

- b) Assess the strengths and or limitations of the democratic peace. (50)
- c) Propose an alternative organising framework to the democratic peace theory and justify why you think it will work better in deterring international and local conflicts. (20)
2. Assess the notion that the world is now a multipolar system and highlight the implications on global peace and security.
3. According to the Constitutive Act of the African Union, Article 4: two principles indicate a major difference between the OAU and AU;
- (h) The right of the Union to intervene in a Member State pursuant to a decision of the Assembly in respect of grave circumstances, namely: war crimes, genocide and crimes against humanity
- (j) The right of Member States to request intervention from the Union in order to restore peace and security. This is a major shift, from non-interference to intervention, or as one former AU commissioner for Peace and Security called it, "from non-interference to non-indifference." To what extent has the AU-African Peace and Security Architecture (APSA) pursued the philosophy of non-indifference?
4. Using relevant case studies, debate the motivation for the 'Coalition of the willing' in international peace and security.
5. Assess the role of International Non-Governmental Organisations in providing human security during violent conflict.

-END OF PAPER-

BINDURA UNIVERSITY OF SCIENCE EDUCATION
FACULTY OF SOCIAL SCIENCES AND HUMANITIES
DEPARTMENT OF PEACE AND GOVERNANCE
MASTER OF SCIENCE IN INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

MIR 532: GLOBAL PEACE AND SECURITY STUDIES

EXAMINATION PAPER

JUN 2025

TIME: 3 HOURS

INSTRUCTIONS

Answer Question Number 1 which is **compulsory** and any other two questions.

Each question carries 100 marks

Candidates are expected to use relevant examples and cases in answering essay questions

1. Read the passage below and answer the questions that follow:

The work of Immanuel Kant has been foundational in modern Democratic Peace Theory. His essay '*Toward Perpetual Peace*' gives three prescriptions for attaining peace between democracies: republican institutions, a pacific union between states, and an ethos of universal hospitality. Ever since Michael Doyle's two-part essay Kant, *Liberal Legacies and Foreign Affairs* was published in 1983, the political philosophy of Immanuel Kant has been the cornerstone of what quickly became known as Democratic Peace Theory (DPT): namely, that democratic states do not fight with each other (but do fight with non-democracies) because of their distinctive political institutions and propensity to externalize democratic norms. One Kantian work in particular, *Toward Perpetual Peace*, is invoked frequently in the DPT literature because it outlines three 'definitive articles' of perpetual peace which, when taken together, explain the absence of war between democracies observed in the past 200years.

1. a) Grounding your answer in international relations literature, briefly discuss the theoretical arguments underlying the democratic peace. (30)