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Peace and Conflict Studies

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By: *Simantini Nigam*

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QUESTION PAPER

June – 2024

(Solved)

PEACE AND CONFLICT STUDIES

M.P.S.E.-6

Time: 2 Hours] [**Maximum Marks: 50**

Note: *Attempt five questions in all, selecting at least two questions from each Section. Answer each question. All questions carry equal marks.*

SECTION-I

Q. 1. Write a note on India-Pakistan CBMs.

Ans. Ref.: See Chapter-10, Page No. 106, 'India-Pakistan CBMs'.

Q. 2. Describe various methods of conflict resolution.

Ans. Ref.: See Chapter-11, Page No. 117, 'Conflict Resolution' and 'Methods of Conflict Resolution'.

Q. 3. Examine the role of regional organisations in conflict prevention and resolution.

Ans. Ref.: See Chapter-12, Page No. 126, 'Role of Regional Organizations in Conflict Prevention and Resolution'.

Q. 4. Elaborate upon Satyagraha.

Ans. Ref.: See Chapter-13, Page No. 133, 'Satyagraha'.

Q. 5. Discuss challenges to Human Security.

Ans. Ref.: See Chapter-14, Page No. 149, 'Challenges to Human Security in Practice'.

SECTION–II

Q. 6. What is Peace Research? Explain.

Ans. Ref.: See Chapter-15, Page No. 162, 'Peace Research'.

Q. 7. Elaborate on Negative and Positive peace.

Ans. Ref.: See Chapter-1, Page No. 2, 'Negative and Positive Peace'.

Q. 8. Discuss state as an instrument of peace.

Ans. Ref.: See Chapter-2, Page No. 16, 'State as an Instrument of Peace'.

Q. 9. Examine the causes of intra-societal conflict.

Ans. Ref.: See Chapter-3, Page No. 22, 'Causes of Intra-Societal Conflict'.

Q. 10. Trace the changing nature of war.

Ans. Ref.: See Chapter-4, Page No. 36, 'Changing Nature of War.'

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QUESTION PAPER

December – 2023

(Solved)

PEACE AND CONFLICT STUDIES

M.P.S.E.-6

Time: 2 Hours]   **[Maximum Marks: 50**

Note: *Attempt* **five** *questions in all, selecting at least* **two** *questions from each section. All questions carry* **equal** *marks.*

SECTION-I

Q. 1. Write a note on Negative and Positive peace.

Ans. Ref.: See Chapter-1, Page No. 2, 'Negative and Positive Peace'.

Q. 2. 'Human nature is essentially peaceful.' Discuss.

Ans. Ref.: See Chapter-2, Page No. 12, 'Human Nature is Essentially Peaceful'.

Q. 3. Enumerate the causes of intra-societal conflict.

Ans. Ref.: See Chapter-3, Page No. 22, 'Causes of Intra-Societal Conflict'.

Q. 4. Describe the system level analysis of war.

Ans. Ref.: See Chapter-4, Page No. 34, 'System-Level Analysis'.

Q. 5. What are Regional Conflicts? Explain.

Ans. Ref.: See Chapter-5, Page No. 43, 'Regional Conflicts'.

SECTION–II

Q. 6. What is Revolutionary War? Explain.

Ans. Ref.: See Chapter-6, Page No. 53, 'Revolutionary War'.

Q. 7. Examine conciliation as a mode of conflict resolution.

Ans. Ref.: See Chapter-7, Page No. 64, 'Arbitration'.

Q. 8. Describe the characteristics of UN peace keeping.

Ans. Ref.: See Chapter-8, Page No. 79, 'Peacekeeping Characteristics'.

Q. 9. Write a note on Arms Control.

Ans. Ref.: See Chapter-9, Page No. 94, 'Arms Control'.

Q. 10. Describe various confidence building measures in the context of India-Pakistan relations.

Ans. Ref.: See Chapter-10, Page No. 106, 'India-Pakistan CBMs'.

