

GAT (Subject) for Peace & Conflict Studies

Fall-2021

National Defence University Islamabad

COURSE OUTLINE & SAMPLE PAPER

The test shall be comprised of one hundred MCQs. Four options shall be given for each question. The candidates shall be required to encircle the right option of each question. Followings are the main topics which shall be covered in the test.

1. Introduction to peace and conflict studies	10%
2. Approaches to peace studies	5%
3. Approaches to conflict resolution and management	5%
4. Greek and Western political philosophy	5%
5. Muslim political philosophy and institutions	5%
6. Introduction to International Relations	10%
7. International Law and the use of force	15%
8. International organization	10%
9. Major disputes/conflicts of the world	10%
10. Foreign policy-making process	5%
11. Research methodology	5%
12. Pakistan's ethnic and regional conflicts and federation	5%
13. Pakistan' external disputes/issues	5%
TOTAL	100

OUTLINE

1. Introduction to peace and conflict studies

- What is Peace? Peace Paradigm and Realist Paradigm
- People Centric Approach and State Centric Approach: System of government and stability/instability issues
- Peace-keeping ,Peace-building and Peace-making
- What is Conflict? : The Nature of Contemporary Conflicts
- Conflict Resolution-Definition and Analysis

2. Approaches to peace studies

- Positive and Negative Peace
- Structural Violence

3. Approaches to conflict resolution and management

- Accommodation approach
- Avoidance approach
- Compromise approach
- Consensus approach

4. Greek and Western political philosophy

- Political thought of Plato: Concept of Republic, Ideal Ruler; Education System; Class system; Concept of Justice; Specialization of Functions; Communism of Wives, etc
- Aristotle's Political Thought: Concept of Slavery; Classification of States.
- Idea of Social Contract of Hobbs, Lock and Rousseau
- Political philosophy of Machiavelli
- Political Thought of Karl Marx, Lenin and Mao

5. Muslim Political Philosophy and Institutions

- Muslim Political Concepts and institutions such as Caliphate; Judiciary; Shoora; Sovereignty
- Political thoughts of Mawardi, Farabi, Ibn-e-Khaldun, Imam Ghazali, Shah Waliullah, and Allama Iqbal

6. Introduction to International Relations

- Nature and scope of International Relations;
- Major theories of International Relations
- Cold War; Détente; National Power; Balance of Power; Treaty of Westphalia; Deterrence;
- Foreign Policy and its types; Diplomacy and its types;

7. International Law and the use of force

- Definition of International Law
- Sources and Subjects of International Law
- Types of States as subjects of International Law
- Individuals' rights in International Law: Nationality; Extradition; Asylum.
- Diplomatic Envoys and Consuls; their rights and privileges
- Settlement of international disputes; peaceful and coercive.
- War and Non-War Armed Conflicts and UN Charter
- Laws of War; Rights of Prisoners of War
- Neutrality: Rights and duties of a neutral State.

8. International Organization

- Definition of International and regional organizations;
- Formulation and failure of League of Nations;
- United Nations organization and specialized agencies
- Peace-keeping efforts of the UN;
- Achievements and failures of UN

9. Major disputes/conflicts of the world

- Indo Pak disputes; Dispute between India and Bangladesh; Middle East crises; Afghan dispute; War against terrorism;

10. Foreign policy-making process

- Definition of foreign policy
- Determinants of foreign policy of a country
- Types of foreign policies

11. Research methodology

- Research methodology: definition
- Concepts: Variables, Hypothesis
- Research Design
- Reviewing literature.
- Sampling; basis, types sampling error.

- Data collection; types and collection techniques.
- Documents Analysis; content analysis.
- Computer Application

12. Pakistan's ethnic and regional conflicts and federation

- Why Pakistan is a Federal State? Its historical evolution
- Issues/challenges of Federation; grievances of the provinces and their root causes.
- Pakistan's religious conflicts
- Pakistan's linguistic conflicts and their impacts on federation

13. Pakistan' external disputes/issues

- Kashmir and other territorial disputes with India
- Pakistan's water dispute with India and Indus Basin Treaty
- Issue of Durand Line, Pashtoonistan, and current issues with Afghanistan
- Territorial dispute and its settlement with China

Name of the Candidate:

Father's Name:

Appl ID:

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Note: Encircle or tick the right option of each question. All questions are compulsory.

Part I (Introduction to Peace and Conflict Studies)

1. Peace and Conflict Studies is offshoot of:

- a) History b) Geography c) International Relations d) None of these

Part II (Approaches to Peace Studies)

11. Violence is:

- a) Physical and non physical harm to someone b) Form of politics
c) Tool to serve national interest d) None of the above

Part III (Approaches to Conflict Resolution and Management)

16. Mediation is:

- a) When conflict actors talk to each other b) Third party involvement
c) A way to complicate conflict d) None of these

Part IV (Western Political Thought)

21. Who gave the classification of states and termed Monarchy as the best ideal state

- a) Plato b) Aristotle c) Socrates d) None of these

Part V (Muslim Political Thought)

26. "Asbiah is a real pushing and motivating force for nation formation" is the idea of:

- a) Shah Waliullah b) Allama Iqbal c) Ibn-e-Khaldun d) None of these

Part VI (Introduction to International Relations)

31. Politics Among Nations is written by:

- a) E.H. Carr b) Steve Smith c) Morgenthau d) None of these

Part VII (International Law and the use of force)

41. Who is known as Father of International Law?

- a) Starke b) Grotius c) Hegel d) None of these

Part VIII (International organization)

50. “All members shall refrain ... from the threat or use of force against the territorial integrity or political independence of any state” is part of the UN Charter’s Article:

- a) 21(4) b) 2(4) c) 54(2) d) None of these

Part IX (Major Disputes/Conflicts of the World)

60. The conflict actors of Cold War 1945 – 1991 were mainly:

- a. India Pakistan b. China India c. US and former USSR d. none of these

Part X (Foreign Policy Making Process)

70. Who makes the foreign policy of USA

- a) President b) Senate c) many of other departments d) None of these

Part XI (Research Methodology)

80. While starting research in a specific topic, which comes first?

- a) Selection of topic b) Literature Review
c) Formulation of research questions d) None of these

81

Part XII (Pakistan’s Ethnic and Regional Conflicts and Federation)

87. When Baluchistan 1st time got the status of a province in the constitution?

- a) 1947 b) 1962 c) 1973 d) None of these

Part XIII (Pakistan’ External Disputes/Issues)

94. Mac-Mohan Line forms the boundary between

- a) India and Pakistan b) Pakistan and China
c) Pakistan and Afghanistan d) None of these

