

Concept of Conflict and Identifying a Form CR SIPPABIO (Conceptual and Theoretical Framework)

By

Taazur Falah Shandookh Assafi

University of Baghdad, College of Political Science, Iraq

Email: Taazur_falah@yahoo.com

Abbas Hashim Aziz

University of Baghdad, College of Political Science, Iraq

Email: abbas.ah400@gmail.com

Abstract

The conflict has been linked to the human journey since he was created, and it was divided into a struggle in search of food and drink, then it began to develop into a struggle over control and governance, meaning that the conflict in the past was intended to ensure living and obtaining the basic needs of man, and with the course of time it locations, thus generating a violent armed conflict that harms the weak and poor peoples.

Keywords: Confilct, CR SIPPABIO, Violent, Theoretical.

The First Topic: The Concept Of Conflict, Its Interpretation And Its Relationship To Conceptsto Approach

Man did not back down in the conflict with his fellow man, but rather continued to control what exists in nature. In all periods of time, man's goal was to control the resources and good things on earth, until it became difficult to accommodate a peaceful group that could not bear the style of conflict and competition, and it became an eternal habit *, The conflict remained in a continuous and evolving historical cycle in finding new methods. The development witnessed by the world, especially in light of the global openness, could not hide the word conflict. It carries with it many aspects. The other is in which the conflict takes the violent side and the use of weapons and violence, but in most of the recognized situations the international conflict takes the violent side because of the wars and destruction the world is witnessing, so the concept of conflict has taken the combative side and has many definitions that represent this aspect, all of this because of the clash of wills and the desire to destroy each side to the other. The conflict Or the elimination of this concept and method, despite the emergence of many peace movements, but they could not save the world from suffocation from wars. On this basis, the research will be addressed through two requirements, the first requirement: Conflict (concept - types - effects) the second requirement: The causes of the conflict and the most important theories explaining the conflict.

The first requirement: conflict (concept - types - effects)

Conflict has multiple images, different methods, and diverse goals, but it ends with man, as he has types, and has direct repercussions on man as an individual and society. And Before delving into the types of conflict and its effects An understanding of the meaning of conflict must be given Linguistically and idiomatically, then explain the concepts related to the concept of conflict.

First: the concept of conflict

The concept of conflict is one of the pivotal and basic concepts in conflict and peace studies. Western studies have dealt with the concepts of conflict and peace as two main pillars or pivots from which the rest of the basic concepts in the field of conflict and peace studies emanate.

In general, if Conflict is a state of unease and difficulty in controlling one's nerves and self, i.e. a conflict within oneself and it may be an external conflict between individuals. There is a common definition of conflict as "the conflict of ideas and goals and the endeavor to reduce the importance of the other's ideas in order to reach the goal"

And from They are what came Regarding the concept of conflict:

It is a social situation in which at least two parties try to obtain a group of the same material or moral resources at the same moment, or to achieve contradictory goals or interests at one moment, and these resources or goals are not sufficient to satisfy these parties. As for the International Book Dictionary, it defines conflict as: "A battle or a fight, or that it is a struggle or struggle, especially if the struggle is longer extended In general, the concept of conflict in the specialized political literature is seen "as a dynamic phenomenon", The concept, on the one hand, suggests a "position competitively appointed a Everyone who interacts with it is a scientist a incompatibility in possible future situations, as each of them is forced a Moreover a To take a position inconsistent with the perceived interests of the other party"

As for its political dimension, the conflict refers to a special competitive position, in which its two or more parties are aware of the incompatibility in possible future situations, in which each or both of them are compelled to adopt or take a position that is not compatible with the potential interests of the second party or parties. the other, and then the conflict in its social dimension represents "A struggle over values, demands, statuses, power, or limited or scarce resources" And the goal here is complete at to "Not only in gaining desired values, but also in neutralizing or inflicting damage, or removing or eliminating competitors". Conflict in such situations, as Coser identifies, can occur between a No individuals, between groups, between individuals and groups, between groups and each other, or within the group or groups themselves, The explanation for this is attributed by Lewis Coser to the fact that conflict in itself is one of the characteristics No basic aspects of social life

As for the anthropological dimension of the conflict, the conflict arises or occurs as a result of competition between at least two parties. Here, this party may be represented by an individual, family, offspring or a specific human race, or an entire community. In addition, the party to the conflict may be a social class, or ideas, or a political organization, or a tribe, or a religion. Here, the conflict is associated with incompatible desires or goals, which are characterized by a degree of continuity and permanence that makes them distinguished from conflicts resulting from conflicts in temporary desires. And From a psychological perspective, this perspective is explained by the fact that the conflict is a person's attitude towards another person, In the sense of having a nature and behavior different from the other person, That the psychological conflict has to do with Baloz Eff mental, behavior and cognition.