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PEACE AND CONFLICT STUDIES

Peace and Conflict Studies: Nature and Scope 〔1〕

INTRODUCTION

The dictionary meaning of peace has variety in it as some refer it to rest from any commotion and others a respite from war or freedom from terror. Whereas, the assumption that no war or the absence of war is a state of peace is a traditional definition. In the words of Linus Pauling–"As history progresses peaks of joys and troughs of pain are experienced by the human beings populating the system, peace studies are usually concerned more with the avoidance of the latter, than with obtaining the former." Thus, Peace is considered as a state of harmony characterized by the lack of violent conflict and the freedom from fear of violence, Commonly understood as the absence of hostility. Peace and conflict studies identifies and analyses violent and non-violent behaviours and the structural mechanisms attending conflicts including social conflicts and helps in understanding those processes which lead to a more desirable human condition. A variation on this, **peace studies** is an interdisciplinary effort aiming at the prevention, de-escalation, and solution of conflicts by peaceful means, thereby seeking 'victory' for all parties involved in the conflict.

CHAPTER AT A GLANCE

PEACE TRADITIONS

As most of the religion are aware that war is not a natural phenomena the philosophers also consider the thought that the society is a place for the people to work together in harmony, but domination of one group on others can create a problem in maintaining peace in the society. Various religions emphasize on the spiritual life and social justice in the society specially in the eastern countries the Buddhist strongly believe in the justice, equality, non-violence, well-being for others with compassion amongst all living beings. The Native Americans and Africa's tribal culture practice non-exploitation of nature. This practice helps humans to live in harmony amongst self and also with nature as destruction of living and non-living forms of existence will endanger their own existence. In the western countries unconditional love, wholeness and well-being of others is also believed according to the Old Testament of the Holy Bible. The Christianity also promoted community love. Greeks on the other hand advocated the lack of civil disturbance as a peaceful world. The Hellenic Civilization also embraced the moral substance of humanity as a core approach. During Roman and Medieval period also a stable relationship in the society indicated the peace. The greatest evils in the history are violence and conflicts. As per the great philosophers of 17th and 18th century John Locke and Jean-Jacques Rousseau war was unnecessary which could be prevented by good social contracts. The 19th century's anarchists including Russian thinker Tolstoy considered peace as a cherished human value. They also believed that war can be avoided by eliminating political structure that features social oppression and exploitation. It was realized that a classless society can bring peace in the society. The main culprits of the society were economic inequality, suppressive political system and social injustice.

PEACE AND VIOLENCE

The study of peace starts with a disagreement about the contents to be included in the study of peace and violence. The debate is about 'negative peace' considered as absence of war on the other hand both absence of war and presence of social and economic justice is called 'positive peace'. Positive peace term was invented by researcher called Johan Galtung from Norway. The American researcher Kenneth Boulding included this term in his book called 'twelve friendly quarrels'. There are some scholars who argue that there is a relationship between absence of war and presence of social values such as justice and freedom.

FORMS OF VIOLENCE

It is advisable to understand the concept of peace comparing the concept of violence which is present in different forms of social relations.

Direct and Structural Violence

Direct violence includes physical injuries and pains which includes killing and thrashing. Verbal abuse is also a part of it. There is also organized violence used for political purposes or some against the inter-personal relations such as robbery or revenge. The military forces institutionalize the violence in camps and prisons. The structural violence tends to cause destruction in social system in the form of poverty, hunger and repression. Structural violence is a result of inequality and discrimination in the social system. Discrimination deprives people of basic needs for a decent living standard such as education, housing, medical facilities, etc. This furthers add to underutilization and underdevelopment of human resources. The discrimination on the basis of race, religion, gender and economic status results in lack of opportunity and self fulfillment. There are many cases where in the same society some people are deprived of basic human needs such as nutrition and food and in the same some societies enjoy all the luxuries of life. The other destruction of structural violence is loss of human values and short life span. The absence of peace is existence of violence. The causes are evident behind the violence with the deep study of structural conflict. It can be due to political oppression or due to economical despair. Structural violence is more visible which is caused by the fear and suppression. These exploitative conditions when prolonged results in violent resistance, such as liberation movement. Certain elements such as religion, ideology, encourage structural violence through value justification and legitimizing their rules. There are some categories which by way of authoritarianism and discrimination of various types such as gender, colour, race allow structural violence on the basis of cultural norms.

