NOV 2024

Answer all questions

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1. Which of the following was not part of the Nziramasanga Commission's findings?
 - A. Develop a spirit of national consciousness and patriotism.
 - B. Develop a whole and well-minded person with hunhu/ubuntu.
 - C. Sharing land equally
 - D. Develop youths who are loyal, responsible, productive and respectful of the law and institutions of their nation.
 2. The following are characteristics of social citizenship except:
 - A. Equality of citizens.
 - B. Equal rights and obligations.
 - C. Freedom from poverty, ignorance and despair.
 - D. Societal classes.
 3. One advantage of active citizenship is that
 - A. reinforces inequalities in society as it allows capitalism to thrive.
 - B. the system tends to blame the disadvantaged people as citizens responsible for their state.
 - C. disadvantaged people continue to have problems because they find it difficult to compete with the rich.
 - D. puts less burden on public finances.
 4. "Ask not what your country can do for you but ask what you can do for your country."
This statement was said by
 - A. Heywood
 - B. Nziramasanga
 - C. J.F. Kennedy
 - D. Karl Marx
 5. An unwritten constitution is found in
 - A. Monarchic states
 - B. Common law and conventions
 - C. Federal states
 - D. Unitary states
 6. Legal rights are those that are enshrined in law and are enforced through
 - A. courts
 - B. referendums
 - C. plebiscites
 - D. municipal police
 7. Social contract theories are ideological so they serve
 - A. the ruling party
 - B. class interests
 - C. white minority
 - D. business people
 8. Which of the following is among the problems of using a constitution?
 - A. It gives power to the government to act in certain ways.
 - B. It protects fundamental freedoms and liberties of individuals in a state.

- C. Those in power may ignore rulings made by the judiciary if they are not favourable to them.
- D. It limits the government and rationally regulate political processes within a state.
9. Which of the following is a misconception about national constitutions?
- A. Constitutions are only relevant to political matters
- B. They confer legitimacy on how things should be done by ensuring that the governments follow rules as set out.
- C. They help to limit and regulate the power of those who govern so that there is no abuse of power.
- D. They protect the individual from the state and other institutions within the political field.
10. One of the demerits of a constitution is that
- A. it can become outdated and out of touch with the needs of the people B. it has a chapter on rights and freedoms. C. it allows for the holding of elections after every five years. D. the principle of balance of power is provided for by the existence of the Executive, Parliament and Judiciary.
11. The following are examples of non-material culture except
- A. Language B. Aesthetics C. Norms and values D. Art and decoration
12. Ethnocentrism has its demerits, for instance
- A. it provides faith and confidence in one's own culture. B. it also has a tendency to retard innovative ideas. C. it helps to reduce influence by foreigners. D. it encourages solidarity and unity among citizens.
13. One of the advantages of xenocentrism is that
- A. foreigners may easily control people who do not like their culture.
- B. it may lead to erosion and ultimately death of a culture.
- C. development of own culture is compromised.
- D. citizens adapt easily to new culture.
14. Zimbabwe is well known for the following natural features except:
- A. the Great Zimbabwe Monuments B. the Victoria Falls C. the Kariba dam D. Hwange National Park
15. Hunhu is the kind of behaviour that shows
- A. desperation B. backwardness C. kindness and courtesy D. strong rural background
16. A person with hunhu/ubuntu is characterized by qualities such as
- A. idleness B. respect C. prayerful D. selfish
17. The following are socialization agents except
- A. Family B. The school C. Mass media D. Constitution
18. The functionalists emphasize the ways in the family contribute to order and stability of society like
- A. providing initial learning experiences for children that make them human.
- B. traditional ownership of women by men.

