



(IDC-1/3)/PCR (CP)

2024

(FYUGP)

(1st/3rd Semester)

POLITICAL SCIENCE

(Interdisciplinary Course)

Paper Code : (IDC-1/3)/PCR

(Peace and Conflict Resolution)

Full Marks : 37½

Pass Marks : 40%

Time : 2 hours

(PART : B—DESCRIPTIVE)

(Marks : 25)

The questions are of equal value

Answer *any* five questions

- 1. Discuss the various political, economic and socio-cultural causes of conflict in a State.**
- 2. Explain Johan Galtung's concept of 'positive peace' and 'negative peace'.**

3. Analyze the role of Joseph Montville's track two diplomacy in conflict resolution.
4. Evaluate the effectiveness of grassroots perspective on peace and conflict resolution. How do local communities contribute to peacebuilding?
5. Discuss the Gandhian approach to conflict resolution with a focus on Satyagraha and Swaraj.
6. Critically discuss the relevance of Morton Deutsch's theory of cooperation and competition in conflict resolution.
7. Evaluate Hermann Schmid's approach to conflict resolution.
8. Assess the impact of technological advancements, such as social media, on conflict dynamics. How can technology be leveraged for peacebuilding and conflict resolution?

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POLITICAL SCIENCE

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Paper Code : (IDC-1/3)/PCR

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(PART : A—OBJECTIVE)

(Marks : 12½)

The figures in the margin indicate full marks for the questions

A. Put a Tick (✓) mark against the correct answer in the brackets provided : $\frac{1}{2} \times 15 = 7\frac{1}{2}$

1. Which of the following is not a primary cause of conflict?

(a) Political disagreements ()

(b) Economic inequalities ()

(c) Cultural differences ()

(d) Environmental factors ()

2. According to Johan Galtung, what is the term for the form of violence that is built in the structure of society and results in unequal power and life chances?
- (a) Direct violence ()
 - (b) Cultural violence ()
 - (c) Structural violence ()
 - (d) Passive violence ()
3. Joseph Montville is best known for his work on which of the following conflict resolution approaches?
- (a) Peacebuilding ()
 - (b) Track two diplomacy ()
 - (c) Mediation ()
 - (d) Arbitration ()
4. Which of the following models of conflict resolution emphasizes the importance of understanding the underlying human needs that fuel conflicts?
- (a) Morton Deutsch's cooperation and competition model ()
 - (b) Johan Galtung's peace research model ()
 - (c) Hermann Schmid's conflict theory ()
 - (d) Joseph Montville's track two diplomacy ()

5. Morton Deutsch's theory of conflict resolution is most closely associated with which of the following concepts?
- (a) Positive and negative peace ()
 - (b) Cooperation and competition ()
 - (c) Direct and indirect violence ()
 - (d) Mediation and arbitration ()
6. Which of the following best describes the Gandhian approach to conflict resolution?
- (a) Use of military force for peace-keeping ()
 - (b) Non-violent resistance and Satyagraha ()
 - (c) Diplomatic negotiations ()
 - (d) Economic sanctions ()
7. Hermann Schmid's approach to conflict resolution primarily focuses on which of the following aspects?
- (a) Economic redistribution ()
 - (b) Cultural integration ()
 - (c) Systematic transformation ()
 - (d) Power balancing ()

8. Which of the following statements best represents the grassroot perspective on peace and conflict resolution?

(a) Peace is achieved through top-down government initiatives ()

(b) Local communities play a crucial role in peacebuilding efforts ()

(c) International organizations are the most effective in resolving conflicts ()

(d) Military interventions are necessary to maintain peace ()

9. In the context of Gandhian philosophy, what is 'Satyagraha'?

(a) The pursuit of truth and non-violent resistance ()

(b) A form of economic policy ()

(c) A type of political negotiations ()

(d) A religious ceremony ()

10. Which of the following is a key element in Johan Galtung's concept of 'positive peace'?
- (a) Absence of war ()
 - (b) Social justice and equality ()
 - (c) Economic development ()
 - (d) Military deterrence ()
11. Which of the following is a key concept in Johan Galtung's theory of peace?
- (a) Negative peace ()
 - (b) Economic peace ()
 - (c) Political peace ()
 - (d) Cultural peace ()
12. Joseph Montville's track two diplomacy primarily involves which of the following groups?
- (a) Government officials ()
 - (b) Military leaders ()
 - (c) Non-governmental actors and civil society ()
 - (d) Economic elites ()

13. Hermann Schmid's conflict resolution model emphasizes the role of which of the following in maintaining peace?
- (a) Individual negotiation skills ()
 - (b) Systematic change and social structure ()
 - (c) Military power ()
 - (d) Religious institutions ()
14. Which of the following is not a characteristic of Gandhian conflict resolution?
- (a) Emphasis on truth (Satya) ()
 - (b) Use of non-violent resistance ()
 - (c) Promotion of industrialization ()
 - (d) Advocacy of self-reliance (Swaraj) ()
15. What is the primary focus of grassroots approaches to conflict resolution?
- (a) Global diplomatic negotiations ()
 - (b) National economic policies ()
 - (c) Community-based initiatives ()
 - (d) Government-led initiatives ()

B. Answer any *five* of the following : 1×5=5

1. What are the three primary causes of conflict?

2. Who is considered as the father of peace studies?

3. Write about collective security.

4. What is the difference between 'positive peace' and 'negative peace' as defined by Johan Galtung?

5. What is the term used by Gandhi for non-violent resistance?

6. What perspective focuses on community involvement in conflict resolution?

7. Define insurgency.