The psychological changes of the conflict are divided as follows:

- 1- The psychological interpretation of the conflict at the level of the individual: The interpretation of the conflict for the individual is done by focusing on the behavior of the individual, whether the behavior is declared or declared, as well as the interpretation through if the person wants to get something or get away from it, as well as the verbal aspect and the style of speech where it enters. The individual is in a state of anxiety and internal conflict in how to speak and pronounce, all of these things make the individual confused if the style is appropriate for speech, especially in situations that are fateful and sensitive.
- 2- The psychological interpretation of the conflict at the international level: The psychological interpretation of the conflict at the international level goes to several reasons and analyzes, the most important of which is the nature of man and the aggressive instinct that exists within man. This nature and instinct cause conflicts between countries, as well as the large number of disappointments and frustration in achieving goals, which is one of the causes of conflict. Beliefs also have a great impact in conflicts, such as beliefs Negativity and not discharging negative charges towards countries with each other. All of this generates accumulations of aggression, as well as fixed patterns and staying on their old drawn and stereotypical images will often lead to conflict and misunderstanding. As for From an ideological point of view, Lost The conflict is interpreted according to the ideological perspective, meaning that there is a conflict because of the difference and conflict of two ideas, each party has the desire to impose its idea at the expense of the other, that the ideological contradictions between countries were the main reason for the failure of wars and international conflicts.

Types of conflict:

Through the definitions and interpretations of conflict, we have come to know that conflict is a natural phenomenon in the lives of people and nations, so there must be a diversity of forms of conflict. SoIt starts from the personal conflict until it ends with the international conflict. Each of these types has a specific form. It divides the types of conflict into two forms, violent and non-violent.And Here we come to clarify the types of conflict according to these two forms.

- 1- **Personal conflict** this type of conflict takes the violent form, it will carry the method of beating, abuse, violent crimes and murder, but if the personal conflict takes the non-violent side, it will carry the style of verbal altercations, shouting, discrimination and discrimination.
- 2- **Internal conflict:** The types of internal conflicts are among the most widespread types. If this type of conflict takes the violent side, there will be civil wars and armed rebellions, but if the non-violent side is taken, there will be political struggle. The political struggle means attacking the rulers with regard to the affairs of affairs. That is, attacking the actions of the rulers.
- 3- **The conflict has an international dimension:** this type of conflict takes the side and includes international military interventions and support for the rebels who are rebellious and armed, while the non-violent side for this type of conflict is the imposition of international sanctions and international diplomatic interventions
- 4- **International conflict:** It is the largest and most destructive type of conflict because there are wars of all kinds, armed conflicts and cold wars, but if there is a non-violent side, it takes the side of political differences and trade wars.

These four types are considered main and known types of conflicts, its degree and severity differ from one country to another, and so do the responses. Standing international, whether official or popular stands.

Third: Concepts Related To The Conflict:

1-rivalry

There are those who believe that competition is a form of conflict, and it is a degree of conflict, and it occurs between two parties about achieving the same goal, and it is a natural phenomenon in the lives of individuals and groups, and it takes several forms, including honest and constructive competition, and dishonorable competition, which may lead to conflict and competition is not always honorable, may be violent hostility eventually turn into conflict. Therefore, the line between competition and conflict is very close. Therefore, some definitions and some interpretations see that competition is less intense than conflict or one of the types of conflict in the initial stage. If this competition is not organized and controlled, it will turn into a struggle.

2-the difference

The difference is interpreted as a normal and normal situation between people, given that these people are basically different in many things such as values, knowledge, shape and size, so the differences are seen as normal and natural.

It can be said, differences are a source of conflict if they are not contained and addressed and spread awareness of accepting differences among people because many of the ancient and modern international conflicts are due to differences. Spreading a culture of acceptance of others must be in the form of a curriculum taught and approved in schools and universities and the academies in order not to repeat the old problems.

