

( 2 ) **IDP-2/PCR (CP)**

**2024**

**( FYUGP )**

**( 2nd Semester )**

**POLITICAL SCIENCE**

**( Inter-disciplinary Paper )**

**Paper Code : IDP-2/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. Explain the types of peace as given by Johan Galtung.**
- 2. Discuss the evolution of the concept of conflict resolution.**

**24L/926a**

**( Turn Over )**

3. What are the various strategies of peacebuilding?
4. Illustrate Morton Deutsch theory of cooperation.
5. Examine Joseph Montville's theory of International conflict resolution.
6. What is Johan Galtung's Model of conflict resolution?
7. Explain Gandhian approach to peace studies.
8. What are some of the methods through which peace can be built from the grass-root levels?

2024

( ) ( FYUGP ) (a)

( ) ( 2nd Semester ) (b)

( ) ( Both resolve and stimulate conflict ) (c)

**POLITICAL SCIENCE**

( Inter-disciplinary Paper )

Paper Code : IDP-2/PCR

( **Peace and Conflict Resolution** )

( PART : A—OBJECTIVE )

( Marks : 12½ )

*The figures in the margin indicate full marks for the questions*

I. Choose the correct answer and put a Tick (✓) mark against the brackets provided :  $\frac{1}{2} \times 15 = 7\frac{1}{2}$

1. Who is the father of peace studies?

(a) Johan Galtung ( )

(b) Mahatma Gandhi ( )

(c) Hermann Schmidt ( )

(d) Immanuel Kant ( )

2. Conflict management techniques can

- (a) only resolve conflict ( )
- (b) only stimulate conflict ( )
- (c) Both resolve and stimulate conflict ( )
- (d) None of the above ( )

3. What does the term 'peace' mean?

- (a) The rejection of weapons of mass destruction ( )
- (b) The absence of conflict ( )
- (c) The absence of conflict plus the existence of dialogue, understanding and cooperation ( )
- (d) The absence of war ( )

4. What is peace education?

- (a) To cultivate a culture of peace based on human rights ( )
- (b) To teach about negotiation processes in contemporary history ( )
- (c) To teach about armed conflicts ( )
- (d) To learn about conflict resolution ( )

5. Is there any role for the youth in the prevention of conflict?

(a) Youth is a key actor for an effective prevention of conflict ( )

(b) There might be a role, but minimal ( )

(c) There is no role for the youths on this ( )

(d) None of the above ( )

6. What entails the pacific settlement of disputes?

(a) A negotiations between the parties to the dispute ( )

(b) The outcome of a judicial settlement of disputes ( )

(c) A range of possible methods, including negotiations and judicial settlement ( )

(d) The settlement of disputes on international waters ( )

7. Who are called the 'Blue Helmets'?

- (a) The security forces at UN Headquarters in New York ( )
- (b) The UN peacekeeping forces ( )
- (c) The armed forces of the UN ( )
- (d) The NATO forces ( )

8. What are the two types of peace?

- (a) Internal and average ( )
- (b) Internal and inner ( )
- (c) Internal and external ( )
- (d) External only ( )

9. Which of the following can prevent war?

- (a) Peace treaty ( )
- (b) Balance of power ( )
- (c) International law ( )
- (d) All of the above ( )

10. What is Morton Deutsch best known for in the field of psychology?

- (a) Theory of cognitive dissonance ( )
- (b) Social learning theory ( )
- (c) Conflict resolution theory ( )
- (d) Psychoanalytic theory ( )

11. Which concept did Morton Deutsch introduce that focuses on the ways in which individuals handle conflict?

- (a) Theory of relativity ( )
- (b) Social exchange theory ( )
- (c) Dual process theory ( )
- (d) Theory of cooperation and competition ( )

12. According to Hermann Schmidt's model of conflict resolution, which phase involves identifying the root causes and issues underlying the conflict?

- (a) Recognition ( )
- (b) Acknowledgement ( )
- (c) Diagnosis ( )
- (d) Resolution ( )

13. In Hermann Schmidt's conflict resolution model, which stage emphasizes the exploration and generation of potential solutions to address the conflict?

- (a) Mediation ( )
- (b) Negotiation ( )
- (c) Solution Development ( )
- (d) Compromise ( )

14. What is the central principle of Gandhi's approach to conflict resolution?

- (a) Non-cooperation ( )
- (b) Non-violence ( )
- (c) Military intervention ( )
- (d) Power consolidation ( )

15. According to Gandhi, what is the ultimate goal of peaceful resistance in conflict resolution?

- (a) Submission to oppression ( )
- (b) Retaliation and revenge ( )
- (c) Transformation of the opponent ( )
- (d) Ignoring the problem ( )



( 7 )

II. Answer any *five* of the following :  $1 \times 5 = 5$

1. Define peace.

2. Write one source of conflict.

- (a) Mediation ( )
- (b) Negotiation ( )
- (c) Solution Development ( )
- (d) Compromise ( )

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- (a) Non-cooperation ( )
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- (c) Military intervention ( )
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15. According to Gandhi, what is the ultimate goal of peaceful resistance in conflict resolution?

- (a) Submission to aggression ( )
- (b) Retaliation and revenge ( )
- (c) Transformation of the opponent ( )
- (d) Ignoring the problem ( )

3. What are the three components of Galtung's theory of conflict?

4. What is the primary focus of Joseph Montville's model of conflict resolution?

5. What is Satyagraha?

6. Who wrote the book, *The Handbook of Conflict Resolution : Theory and Practice*?

7. Write on one principle to resolve conflict. 8

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8. Explain mediation. *Which one principle*

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