THEORY OF CONFLICTS - MICROTHEORIES

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Abstract

Every social system has had its conflicts. We have had conflicts over the division of empires based on religious or cultural orientation, for example the Byzantine Empire of the people have split into two denominations, the ruling system shutdown (system of Westphalia) or state of order of Westphalia. From this period, the world begins to be accompanied by state colonization. Conflicts can be regional, global, state, interstate and beyond. The crisis of Europe is more interesting than the other crisis that has entire realistic reforms after the Otto-monopoly bourgeois liberalization. East crisis was external and internal crisis, duplication of the aristocracy of the Ottoman Empire. We have a crisis or conflict of the First World War. The First World War created the system of Versailles. The Versailles system consists of the following problems:

1. The Ottoman Empire dissolved;
2. Formation of new states

The cause of the First World War was Germany.
- Then there is the crisis of the League of Nations (state problem solving)
- Conflict of WWII; (World War II)
There are three types of crises:
1. Fascism;
2. Bolshevism; and
3. Liberal Democracy.
We are forming allies, and then we had the Cold War conflict.
Cold War East-West conflict (ideological, military and economic change). The world is a crisis of the international order. The Russian Federation 20 years recycles apparent internal and external conflicts. Developed countries use the resources of underdeveloped countries.

-World of today faces social crisis, where social crisis has no limit.

Social crises coming from abuses by big capital capitalism.

- The world is open in the technical aspect, technology, internet, information, where these phenomena are the social crises. Conflicts are tensions that carry certain problems of an old order to a new social order.

Conflicts in the former Yugoslavia was born as neglecting the national issue (ethnic crisis.)

Keywords: Conflict of WWII; (World War II), Fascism, Bolshevism, Formation of new states.

Introduction

In this scientific research I have tried to explore as clearly and accurately as possible the essential issues on the peaceful resolution of the conflicts in the former Yugoslavia. In relation to this scientific paper as an elementary basis, we have concentrated on the idea outline where we have elaborated three chapters and in particular each chapter has titles. This research will serve new generations, because we have tried to research in a more scientific way and have

made analyses about the causes of the dissolution of the former Yugoslavia as a former multi-ethnic, multinational, multi-religious state, etc. On the basis of this scientific research, the origin of the conflicts in the former Yugoslavia we have undoubtedly encountered an unequal solution on basic human rights, limitation of the birth rate of Albanians, unequal employment in the national aspect, the allocation of social means in an unequal way, discrimination in education, dismissal of workers from work, differentiation. The practice in Kosovo but also in Macedonia undoubtedly speaks of the violation of these rules, where in Kosovo and Macedonia or, as it was said in the former Yugoslavia in these areas, they acted against the constitution not only by suspending political power but also by making it difficult for the social life of the Albanian people, better to say that the 1974 constitution was not implemented.

In the first chapter of this research we are dealing with the study of conflict theories, micro theories, macro theories, on the concept, prevention, escalation and definition of conflicts on the elements of conflicts, conflicts that have arisen on the basis of the territory where we have taken as an example France, even after the loss of territory in 1871 Germany took two provinces of France, which provinces after a few years back to France, i.e. the issue of territorial conflict is a very sensitive issue for a state. In this part we have also foreseen (in the first part of the scientific research we have also analyzed the local, regional conflicts, globalization as a perfect conflict, comparative aspects of the conflicts in the former Yugoslavia, respectively where in Croatia the war was concentrated on the Serb majority population, while in Kosovo, in Macedonia the war was concentrated on the Albanian majority population, while in Bosnia and Herzegovina the conflict was between the Muslim, Croatian and Serbian populations.

Conflict theories

There is no solution to any social, territorial, national problem, whether it is a conflict of low intensity or high intensity, which can be an inter-national, inter-state, international conflict. Failure to engage in resolution, no matter what the nature of the conflict, can have serious consequences, such as victims, destructions, which slow down the pace, lack of development, international distrust, in a word, a society or nation, a conflicted state remains far from democratic, civilized, contemporary modern life.

To this day the number of conflicts in the region and the world is very large. The conflicts that arise are many and differ from each other. Conflicts differ in many respects from the form of manifestation, causes, ideologies, use of weapons, the space in which conflicts take place, and so on. In order to better and more clearly understand conflicts, the precise definition is explored by a large number of scientists who belong to this field. There are a large number of thinkers who differ in their views about the definition, division and Professional paper of conflicts. The essence of the problem lies in the division of social sciences to approach conflict as something more rational, constructive and socially functioning or destructive. From this separation emerges the consequences that are felt in the verification of the respective strategies for dealing with the conflict.

