



Tribhuvan University
Faculty of Humanities & Social Sciences
OFFICE OF THE DEAN

Entrance Exam

Level: Master in Arts

Subject: Conflict, Peace and Development Studies

Full Marks: 100

Time: 2.00 Hour

Read the questions carefully. You are encouraged to give the answer to the questions asked in a clear and concise manner in your own words.

Group-A

Attempt ALL the questions from this group.

1. What inspired you to pursue your Master's in Conflict, Peace and Development Studies? How do you hope to use this knowledge in your future career? **25**

2. **Match the followings in Column-A with Column-B.** **5×1=5**

Column-A

The Geneva Convention

The League of Nations

Johan Galtung

International Law

“Non-Aligned Movement”

Column-B

Set of rules and principles that regulate the relations between states

Father of Peace Studies

Cold War

1919

1949

3. **Answer /Choose the correct answer:** **5×2=10**

a. When was the World Trade Organization established?

- i. 1994 ii. 1986 iii. 1973 iv. 1964

b. Which international organization was established to maintain international peace and security?

- i. World Health Organization ii. International Atomic Energy Agency
iii. United Nations iv. World Bank

c. What is the main function of the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC)?

- i. To provide humanitarian aid to victims of armed conflict
ii. To provide financial assistance to countries in conflict
iii. To prosecute individuals for war crimes
iv. To monitor elections in conflict-affected areas

d. What is the purpose of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO)?

- i. To provide collective defense against military aggression
ii. To promote economic cooperation
iii. To monitor human rights abuses
iv. To provide humanitarian assistance

e. When did Nepal officially become a federal democratic republic?

- i. 2006 ii. 2008 iii. 2010 iv. 2012

4. Read the following paragraphs carefully and respond to the questions asked below:

Many nonviolent action campaigns have used the boycott as an effective tool of social change. Gandhi organized massive boycotts in all of his major political campaigns in India. During the 1920-1922 campaign, Indians refused to participate in British-run schools, government offices, and courts. They boycotted British cotton imports, instead making their own homespun cloth. Gandhi's devotion to the spinning wheel was an expression of the message to boycott foreign cloth and a call for self-reliance. As the boycott spread and the spinning movement grew, imports of British cloth dropped, while imports of yarn for spinning increased. Gandhi and his colleagues organized an even larger boycott of British goods during the 1930-1931 salt satyagraha. The boycott and an accompanying "no-tax" campaign had a significant impact on British revenues. Imports of British cloth, primarily from the Lancashire mills, dropped dramatically, falling from more than one million yards in 1929 to 720,000 yards in 1930. The commercial clothing centers in Amritsar, Bombay, and Delhi came to a virtual standstill. Government revenues from the liquor tax fell 40 percent. The British secretary of state for India reported an overall 25 percent reduction in trade with India, only one-quarter of which was attributable to the worldwide economic depression. According to Peter Ackerman and Christopher Kruegler, these efforts to reduce British revenue were the most effective of all the tactics employed by the Indian independence movement

Boycotts were also a key feature of the U.S. civil rights movement. In Montgomery, African Americans refused to ride segregated buses for 381 days. Similar citywide bus boycotts were organized in Baton Rouge and Tallahassee. The Montgomery boycott cost the local bus company more than \$3,000 a day and produced financial losses among white-owned downtown businesses. In combination with a federal court suit against bus segregation laws, the bus boycott resulted in the civil rights movement's first major victory.

Questions:

[5×3=15]

- a) What was the message of Gandhi's devotion to 'spinning wheel'?
- b) What were the impacts of boycott of British goods during 1930-1931?
- c) Which was the most effective tactics in Indian independence movement?
- d) What was the effect of Montgomery boycott?
- e) How effective do you find boycott as a tool for social change?

Group-B

Attempt any THREE questions.

3×15 = 45

5. What are the challenges faced by Nepal in terms of social justice and human rights?
6. How does Nepal's geopolitical location impact its relationship with the neighbouring countries?
7. Describe the challenges of federal system in Nepal.
8. What recommendations would you like to make to reduce the gender inequality in South Asia?
9. What do you mean by Conflict Analysis? Analyze the current status of global conflict.

Tribhuvan University
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Central Department of Conflict, Peace and Development Studies

Entrance Examination Question Structure

Time: 2 hrs

Full marks: 100

Group 'A'

Personal essay writing = 25 marks

GK/IQ = 15 marks

Reading comprehension = 15 marks

Group 'B'

Question-answer based on following subject matter: $3 \times 15 = 45$ marks

- Conflict Analysis and Peacebuilding
- Conflict Resolution and Diplomacy
- Governance and Statebuilding
- National Security and Geostrategy
- Human Rights
- Justice and Reconciliation
- Gender, Ethnicity, Identity, Inclusion
- Peace Process of Nepal