

**2025**  
**(FYUGP)**  
**(2<sup>ND</sup> Semester)**  
**POLITICAL SCIENCE**  
**(INTERDISCIPLINARY/MULTIDISCIPLINARY PAPER)**  
**PAPER CODE: IDP-2/PCR**  
**(PEACE & CONFLICT RESOLUTION)**

**Full Marks: 37.5 marks**

**Pass Marks: 40%**

**Time: 2 Hours**

**(PART B—DESCRIPTIVE)**

**(Marks: 25)**

The questions are of equal value

**Answer any five questions:**

**(5\*5=25)**

- 1) Explain the five diplomatic methods of conflict resolution.
- 2) Discuss the various types of violence according to Johan Galtung.
- 3) Provide an overview of Herman Schmid's work, "Peace Research & Politics" 1968.
- 4) What are the main features of Morton Deutsch's "Cooperative Conflict Resolution Theory"?
- 5) Examine the key aspects of Joseph Montville's Track-II Diplomacy & how it addresses conflicted.
- 6) Detail the types & approaches of peace as provided by Johan Galtung.
- 7) Discuss any five grassroots initiatives towards peace & conflict resolution.
- 8) Explain the difference between violent & non-violent conflict.



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**(PART A—DESCRIPTIVE)**

(Marks: 12.5)

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:      0.5\*15=7.5**

- 1) Joseph Montville's Track-II Diplomacy was officially coined in the year:
  - a) 1981
  - b) 1982
  - c) 1980
  - d) 1991
- 2) "By peace we mean the capacity to transform conflicts with empathy, without violence and creativity, a never-ending process". Who said this?
  - a) Morton Deustch
  - b) Johan Galtung
  - c) Joseph Montville
  - d) Mahatma Gandhi
- 3) What are the negative attitudes that can contribute to negative behaviour & conflictual situation?
  - a) Racism, Sexism, Communism
  - b) Racism, Sexism, Liberalism
  - c) Racism, Sexism, Tribalism
  - d) Racism, Casteism, Idealism
- 4) Morton Deutsch theorises a Distributive Justice in his cooperative conflict resolution theory where conflicts can emerge & become worse between groups/individuals due to
  - a) Equitable & fair distribution of rewards
  - b) Inequitable & unfair distribution of rewards
  - c) Both (a) & (b)
  - d) Neither (a) or (b)
- 5) According to Herman Schmid, peace research theories should be of which type?
  - a) Type I: Theories of Integration
  - b) Type II: Theories Competition
  - c) Type III: Theories of Polarisation
  - d) None of the Above



- 6) Herman Schmid was critical of Johan Galtung's theory of conflict during the 1960s. As per Schmid, which of the following should be separated into objective conditions:
- a) Attitude
  - b) Behaviour
  - c) Contradiction
  - d) All the above three
- 7) Deutsch's cooperative conflict resolution theory involves which elements below:
- a) Constructive conflict & trust-building
  - b) Only individual conflicts & not group conflicts
  - c) Short-term solutions
  - d) All the above
- 8) Other terms for Montville's Track-II Diplomacy:
- a) Backchannel Diplomacy
  - b) Informal Diplomacy
  - c) Both (a) & (b)
  - d) Official Diplomacy
- 9) Which philosopher equate peace with a "condition" which is "the final end of jurisprudence" and designated it with "the highest political good"?
- a) Johan Galtung
  - b) Immanuel Kant
  - c) Quincy Wright
  - d) Brock Utne
- 10) When was the International Court of Justice established?
- a) 1944
  - b) 1945
  - c) 1946
  - d) 1947
- 11) Gandhian positive peace?
- a) A state of positive & constructive social order
  - b) Sourced from untruths
  - c) Where individuals, groups & societies exploit & dominate one another
  - d) State of positive & destructive social order
- 12) Who argued that familial settings; sub-cultural context and symbolic modelling are the three primary sources of human aggression?
- a) Albert Bandura
  - b) James Gilligan
  - c) Edmund Burke
  - d) Sigmund Freud



13) Conflict within the members of the same group is called?

- a) Intergroup conflict
- b) Interpersonal conflict
- c) Intragroup conflict
- d) Intrapersonal conflict

14) Who introduced the notion of positive peace and negative peace?

- a) Immanuel Kant
- b) Johan Galtung
- c) Karl W Deutsch
- d) Thomas C Schelling

15) Which of the following is **NOT** a characteristic of Gandhian conflict resolution?

- a) Focus on dialogue & understanding
- b) Emphasis on non-violent methods
- c) Acceptance of compromise & negotiation
- d) Striving to defeat the opponent at all costs

**II. Answer any five of the following:**

**1\*5=5**

- 1) Define Conflict.
- 2) What does intergroup conflict mean?
- 3) Define unstable peace.
- 4) Define peace.
- 5) Track 1.5 Diplomacy or Hybrid Diplomacy
- 6) Morton Deutsch's Social Interdependence Theory
- 7) Gandhi's Satyagraha
- 8) Gandhi's Ahimsa