

CONFLICTOLOGY: THE PERSPECTIVES OF THE CONFLICT

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ABSTRACT: THE ARTICLE THOROUGHLY PRESENTED DIFFERENT PHILOSOPHICAL VIEWS ON THE CONFLICT, STARTING FROM ANCIENT TIMES, PASS THROUGH SREDNOVEKOVEINO AND FOCUSES ON CONTEMPORARY THEORIES OF KONFLIKOLOGICHNI RALF DAHRENDORF, TOLKAN PARSONS, LUES KOUZAR AND OTHERS. THE CONFLICT IS ANALYZED FROM A SOCIOLOGICAL, PSYCHOLOGICAL AND POLITICAL SCIENCE PERSPECTIVES POINTS.

KEY WORDS: CONFLICT, CONFLICTOLOGY, INEQUALITIES, CLASS CONFLICT, STABILITY

PHILOSOPHICAL VIEWS ON THE CONFLICT.

FOR the first time any written evidence of the conflict contained in the laws of the Babylonian king **Hammurabi** (1792- 1750 BC.), where are many ways to resolve conflict situations. The most ancient materials for the study of conflict can be referred to the VII - VI century BC. The conflict lies at the heart of building a philosophical system in ancient China, which assumes that source in the development of all that exists is the intrinsic relationship of matter of positive (yang) and negative (yin) who are in opposition and lead to confrontation of their bearers. **Confucius** (VI century BC.) In his writings expounded the idea that malice and envy, and hence conflicts arise primarily from the inequalities and differences between people.

LATER, the issues of conflict are considered by philosophers in ancient Greece. Their understanding of the problems of the conflict differ. Some of them suggest that the conflict is an organic pres of objects and phenomena, and therefore appears inevitable, and therefore can not give a positive or negative assessment. To such views adhere **Anaximander** (about 610-547 BC) and **Heraclitus** (end VI - beginning of V c. BC). Heraclitus belongs to the idea that conflict is an important property and a prerequisite for public life as antagonism, including war, is the father of all and king of all.

NEGATIVE assess conflicts (mainly war) **Plato** (about 428-348 BC) and **Herodotus** (about 490-425 BC). Herodotus raises the notion that no one is so crazy that prefer war to peace. Attention to the conflict separated and **Aristotle** (V-IV century BC.). He believes that by nature man is a social being. The individual is only part of the wider whole - society. Pledged in human home enables him to understand and cooperate with other people. Not be excluded tendency to hostility, hatred and violence. Source of which is on the one hand inequality among people regarding imushtstvoto and received benefits, on the other hand in impudence, fear, neglect and incompatible temperaments.

IN Rome, **Cicero** (106-43 BC) in his treatise "On the State" proposes to divide the violence of fair and unfair and considers that it can be kept fair and pious war. **Aurelius Augustine Hiponski Blessed** (345-430) in his work "City of God" expresses the idea that people who disturb the peace, not hate him as such, but simply want another peace that meets their desires. In this sense, he states that decisive is the not the process of the conflict and its purpose.

IN the early Middle Ages were set postolati as subordinating human feudal state, understood as the absorption of the personality of the rural municipality, craft workshop, trade guild, knights or monks. Only at the end of the Middle Ages began to form individualism finds its expression in the Western European humanism, the provisions of Protestant Christians, the doctrine of natural rights and social contract, and the ideas of early liberalism.

Thomas Aquinas (1225-1274) justifies the idea of the need for sanctions darazhvata of war, however, a conflict it is always sin. **Niccolo Machiavelli** (1469-1527) in his book "The ruler" made a very serious attempt at a systematic analysis of the conflict. He believes that the conflict is a universal sign of a society that is explained by the set in the nature of human wickedness. **Erasmus of Rotterdam** (1469-1536) explains the nature of war by having its own internal logic of conflict starts, as he grows and incorporates more new victims.

THE humanists in their work, sharply condemned the medieval riots, social unrest and violent strife. **Thomas More** (1470-1535) recognized as a crucial factor for the development of society Reconciliation between people. **Francis Bacon** (1561-1626) first analyzes the system causes social conflicts. **Michel de Montaigne** (1533-1592) in his "Trials" study the internal personality conflicts.

Thomas Hobbes (1588-1679) in "Leviathan" justifies the concept of war of all against all considering that the main reason for the conflict is inherent in the human sense of konkorentsiya and desire for distinction from other people, which creates rivalry able to develop into open conflict. Similar views expressed and **John Locke** (1632-1704), according to which a person is egocentric individual merits, in relation to public priorities belongs to the individual.

IN more recent times, **Jean Jacques Rousseau** (1712-1778). The famous social contract theory, the essence of which lies in the idea that people are able to agree not to take aggressive action against one another.

