

CONTROL AND MANAGE TECHNOLOGIES OF POLITICAL CONFLICT

Abstract

Technology of the conflict, as a rule, does not mean unilateral and bilateral partners' actions. This means that the agreement reached as a result of application of the Agreement between the parties is seen by all parties as fair and honest, they voluntarily accept the agreement without outside pressure, the conflict disappears from the «agenda», and between the former parties to the dispute shall be established a positive relationship.

Typically, the external conflicts can repay easily enough. However, the root source of conflicting dispositions of the parties, variously included in the political game, is only possible by transformations or changing the very organization of power in society, or reforming economic and social (cultural) base of the competing political actors.

Key words: *Political conflict, control and manage technologies, resolution of political conflicts, political crises, elements of the conflict, measures of resolving political conflicts.*

Аңдатпа

Жанжал технологиясы, әдеттегідей, бір, немесе бірнеше жақтардың іс-әрекеті деп саналмайды. Келісімге қол жеткізген жақтар, бұндай келісімді әділ және адал деп санайды. Осындай келісімді өз еркімен қысымсыз қабылдайды. Жанжал келісімнен кейін күн тәртібінен жойылады, тараптар арасында жағымды қатынастар бекітіледі. Әдеттегідей сыртқы жанжалдар оңай, жеңіл жолмен бітуі мүмкін. Дегенмен, жанжалдың көзі өзгеруі мүмкін, қоғамдағы биліктің өзгеруіне байланысты немесе бәсекелес саяси акторлардың экономикалық және саяси негіздерін реформалау.

Тірек сөздер: *Саяси жанжал, бақылау және жанжалдарды басқару технологиясы, саяси жанжалдардың мәселесін шешу, саяси дағдарыс, жанжалдың элементтері, саяси жанжалдардың мәселесін шешу шаралары.*

Аннотация

Технология конфликта, как правило, не означает действий одной или нескольких сторон. Соглашение, достигнутое сторонами, признается всеми как справедливое и честное, принимается добровольно без внешнего давления, конфликт исчезает из «повестки дня», и между сторонами устанавливаются позитивные отношения.

Как правило, внешние конфликты могут быть разрешены достаточно легко. Однако, его источник может быть преобразован или изменен путем изменения организации власти в обществе или реформированием экономической и социальной (культурной) базы конкурирующих политических акторов.

Ключевые слова: *Политический конфликт, технологии контроля и управления конфликтом, разрешение политических конфликтов, политический кризис, элементы конфликта, меры разрешения политических конфликтов.*

Conflicts are the most common source and form of political changes.

The conflict is one of the possible interaction between political actors. However, due to the heterogeneity of society, continuously generating dissatisfaction with their situation, differences in attitudes and other forms of mismatch positions most often is the basis of conflict, the transformation of power structures, the development of political processes. As a technologically measured value conflict (and result) is a form of a competitive interaction between two or more parties (groups, governments, individuals), challenging each other's authority or resources.

The fundamental elements of the conflict:

- The source (object) of the conflict, which expresses the essence of disagreement between the parties of the dispute;
- A reason which characterizes the specific events of the active actions to defend their interests, goals, positions in relations with a competitor;
- Parties of the conflict, implying the number of subjects that are directly and indirectly involved in challenging the status of power and resources in the field of politics;
- Perception and position of the subject, revealing their purpose in competitive interactions, relevant to the contractors, the perception of the conflict and other subjective characteristics of the behavior of the parties;

– Means of conflict, characterized by the typical applicable third-party resources, methods, techniques, in cooperation with each other;

– The nature of the conflict, revealing the most common relationship of competing parties, the rigidity or flexibility their position, the ability to modify the subject matter, the involvement of intermediaries, etc.

Practical experience has shown, a variety of subjects as an intermediary, often tend to conflict management, or to the establishment (in some form) of control. In particular, the control as a form of conscious influence on the political conflict involves a three-stage program of action:

– The implementation of preventive measures in the form of identifying the main elements in the conflict (the reasons are not always obvious of the disputants, positions, etc.), analysis of the interaction of the parties and event monitoring;

– Identification of factors as contributing to raise the intensity of the conflict (conflict-factors) and prevent its escalation, resulting clarified main lines of action of the regulated community;

– Prevention of conflicts from stage to stage of the dispute, in which the possibility of violence and political tension, minimizing the extent of social excitement caused by the passage of political conflict in the related fields of political (public) life. The result is a certain limitation of the control subjects, in which the development of conflict transformation to avoid crises and disasters.