The following problem also poses the difference between theoretical approaches such as classical and behavioristic ones. The basic difference lies in the fact that the classical

approach is focused on macro-analyses i.e. analyses that as the basis of interpretation prefer interactions between groups. In relation to the definition of groups, they are based on several criteria: national, institutional, ethnic, class and ideological. According to Shelingconflicts, competitions and cooperation are independent elements. According to him, the conflict arises when during the race, goals, means, needs or values are faced. Therefore, aggression does not appear at once as a result of confrontation. Authors and researchers who deal with the issue of conflict speak in their ideas or are roughly of a similar opinion. Depending on this point of view we distinguish a large number of theories, Microtori and Macro theories. 1 The Micro Theories are divided into:

Microtheories

Within the framework of micro theories of conflict, as one of the most important assumptions of behaviorists that the deep roots of war should be sought in the nature of man and his behavior. Precisely, it is assumed that there is a relationship between the inter-personal conflict that arises in the social circle. In that sense, the behaviorists as a center make the assumption that every stimulation is obtained by a corresponding reaction, that is, they try to prove that biological and psychological characteristics can create provisions for the occurrence of aggression and conflict. A key element in this approach is to distinguish between induction pathways specific to an interpersonal conflict and to generalize between infra-personal and international conflict. Among the most important micro theories for conflict can be counted: anomalous and instinctive behavior, the theory of frustration-aggression, the theory of social learning and the theory of social identity.

The Behavioral Theory, The Theory of Function, and Aggression

In addition to that, we can mention the theory of innate instinct or the biological mechanism that according to the proponents of this theory from the ranks of previous psychologists creates provisions for aggressive human behavior.

Hence the Instinctive Theory of Aggression is formulated based on elements from previous psychological studies and the Social-Darwinist Theory, the Theory of the Struggle for Existence. In this way, respectively, the dilemma and division about the causes and content of the conflict continues.

One of the theories that has evolved and that has been represented in the clarification of the conflict is the theory of frustration-aggression. The underlying prediction underlying this theory is that aggression (individual or international) is the result of frustrations that arise as a result of unrealized national, individual, or collective goals. This theory creates two dilemmas, one dealing with the automation of frustration and aggression and the other with the clarification and correlation of any aggression and conflict with frustration as the catalyst.

The theory of social learning, the theory of identity

It is a theory that bases the elements for the interpretation of the conflict on the social environment, i.e. theories for social learning and social identification.

The theory of social learning attempts to understand the relation of the individual to his or her surroundings and the way in which that relation influences group behavior.

We can also mention that the theory of innate instinct or biological mechanism that according to the proponents of this theory from the ranks of previous psychologists creates provisions for aggressive human behavior. According to the signatories of this document, war is rather the result of a socialized and combative training, a phenomenon that is the result of human organization, planning and evaluation and is related to the emotional and motivational phenomenon.

Macrotheories

Macro-conflict theories attempt to fill the void of interpretation and are focused on intergroup interaction, especially at the cognitive and cognitive levels. According to macro theories, conflict is the result of group competition in the realization of power and the increase of resources. In the period of the Cold War, the concept of the balance of terror was formulated, which is thought that under the pressure of nuclear power the conflict will return.

Sheling develops game theory which involves communication, negotiation, and information. He emphasizes the importance of irrationality in strategic thinking, but as an assumption with the importance of this author announces the difference between conflict addiction, competition and cooperation. He considers that in every conflict there are also elements of cooperation, i.e. cooperative cooperation. To illuminate the complexity of intergroup behavior, he applies the game in the type of chance, skills and strategies and in this way clarifies cooperation and competition in the context of conflict. Macro theories are divided into:

The theory of hostility

These theories are joined by the hostility theory which is complex by developmental psychology and the theory of international relations.

Within the framework of the theory of hostility, several concepts have been developed that are important for understanding contemporary conflicts. One of them is the concept of identity. According to this concept, people are identified as individuals and as members of the group by individuals. Some of these groups are defined by birth while the other is defined by association with society. Developmental psychology identifies the concept of human needs as the basis for dichotomy. Good people are identifed with right-IoseJ, like pleasure or pain, good or bad, like right or wrong.

