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|--|---|-------------|--------|----------------------|---|
| Programme  | BS Political Science                                  | Course Code | PS-454 | Credit Hours         | 3 |
| Course Title   | Conflict Analysis & Resolution: Theories and Practice |             |        |                      |   |
| Course Introduction  |   |             |        |                      |   |
| In this subject student will acquire in-depth knowledge of different interactional patterns between states of the world. It will give students skills to access the importance of national interests in determining the nature of relations between states. Disagreement can occur among states once their national interest collides with each other. The important thing is this how to manage this disagreement so it could not convert into violent conflicting situation which have ability to pose a threat to the peace of the world. This subject will provide information to the students about amicable resolution of different international disputes.  |   |             |        |                      |   |
| Learning Outcomes  |   |             |        |                      |   |
| On the completion of the course, the students will: <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Students will be able to know the importance of national interests.</li><li>• Students will realize the importance of peaceful methods to resolve international conflicts.</li><li>• They will be aware of the role of international institutions in promoting peace in the world.</li><li>• Students will develop understanding about the instances of use of force by the states against each other and its destructive consequences</li><li>• They will develop knowledge about the role of international organizations in resolving international disputes.</li><li>• They will develop knowledge about the role of diplomatic agents.</li></ul> |   |             |        |                      |   |
| Course Content   |   |             |        | Assignments/Readings |   |
| Week 1   | Conflict Resolution as a Conceptual framework         |             |        |                      |   |
| Week 2   | Introduction and conceptual analysis                  |             |        |                      |   |
| Week 3   | Emergence of conflict                                 |             |        |                      |   |
|  | Nature of Conflict                                    |             |        |                      |   |
|  | Low Intensity and high intensity                      |             |        |                      |   |
| Week 4   | International and non international                   |             |        |                      |   |
| Week 5   | Conflict Environment                                  |             |        |                      |   |
|  | Public Opinion Communication and Perception Building  |             |        |                      |   |

|                |   |  |
|----------------|---|--|
| <b>Week 6</b>  | Kinds of Conflict,  |  |
| <b>Week 7</b>  | Tangible & Less Tangible conflicts                                |  |
| <b>Week 8</b>  | <b>Mid Term Exam</b>  |  |
| <b>Week 9</b>  | Power phenomenon  |  |
| <b>Week 10</b> | Kinds of power  |  |
| <b>Week 11</b> | Role of Power   |  |
| <b>Week 12</b> | Tangible conflicts<br>Territorial Conflict                        |  |
| <b>Week 13</b> | Conflict over control of government                               |  |
| <b>Week 14</b> | Economic Conflict , Drug trafficking ,Ethnic & Religious Conflict |  |
| <b>Week 15</b> | Case Studies  |  |
| <b>Week 16</b> | <b>Final Term Exam</b>  |  |

### **Textbooks and Reading Material**

#### **1. Textbooks.**

In the detail course outline, one may mention chapters of the textbook with the content topics

#### **2. Suggested Readings**

- Ahmar, Moonis. (2008). Conflict Management Mechanism and Challenges of Peace. Karachi. Bureau of composition, compilation and translation press.
- Ahmar, Moonis. (2005). Different Perceptions of Conflict Resolution: Need For An Alternate Approach (ed). Karachi. Bureau of composition, compilation and translation press.s
- Brown, Schraub. (ed) (1992). Resolving Third World Conflicts. Washington D.C. US institute of Peace Press.
- Thomson, Wadsworth. (2007). World Politics Trends and Transformation (11<sup>th</sup> ed).
- Khalid, Iram. (2006). Conflict Within State: A case Study of South Asia and South East Asian Insurgencies. (ed). Lahore. Maktaba Tamir-i- Insaniat.
- Golstein, Joshuas. (2003). International Relations. (5<sup>th</sup> ED).Singapore. Pearson Education, INC.

#### **3. Christopher, Michal. (1998). Hand book of Conflict Resolution. London.**

### **Teaching Learning Strategies**

Teaching learning strategies: class participation and panel discussion, to hold a seminar with effective students participation, interactive sessions with students, surprise quiz and presentation on relevant topics, to hold competition among students to discuss effectively different topics related to subject and appreciate students through giving them certificates.

**Assignments: Types and Number with Calendar**

1. Assignment types,
2. Quiz competition among students.
3. Presentations with question answers session
4. And group discussions

**Assessment**

| <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. |