

**STELLA MARIS COLLEGE (AUTONOMOUS) CHENNAI – 86**  
**(For candidates admitted from the academic year 2023 – 2024 & thereafter)**

**M.A DEGREE EXAMINATION, APRIL 2026**  
**INTERNATIONAL STUDIES**  
**FOURTH SEMESTER**

**COURSE : CORE**  
**PAPER : INTRODUCTION TO PEACE AND CONFLICT STUDIES**  
**SUBJECT CODE : 23IS/PC/PS44**  
**TIME : 3 HOURS** **MAX. MARKS: 100**

Q. No.	SECTION A Answer Any 6 out of 8 questions in 30 words. (6x2=12 Marks)	CO	KL
1.	What is meant by Peace and Conflict Studies?	CO1	K1
2.	How did Peace and Conflict Studies emerge as an academic discipline?	CO1	K1
3.	Who is Johan Galtung?	CO1	K1
4.	What is meant by negative peace in peace and conflict studies?	CO1	K1
5.	Define positive peace in the context of Johan Galtung's peace theory.	CO1	K1
6.	What does democratic peace theory suggest about the relationship between democracy and war?	CO1	K1
7.	What is the difference between micro-level and macro-level conflict?	CO1	K1
8.	What is meant by conflict mapping?	CO1	K1
Q. No.	SECTION B Answer any 3 out of 5 questions in 250 words (3x8=24 Marks)	CO	KL
9.	How does the interdisciplinary nature of Peace and Conflict Studies help us to better understand the causes of conflict	CO2	K2
10.	Compare and contrast the ideas and practices of nonviolence advocated by Mahatma Gandhi and Martin Luther King Jr.	CO2	K2
11.	Explain how positive peace goes beyond negative peace by addressing structural violence and social injustice.	CO2	K2
12.	Explain one specific way in which environmental degradation, can escalate an existing conflict into organized violence.	CO2	K2
13.	How do the goals, strategies, and possible outcomes differ in each type of negotiation?	CO2	K2
Q. No.	SECTION C Answer any 2 out of 4 in 350 words (2x10=20 Marks)	CO	KL
14.	Using the example of Russia and Ukraine conflict examine how different research approaches can be used to study its causes and dynamics.	CO3	K3
15.	Using one theoretical lens—Realism, Liberalism, or Constructivism—analyse the causes and dynamics of the contemporary armed conflict in West Asia.	CO3	K3
16.	Illustrate the steps and strategies of a neutral mediator over a hypothetical conflict between Greenland and a neighbouring Arctic state over resource exploitation and territorial claims	CO3	K3
17.	Discuss the ways in which peacebuilding supports long-term post-conflict reconstruction and development, illustrating your answer with relevant examples from a recent conflict-affected country.	CO3	K3

Q. No.	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>SECTION D</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Answer any 2 out of 4 questions in 500 words</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>(2x12=24 Marks)</b></p>	CO	KL
18.	Sustainable peace requires integrating gender justice and environmental protection into peacebuilding strategies, not just ending direct violence.” Critically discuss this statement	CO4	K4
19.	In many protracted social and political conflicts, direct negotiations between the main parties often fail to achieve sustainable agreements. Critically evaluate how third-party interventions—mediation, arbitration, and peacekeeping—can help transform such deadlocked conflicts.	CO4	K4
20.	Critically analyse the interconnections between peacebuilding, post-conflict reconstruction, and development.	CO4	K4
21.	Examine how different models of transitional justice have influenced reconciliation outcomes in post-conflict countries	CO4	K4
Q. No	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>SECTION E</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Answer any 1 out of 2 in 1000 words</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>(1x20=20 Marks)</b></p>		
22.	Critically evaluate the ethical dilemmas and practical challenges faced by negotiators, mediators, and other third-party interveners in protracted internal conflicts.	CO5	K5
23.	How effective is contemporary UN-led peacebuilding in creating sustainable peace in post-conflict societies?	CO5	K5

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