3-the crisis

See Charles Humanan crisis is a turning point and a situation that appears suddenly leads to unstable conditions, undesirable results occur, in a short time, in a crisis, decisions must be taken at quick times, when the parties are unwilling to confront each other and entering the post-crisis stages that may develop into conflict, and often the crisis precedes wars and constitutes a warning for those wars, but not all crises refer to wars. There are many species for the crisis, such as:

- A- Social crisis: represented by unrest within society.
- B- Political crisis: represented by a defect within the political system that requires administrative intervention and a politician and sociable or Nizamia.
- C- Economic crisis: means interruption of economic growth or decline in production.

4-dispute

Ibn Manzoor The dictionary of Lisan al-Arab makes a distinction between conflict and conflict, as he sees that conflict is the strife and the people's conflict is their quarrel, while conflict and wrestling indicate a sharp confrontation where one kills the other. And the concept of conflict indicates a lesser degree of conflict in terms of the use of methods that may lead to violent conflict, and the conflict in general can be controlled.

5-violence

Many political scientists and specialists in international political affairs believe that violence is a group of acts that cause destruction. Myself and my body and social and environmental and economical. And violence is a burdens reach goals. And to the simple possibilities of people, violence forms various such as theft, coercion, riots, assassinations, and transgressions against people and the government and security services, and its parties are either individuals and groups and countries.

6-the war

War, until now, is the most prevalent thing in human history, and therefore it is the main problem in international relations. Many political scientists and foreign policy makers view war as a continuation of politics: when diplomacy fails, some countries decide to use force. And others see war as a result of the collapse of the modern international system, because many of the rules of international institutions are designed to reduce conflict between states.

Fourth: Sparked Conflict

To conflict many effects and affects several aspects, of which:

1- Economic effects and their impact on internal conditions, including:

- A- Inflation:** It is the continuous rise in prices in general.
- B- Economic growth and per capita income:** The rates of economic growth and economic development, as well as the per capita income, are greatly affected by the conflict that takes place in a country.
- C- Corruption:** due to the economic collapse and the impact of per capita income, it leads to the emergence of corruption.

2-social effects and affect

- A- Conflict increases the lack of security, education and health.
- B- High rates of illiteracy.
- C - Increased employment.

3- Political revenge, which consist of

- A- Government instability.
- B - Difficulty applying the law.
- C- Lack of control over government institutions.
- D- Influences government practices related to the press, political meetings, and others.

Generally, divide triggered the conflict to Athena (negative and positive effects) and in the following form:

1-theaw at negative, and include:

- A- Psychological and moral effects.
- B- The disappearance of the positive spirit of individuals.
- C- The disappearance of performance between heads of state and lack of cooperation.
- D- Loss of time, money and effort in those conflicts.
- E- Lack of cohesion between individuals, but conflict leads to disintegration and lack of unity.
- F- Exaggerating the negativity of each party and trying to reduce its reputation and undermine it.

2-positive effects, is thus:

- a- There are some people with aggressive tendencies, and the conflict helps them satisfy those tendencies and satisfy the psychological need.
- B- Conflict helps reveal facts and information that help in knowing and diagnosing problems.

T-Conflict helps build experience among individuals, institutions and countries.

W-Because of the conflict, management of leadership emerges, and through that leadership, a good leader emerges.

c-Through conflict, creative talents emerge in developing and drawing strategies.

h-During the conflict, enthusiasm and activity increase in giving better plans and actionto.

The Second Requirement: The Causes Of The Conflict And The Most Important Theories Explaining The Conflict

First: the causes of the conflict

many causes of conflict are intolerance and distribution guyt.ljust for wealth andalsoBecause of wrong perceptions and beliefs.It is hardAvoid conflictsBecauseAnxiety and fear of the unknown,Thanmakes theaNsthatat its worstmay beTurn into"Monster"And away from nature and logic.

Second: theories explaining the conflict:

1-Realist theory

It is the first theoretical attempt in international relations; soThese academic studies emerged in the United States of America after the end of World War II, as a reaction to Wilsonian idealism and the moral isolationism of the Republicans. Hans Morganto believes (Hans Morgenthau)The pioneer of traditional realism is that political realism, like general social life, is governed by objective norms that stem from human nature, and that international politics, like any other politics, is a struggle for power. It is the one that inevitably discloses international politics

International relations for realists are characterized by the struggle for power, which takes two basic forms:

- A- Direct opposition:** This type of conflict occurs in the event that a country (A) as a superpower pursues a direct policy alongside country (B) as a superpower, and demands it to maintain the status quo. Morganto gives an example of that, the opposition of France and its allies to Russia in 1812, as well Japan's opposition to China in 1921 and the opposition of the Allied Powers to the Axis Powers in World War II.
- B- Competition model:** In this form of conflict, Morganto presents three cases of competition between states (A) and (B) as superpowers for control of state (C) as a small state, the first case is that if the result of competition over state (C) is in favor of the state (a) and which you want to control, the independence of the state (c) is endangered. The second case is achieved if the outcome of the competition is in favor of the state (B), which follows the policy of maintaining the status quo, then the sovereignty and independence of the competing state (C) can be maintained. And the third case is if State (A) pursued a policy of non-control and non-expansion entirely towards State (C) and shifted the expansionist policy towards another goal, which is State (D), then the independence and security of State (C) would also become stable.

Realists consider the state to be the central unit of analysis, and view international politics as having a competitive nature, and that states deal with selfishness. Realists do not believe in the virtues of human nature or in the political work that is inspired by it. They have identified a set of principles on which international politics is based, which are:

The human being is evil in its essence, and it tends to commit sins. The desire for power and control is part of human instinct.

This desire is manifested in disputes, wars and the struggle for power. On this basis, the state seeks continuously to protect and develop national interests, and this endeavor is the driving force behind the foreign policy of states, and a fundamental factor in international politics. It has the national interest, and the latter is the national value that is determined by the foreign policy of each country.

Realism believes that states often have conflicting interests to the point that leads to conflict and war, and the capabilities available in the state play an important role in determining the outcome of the international conflict, and the ability of the state to influence the behavior of others. So the state relies on its strength to achieve its goals and objectives, which are often achieved through cooperation, but the possibility of conflict remains. By extension To traditional realism, a new, structural, or systemic realism appeared, as it is called, among the most important pioneers of which were Kenneth Waltz, Robert Gilpin, and others. So the new realism believes that by focusing on the main causes of conflict, we find that they lie in human nature and result from selfishness in dealing, and from it, avoiding conflicts is by caring for the individual and achieving his social-physical existence. Structural realism is based in its interpretation of international life on conflict and competition in the international system for the purpose of achieving hegemony, so it resorted to building theoretical models and analytical tools to explain the phenomenon of international hegemony, whether in terms of its emergence or its demise. Attempting to interpret, predict or monitor international phenomena, including the phenomenon of international conflict, which is one of three basic variables:

The nature of order that takes the form of chaos. Functional difference, which is a fleeting variable due to the loss of the reason for its existence.

The determining variable is the distribution of power, which is an important mechanism in preserving the status quo by building a certain balance of power.

The new realism dealt with the phenomenon of conflict through the model of ethnic conflicts, by Barry Buzan, as he considered that the collapse of multi-ethnic states makes the different groups on alert, because they live in a state of chaos, and this in turn leads to each group trying to use force in order to improve its situation relative, and the conflict becomes more dangerous when the lands of neighboring countries include enclaves inhabited by ethnicities belonging to the conflicting groups, because each party is trying to exterminate the other party.

2- The theory of balance of power

This theory assumes that international conflict is a phenomenon of imbalance between states. This theory derives its theoretical frameworks from equivalence in the natural and social sciences, where equivalence is a prerequisite for achieving balance. This theory also assumes that the dominant feature in the movement of international interaction is conflict.

The phenomenon of international conflict is the situation in which an imbalance of power appears, just as the conflict is not only dictated by factors of difference in national interests, but rather stems from the attempt of each country to increase its power at the expense of other countries. Equilibrium means stability within the framework of a system that includes a number of independent forces, and when this equivalence is disturbed either by external forces, or as a result of a change in the elements that make up the system. The system shows a tendency towards restoring the original equivalence or establishing a new equivalence.

3-international system theory

It assumes that the international political system based on the principle of national sovereignty constitutes the main source of all forms of chaos and international conflicts, and that eliminating these conflicts in a positive and effective manner requires a modification of this basis by dissolving national wills and merging them into one will, which is expressed by a global government available. It has all the capabilities necessary to impose peace and consolidate its chances of stability. Consequently, conflicts stem - according to this analysis - from continuing to embrace the principle of national sovereignty, absolute recognition of its legitimacy, and not turning away from considering it the cornerstone of the relations of the international community. New ones that is higher in content and goals than the current narrow nationalisms. On the other hand, this theory believes that the international system consists of a group of different or allied countries that form sub-systems of this system, and at the same time the international conflict is considered one of the results of the interactive process of the units of the system, and in turn the interaction is determined on the basis of the behavior of the active forces in it, their historical conditions and experiences.