- C. property being passed through the male bloodline.
 - D. role-taking
19. Cohabitation is another form of a family whereby
- A. a married man has a mistress which he takes care of with or without the knowledge of the wife.
 - B. a man and a woman live together in a marriage like arrangement without legal obligations and responsibilities of a formal marriage.
 - C. a family is made up of two or more adult generations of the same family, sharing common household and economic resources.
 - D. the death of the other parent, divorce or pregnancy that is not accepted by the man responsible or an individual decides not to marry but would like to have children.
20. There are a variety of factors that can contribute to divorce such as
- A. willingness to forgive.
 - B. infidelity.
 - C. ability to listen to the views of your partner.
 - D. respect for each other as a married couple.
21. _____ is when every citizen participates in government.
- A. Direct democracy
 - B. Indirect democracy
 - C. Liberal democracy
 - D. Any of the above
22. The idea and practice of democracy is good for the following aspects:
- A. Ordinary members of society are not competent to rule.
 - B. It creates a sense of solidarity in a community.
 - C. By placing power in the hands of representatives it actually places power in the hands of a few individuals deemed able to rule.
 - D. Democracy may lead to division in society and civil wars as people fight for power.
23. Dictators achieve power through the following except
- A. consent of the people
 - B. appointment
 - C. inheritance
 - D. coup d'etat
24. According to John Locke's social contract theory
- A. Citizens have an obligation to obey political authority regardless of how the government may behave.
 - B. Human beings avoid chaos and disorder by entering into an agreement with one another.
 - C. Individuals should be forced to obey their own true selves which are the general will of the government which is constituted by society.
 - D. If the government is tyranny against the individual, the individual could exercise the right to rebellion (removal of a government by society).
25. Nonviolent resistance is also referred to as
- A. resisting oppression.
 - B. passive resistance.
 - C. nature of opponent.
 - D. prejudice.
26. _____ said that, 'The ultimate tragedy is not the oppression and cruelty by the bad people but the silence over that by the good people.'
- A. Martin Luther King, Junior
 - B. Thomas Jefferson
 - C. Nelson Mandela
 - D. John F. Kennedy
27. The term 'sociology' was first used by

- A. Emile Durkheim B. Auguste Comte C. Claude Henri Saint Simon D. Karl Marx

28. The relevance of the functionalist paradigm to citizens of Zimbabwe is that

- A. it ignores actions of individuals as it gives precedence to the control of society.
B. it does not give adequate explanation for social conflict.
C. it concentrates on social integration so tends to overlook inequality based on race, sex, class or ethnicity.
D. it helps citizens to know the importance of institutions in society.

29. _____ is based on the idea that oppression of women is a result of patriarchy which means the domination of women by men.

- A. Cultural B. Liberal C. Socialist D. Radical

30. Which of the following is not a function of local government

- A. rule-making B. rule applying C. rule adjudicating. D. rule repealing

31. For a person to be a councilor in Zimbabwe, he /she should:

- A. have been declared insolvent or bankrupt by a bank. B. be a member of another local authority.
C. have passed Ordinary level. D. be at least 30 years

32. according to the _____, deviant behaviour is defined by the ruling class who use the security forces to protect existing patterns of power and privilege.

- A. Functional analysis B. Conflict analysis C. Interactionist analysis D. Feminist analysis

33. Before independence the police force in the country was referred to as the

- A. British South African Police B. British South African Company C. Zimbabwe Republic Police D. Rhodesian Task Force

34. One of the duties of the defence forces is to

- A. to provide assistance in times of disasters such as floods or fires. B. to investigate and prosecute criminal offences.
C. to attend to accidents. D. to train criminals in sober habits of discipline and conformity.

35. A common misconception about the economy is that

- A. it makes life easier. B. it makes life interesting C. it is like a household budget and the government should try to balance their budgets like households do D. it helps to provide goods and services required by people.

36. _____ is an economic system in which natural resources and the means of producing goods and services are collectively owned.

- A. Capitalist economy B. Mixed economy C. Socialist economy D. Informal economy

37. _____ means part of the economy that generates services rather than goods.