THE conflict as a phenomenon has many levels is analyzed by **Adam Smith** (1723-1790) in his work "A study of the nature and causes of the wealth of nations" which examines the social conflicts, the reasons for which are in class discrimination. In his book "Theory of Moral Sentiments" he defended, that person must be somewhat selfish to love yourself but not necessarily in harmony of their personal interests with the common aspirations of people for prosperity and happiness. Instead of moral relations between people he puts in the first place economic interests.

Immanuel Kant (1724-1804) considers that the state of peace among men living in the neighborhood, not natural, natural state of war, even if no ongoing hostilities, there is a continuing threat. **Georg Hegel** (1770-1831) considered as a cause for conflict social polarization between accumulated wealth and devotion to work within the class.

Friedrich Nietzsche (1844-1900) viewed the conflict as inherent rights, penetrating everywhere and one of the most productive forces of society. But in his book "Thus Spake Zarathustra" presents peculiar result of the development of the human spirit - super man rose above the usual human vices and conflicts over.

In the history of conflictology can identify several stages of development

First stage – begins with the first reached us ideas for conflicts (VII-VI century BC.) and continues until the middle of XIX century. During this period the knowledge of the conflict are formed and develop primarily as practical knowledge of people about the types of conflicts, the principles and rules of conduct in actual conflicts which is reflected in philosophy, religion, literature, folklore and others. During this stage begin to accumulate and the first scientific knowledge of the conflict. The same study within philosophy, law and psychology, but it is not an independent science.

Second stage – from the middle of XIX in until 1920 This is the stage of the formation and development of konflikologicheskite theories. Here the first major publication on the conflict.

Third stage – from 1920 to 1950 period, this conflict began to be studied as a separate phenomenon in other sciences, such as philosophy, psychology, pedagogy, political science and sociology. Because of the period covering the time of World War II, initially there is intensive study of the conflict, but in the second half of the period of virtually no publications.

Fourth stage – from 1950 to 1980 are accumulated serious publications on the problems of conflict. The first defend dissertations. Conflictology begins to transform into an independent science.

Fifth stage – from 1980 until now. During this stage there is a steady increase in publications in conflictology, create regional and international groups and institutions for research and regulation of conflicts.

AS illustrated by the development stages of conflictology truly scientific approach to the analysis of the conflict appears at the end of the first half of XIX century.

THE foundation of the study of conflictology place of the founders of sociology Auguste Comte, Herbert Spencer and Karl Marx. The first attempts to create a sociological theory, which to justify the role of conflict relate to the second half of XIX century. Then appears the work of the English sociologist **Herbert Spencer** (1820-1903) "Introduction to Sociology", which emphasizes the idea of the universality of the conflict and in this sense koflikta recognized for normal social phenomenon.

IDEAS of sociologists, laid the foundations of conflictology were adopted and developed by scholars such as Emile Durkheim, Max Weber, Georg Simmel and Ferdinand Tyonis. One of the founders of the French sociological school **Emile Durkheim** (1856- 1917) equate conditions is between communal and social solidarity. He believes that people come together in groups for personal or group enmity, and as a result of the mutual need for each other. **Max Weber** (1864-1920) social interaction between people of the arena played positively and negatively privileged groups. They are interested in that, in terms of conflicts of material and spiritual interests to preserve or even increase their economic positions.

AT the beginning of XX century the interest of scientists to the conflict begins to grow more, but at the time in science there is no single generally recognized theory of conflict, it is necessary to examine the main directions of theoretical conflictology:

SOCIOLOGY OF CONFLICT

GENERALLY in the sociology of conflict can describe several approaches: Social Darwinism (H. Spensar T. Samner L. Gumplovich); conflict functionalism (G. Simmel, L.Kozer, T. Parsons); dialectic concept (K.Marks, R. Dahrendorf, K. Boulding).

AT the end of 1950 the German sociologist **Ralf Dahrendorf** (1929-2009) formulated a theory of social conflict, which gives the name of "conflict model of society", she is seen in his work "class and class conflict in industrial society." Recognizing Marxism as one of the major trends in contemporary science Derendorf formulate its konetseptsiya under the influence of Marxist, but differs significantly from it. On the basis of conflict model he accepts the participation or non-participation in the implementation of power. Conflicts can arise in any organization where there superiors and subordinates. To successfully regulate the conflict in his opinion matter in circumstances: First: recognition that society has different views; second, higher level of organization of the parties to the conflict; third: the existence of rules of the game.

FOR functional direction in conflictology are fundamental ideas of H. Spencer conflict as inevitable obshtesgveniya of life, a manifestation of the struggle for existence of social objects and prerequisite for the development of the social organism. Interesting functional explanation of the conflict offers **Georg Simmel** (1858-1918). His work "Sociology" is a new direction in the study of conflict. He scientific world the term "sociology of conflict," considering the conflict not only in terms of social significance, but also as a positive value and stimulating agent. In his view, must consider biological and psychological nature of the conflict.

