

BINDURA UNIVERSITY OF SCIENCE EDUCATION  
FACULTY OF SOCIAL SCIENCES AND HUMANITIES

- JUN 2023

DEPARTMENT OF PEACE AND GOVERNANCE  
BACHELOR OF SCIENCE HONOURS DEGREE IN PEACE AND GOVERNANCE

**CONFLICT RESOLUTION PROCESSES: HPG 106**

**EXAMINATION PAPER**

**TIME: 3 HOURS**

**INSTRUCTIONS**

Answer all questions in **SECTION A** and any **TWO** questions from **Section B**

Each question carries 100 marks.

Candidates are required to use relevant examples in answering essay questions

**SECTION A (Compulsory)**

**1. Read the passage and answer the questions 1a-e**

There cannot be peace without justice. If you want peace, seek justice. Peace is inconceivable without justice. Galtung (1969) defined as not merely the absence of war, but as a condition of social justice, a virtue, a state of the mind, disposition for benevolence, confidence and justice. Peace and justice therefore go hand in hand. Peace can only be attained through forms of corrective justice, distributive or economic, procedural, retributive and restorative justice. This will result in psychological peace, negative and positive peace as well as enforced and free peace. Sustainable peace is not possible without accountability and justice.

- 1a. Define peace, conflict and justice (10).
- 1b. Explain the nexus between peace and justice. (10).
- 1c. What is positive and negative peace? (10).
- 1d. Examine the forms of justice. (10).
- 1e. Discuss the view that peace is more than the absence of war (10).

## SECTION B

2. What are the challenges and opportunities of using *Mato oput* in conflict resolution in Northern Uganda?
3. Which skills should a mediator have?
4. Why is consensus-building so difficult to achieve yet so important?
5. Conflict transformation should focus on the relationships of disputants. Discuss.

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