The need for identification develops early, but what is important is that we often describe the "good" features as properties while the "bad" ones belong to the other group. As a result, with time, the feeling "we" and "you" develops, and further "we" is understood as good, superior, desirable and quality, while "you" as bad, inferior, undesirable.Through the process of socialization, identity expands into families, communities, ethnic and national groups.

The theory of hostility, the theory of ethno-nationalization

This concept relies on identifying the individual with his or her ethnic or national group. Ethnic identity is interpreted as extended according to the identity that gives a sense of extended family that contributes to strengthening our sense of belonging. Organizing into ethnic groups favors conflict of conflicting parties. According to some authors, competition can be adapted, following the example of sports competitions, and not adapted, such as numerous conflicts of violence. Identity groups are static. They may be interpreted as already unstable, but political, economic or military pressure may strengthen the state of instability. A source and cause of enmity between groups is often sought. The source and cause of hostility between groups is often sought.

In clarifying the sensitivity of the ethno-national identity, Volkani shows us the elements of the intervention that make the groups more sensitive to the elements. He calls them "relevant goals for outsourcing" and thinks that they can be overwhelmed by subconsciousness. In this set of photos deposited by Volken (Volkan) are: national flag or color, music, game, etc.2

A related concept in victimization or victim theory, is the concept of selected trauma that counts as a group phenomenon, in order to justify certain actions of violence. From this concept it can be concluded that the Theory of the System of Enmity illuminates the conflict, shows the complexity of the problem of terrorism and the depth of the conflict. Within the macro theories of conflict, the important position of the theory is that it needs to be based on the human being.It has been developed as a holistic theory of human behavior. In the context of macro-theories about conflicts, the position of the theory about basic human needs is important. The importance of this theory is that this theory recognizes that in resolving the conflict, the needs of the parties to the conflict must be met in order to shift the result from 0 to win-win as a passable solution. In that sense, it is thought that conflict resolution can consist in the creation of pre-provisions or rounding up where basic needs can be met.

Conflict prevention

Conflict prevention is one of the main strategies and concepts for solving post-conflict situations and building peace. Conflict prevention as a concept was introduced during the Cold War in order to avoid possible conflicts between states.

When we use the word conflict prevention as an international concept, it seems a bit surprising to us that despite the fact that this concept still exists in the international arena, armed conflicts and the use of violence occur around us. The purpose of this concept is to prevent potential conflicts from arising between states or between ethnicities within states themselves. The conflict prevention strategy is used in the state of unstable peace, a situation in which tensions and mistrust between the parties is at a very high level and very strong, but force has not yet been used or is sporadic. Preventive diplomacy is the main technique and method for preventing conflicts used by international organizations, namely the United Nations, the OSCE, the European Union, etc.9

The shuttle diplomacy of the Minister of Foreign Affairs and Security of the European Union, Javier Solana, was welcomed and had great success in resolving the armed conflict in the

Republic of Macedonia. Conflict prevention is a more important strategy than preventive diplomacy for conflict prevention.

Conflict prevention should be included in the agenda of a state's security policy, in order to continuously deal with this problem and to issue reports if there are possibilities of presenting possible conflicts between states or between the ethnicities of a state.10

Conflict prevention aims that all citizens regardless of their religion, their ethnicity, the state should guarantee essential living conditions, but at the same time also legal and political but also economic conditions because this is where conflicts arise.

It was precisely the political-legal asocial aspect that escalated the armed conflict between Albanians and Macedonians in Macedonia. Despite the fact that the concept of conflict prevention exists, it has not been as effective because it has failed to prevent a large number of conflicts occurring in the world, but it has also not succeeded in overcoming the problem of bloodshed. But in general conflict prevention as a concept is a very important method in alarming tense situations that can lead to armed conflict. Conflict prevention capabilities are only available to developed countries with consolidated democracies.Conflict prevention capabilities should engage both sovereign states and international organizations, and they should cooperate with each other in order to avoid or warn of conflicts early. Conflict prevention strategy is one of the most discussed issues and topics in conflict theory, including the framing of all strategies for limiting and preventing conflict. In order to stop conflicts, measures must be taken and they should be avoided and completely stopped, that is, they should be resolved. In the broadest sense, these strategies can be used to avoid conflict:

- Escaping (moving away) from the conflict
- Preventing conflicts
    o Resolving the Conflict
- Final resolution of conflicts

The difference between these last two lies in how we will manage the conflict and for which elements of the conflict a strategy is taken, at which stage of the conflict one intervenes and what results come out after undertaking the strategies (win-win, win-loos or loos) -loos) .11

It is understood that every conflict ends with negotiation, however, if the conflict must be stopped, a great will of the parties or leaders is needed, which was not the case in the case of the conflict in Macedonia, the parties and leaders did not have the will to stop the conflict, but they tried to each take better position through developments in the field.

