

**Course Code:** PCS 820

**Course Title:** Conflict, Peace and Development **(Elective)**

**Credit Hours:** 3

### **Course Objectives**

This course aims to provide an advanced, interdisciplinary understanding of the complex interrelationships between conflict, peace, development, security, and governance, with a particular emphasis on fragile, conflict-affected, and transitional societies. It critically explores how cycles of insecurity and violence affect development and security agendas, and how identity-based dynamics intersect with horizontal inequalities to shape the political economy of conflict. The course examines the role of natural resources, governance failures, and institutional deficits in driving and sustaining violence. A core focus lies in analyzing the merging of security and development agendas and their implications for the reconstruction of war-affected societies. The course examines the complexities and controversies surrounding international and national interventions designed to promote peace and stability, particularly in contexts marked by prolonged violence and weak governance. Adopting a primarily intra-state lens, the course emphasizes the internal structural and institutional dynamics that shape post-conflict development. In addition to international case studies, significant attention is devoted to Pakistan, where students will critically analyze cases from the erstwhile FATA, Balochistan, and Southern Punjab. These cases serve to illuminate the intricate interplay of governance failures, underdevelopment, militancy, and socio-political transformation at both local and national levels.

### **Learning Outcomes**

By the end of the course, students will be able to:

- Critically engage with key theoretical and conceptual frameworks on conflict, peace, and development.
- Demonstrate a nuanced understanding of the interconnections between security, governance, and development, particularly in fragile and post-conflict settings.

- Analyze the roles, strategies, and limitations of international and national actors in peacebuilding, stabilization, and reconstruction efforts.
- Apply interdisciplinary methods to assess the impact of development interventions on conflict dynamics and peace processes.
- Contextualize and evaluate peacebuilding and development strategies through case studies, with a particular emphasis on Pakistan's conflict-affected and fragile regions, including erstwhile FATA, Balochistan, and Southern Punjab.
- Develop advanced analytical and research skills for studying conflict and policy analysis.
- Formulate evidence-based policy recommendations to address the multifaceted challenges of post-conflict governance and development.

### **Course Contents**

- Theoretical Foundations and Interdisciplinary Approaches to Peace, Conflict, and Development
- Conflict sensitive development: contested ideas of 'peace', 'security', and 'development'.
- Human Security and Development: Critical Perspectives and Policy Debates
- Poverty, Inequality, Development, and Insecurity: Critical Approaches and Intersections
  - Horizontal Inequalities, Identity Politics, and Conflict Dynamics
  - Poverty, Underdevelopment and Terrorism (analyzing the logic!)
    - Case studies: Columbia; Nepal; Bougainville (PNG); Kosovo; Afghanistan; NMDs (Erstwhile FATA); South and Central Panjab
- Political Economy of (post) conflict societies
  - War Economies and the Dynamics of Illicit Trade
  - Conflict Minerals and the Political Economy of Natural Resource Governance
  - The Political Economy of Borderlands: Post-Conflict Transition, Borderland Dynamics and Spatial Identities
- Understanding the complex Relationship between Aid and Conflict
  - Donor Economies and Aid Dependency in (post-) conflict societies
  - Aid and the Politics of Intervention

- Post-conflict Societies: Reducing the Risks of Renewed Conflict
  - Post-conflict development and Economic Recovery
  - Security Reconstruction (Security Sector Reforms)
  - Post-conflict development and governance in Borderlands
  - Case Studies
- The Security–Development Nexus: Concepts, Critiques, and Fragile States
  - Normative assumptions behind the security-development link
  - The ‘Security First’ Approach: Justifications and critiques
  - Development as a Tool for Security
  - Long-term development versus short-term security imperatives
  - Securitization of Development Assistance
  - Civil-military coordination and blurred mandates
  - Lessons learned from integrated approaches

Focus	The revised outline now broadens the scope to include interdisciplinary analysis of conflict, peace, development, governance, and security in fragile and transitional societies. The approach is contemporary while addressing ongoing and emerging global and national challenges in post-conflict development.
Analytical & Thematic Expansion	The revisions emphasize structural causes such as governance failures, institutional deficits, resource politics, and identity-based inequalities. The contents also introduce key concepts like horizontal inequalities, intra-state conflict dynamics, political economy of (post)conflict, post-conflict development & reconstruction.
Geographical Focus	The revisions indeed refer to international case studies but offer in-depth analysis to Pakistan’s conflict-prone regions (FATA, Balochistan, Southern Punjab) for contextual relevance.

## Nature of Assessment

Nature of Exam	Duration	Frequency	Weighting (%age)
End semester exam	3 hours	1	30 – 50
Mid Term	2 hours	1	15 – 25
Quizzes	-	Minimum: 3	05 – 15
Class Participation	-	-	0 – 5*
Assignments / Project(s) / Case Studies	Own time	-	10 – 40

\*Shall be allocated only if there are no case studies.

