



***“Investing in Africa’s future”***  
**COLLEGE OF SOCIAL SCIENCES, HUMANITIES, THEOLOGY &  
EDUCATION (CSSTHE)**

**NHIR 212: Displacement and Conflict in Africa**

**END OF SECOND SEMESTER SUPPLEMENTARY EXAMINATIONS**

**AUGUST, 2019**

**LECTURER: Miss Y. Washaya**

**DURATION: 3 HRS**

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***INSTRUCTIONS***

- Answer any three questions. Each question carries 20 marks.
- Number your answers carefully.
- Begin each new answer on a new page and write legibly.
- Do not repeat material.



1. Corruption has been identified as a contemporary key source of conflict in Africa, what is your take on this assertion.
2. Many of the world's poorest and most fragile states are joining the ranks of oil and gas producers. How has this exacerbated or reduced conflict in these particular states?
3. Civil wars and displacement and conflict in Africa:
  - (a) Can humanitarian intervention prevent atrocities or stop ongoing civil wars? (10 marks)
  - (b) Why doesn't the international community intervene more often? (10 marks)
4. "The continent of Africa has been highly susceptible to intra and inter- state wars and conflicts. This has prompted the insinuation that Africa is the home of wars and instability. Most pathetic about these conflagrations is that they have defied any meaningful solution and their negative impacts have retarded growth and development in Africa while an end to them seems obscure" Aremu (2006). What is your take on the above statement?
5. Collective grievances have long been thought to be an important motivation for groups to engage in violence, but recent approaches in the study of civil wars have focused predominantly on opportunity costs, entrepreneurial motivations, and organization. What do we know about natural resources and conflict?
6. How has the emergence of post-colonial nation-states in Africa generated displacement and conflict in Africa? Argue this in relation to any two (2) countries of your choice.

**End of Paper**