

<b>Program</b>	BS (4 Years)	<b>Course Code</b>	APSY-483	<b>Credit Hours</b>	3
<b>Course Title</b>	<b>Peace Psychology</b>				
<b>Course Introduction</b>					
<p>Peace Psychology is the application of psychological science to human aggression and violence and the process of peace building. This course examines the key concepts, themes, theories, and practices involved in peace psychology. Students will be introduced to the issues of peace and conflict across a wide range of interpersonal, community, national and international contexts and how humans manage conflict in a way that generates justice and equity rather than destruction. The course focuses on multiple levels of analysis from micro to macro, and multi-disciplinary perspectives. The course promotes critical thinking skills, tolerance for rival viewpoints, nonviolent resolutions of conflict and social responsibility.</p>					
<b>Learning Outcomes</b>					
<p>On the completion of the course, the students will be able to:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Become more knowledgeable and familiar with the core concepts and methods involved in peace psychology.</li> <li>2. Understand the importance of the strategies involved in understanding of various aspects of conflict and conflict resolution including the psychological dimensions associated with peacekeeping and peacemaking.</li> <li>3. Examine psychological aspects of peace building as individuals, groups, and communities.</li> </ol>					
<b>Course Contents</b>					
<p><b>Introduction to Peace Psychology</b> Chronology of Peace Psychology; Core concepts</p> <p><b>Psychological causes and effects of violence and non-violence</b> Nature of human aggression/ emotion; Cycle of violence; Roots of hate and prejudice Cognitive/affective perspectives of world views; Emotional intelligence Learning theories on violence and peace</p> <p><b>Types of Violence</b> <b>Direct Violence:</b> Domestic /Intimate Violence, Violence against Minorities, War, Homicide, Genocide and Democide, Terrorism;</p> <p><b>Structural Violence:</b> Poverty, Unemployment, Corruption, Social injustice</p> <p><b>Remedies of Structural Violence</b> Social Justice Women and Children Globalism and Human Rights</p> <p><b>Negative and Positive Peace</b> The psychology of peacekeeping and peacemaking</p> <p><b>Conflict Resolution</b> Types of conflict Theoretical and practical concerns Methods used to resolve conflict</p>					

## **Peace-building**

Interpersonal psychological strategies for peace making/building  
Role of psychologist in peace building  
Reconciliation and issues of forgiveness  
Peace building personally, socially, globally and environmentally  
Psychologists making a difference  
Reducing trauma  
Peace practices

## **Peace Psychology in Asia**

How Asia can contribute to world peace psychology  
Future of peace psychology in Asia with special reference to Pakistan

### **Textbooks and Reading Material**

#### **2.1 Books**

- Abrahams, N. (2001). Intimate violence. In D. J. Christie, R. V. Wagner, & D. Winter (Eds.), *Peace, conflict, and violence: Peace psychology in the 21st century*. Upper Saddle Creek, NJ: Prentice-Hall.
- Borris, E., & Diehl, P. F. (1998). Forgiveness, reconciliation, and the contribution to international peace keeping. In H. J. Langholtz (Ed.), *The psychology of peacekeeping*. Westport, CT: Praeger Publishers.
- Christie, D. J., Wagner, R. V., & Winter, D. (2001). Introduction to peace psychology. In D. J. Christie, R. V. Wagner, & D. Winter (Eds.), *Peace, conflict, and violence: Peace psychology in the 21st century* (pp. 1-13). Upper Saddle Creek, NJ: Prentice-Hall.
- Fisher, R., Schneider, A. K., Borgwardt, E., & Ganson, B. (1997). *Coping with international conflict*. Upper Saddle River, N.J.: Prentice-Hall.
- Langholtz, H. J. (1998). The evolving psychology of peace keeping. In H. J. Langholtz (Ed.), *The psychology of peacekeeping* (pp. 3-16). Westport, CT: Praeger Publishers.

#### **2.2 Journal Articles/ Reports**

- Castro, M. C., Arancibia, H., Leihy, P., Oviedo, P. O., Cárdenas Castro, M., Arancibia, H., ... & Obreque Oviedo, P. (2020). Peace and Conflict: *Journal of Peace Psychology*.
- Gibson, S. (2019). Introduction: Discursive psychology and peace psychology.
- Moghaddam, F. M. (2021). Rethinking peace psychology: Toward an integrative discipline.
- Neufeld, K. H., Starzyk, K. B., Boese, G. D., Neufeld, K. H. S., Starzyk, K. B., & Boese, G. D. (2020). Peace and Conflict: *Journal of Peace Psychology*.
- Pelletier, P., & Drozda-Senkowska, E. (2020). Peace and Conflict: *Journal of Peace Psychology*.
- Rosler, N., Baikovich, H. H., Bar-Tal, D., Rosler, N., Hagage Baikovich, H., & Bar-Tal, D. (2020). Peace and Conflict: *Journal of Peace Psychology*.
- Velez, G. M., & Gerstein, L. H. (2021). Supporting peaceful individuals, groups, and societies: Peace psychology and peace education. *Peace and Conflict: Journal of Peace Psychology*, 27(2), 103.

**Note:-** It is preferable to use latest available editions of books.

### **Teaching Learning Strategies**

1. Lectures/Tutorials
2. Semester work
3. Class participation /Presentation
4. Assignments/Class Projects
5. Quizzes

<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.