4- The theory of an arms race

Armament is considered one of the most prominent attempts that many studies focus on and care about, especially political, economic and military studies, due to its attachment to the power of many countries and their economies as well as its connection to international peace, and therefore it represents one of the most difficult topics in international politics, as many countries deliberately and through many stages. From its history to arming for the purposes of defense and attack at the same time, until armament became a policy and strategy more than an accumulation of weapons, and the concept of armament varied from completing the state's ability to confront aggression and protecting lands to gaining and controlling lands.

The second topic: model style cr-sippabo on conflict analysis and causes analysis

Many of the old or existing conflicts need to arrange the information related to that conflict, and they also need to evaluate the characteristics of the conflict in a more organized and transparent way. It is necessary to understand the dynamics of the conflict and who are the active tendencies in the conflict. In order to know all these things, a comprehensive analysis tool must be available. It helps to change that conflict and helps to decipher the ambiguous codes in the conflict, because the analysis tool works to clarify the extent and form, and also helps to deduce a realistic picture of the conflict through analysis.

In conflict studies, there are many, many models for conflict analysis. Tools that focus on specific types of conflicts and disputes, some of their models focus on roots, actors and results, and there are models that focus on analyzing the conflict in a comprehensive and comprehensive manner. (Cr-sippabio) The holistic and comprehensive model that analyzes the conflict and conflict completely, it does not focus on one side and neglects the other, but works on analysis and interpretation in the smallest details. (Cr-sippabio) It helps to map the conflict and understand the conflict as a comprehensive framework, and many researchers and specialists are working to develop this analytical model as one of the most models that

presents an analytical picture of the conflict in a detailed and accurate way and does not neglect any aspect of the conflict, but rather engages in analyzing technical matters, not just the main ones .

Accordingly, the research will be divided into two requirements, the first requirement:Model definition(Cr-cippabio)The second requirement:Reasons for analyzing the conflict according to a model(Cr-cippabio).

The first requirement: define a model(Cr-cippabio)

Prepare a model(Cr-sippabio)) aOne of the analytical models of the conflict is considered a comprehensive analytical model that gives a complete and holistic picture of the conflict and conflict.

The process of authoring this module began as part of a training series for the Peace Studies and Conflict Resolution Program in 20082000 at the University of Islamic and Social Sciences in Washington, and work continued to develop this model, and the beginning of work on this model was in American universities, but after that work was done on developing the model and teaching it in Arabic, and then cooperation in developing this model and teaching it between the English University of Peace and Alexandria Library for Research in Al-Awak (2007/2011).

The term Cr-cippabio carrying a special meaning in the analysis, and each letter of this word denotes a meaning specific to the analysis, see the table below.

character	The meaning in English	the meaning in Arabic
C	CONTEXT	Context
R	RELATIONSHIP	Relationship
C	SOURCES	Sources
I	INTERESTS	interests
P	POSITIONS	Claims - positions
p	PARTIES	the parties
A	ATTITUDES	Attitudes - feelings
B	BEHAVIOR	the behavior
I	INTERVENTION	Intervention
O	OUTCOME	The result

This meansan each letter of the word (Cr-sippabio)It denotes an analytical aspect that helps to understand the conflict from a certain angle. This process of accurate analysis and interpretation helps to know the details of the conflict.

1-Context

The context is the situation or social and economic situation in which the conflict takes place, meaning that all conflicts do not occur out of a vacuum, but there are different contexts that helped in the emergence of this conflict. aThe process of understanding the context helps the entitiesaAnd the people who intervene in the conflict or resolve the conflict to understand the existing conflict and help them in how to deal with the conflict, because understanding and knowledge of the real context prevails in developing appropriate and very accurate solutions. aThe most important factors that are within the context and affect the conflict are social diversity, race, religion, geography and culture.