## Reading Material

- Ballantyne, M. (2022). *Violent Economies*. Cambridge University Press.
- Ballentine, K., & Sherman, J. (Eds.). (2005). *The Political Economy of Armed Conflict - Beyond Greed and Grievance*. New Delhi: Viva Books Private Limited.
- Brasted, H., & Ahmed, Z. S. (2015). The Political Economy of Pakistan's 'War on Terror'. In M. J. Webb & A. Wijeweera (Eds.), *Political Economy of Conflict in South Asia* (pp. 114-131). New York: Palgrave Macmillan.
- Brinkerhoff D (2005) Rebuilding governance in failed states and post-conflict societies: core concepts and cross-cutting themes. *Public Administration and Development*, 3-15.
- Brown, G., Langer, A., & Stewart, F. (2008). *A typology of post-conflict environments: an overview*.
- Bruch, C., Slobodian, L., Nichols, S. S., & Muffett, C. (2016). Facilitating peace or fuelling conflict? Lessons in post-conflict governance and natural resource management. In C. Bruch, C. Muffett, & S. S. Nichols (Eds.),

*Governance, Natural Resources, and Post-Conflict Peacebuilding* (pp. 953-1040). New York: Routledge.

- Collier, P., & Hoeffler, A. (2004). *Greed and Grievance in Civil War*. Oxford Economic Papers.
- Collier, P., Hoeffler, A., & Söderbom, M. (2008). Post-Conflict Risks. *Journal of Peace Research*, 45(4), 461-478.
- Ebo A (2007) The role of security sector reform in sustainable development: donor policy trends and challenges. *Conflict, Security & Development* 27(1): 27-60.
- Gheordunescu, M. (1999). Terrorism and organized crime: The Romanian perspective. *Terrorism and Political Violence*, 11(4), 24-29.  
doi:10.1080/09546559908427529
- James A. Piazza (2006) Rooted in Poverty?: Terrorism, Poor Economic Development, and Social Cleavages, *Terrorism and Political Violence*, 18:1, 159-177.
- Kaldor, M. (2013). *Human Security*. Polity. (Bridges security and development through a human-centered lens)
- Khan, A., 2017. 'FATA as an Ungoverned Territory: A Study into Governance, Security and Terrorism'. *Central Asia* 80(Summer), 53–75.
- Krause, K. and O. Jutersonke, 2005. 'Peace, Security and Development in Post-Conflict Environments'. *Security Dialogue* 36(4), 447–462.
- Makki, M. and T. Yamin, 2020. *Securing Pakistan: Making Sense of the Fundamentals of Counter-Terrorism and Counter-Violent Extremism*. Paramount, Karachi.
- Makki, M., & Akash, S. A. (2023). Poverty, regional inequality, and the role of governance: tracing geographies of violent extremism in Pakistan. *GeoJournal*, 88(3), 2635-2650.
- Makki, M., & Iftikhar, W. (2022). Transformation in political economy of post-conflict North Waziristan, Pakistan. *Journal of Asian and African Studies*, 57(3), 497-513.

- Makki, M., & Tahir, M. (2021). Mapping normalcy through vernacular security-development in post-conflict North Waziristan. *Conflict, Security & Development*, 21(5), 565-592.
- Makki, M., Iftikhar, W., & Yamin, T. (2024). '(Re) Ordering North Waziristan, Pakistan: Post-Conflict Transition, Borderland Dynamics and Spatial Identities. *Civil Wars*, 26(2), 354-373.
- Makki, M., Khan, F., & Akash, S. A. (2022). Contested peace: Duality of security in post-conflict North Waziristan. *Asian Security*, 18(1), 75-91.
- Malik, S. M. (2009). Horizontal Inequalities and Violent Conflict in Pakistan: Is There a Link?. *Economic and Political Weekly*, 21-24.
- Menkhaus, K., 2004. 'Vicious Circles and the Security Development Nexus in Somalia'. *Conflict, Security & Development* 4(2), 149–165.
- Ross, M. L. (2004). What Do We Know about Natural Resources and Civil War? *Journal of Peace Research*, 41(3), 337-356.
- Stern, M. and J. Öjendal, 2010. 'Mapping the Security–Development Nexus: Conflict, Complexity, Cacophony, Convergence?'. *Security Dialogue* 41(1), 5–29.
- Stewart, F. (2010). *Horizontal Inequalities and Conflict: Understanding Group Violence in Multiethnic Societies*. Palgrave.
- Tahir, N. (2017). Does aid cause conflict in Pakistan?. *Defence and peace economics*, 28(1), 112-135.