Development of technologies for management and control that reduce the costs of competition for power and reduce their own losses in this field and become a top priority for anyone in political relations, and even more so for the regime.

The development of control and monitor of the conflict is important concept of «extension» (narrowing) of the conflict (which indicates the dynamics of relations between the parties, leading to a change in the composition of the latter, the subject matter of transformation, modification, means and methods of competition in authorities) and «escalation» of the conflict (which characterizes the degree of intensity of the ongoing dispute).

With competition growing over the state, accompanied by extreme deterioration of the relations of the contending parties, the growing possibility of a sharp deterioration of the situation and increase the unpredictability of the situation, as well as reduced quality of opportunities to manage it, and even loss of its handling, the conflict reaches its highest point of development – namely, the crisis. Crises is a fraught with the most serious and unpredictable consequences for the parties to the conflict. Often they lead to increased tensions, armed conflicts, provoke new sources of tensions and conflicts. In international relations even regional or national crises can be a source of even larger and more global shocks (eg, the Caribbean crisis in 1962, carrying out anti-terrorist campaign in Chechnya in the late 90's. Etc.).

Should take into account the constant modification of such sources of conflict. For example, under current conditions can be observed the worsening of relations between the industrial and commodity-dependent countries, migration and urbanization in developing regions. At the same time the international scene goes «classic» conflicts between nation-states, giving way to a variety of regional, local, civilizational contradictions.

In recent years, a number of Western theorists (J. Burton, C. Lederer, J. Davis, and others) have put forward the theory of «human needs», which stated that the conflicts arise from prejudice or inadequate to meet the needs of expressing the basis of the human personality⁽¹⁾. Proponents of this theory applies to the basic sources of conflict have different values: A. Nadler – identity, economic growth, transcendence (internal self-disclosure), R. Inglehart – safety, social acceptance, moral improvement, etc.⁽²⁾ The satisfaction of these needs and aspirations can not be the subject of sale, bargaining with the government, which should only modify and improve the political structure to the most complete and adequate response to these universal human needs.

Conflicts of any above types, possessing certain properties and characteristics, can play a variety of roles in specific political processes, stimulating competition and cooperation relations, combat and matching, reconciliation and intransigence.⁽³⁾

The most common (goals) in politics is the management and resolution of conflicts. Used under appropriate policies and control technologies will inevitably rely on the need for removal of all the latent conflicts into the open, to reduce the uncontrolled processes and consequences of this interaction, to reduce the possibility of sudden, landslide shocks, which can not be properly and promptly respond. The basic principles of these strategies are also gradual, intended to exclude hasty measures that the parties are not ready. They must also adhere to a steady decline in opposition parties, expanding

the system of communication between them.

Dahl indicates impending mandatory in resolving conflicts forming institutional arrangements to ensure a process of continuous consultation and negotiation, resource expansion (economic) potential reconciliation, strengthen the awareness of the parties on the plans of their contractors, in addition, he noted the need for personnel able to conduct peaceful dialogue, etc.(5)

Another fairly universal requirement of a technology management and resolution of conflicts include pertinent records most fundamental internal and external factors of their origin and occurrence. In particular, experience has shown that factors influencing the forms and methods of the subject of conflict management are:

- The degree of openness of the political system (reflecting, for example, the presence or absence of the «safety valve» to help protect the ruling structure of the most aggressive forms of political protest);

- The cohesion level of conflicting groups and the intensity of the internal relationships of its members;

- Nature of the involvement of broad social layers in the controversial relationship;

- The emotional intensity of the political behavior of groups and individuals and their ability to self-limiting their power claims, etc.

As for the strategy of conflict resolution, its technology, as a rule, does not mean unilateral and bilateral partners' actions. This means that the agreement reached as a result of application of the Agreement between the parties is seen by all parties as fair and honest, they voluntarily accept the agreement without outside pressure, the conflict disappears from the «agenda», and between the former parties to the dispute shall be established a positive relationship (C. Mitchell) (7).

Resume. Typically, the external conflicts can repay easily enough. However, the root source of conflicting dispositions of the parties, variously included in the political game is only possible by transformations or changing the very organization of power in society, or reforming economic and social (cultural) base of the competing political actors.

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