ACCORDING to **Talcott Parsons** (1902- 1979) society is in equilibrium if the role expectations are clear and running, but the time may occur deviations and conflicts that can be overcome through social control, having positive and negative sanctions. According to him, the conflict is inherent in the process of socialization and can grow in the discrepancy and tension between internal physiological needs of the body and social needs of people. The major task of the society should be to maintain a conflict-free relationship.

FURTHER develop the theory of positive functional conflict located in **Lewis Kozer** (1913 - 2003) "Functions of Social Conflict", Kozer focus on the positive functions of conflict with the main attention of its stabilizing role in maintaining dynamic balance in social conflict. The social conflicts can be a means of stabilization of intragroup relations and means of social explosion. This depends on the nature of the social structure under the effect of which develops conflict. Kozer defines the following functions of the conflict: 1. The discharge voltage; 2. communicative information; 3. creative; 4. Integrative; 5. legal.

FURTHER development of the theory of Parsons makes **Neil Smelzer** (1930-). In his book "Theory of collective behavior", published in 1962, he considered some forms of collective action that we take as irrational (resentment, rebellion, panic). Collective behavior he described as mobilization based on a belief that a new way define social action.

IN the early 60s, **Kenneth Boulding** (1910-1953) attempts to create a universal doctrine of the conflict, which he called "general theory of conflict." Basic prerequisite for the emergence of conflict as it is human nature, with its inherent desire to fight. It defines two models of conflict: static - which analyzed all aspects of the conflict between them and otnoshnieto and dynamic - which looks at the conflict through the prism of the interests of the parties.

IN the latest stage on sociological glimpses of conflict develop different variants of synthesis between dialectic and funktsionalistichnite concepts of social conflict (Blaylock, Giddens, Collins, Kraysberg, Lefevre and others). Make a theoretical summary of

interdisciplinary empirical studies of human (Cohen, Dahl, Crozet, Rifle, Rex, Nyum, Bailey and others). Form part of the conflict theories (Rappoport, Schelling, Auman).

PSYCHOLOGY OF CONFLICT.

WITHIN the psychological approach to conflict is able to count: Psychoanalytic direction (Z. Freud, A. Adler, K. Horney, E. Fromm, H. Sullivan); sotsiotropno direction (W. McDougall, C. Sigele); logical approach (K. Lorenz, N. Tinbergen); theory of group dynamics (K. Levin L. Lindsley); frustrational aggressive concept (L. Berkowitz, D. Dolard); behavioral direction (A. Bas, A. Bandura); sotsometrichno direction (D. Moreno, E. Dzhenuks, C. Dodd); ineteraktsionalistichno direction (D. Mead, T. Shibusani); direction of transactional analysis (E. Byrne).

UNLIKE sociologists, psychologists try to explain the nature of conflict behavior, placing it as the psychological factors. For example, **Sigmund Freud** (1856-1939) split personality of the three instances "it", "I" and "super I" conflict which leads to the development of personality. **Alfred Adler** (1870-1937), unlike Freud believes that the person should not be considered in isolation from society, since man is a social being. **Carl Jung** (1875-1961), he rejected the Freudian theories about sexuality attaches great importance to the inclinations and tendencies of the individual as a conscious, and on a subconscious level, suggesting that the behavior and actions of individuals determined psychic energy of man and its orientation to the outside or inside to the person itself.

IN more recent times, research on conflict in modern psychology is conducted in the following areas: theoretical - gaming - **Morton Deutsch** (1920-); theory of organizational systems **Robert Blake** (1918-2004), **Jane Mouton** (1930-1987); theory and practice of negotiation process **Roger Fisher, William Yuri**.

POLITOLOGICAL THEORIES OF CONFLICT

THESE include theories of political groups (V. Pareto, G. Mosca, A. Bentley); theories of political stability (J. Blondel, Isto E., S. Lipset, D. Sanders); ethno-political theories (Nernst T., J. Rothschild); clean konfliktologichni kottseptsii theories and political scientists virtually none. However, in individual fields of political science and science are considered the ideas of conflict.

THE creator of the theory of political groups **Vilfredo Pareto** (1848-1923) reveals the concept of the elite. According to him, the fight to be called elite is the essence of social conflict. Circle in the community is carried out by such conflicts, which contributes to social development. His ideas about the conflict and gives **Gaetano Mosca** (1858-1941). Французинът **Georges Sorel** (1847-1922) suggested that the course of history is irrational. The whole story consists of an uncontrolled, spontaneous conflicts that are actually good because existent. In contrast to his ideas, some political scientists (**D. Blondel, Isto E., S. Lipset**) try to formulate theories of political stability, finding those mechanisms that are able to maintain society in a state of rest.

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SOCIOBRAINS