- A. Tertiary B. Primary C. Secondary D. Chamber of commerce

38. Characteristics of an entrepreneur include

- A. lone wolves B. gamblers C. risk takers D. hustlers

39. Conditions which discourage entrepreneurship include

- A. poor infrastructure B. raw materials C. peace D. access to capital

40. _____ was one of the earliest states to emerge as a result of development in iron technology on the Zimbabwe plateau.
A. Mapungubwe B. Mutapa C. Rozvi D. Great Zimbabwe
41. The occupation of the country, now called Zimbabwe, was part and parcel of imperialist policies of western countries spelt at the Berlin Conference in
A. 1884. B. 1893. C. 1883. D. 1897.
42. The main issue which almost caused the Lancaster House conference to fail was
A. land. B. power. C. human rights. D. equality.
43. The first Executive President of Zimbabwe was
A. R. G. Mugabe B. Canaan Banana C. Abel Muzorewa D. Joshua Nkomo
44. The political landscape of Zimbabwe between 1996 and 2000 was largely influenced by
A. organised strikes against the government B. events in the DRC. C. HIV pandemic. D. financial corruption by senior government officials.
45. According to _____, the concepts that are applicable to the family include, socialization, looking-glass self, role-taking, primary group, reference group and significant others.
A. Functionalists B. Feminists C. Interactionalists D. Marxists
46. Which of the following is the primary agent for socializing children into the value system of hunhu/ubuntu.
A. Religion B. Family C. School D. Media
47. An adult person who fails to achieve hunhu is regarded or remains a
A. child B. joke C. point of ridicule D. all the above.
48. The new national anthem of Zimbabwe is in
A. 3 languages B. 2 languages C. 1 language D. all languages
49. The Zimbabwean flag has _____ features and colours which all have meanings.
A. 3 B. 4 C. 5 D. 6
50. Disorder in society can be as a result of
A. social deprivation B. social inequality C. selfish and acquisitive behaviour D. all the above
51. The word conflict is often a ubiquitous term. This means that it is
A. Avoidable. B. relative depending on the focus and context of discussion. C. mainly political. D. synonymous with violence.
52. Which of the following best describes relational conflicts.
A. Those in power or in control of the structures and the institutions are usually the beneficiaries.
B. Escalated competition at any system level between groups whose aim is to gain advantage in the area of power, resources and interests
C. The structures and institutions usually lead to power asymmetries and unequal control of resources.
D. Strong emotions as well as misconceptions or stereotypes.

53. _____ is defined as a fundamental change in the relationship between parties and a change in recognizing each other's ethnic and national aspirations.
 A. Conflict resolution B. Conflict management C. Conflict transformation D. Conflict analysis
54. Which of the following is not part of Fisher's five broad phases of a conflict?
 A. Pre-conflict Phase B. Post-conflict C. Aggression D. Confrontation E. Outcome
55. _____ are transformed when fundamental social and political changes are made to make to correct inequalities and injustices and to provide all groups with their fundamental human needs.
 A. Political parties B. Societies C. Investors D. Conflicts
56. Contradictions may arise from
 A. Racism B. Sexism C. Intolerance D. Discrimination in health care
57. With reference to Johan Galtung's conflict triangle, contradictions may arise from....
 A. globalization of economies B. conflicting values C. intimidation D.intolerance
58. Lederach's holistic approach to peace building is based on the following except:
 A. Justice B. Non-violent demonstrations C. The building of right relationships
 D. Social structures that allow expression of divergent social thinking
59. It is important to consider questions like how to address conflict in ways that reduce _____ and increase _____ in human relationships.
 A. violence and justice B. justice and violence C. peace and inequalities D. war and retributive justice
60. There are _____ lenses that bring varying aspects of conflict complexity into focus.
 A. four B. two C. five D. three
61. The purpose of conflict transformation is
 A. to promote constructive change processes, and to open up life opportunities and new opportunities for everyone
 B. to advocate a transitional approach
 C. to achieve an agreement and solution to the presenting problem creating the crisis
 D. none of the above
62. The following are goals for conflict analysis except:
 A. To understand the perspectives of all these groups and to know more about how they relate to each other
 B. To reduce violence and to protect and promote social justice and sustainable peace
 C. To build a common understanding and reduce misconceptions between opposing groups in a conflict situation
 D. To learn from mistakes as well as successes
63. The central modes in which conflict impacts situations and changes things are
 A. the personal B. the relational C. the structural D. all the above.
64. When mapping political conflicts