2-Relationship

The conflict falls within different stages and different levels. There are conflicts that occur between people and between different societies and countries, where it is not possible to intervene and address the conflict unless the nature of the relationship between the two groups between which the conflict occurs is understood because there are many solutions to the existing conflict, but not all solutions, understanding the nature of the relationship helps in choosing the most appropriate solution, and there are some societies that have customs and traditions and have certain relationships and nature. These societies, when a conflict occurs in them, must develop solutions to the conflict that suit the nature of these societies and suit the two conflicting parties, because not all people and societies accept all the solutions proposed if they are not compatible with their nature, customs and traditions, along with understanding the relationship it is very important to focus on economic and social inequality and what are the ethnic affiliations and take into account all these contextual aspects

3-Sources

Specialists differed in the sources of conflict. Many historical stories tell that the sources of conflict are many and different. There are conflicts that were due to religion and conflicts because of money.

Some studies of conflict and specialists have focused on three sources of conflict, which:

A-Basic human needs are a source of conflict: the psychologist Abraham Maslow explained the basic needs and said that the basic needs of man are food, water and shelter and are considered the first material elements that man struggled to obtain, Abraham Maslow also focused on non-material elements and how they were a source of conflict, in the sense of the transformation of the struggle from a struggle to fill hunger and sufficiency with basic material needs to a struggle for growth and development.

B-Identity is a source of conflict: Identity conflict is considered one of the eternal and ancient problems that many countries have suffered from. The conflict because of identity has led to major problems and divisions within the same country.

Considered the most dangerous type of conflict because it is not easy to reach a solution because every group and class considers itself right and wants to defend its right and not give up its values.

4-interests

The meaning of interests according to these frameworks is the lack of agreement and harmony between the objectives of the opponents, that is, the absence of a relationship linked to a common interest. The process of discrepancy that occurs during the conflict between the parties appears because of the interests and their incompatibility. For example, in the disputes that occur on the borders between countries, each country wants to control those resources located in those borders, and the other party wants to preserve those areas and considers them part of its lands and entitlements.

Multiply types of interests from where:

A- Resources: It is one of the types of interests that countries look at, so most conflicts between countries are because of those resources.

- B- Economic interests: It means increasing the economic welfare of the state relative to other countries.
- C- The interests of the international system: The process of achieving political and economic interests makes states feel safe, and this security achieves commercial activity that extends outside the geographical scope of the state.

5-positions-demands (positions)

The conflict or conflict process arises because of the demands and positions of each party. His own demand and he wants to achieve it, whether he achieves it through violent conflict or through threats, and these parties remain on their position until those demands are fulfilled.

.6-the parties

There are three types of parties who have a hand in conflict and conflict processes:

A-The main parties: They are the ones who oppose and struggle with each other and use violent combat behavior, and these parties have a basic and direct interest in the outcome of that conflict.

B-Secondary parties: These parties work indirectly and their share of the outcome of the conflict is indirect. These parties are either sympathetic to a party or to the parties, but they are not direct opponents.

C-They are the owners of simple roles in the conflict process, and they are either the governed or the mediators. The parties to the conflict process are many, some of whom are moderate and some who are complex and extremist.

The second requirement: Reasons for analyzing the conflict according to a model (CR-SIPPABIO)

Conflict analysis is an essential process for conflict management and starts from the means that prevent conflict up to the process of mediation and reconciliation. Every existing conflict needs a process of evaluation and interpretation. The evaluation process is the first stages of the process of conflict analysis and conflict resolution. The insights of the political and root causes of the conflict. Understanding the causes and analysis is very important because it clarifies the different frameworks related to the conflict as well as clarifying the reasons that led to that conflict. Through conflict analysis, it is possible to clarify who are the direct and indirect parties to the conflict. The conflict analysis process helps and contributes to identifying conflict risks, whether they are risks to the direct parties or not directly, and showed the danger to the environment.

First: conflict analysis

Conflict analysis helps to understand and realize many issues:

- Through conflict analysis, several issues related to the conflict can be addressed by arranging matters, issues, and priorities.
- Know the effects of that conflict.
- Find out the main root causes that led to that conflict.
- Drawing appropriate solutions and methods that help and facilitate reducing or resolving the conflict crisis.
- Clarifies the position of the parties to the conflict and clarifies the nature of the relationship between them.
- Provides all required information, Especially Accurate and detailed information.

- Monitors institutions that manage conflict and how they deal with conflict.
- Shows people's skills in conflict management and conflict resolution.
- Knowledge of links and contexts, whether political, social or economic.
- When matters related to the conflict are analyzed, this analysis will clarify many things for stakeholders and help them reconsider their decisions that were affected by emotions, misunderstandings, mistrust and doubts..
- Explain the interventions, whether internal or external.
- The analysis begins with clarifying the history and chronological sequence of events.
- Building relationships between parties that have an interest, if possible.

