

**UNIVERSITY OF COLOMBO, SRI LANKA**  
**FACULTY OF GRADUATE STUDIES**  
**MASTERS IN CONFLICT AND PEACE STUDIES – 2018/2019**  
**Semester I, Examination – January 2019**

**MCPS 6101 – Conflict and Peace Studies Foundations**

**Duration: Three (03) Hours**

**Total Number of Questions: 06**

**Answer THREE (03) Questions ONLY.**

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1. Answer **both** sections:

- (a) Briefly introduce a macro-theory and a micro-theory of your choice.
- (b) Explain how a macro-theory can be applied to a conflict.

2. "Many post-colonial multi-communal societies the state machinery comes to be dominated by a single communal group or a coalition of a few communal groups that are unresponsive to the needs of other groups in the society which strains the social fabric and eventually breeds fragmentation and protracted social conflict." Discuss above statement, citing relevant examples.

3. **EITHER**

- (a) "Conflict analysis is paramount important in designing conflict prevention strategy." Briefly explain the above statement, with special emphasis on the advantageous and challenges of conflict analysis.

**OR**

(b) Answer **both** sections

- i. What are the main components of a conflict analysis tool box?
- ii. Explain elements of military/security tool box with regard to the relative effectiveness.

4. "Peacebuilding becomes necessary when there is conflict. Multi-Track Peacebuilding refers to a process of engaging with multiple actors." Provide an outline of a multi-track peacebuilding process with reference to a specific conflict.

5. "The rule of law is absolute because it sustains civility, predictability and human rights in society. However, in a time of violent conflict the rule of law is not upheld in absolute terms. It is generally argued that there are mitigatory circumstances in situations of violent conflict". Please discuss this statement with particular reference to war crimes.

6. "Reparations is about restoring the victims of conflict back to their original position as far as possible." Taking into account international standards, propose criteria for reparations that also take into account Sri Lankan realities. Specifically discuss who should be entitled to these reparations and what they should be provided.

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