- A. Identify the political, economic, social, religious, and security structures of the society
 - B. Identify the groups involved in the conflict you are monitoring.
 - C. Identify the 'satisfiers' for the needs in your selected community.
 - D. Identify and list the political, social, economic, security manifestations of failed state, lack of regime legitimacy, poor governance, and interstate rivalry.
65. The _____ tool is most appropriate to parties involved in a negotiation process.
- A. onion
 - B. time line
 - C. tree
 - D. iceberg
66. Conflict _____ is the first step in intervening to manage a particular conflict
- A. Resolution
 - B. Mapping
 - C. Transformation
 - D. Analysis
67. Conflicts are
- A. a fact of life
 - B. inevitable
 - C. often creative
 - D. all the above
68. The human needs theory assumes that
- A. conflict is a consequence of competition over variety of available resources.
 - B. recognition, identity, security, autonomy and bonding are negotiable human needs
 - C. basic human needs are either physical or psychological
 - D. human needs are not transmitted by a particular culture or implanted or taught by local institutions- they just are.
69. Which of the following is not a barrier of communication?
- A. Reframing
 - B. Status
 - C. Tradition
 - D. Confidence
70. To achieve the goals of active listening,
- A. be attentive
 - B. rehearse in your own head
 - C. don't jump to conclusions or judgments
 - D. be alert and non-distracted
71. The popular dimensions in third party intervention are the following except:
- A. negotiation
 - B. arbitration
 - C. mediation
 - D. reconciliation
72. What is the correct sequence for the stages of negotiation?
- A. preparation, opening for negotiations, developing strategies, implementation, monitoring/evaluation
 - B. opening for negotiations, preparation, developing strategies, implementation, monitoring/evaluation
 - C. preparation, developing strategies, opening for negotiations, implementation, monitoring/evaluation
 - D. developing strategies, preparation, opening for negotiations, implementation, monitoring/evaluation
73. Which of the following is a pointer to a successful negotiation process
- A. Ownership by the parties- not imposed or manipulated by outsiders
 - B. Decisions which must be final but preliminary leaving no room for them to be fine-tuned later
 - C. Unwillingness to explore options and move away from the stated positions
 - D. Belief that negotiation is the least option out of the problem

74. Which type of justice is concerned with making the victim whole and reintegrating the offender into society.
 A. Transitional justice B. Retributive justice C. Restorative justice D. Distributive justice
75. Transitional justice comprises four major components except
 A. Non-judicial processes B. Prosecutions C. Institutional reform D. Purging of the public service
76. The bloody civil wars that raged in Sudan, the Democratic Republic of Congo as well as Rwanda can be easily traced to issues to do with
 A. distributive justice. B. transitional justice. C. retributive justice. D. restorative justice.
77. Which of the following is not a characteristic of truth commissions?
 A. They focus on the future.
 B. They are officially sanctioned, authorized, or empowered by the state.
 C. They are temporary bodies, usually operating over a period of six months to two years and completing work by submitting a report.
 D. They investigate a pattern of abuse over a set period of time rather than a specific event.
78. _____ is not among the key principles of the Washington Consensus
 A. Competitive exchange rates B. Trade liberalization C. Concentration of public expenditure on private goods D. Privatization of state enterprises
79. _____ is a dimension of accountability associated with the fulfillment of obligations through assigned duties and technical competencies.
 A. Political accountability B. Social accountability C. Administrative accountability D. Performance accountability
80. _____ is a broad based agenda for promoting and protecting women's human rights worldwide, which establishes the principle of shared power and responsibilities between women and men in all arenas.
 A. CIDAW(1979) B. Beijing Platform for Action (1995) C. SRC 1325(2000) D. UN Resolution on Women and Armed Conflict
81. One of the misconceptions about good governance is that
 A. it requires effective and transparent institutions.
 B. it is only about formal institutions of the government.
 C. it requires a commitment to equity and fairness.
 D. it requires a strong and independent civil society
82. The transformative theory advances that, transformation occurs at the ...
 A. regional level. B. relational level. C. national level. D. none of the above.
83. Retributive justice
 A. regulates proportionate response to crime proven by lawful evidence.
 B. is rooted in the New Testament.
 C. is primarily concerned with restoring offenders to law abiding lives.