**Additional Readings:**

- Chandler, D. & Hynek, N. (eds.). (2021). *Critical Perspectives on Human Security*. Routledge.
- Dawar, A. I. (2024). "Reconceptualising security-development paradigm: Chinese 'Development Peace Model' in the Middle East." *China Report*.
- Englebert, P. and Tull, D. (2008) Post-conflict reconstruction in Africa: flawed ideas about failed states. *International Security* 32(4): 106-139.
- Feil S (2002) Building better foundations: security in post-conflict reconstruction. *The Washington Quarterly* 25(4): 97-109.

- Gurr, T. R. (1970). *Why Men Rebel*. Princeton. (Foundational to relative deprivation theory)
- Hettne, B., 2010. 'Development and Security: Origins and Future'. *Security Dialogue* 41(1), 31–52.
- Hurwitz, A. and G. Peake, 2004. *Strengthening the Security-Development Nexus: Assessing International Policy and Practice since the 1990s*. International Peace Academy, New York.
- Jones, S. G. (2023). *Hybrid security governance in Liberia in the aftermath of UN intervention*. *Conflict, Security & Development*, 23(1).
- Le Billon, P. (2020). *Geographies of Conflict*. Routledge.
- Makki, M., & Ali, S. (2019). Gemstone supply chains and development in Pakistan: Analyzing the post-Taliban emerald economy in the Swat Valley. *Geoforum*, 100.
- McDougall, D. (2010). "Comparing external interventions and development strategies in East Timor and Solomon Islands." *Asian Security*, 6(2).
- Paris, R. (2001). "Human Security: Paradigm shift or hot air?" *International Security*. Summary available.
- Pugh, M., Cooper, N., & Turner, M. (Eds.). (2016). *Whose peace? Critical perspectives on the political economy of peacebuilding*. Springer.
- Richmond, O. P. (2006). The problem of peace: understanding the 'liberal peace'. *Conflict, Security & Development*, 6(3), 291-314.
- San Gabriel, C., & Jnawali, S. (2018). "Conflict-Sensitive Development in Post-Conflict Nepal." *Journal of Peacebuilding & Development*, 13(1).
- Scheffran, J. et al. (2023). "From a climate–security nexus to conflict-sensitive climate actions." *International Development Planning Review*.
- Scott-Villiers, P. (2025). "Mechanisms of securitisation on the Uganda–Kenya border." *Conflict, Security & Development*.
- Stewart, F. (2011). Horizontal inequalities as a cause of conflict: A review of CRISE findings.

- Stewart, F. (2016). Changing perspectives on inequality and development. *Studies in Comparative International Development*, 51(1), 60-80.
- United Nations Human Development Report (2023/24): *Breaking the Gridlock*.
- Work by Andrews et al. (2013). "The Justice–Security–Development Nexus." *Hague Journal on the Rule of Law*.
- World Bank. (2015). *World Development Report: Leveraging Fragile States*. Chapters on aid dependency and institutional capacity.
- Yousaf, N., M.B. Khan and S. Hussain, 2018. 'Rehabilitating North Waziristan'. *Policy Perspectives* 15(2), 99–111.

### **Journals:**

- Journal of peacebuilding & Development: <https://journals.sagepub.com/home/jpd>
- Conflict, Security & Development: <https://www.tandfonline.com/loi/ccsd20>
- International Peacekeeping: <https://www.tandfonline.com/toc/finp20/current>
- Third World Quarterly: <https://www.tandfonline.com/toc/ctwq20/current>
- World Development: <https://www.journals.elsevier.com/world-development>
- Disaster: <https://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/journal/14677717>
- Development and Change: <https://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/journal/14677660>
- Review of African political economy: <https://www.tandfonline.com/toc/crea20/current>

### **Organisations:**

- UK's Department for International Development (DfID): <https://www.gov.uk/government/organisations/department-for-international-development>
- OECD: <http://www.oecd.org>
- IMF: <http://www.imf.org/external/index.htm>
- World Bank: <http://www.worldbank.org>
- USAID: <https://www.usaid.gov>
- UNDP: <http://www.undp.org>

- *Global Development Network:*  
<http://www.gdn.int/html/page3.php?MID=3&SID=32&SSID=26>
- *Action Aid:* <http://www.actionaid.org>
- *Oxfam:* <https://www.oxfam.org>
- *Safer World:* <http://www.saferworld.org.uk>
- *Human Rights Watch:* <https://www.hrw.org>
- *International Crisis Group:* <http://www.crisisgroup.org>
- *Overseas Development Institute:* <http://www.odi.org>
- *Institute of Development Studies:* <http://www.ids.ac.uk>
- *News Trust:* <http://news.trust.org//humanitarian>
- *International Peace Institute:* <http://www.ipinst.org/category/publications>
- *Peace Research Institute Oslo:* <https://www.prio.org>