

DEVELOPMENT OF CONFLICTOLOGY AS A SCIENCE

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Objective. The purpose of the work is to conduct a systematic historical analysis of the world scientific research on the organization of the development of conflictology, as a science in different historical times.

Material and methods. The materials of the research were sources of scientific literature, which made it possible to reveal the historical views of scientists of the development and formation of conflictology in different historical periods.

Results. The emergence and development of conflictology, as a science, in the historical and civilizational aspect are analyzed. The formation of various views and concepts of conflictology, taking into account negative and positive consequences, is studied.

Conclusions. The historical experience of the development of conflictology, as a science, provides a unique opportunity to find ways to prevent conflict, and taking into account negative experience in the past helps to avoid it in the future.

Key words: conflict, conflictology, conflict models, human relationships.

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РАЗВИТИЕ КОНФЛИКТОЛОГИИ, КАК НАУКИ

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Цель работы - провести системно-исторический анализ мировых научных исследований по организации становления конфликтологии, как науки в разные исторические времена.

Материал и методы. Материалами исследования послужили источники научной литературы, что позволило выявить исторические взгляды ученых развития и становления конфликтологии в разные исторические периоды.

Результаты. Проанализированы возникновение и развитие конфликтологии, как науки, в историко-цивилизационном аспекте. Исследовано формирование различных взглядов и понятий конфликтологии, с учетом негативных и позитивных последствий.

Выводы. Исторический опыт развития конфликтологии, как науки, дает уникальную возможность найти способы предотвращения возникновения конфликта, а учет отрицательного опыта в прошлом способствует избежанию его в будущем.

Ключевые слова: конфликт, конфликтология, модели конфликта, человеческие взаимоотношения.

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ROZVIТОК КОНФЛІКТОЛОГІЇ, ЯК НАУКИ

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Мета роботи - провести системно-історичний аналіз світових наукових досліджень з організації становлення конфліктології, як науки в різні історичні часи.

Матеріал і методи. Матеріалами дослідження слугували джерела наукової літератури, що дозволило виявити історичні погляди вчених розвитку та становлення конфліктології в різні історичні періоди.

Результати. Проаналізовано виникнення та розвиток конфліктології, як науки, в історично-цивілізаційному аспекті. Досліджено формування різних поглядів та понять конфліктології, з урахуванням негативних й позитивних наслідків.

Висновки. Історичний досвід розвитку конфліктології, як науки, дає унікальну можливість знайти способи запобігання виникнення конфлікту, а врахування негативного досвіду в минулому сприяє уникненню його у майбутньому.

Ключові слова: конфлікт, конфліктологія, моделі конфлікту, людські взаємовідносини.

Клінічна та експериментальна патологія Т.16, №4 (62). С.122-124.

Introduction

Mankind since time immemorial has demonstrated the inevitability of conflicts, they exist everywhere and will exist as long as there is interaction between people. The science of conflictology has been considered and studied by many scientists of various fields: philosophers, psychologists, managers, sociologists, etc. So, the topic of conflict and the problems of overcoming it in various fields always remain relevant and inexhaustible for

society.

Objective

To conduct a systematic historical analysis of the world scientific research on the organization of the formation of conflictology, as a science in different historical times.

Material and methods

Клінічна та експериментальна патологія. 2017. Т.16, №4 (62)

The materials of the research were sources of the scientific literature, which made it possible to reveal the historical views of scientists of the development and formation of conflictology in different historical periods.

Results

The general concept of social conflict began to take shape at the end of the XIXth century at the beginning of the 20th century in the works of German scientists Max Weber and Georg Simmel. Simmel's contribution to the theory of conflict is the inclusion of a third party. With the advent of the "third", an opportunity opens up for complex relations, awareness of differences, the formation of coalitions, the formation of group solidarity, that is, the possibility of complex social interaction [4,9].

According to another representative of the sociological approach to the study of M. Weber's conflicts, society is a collection of groups that differ in their status. Therefore, their interests diverge, which generates social conflicts. However, the interests of people not only diverge, and, to some extent coincide, which creates the basis for the balance of power, the achievement of social consensus (consent). Just these intersections of group interests that soften conflicts and serve as the basis for the stability of democratic societies [2, 8].