Very necessary There should be an easy and flexible position towards the process of analyzing the conflict, because this process may not be suitable for all parties, It does not serve all interests in the required manner. The analysis process is a very precise process, and there is no single approach to analysis, as there is no analytical size that fits all..As that Conflict analysis process according to a model CR-SIPPABIO will make several important points clear:

- 1- What is that conflict about?.
- 2- How the participants in the conflict frame the existing event.
- 3- The model clarifies the points of view between the parties and shows the behavior of all parties.
- 4- through (Cr-sippabio) It will show us who are the parties to the conflict, and the model shows the groups in the conflict and those that do not exist, but they have a direct role.
- 5- The model shows the most important strategies used in conflict analysis.

Model helps (Cr-sippabio) Know several things To define and analyze the conflict and understand the nature of the conflict When understanding and defining the conflict according to that model, the conflict issues and its directions will be determined. For each conflict analysis, it is necessary to know the structural causes and root causes, and to know the motives and incentives of the conflict. Therefore, a model (Cr-sippabio) It is considered one of the most prominent models that tried to give an explanation of the stages of the conflict, the interpretation of the methods, the knowledge of the parties, the knowledge of behavior, etc. through ten divisions of interpretation (the context-Relationship-Sources-interests-positions-the parties-trends-the behavior-Intervention-The result)

Second: The purposes of the analysis according to the model (Cr-sippabio)

The purposes of analysis are many and different, and the most important of them:

- 1- Analysis according to the model provides a basis for dialogue between stakeholders.
- 2- It provides the basic information that caused the conflict and thus leads to useful awareness in order to change the policies followed.
- 3- Determine the point of conflict analysis, is the conflict internal or external, because internal conflict analysis is always more complex and difficult.

Knowing these divisions will show us the steps after the analysis, which are :

1-Identifying the Source of Conflict: A Model Helps-SIPPABIO focuses on interpreting and identifying the source of the conflict, because identifying the source helps to draw specific solutions and those solutions and studies differ according to the source of the conflict. There is conflict because of resources, power struggles, conflicts due to conflicting

goals, personal conflicts, etc.(Cr-sippabio)It will facilitate the process of drawing up mechanisms for dealing with this existing conflict.

2-Developing solutions: After identifying the sources of conflict here, special solutions must be developed for each type of conflict. These solutions are developed through:

- A- Defining the problem.
- B- Ensure that all parties are involved.
- C- Examine the full potential of all parties.

3-Analysis according to the model helps in providing a neutral place to discuss matters related to the conflict in private, because the goal of conflict analysis is to know the ways that lead to the elimination of tension.

Conflict analysis according to any model requires a comprehensive and thoughtful plan in order to carry out the analysis, which requires data collection and analysis. This analysis and data collection requires material costs in order to carry out this analysis. Matters related to money depend on the conflict endowment and its severity, and does it need a full specialized team, and does it need the logistics of subsequent:

- 1- Travel to Manatsin which conflict or conflict occurs.
- 2- Means of transportation, whether local or international.
- 3- Translation equipment in case there are no language skills and they need this equipment in the absence of translators.
- 4- Salaries allocated to basic analysts or, if required, by consultantszAvien.
- 5- Special expenses for volunteers who are used in survey and opinion polls.

Third: Methods of collecting information

That's more funAhIt is most common in collecting information is interviews with people who are near the conflict or witnesses to the conflict, but this method is not the only approach. In fact, there is no single approach or method for collecting information, but there are several methods:

- 1- The first method: desk studies, which include academic reports and archives of the media and means of communication, as well as reports of non-governmental organizations..
- 2- The second method: interviews with people who hold a position in a special political circle and have knowledge of the ongoing conflict.
- 3- The third method: random interviews with people on the street who are close to the conflict areas and have the ability to analyze the situation and give information.
- 4- The fourth method: Workshops that work in some circumstances for specific days, which may be one or two days, so that through these workshops, meetings with people can be conducted in order to collect the required information..
- 5- The fifth method: a public opinion poll, because many times in analysis processes an opinion poll is needed, but this does not happen frequently because this poll may contain inaccurate or incorrect information.
- 6- The sixth method: polling through the Internet and social media, which has become very importanta.
- 7- The seventh method: official government reports issued by the ministries, as these reports are always approved in the analysis processes.

