

**Department of Political Science  
University of the Punjab, Lahore  
Course Outline**



<b>Programme</b>	Diplomacy and Strategic Studies	<b>Course Code</b>		<b>Credit Hours</b>	3
<b>Course Title</b>	<b>Conflict Management and Peacebuilding</b>				
<b>Course Introduction</b>					
<p>The subject matter of Strategic Studies is structured around the ability of an academic to combine events and incidents with behaviors and choices made by states and other international actors. It also implores a deep understanding of issues and contemporary discourse on their resolution. Conflict and conflict management dynamics are an organic academic discipline insofar as the behavior of states within and beyond the international system is concerned. This dynamism also takes into account local, domestic, national factors as a yardstick for analysis and management techniques. As a practitioner, conflict management is necessary to accommodate systematic and systemic approaches to mitigate, minimize or altogether terminate a conflict. Approaches vary between preemptive, proactive, reactive and constructive domains where states and nonstate entities are viewed as stakeholders, catalysts, initiators and/or solvers of a conflict through its various phases.</p> <p>This subject will require students to understand contemporary conflicts, dissect their reasons and actors roles to map and paint a picture of various outlets and dynamics of issues under discussion. Though not only restricted to wars and traditional issues, students will also be acquainted with nontraditional issues and conflict scenarios. The course will also look into the dimensions and transitions into a conflict and conflicting situation and how each dimension evolves, mutates or impacts the management scheme.</p>					
<b>Learning Outcomes</b>					
<p>On the completion of the course, the students will learn about :</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Disputes, Crises and Conflicts, their dimensions and differences</li> <li>2. Cycles of conflict and role of actors, environment and dynamism</li> <li>3. Conflict management tools and techniques</li> </ol>					

4. Strategies to mitigate traditional, nontraditional and hybrid conflicts
5. Classification of Conflicts and management strategies
6. International Human Rights and IHL based dimensions

<b>Course Content</b>		<b>Assignments/Readings</b>
<b>Week 1</b>	<p><b>Introductory Lecture</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Introduction to Diplomacy</li> <li>• Issues and setting the tone for future lectures</li> </ul>	<p>Chapter 1</p> <p>Jeong, H.-W. (2010). <i>Conflict Management and Resolution: An introduction</i>. Routledge.</p>
<b>Week 2</b>	<p><b>Disputes, Crises and Conflicts: Understanding the Differences</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Can disputes be classified into types?</li> <li>• Crises: The catalyst of international relations</li> </ul>	<p>Chapter 1</p> <p>Jeong, H.-W. (2010). <i>Conflict Management and Resolution: An introduction</i>. Routledge.</p>
<b>Week 3</b>	<p><b>Disputes, Crises and Conflicts: Understanding the Differences</b></p> <p>Conflicts and Conflicting Situations: The Issues in international systems</p>	<p>Chapter 2</p> <p>Jeong, H.-W. (2010). <i>Conflict Management and Resolution: An introduction</i>. Routledge.</p>
<b>Week 4</b>	<p><b>Crisis Identification Mechanism: Learning the Tricks</b></p> <p><b>Natural Disasters and Hazards</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. Activation</li> <li>ii. Implementation</li> <li>iii. Mitigation</li> <li>iv. Recovery</li> </ol>	<p>Chapter 2</p> <p>Jeong, H.-W. (2010). <i>Conflict Management and Resolution: An introduction</i>. Routledge.</p>
<b>Week 5</b>	<p><b>Political Crises</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. Bloc Politics</li> <li>ii. Hyper-nationalism</li> <li>iii. Balkanization of States and Regions</li> </ol>	<p>Chapter 3</p> <p>Jeong, H.-W. (2010). <i>Conflict Management and Resolution: An introduction</i>. Routledge.</p>
<b>Week 6</b>	<p><b>Economic Crises</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. Recession, Stagflation and Price Shocks</li> <li>ii. Economic Collapse and Default</li> <li>iii. Currency Crises and hyperinflation</li> <li>iv. Economic Bubbles</li> </ol>	<p>Chapter 4</p> <p>Jeong, H.-W. (2010). <i>Conflict Management and Resolution: An introduction</i>. Routledge.</p>