It often happens that the parties manage to harmonize their positions at the last moment when they see that there is no other way out of the conflict or when there is a risk that it will escalate into a deeper conflict. 12

It is also the case in the Ohrid negotiations when the parties did not give up, especially the Macedonian side, but with the insistence of internationals that Macedonia is heading towards a civil war, an agreement was reached at the last moment.

Based on it, it turns out that the solution to conflicts is the compromise to overcome the differences, so that both parties reach their goals. In fact, the resolution of conflicts represents the prohibition of the use of violence or armed war and the achievement of a compromise between the parties. Techniques such as intervention, appeasement (reconciliation), good services, meditation and peacekeepers are among the techniques and categories of conflict resolution.

In most cases, pressure is the way of resolving the conflict, where the parties to the conflict from domestic and frequent pressures of the international factor lead to compromise between the parties, which is a direct solution to the conflict. By pressure or otherwise by coercion is meant that one or all parties involved in the conflict give up, withdraw from any request they wish to achieve in order to end the conflict. The case of Macedonia can be repeated again when the Ohrid agreement was reached at the insistence of the international factor.

Third party intervention is one of the main techniques for resolving conflicts. The intervention of the third party takes place under the pressure of the parties in conflict or due to the need to resolve the conflict more easily. When the third party interventions are performed without force, it has the following characteristics:

She is unmilitary and self-willed

It resolves the conflict under the intervention of a third party

It can change the dynamics of the situation.

Conclusion

My assessment of this topic: Theories on conflicts I would start with the words; a very necessary topic that will be brought closer to Albanian readers and researchers at a time when the issue of conflicts and peaceful resolution through diplomatic means in international relations is quite important.

It is the defeat of quite serious and successful efforts to research the conflicts in the former Yugoslavia and beyond as old social phenomena where the presentation of conflicts, the non-equal solution of the ethnic issue disrupts the much-desired peace.

In each chapter of this paper is elaborated in a logical order understandable with a scientific chronology where we have addressed the historical development of conflicts in the former Yugoslavia, conflict prevention we have elaborated the theoretical and practical aspect, the role of the United Nations in conflict prevention, the role and importance of NATO in conflict prevention in the former Yugoslavia. Here in this topic we have also mentioned the non-determining role of the European Union in foreign policy before the 1997 Amsterdam Summit.

I am convinced that this methodological research of scientific work the reader will have an interest to be equipped with a meteor, which will serve as the foundation for the recognition of phenomena, phenomena, presentation and negotiations. The destruction of the SFRY and the annexation of the Republic of Macedonia caused deep political, social and economic changes in the country. Pluralism was manifested with the formation of political parties which, instead of ideological ones, had a strong ethnic character. As a result of this transition, a large part of the population remains jobless, while poverty, corruption, criminality and the economic crisis take on enormous proportions.

Albanian political parties in the country encouraged nationalism among the Albanian population for the realization of radical goals.

The international factors played the role of arbiter, trying to find a common solution to prevent the escalation of the civil war situation in Macedonia. Under their pressure, in order to resolve the conflict, it was formed in the country

coalition government was formed, in which, in addition to the current parties, SDSM and PDP also participated.

The international community continuously sent its own political representatives as mediators. One of them was the EU's high representative, Javier Solana, who exerted permanent repression on Macedonian political structures. As a result, the Ohrid Framework Agreement was signed on August 13, 2001. The agreement was signed by the leaders of the four leading Macedonian (VMRO-DPMNE and SDSM) and Albanian (DPA and PDP) political parties, by the President of the Republic, Boris Trajkovski, and representatives of the international community as guarantors for its implementation.

The conflict had a negative impact on inter-ethnic relations, democratic processes as a whole and especially on the sense of coexistence as an acceptable solution. The same will be the cause for the slowdown of Macedonia's integration processes in the Euro-Atlantic structures, the EU and NATO.

Although the conflict slowed down the democratic processes in the country and directly worsened the inter-ethnic relations, however, for the Albanians in Macedonia and even in Kosovo, it was the only way to show the Slavic side that the governance model was wrong.

The signing of the Framework Agreements and their implementation in the Macedonian Constitution marks a new page for Albanians.

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