



**ZIMBABWE EZEKIEL GUTI UNIVERSITY**

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**FACULTY OF HUMANITIES, EDUCATION AND SOCIAL SCIENCES**

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**DEPARTMENT OF DEVELOPMENT STUDIES**

**EXAMINATION PAPER**

**Bachelor of Science (Hons) in Development Studies: Part 4 Semester 2**

**COURSE CODE** : ADS 407  
**COURSE TITLE** : Peace, conflict and development  
**DURATION** : 3 Hours  
**DATE** : 02 DEC 2022

**INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES:**

1. Answer any THREE questions only.
2. Each question carries 25 Marks.
3. Start each question on a new page of your answer sheet.
4. Use relevant examples or case studies in answering your questions

1. Pre, on and post-election periods in most African countries are characterised by violence. However, post-election period, life has to go on. There has been arguments whether to pursue judicial or non-judicial methods in post conflict reconstruction of the country in this case, Zimbabwe. You are a Human Rights Lawyer and have been assigned by your employer; the Zimbabwe Lawyers for Human Rights to defend the stance that judicial methods have more to offer in transitional justice than non-judicial methods. Suggest points you would raise in defending judicial methods over non-judicial methods in transitional justice.
2. Discuss the efficacy of the Ubuntu philosophy as used in South African transitional period from apartheid to democratic rule.
3. Under international humanitarian law, children are not supposed to participate or take part in hostilities and armed conflict. Discuss the challenges presented by the presence of former child soldiers in post conflict situations and suggest ways on how to deal with these challenges.
4. Wars have changed from interstate to intra-state conflicts. Civil wars have been a major characteristic especially post-independence Africa. Using relevant examples, examine how the greed-grievance theory help in explaining the emergency of civil wars.
5. Availability of abundant natural resources has always produced a curse in most developing countries. In Zimbabwe, a number of minerals are available with gold and diamonds being the most conflicted about resources. The conflicts between these minerals are at all levels; global, regional, national, local and individual levels. The availability of these resources has also seen the establishment of camps or gangster groups like al-Shabab, maShurugwi among other groups and these groups clash violently. You are working for the National Peace and Reconciliation Commission and you have been assigned by the Ministry of Mines and Mining Development to develop a working paper prescribing how to deal with conflicts in the mining sector, show the key strategies to deal with the problems in Zimbabwe's mining sector.

**THE END**

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