		<i>Resolution: An introduction. Routledge.</i>
<b>Week 7</b>	<b>Cultural Crises</b> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. Gender Issues</li> <li>ii. Child Rights and Protections</li> <li>iii. Interfaith Crises</li> <li>iv. Ethnic Crises: Ethnocentrism, Xenophobia, Ethnic Violence</li> <li>v. Othering of Communities</li> </ol>	<p>Chapter 4</p> <p>Jeong, H.-W. (2010). <i>Conflict Management and Resolution: An introduction. Routledge.</i></p>
<b>Week 8</b>	<b>Conflicts, Conflict Dynamics and Resolution Mechanisms</b> <p><b>Conflict Management Mechanisms</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Use of Force and Threat of Force: Essence of Deterrence</li> <li>2. Balance of Power and Balance of Terror</li> </ol>	<p>Chapter 5</p> <p>Jeong, H.-W. (2010). <i>Conflict Management and Resolution: An introduction. Routledge.</i></p>
<b>Week 9</b>	<b>Conflicts, Conflict Dynamics and Resolution Mechanisms</b> <p><b>Conflict Management Mechanism</b></p> <p>Incentivization and Cooperation among states</p>	<p>Chapter 6,7</p> <p>Jeong, H.-W. (2010). <i>Conflict Management and Resolution: An introduction. Routledge.</i></p>
<b>Week 10</b>	<b>Alternate Mechanisms to Conflict Resolution</b> <p>Mediation, Conciliation and Arbitration: Role of Third Party Actor</p>	<p>Chapter 8,9</p> <p>Jeong, H.-W. (2010). <i>Conflict Management and Resolution: An introduction. Routledge.</i></p>
<b>Week 11</b>	<b>Alternate Mechanisms to Conflict Resolution</b> <p>Brinkmanship, Negotiations and Diplomatic Engagement</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Track 1</li> <li>2. Track 1.5</li> <li>3. Track 2</li> </ol>	<p>Chapter 10</p> <p>Jeong, H.-W. (2010). <i>Conflict Management and Resolution: An introduction. Routledge.</i></p>
<b>Week 12</b>	<b>Canvas of Conversation: How to Study the Subject?</b> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Students will be given one of the following to discuss and apply the aforementioned topics to better understand the subject from an applied rather than purely theoretical perspective: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. Diffused Conflicts</li> </ol> </li> </ol>	<p>Chapter 11</p> <p>Jeong, H.-W. (2010). <i>Conflict Management and Resolution: An introduction. Routledge.</i></p>

	ii. Ongoing Conflicts		
<b>Week 13</b>	Presentations		
<b>Week 14</b>			
<b>Week 15</b>	Quiz		
<b>Week 16</b>	Presentations		
<b>Textbooks and Reading Material</b>			
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Rationality and the Analysis of International Conflict, Michael Nicholson, Cambridge University Press, 2009</li> <li>2. Territorial Conflicts in World Society: Modern Systems Theory, International Relations and Conflict Studies, Stephan Stetter, Routledge, 2007</li> <li>3. Conflict Management and Resolution: An introduction, Ho-Won Jeong, Routledge 2010</li> <li>4. International Conflict Management, J. Michael Greig, Andrew P. Owsiak, Paul F. Diehl, 2019</li> </ol>			
<b>Teaching Learning Strategies</b>			
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Relevant material will be provided beforehand to the class both in printed and electronic form to match with the course contents designed</li> <li>2. Reciprocal teaching method can be implemented to allow students a chance to speak their mind and discuss their problems</li> <li>3. Brainstorming sessions will be encouraged with instructional scaffolding to allow students to develop their intellectual capabilities before being introduced to technical subjects</li> <li>4. Didactic questioning by the instructor will be a viable teaching tool to initiate small group discussions in a think-pair-share collaborative teaching environment.</li> <li>5. Individual presentations may also be assigned to exclusively focus on students with learning difficulties or exceptional students with a potential to offer more to the class environment.</li> </ol>			
<b>Assignments: Types and Number with Calendar</b>			
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Week Four: Student report submission for previous lectures taught</li> <li>2. Week Six-Eight: Surprise Quiz or Show-and-Tell Presentation on topics covered</li> <li>3. Week Eleven: Research Report post-Midterms</li> <li>4. Week Fifteen: Grouped presentations of Poster Competition on topics assigned</li> </ol>			
<b>Assessment</b>			
<b>Sr. No.</b>	<b>Elements</b>	<b>Weightage</b>	<b>Details</b>
1.	Midterm Assessment	35%	Written Assessment at the mid-point of the semester.

2.	Formative Assessment	25%	Continuous assessment includes: Classroom participation, assignments, presentations, viva voce, attitude and behavior, hands-on-activities, short tests, projects, practical, reflections, readings, quizzes etc.
3.	Final Assessment	40%	Written Examination at the end of the semester. It is mostly in the form of a test, but owing to the nature of the course the teacher may assess their students based on term paper, research proposal development, field work and report writing etc.