The basis for the creation in the midst of the XX century of the theory of conflict as an independent sphere was decided mainly by the efforts of two outstanding scientists: German - Ralph Darendorf and American - Lewis Kozer [1,7].

Darendorf justified a new theory of social conflict, which was called the "Conflict model of society". Darendorf argues that society at any time is the subject to be changed. Therefore, any society relies on coercion of some of its members over others, and class conflict is determined by the nature of power [3,5].

The classic work of contemporary conflictology was the work of L. Kozer "Functions of Social Conflict". In the concept of "Positive functional conflict" L. Kozer justified the positive role of conflicts in ensuring the sustainability of social systems based on dynamic equilibrium. Kozer argued that there are not and cannot be social groups without conflict relations. While there is a society, there will be a certain tension in it, which from time to time will grow into a conflict [5,10].

The concepts of the formation of conflictology were presented by American sociologists Talcott Parsons and Elton Mayo [4,6,9].

Parsons views the conflict as the cause of the destabilization and disorganization of public life. Defining the conflict as a social anomaly, he saw the main task in maintaining conflict-free relations between various elements of society, which would ensure social balance, mutual understanding and cooperation. In the process of development the society raises "the generalized adaptive ability" and becomes less disputable [8,10].

The founder of the theory of "human relations" Mayo argued [7,9] that the main problem of modernity is the establishment of peace in industry. In his opinion, social health is a social equilibrium, a state of cooperation. It is

necessary to strive for it, using not only economic methods, but also psychological ones, in particular, the formation of a favorable psychological climate in production collectives, a sense of job satisfaction, and a democratic leadership style. Mayo's ideas have been fully supported by practical managers. However, in due course, hopes related to the theory of social cooperation, public harmony, began to weaken, since it was not possible to overcome conflicts both at work and in society as a whole. Therefore, we had to return to the conflict model of society, which was presented in the most detailed form in the works of Darendorf and Kozer [6,7].

An important contribution to the completion of the formation of conflictology as an independent scientific discipline was made by the American scientist Kenneth Boulding. He argued that, based on human reason, moral norms, a person can still be improved by softening the forms of conflict interaction. The basis of these general ideas about conflicts that occur in society and nature is the description of two models of conflicts: static and dynamic [1,4].

In the static model, Boulding analyzes the parties to the conflict and the system of relations between them. These relations are built on the principle of competition; in this situation, the parties seek to find a position incompatible with the wishes of the other party. In the dynamic model, Boulding considers the interests of the parties as motivating forces in people's conflict behavior. He views the dynamics of the conflict as a process consisting of the reaction of the opposing sides to external stimuli [2,9].

The Austrian psychologist Z. Freud saw the main source of all social conflicts in the disharmony of the human soul, the inherent conflict between the conscious and unconscious, instinctive inclination and the requirement of morality and legal norms inherent in the human psyche [3,6,10].

One of the followers of Freud K. Jung proposed a classification of the characters of people [5,8], based on the criterion, different ways of solving internal conflicts. Jung suggested two psychotypes: introverts - people turned to internal factors and extroverts - people facing the environment.

American psychologist E. Berne developed the concept of transactional analysis [3,7,9]. According to his theory, all people are divided into three main states that dominate in their psyche: "child", "parents", "adults". Conflict situations just arise when relations arise between people with the same mind.

Specificity of social conflicts is associated with the operation of large amounts of information, knowledge about themselves and other people. This determines the complex nature of the motives, the presence in them of not only explicit but also hidden moments. The key to the nature of any situation is precisely in the self-consciousness of the parties - either individual personalities or social organizations.

Conclusion

Thus, it has been established that the emergence of conflictology, as a science, is becoming increasingly

necessary for modern society, since it gives practical skills in preventing conflicts or solving them if they do arise. Therefore, the rapid complication of various relationships in modern society has set a complex paradigm for mankind - to preserve man in a harmonious unity with the world around him.

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