



***“Investing in Africa’s future”***

**COLLEGE OF BUSINESS, PEACE, LEADERSHIP & GOVERNANCE**

**NPPD 517: CULTURE, CONFLICT & HUMAN RIGHTS LAW**

**END OF SEMESTER EXAMINATIONS**

**NOVEMBER 2021**

**LECTURER: DR. L. SITHOLE**

**DURATION: 5 HOURS**

### **INSTRUCTIONS**

Answer question 1 and any other question from this paper

You have 5 hours to complete and submit your answer to the University Moodle platform.

You are encouraged to provide appropriate references where necessary in your work. Anti-plagiarism tools will be used to assess your answer for any form of exam misconduct. Any cases of positive exam misconduct will be punished in terms University Regulations.

## **Question 1**

Zambezia is a landlocked African country. It is a party to various international human rights instruments. Within the State of Zambezia are two main cultural groups, the Sairati and Rangoya, that have always had differing views on the ownership of a piece of land situated in between the Northern and Southern regions of the country. The Rangoya are a Muslim ethnic minority group from the Republic of Zambezia's Babado state, who have at times numbered 1.1 million. Officially, Zambezia's government does not recognize the Rangoya as lawful citizens. The government claims they were brought to Babado from neighbouring countries during the time when Zambezia was a British colony. Further, the government of Zambezia says the Rangoya are living in the country illegally. However, the Rangoya argue that they are legal citizens of Zambezia as they have been in the region for over a century, and some claim to have been in the region from as early as the eighth century.

Zambezia State partially distributes services to the Sairati as the majority group over the Rangoya. The Government builds schools and clinics in Sairati regions at the exclusion of the Rangoya regions. The Rangoya group tries to engage the State on possibilities of inclusion to no avail. This leads to tensions between the 2 cultural groups. The government of Zambezia doesn't do much to de-escalate the conflict between the two groups.

Aggrieved by such gross human rights violations, the Rangoya people organise themselves and attack the Zambezia police and the Sairati group. During the violent conflict, women and girl children are sexually abused; boy children are forced to join in the fight; women and children are detained for long periods of time without access to basic needs like food, water and medication. Almost 300,000 Rangoya people were killed, 400 villages in Zambezia State were destroyed. Further, about 700 000 Rangoya people fled to the neighbouring country of Avaloni. In and around Pobra's Bazar, an Avalonian district near the Zambezia border, thousands of Rangoya families, including children were forced to sleep out in the open or by a roadside because they didn't have anywhere else to go. They had no access to food or clean drinking water,

medical services, shelter and the risk of children being exploited, abused or even trafficked was of grave concern.

In light of the above, answer the following questions:

- a) Examine the nexus between conflict and human rights. Refer to relevant theories of conflict. **[40 marks]**
- b) Identify and explain the human rights violated. **[10 Marks]**

### **Question 2**

With reference to any two African countries of your choice, discuss the African traditional conflict resolution mechanisms, paying particular attention to the merits and demerits of the mechanisms. In your answer, you should also highlight the significance and role played by various traditional institutions in conflict resolution. **[50 marks]**

### **Question 3**

Describe any one violent conflict situation in an African country of your choice and explain the role that culture and human rights played in the conflict. **[50 Marks]**

### **Question 4**

- a) How does African culture promote or violate human rights? In your answer, indicate which African beliefs and traditions should be promoted and which ones should be abolished? **[40 marks]**
- b) Identify and discuss the sources of International Human Rights Law. **[10 marks]**

**END OF EXAMINATION**