Negative and Positive Peace

The absence of violence which is attained by mediation or negotiation in a war like situation is called negative peace as in this case the physical force is not resorted fully. This can be used in case of total disarmament where there is social and economic interdependence to avoid physical violence and conflict. Generally, international agreements between nations and institutes are required to maintain stable relationships amongst nations. Negative peace is most compatible with violence because of stability and order is maintained by oppressive system. By punishing the enemies or those who practice physical violence the direct physical violence can be avoided.

Removal of structural violence by the way of broad social understanding is the basis of positive peace. With the help of equitable conditions and without any kind of social tension positive peace can be obtained according to Johan Galtung. The peace prevails in the socially equal environment. It is desirable that all the people have equal access to economic, cultural and developmental benefits of the society. According to Boutros Boutros Ghali – the elimination of repression, and poverty is an essential element of peace. Equal opportunities allow people to develop their talents and skills to participate in development. The quality of life depends on a widespread concept which normally includes growth, freedom, economic equity, harmony, self-sufficiency and participation. According to the UN Document No. 84, 1996 on *The United Nations and the Advancement of Women* 1945-1996– Peace entails beyond violence and hostilities at the national and international levels," the enjoyment of economic and social justice, equality and the entire range of human rights and fundamental freedom within society".

When there is no or minimum level of exploitation in the society there would be harmonious relations amongst all. This positive peace looks unrealistic to the negative peace thinkers and they consider it meaningless. It is believed that a narrow focused control are more effective for improving the quality of life. According to Kenneth, a broad view will distract the focus of peace study. These traditional thinkers give priority controlling violent behaviour and the methods relevant in reducing any type of war along with non-proliferation of nuclear weapons, sorting negotiations and settlement of international conflicts.

The positive peace researchers assert the study of roots of violence rather than studying a case. The strategic steps to overcome institutional violence and study of life threatening issues such as environmental concerns, and issued related to poverty, economical and political structure and many more. The shortcoming of present system may give new improvement leads to institutional changes to overcome difficulties and improve human life. Some peace thinkers like Gene Sharp consider non-violent action for achieving political gains, but there are others including Mahatma Gandhi who endorsed non-violence and consider this to be capable of complete prevention of injustice in social and economic system. During the cold war anti-war movement was basically focused on one issue that to prevent nuclear war which was shared in the same sense by many negative peace thinkers and pacifist communities. The policy changes and the actions taken are only for the betterment of the humanity. Thus, we can say both positive and negative peace study compliments each other, by preventing physical violence. In the presence of justice in the society the use of violence is not required. Those who want to dominate only use violence. In this way we can say peace is complete elimination of institution of war.

CONFLICT ANALYSIS AND CONFLICT MANAGEMENT

When there is lack of collaboration in two conflicting forces and the problem solving mechanism is also absent conflict emerges. Both the parties try to change the other party's behavior by forcing and mobilizing resources. But a conflict can turn into violence if not managed properly. Normally, peace is not a conflict free environment rather some conflict is considered to be normal in human life. Major role these peace analysts play is to resolve and reduce the possibility of violence without harming human values and justice or freedom.

Structural Conditions

The root cause of prolonged conflict is social and economical inequality which leads to injustice and structural violence. There have been instances of imposing power and destructing cultural identities of weaker section. Reforms are meant to bring some relief for the society conflict is most of the times is suppressed by the violent actions of one party over the other. The coercive instrument such as punishment in the form of law makes all these actions legal and manipulates the public fear. Hegemony is when the power is institutionalized that serves for the elite class only. The major source of conflict arises out of inequalities of income and opportunities.