- D. focuses on the needs of the victims and offenders
- 84.** During war, women are
 A. displaced B. subjected to sexual violence C. assume the caretaking role for children and the elderly. D. All of the above
- 85.** Leadership involves the following critical aspects except
 A. influencing B. formalities C. vision D. goal setting
- 86.** _____ refers to intervention by a third party who makes a decision for the conflicting parties.
 A. Arbitration B. Mediation C. Bargaining D. Conciliation
- 87.** The contingency theory assumes that
 A. leaders are decision makers
 B. the obtaining realities on the ground would demand a particular leadership approach.
 C. focus should be on followers as people not units of production.
 D. leadership is about the ability to identify what is to be done and then get others to do the job
- 88.** The origins of Transitional Justice date back to
 A. the post World War II period B. American war of Independence C. Slave trade
 D. French revolution
- 89.** _____ attempt to decide things on merits and to consider mutual gains.
 A. Hard negotiations B. Principled negotiations C. Carrots and sticks D. None of the above
- 90.** Conflict is a consequence of
 A. Failed or weak state B. The scramble for the state C. The absence of regime legitimacy
 D. All the above
- 91.** Which of the following statements is incorrect
 A. Sex is biological and gender is cultural B. Gender roles are dictated by society and are often fair C. Culture changes and so can gender roles D. Gender analysis is a way of looking at and understanding the complex needs of the community you serve
- 92.** Electoral governance in Africa is often characterized by
 A. lack of voter education B. lack of funding C. lack of transparency D. all the above
- 93.** Truth commissions
 A. seek to contribute to transitional peace by 'creating an authoritative record of what happened.
 B. provide a platform for the perpetrators to tell their stories and obtain some form of redress.
 C. recommend legislative, structural or other changes to overlook a repetition of past abuses.
 D. establish who was responsible and provide a measure of accountability for the victims.
- 94.** Under the assumptions of conflict transformation leaders are viewed as managers and must ensure the following except

- A. Dynamism and collaboration
 - B. Innovation
 - C. Value-centeredness- emanating from constituencies
 - D. Retribution
- 95.** The function of government (local and International) is to
- A. cultivate social equity
 - B. promote distributive justice
 - C. create an environment that allow a standard of decency in livelihoods
 - D. all the above
- 96.** Bad governance is characterized by
- A. Competitive exchange rates
 - B. Trade liberalization
 - C. Openness to foreign investment.
 - D. Corruption
- 97.** The following are key leadership variables except
- A. compatibility
 - B. the relationship between the leader and the followers
 - C. the structure of the task
 - D. position power
- 98.** Conflict and violence are often used interchangeably in ordinary cycles, however
- A. the two concepts are totally different.
 - B. the two concepts are almost the same.
 - C. the two concepts are a matter of semantics.
 - D. the two concepts are synonyms.
- 99.** Which of the following is a regional instrument?
- A. The UN Conventions on the Elimination of All forms Of Discrimination against women
 - B. the protocol of the Rights of Women across Africa
 - C. The UN Security Council Resolution 1325 on Women's Inclusion in peace Process
 - D. The Southern Africa Development Community Declaration on women and development.
- 100.** Which of the following is not a dimension of human security?
- A. Political
 - B. Health
 - C. Religious
 - D. Environmental