Traditional Management Strategies

When a judicial system along with public administration systems only preserve the law and existing institutions it is called a traditional management of conflict. The order is enforcing the people in power to take action which might be challenging to the core value system. Conflicts within the social rules are framed to be sorted out in specified set of rules. In most of the cases of conflict management in traditional methods there are dominant social norms that reinforce coercive policies. The orders also get challenged by the non participation of divided social communities. This is unfortunate for a society to run under repression which may trigger the aspiration of cultural identity, security and recognition in the residents.

Dispute Settlement and Conflict Resolution

All disputes are settled with conventional mechanism of finding out compromise solutions and are base on legal mechanism. These settlements help the society to remain in their expected norms, values and institutions in the routine life. In a situation of conflict compromise can be reached without disturbing the main characters with their structure. Conflict resolutions are more complex than that of dispute settlements. In a conflict settlement gain of one is the loss for the other. If both the parties need to benefit a collaborative problem solving approach

is required to be adopted. Basic problem is of complex behavioural relationship is the root cause of conflict. It is essential to understand the problem beneath underlying issues that can prove to be a step towards problem solving.

Conflict Transformation and Peace Building

The support system that might prove to be useful in the peace making needs to be strengthen. The most important part is of changing the adversarial relationship with the help of opportunities and understanding different views for conflict de-escalation. Similarly, if one party remains dominant the entire efforts for making peace or ending hostile, Competitive and coercive process will go waste. Conflict resolving is a continuous process where in the transformation of identity and power relations are constantly re-negotiated. During the transformation the roles and relationships are redesigned for the transactions and interactions. This transformation must help improving the condition of underprivileged which is a result of discrimination in the society. The most important in peace building process is promoting social justice for a decent human life. We can say that peace building is constructing a social environment where there is a confidence in the society of an improved condition of life. When the marginalized population is empowered with the self-sufficiency and well-being the process may not score better. Elimination of structural violence is most important in conflict transformation.

**SOME APPROACHES
TO THE STUDY OF PEACE**

One of the most traditional approach in the peace studies is control and management and prevention of violent conflicts. The focus is on arms race, disarmaments and deadly conflict and war. Recently common people have become more connected to peace studies as they want to change the world. Many experiments and vast approaches are part of peace studies with many innovative ways of thinking developed due to citizen endeavours.

Feminist Approach

The concern for violence against women has become important concern for peace studies in recent past. The image of women is associated with pacifism. Caring, compassion and nurturing are some qualities of women that helped in enriching the conception of peace. The feminine values also help in transforming the oppressive society in achieving peace.

Violence against Women

Although men and women both face racism, poverty, human rights, abuse, equally but women are affected with a particular violence than men do. They start from family to sexual to emotional which are of prime concern. Rape, unorganized physical abuse and attacks are kind of direct violence. During the World War II women were also used in the army as comfort women. In some countries rape and deliberate impregnating was considered to be ethnic cleaning. Most of the governments have not been able to punish those who commit these crimes. The structural violence against women is there since time immemorial. Women face all the burden of high level of poverty and difficult working conditions. Even in today's time after working so hard as a labourer women get paid less as compared to men, and in the corporate houses the wages paid to a women for the same job is lesser than that of a men. Most of the agricultural countries have women as farmers but in the market of economy the system deprives women of monetary value to their economic activities.

Gender Identities and Values

Gender plays an important role in social behaviours and characterization of male female stereotypes according to the local definition of a particular locality. For ages body, nature and emotions are associated with female gender, which is also regarded as inferior to the opposite gender by reason and mind. Men are considered masculine and thus are expected to prove power even it requires to kill or die on behalf of state to prove manhood.

Though women now are entering all masculine jobs from politics to many other institutions as a strategy accepted for an authoritative role. When Margret Thatcher became the Prime Minister of Britain she advanced social services for women and children. She also sent military forces to re-occupy the Falkland ice-land disputed land with Argentina. These all masculine tasks performed by the women are to prove that they can perform these tasks as easily as men do. Recently there have been recruitments also in the military career for women as well, and women are joining the forces in exceptional numbers