In the process of analyzing the conflict, whether it is local, regional or global, it is very important to take into account and pay attention to the links between these different levels. For example, when analyzing a specific conflict, the focus must be on social, political and economic factors, and the factors overlapping between those conflicting parties must be taken into account. The conflict must analyze these intertwined dynamics. Which may also include age, class, color, and race? Also, in the analysis process, total participation must take place, i.e. As a result of the analysis of the conflict, the conflict must include the participation of all employees as well as local partners, and for the success of this process, people with technical capabilities must be involved, and the analysis team must also have strong knowledge of the conflict and context.

Fourth: conflict analysis questions

When starting the process of analysis by specialists, these specialists will ask several questions that help them understand the issue of conflict or conflict and find out its causes and how to treat Or manage it and solve it, the most prominent of which The questions are:

- What are the trends of the existing conflict, for example, is it escalation or de-escalation?
- What are the most important opportunities in that struggle? Are the developments towards positivity? What are the factors that push for positivity? And what are the ways to strengthen those factors?
- What is the social, economic and cultural context?
- What are the conflict areas?
- Is there a specific date for the actual start of this conflict?

The structural questions that are asked before the analysis process are:

- What are the most important issues that are the main and direct cause of the conflict?
- What are the factors that stimulate the conflict and work to further escalate it?
- What are the reasons that help increase the duration of the conflict?
- What are the factors that help in drawing peace policy?

There are questions that must be addressed:

- What are the primary and main sources that led to tension?
The structural causes that led to tension and instability in society are poverty, the absence of economic equality, the unjust rule, the absence of democracy, and the lack of arms control by responsible parties.
- What are the mechanisms that lead to conflict and conflict?
These mechanisms include structural causes in addition to the struggles for power and influence and security reasons.

Fifth: Outputs of the conflict analysis process according to a model (CR-SIPPABIO)

It is natural and expected to perform and produce conflict analysis processes according to any model, whether it is a model(CR-SIPPABIO) or a second model to many outputs. These outputs must be in the form of written documents and documents for the purpose of use by stakeholders in conflict analysis and conflict resolution processes. These outputs are internal and external outputs., In other words, there are two types of outputs, one for internal conflicts and the other for external conflicts. These outputs are not obligatory and remote, but are subject to modification and change according to the existing and current situation. These outputs include reports on conflict analysis. There is also a summary of conflict analysis. This summary is used for communication and participation purposes. Political, when analytical reports are produced, it is natural that there are presentations of the

steps of conflict analysis. These presentations are published to those interested in the analysis process, whether internal or external. There will also be tips to help to disclose the risks arising from that conflict or conflict.

References

- Sami Ibrahim Al-Khazendar, Preventive Prevention of International Civil Conflicts: A theoretical framework, *Al-Arabiya Journal for Political Science*, Issue / 32, Arab Society for Political Science, Lebanon, 2011, p. 26.
- Munir Mahmoud Badawi, The Concept of Conflict: A study in the theoretical origins of causes and types, *Journal of Prospective Studies* Issue/ 3, Center for Future Studies, Assiut University, Egypt, 1997, b. s.
- Hammad Hassan, The Story of the Conflict between Philosophy and Power, The General Authority for Culture and Publishing Palaces, I / 1, Egypt, 2014, p. 54.
- Ihab Khalifa, Post-Fourth Industrial Revolution Society on National Security, *Al-Araby for Publishing and Distribution*, I / 1, Egypt 2019, p. 156.
- Muhammad Mahmoud Tantawi, The Civil War and Mechanisms for Dealing with It According to International Law, National Center for Legal Publications, I / 1, Egypt 2015, p. 50.
- Mounir Mahmoud Bedawi, previously mentioned source, B. s.
- Mahmoud Abdel-Fattah Radwan, Managing Conflicts and Conflicts at Work, The Arab Group for Training and Publishing, I / 1, Egypt 2012, p. 10.
- Theodorakis, Y., Beneca, A., Goudas, M., Antoniou, P., & Malliou, P. (1998). The effect of self-talk on injury rehabilitation. *European Yearbook of Sport Psychology*, 2, p.124–135.
- Khalil Abu Karsh, International Conflict Theory "Gaza 2014", Arab Democratic Center For Strategic, Political and Economic Studies, 2017, available at: <https://democraticac.de/?p=51259> Date of visit: October 9, 2022.
- Mahmoud Safi Mahmoud Muhammad, previously mentioned source pp. 171-173.
- Thamer Kamel Al-Khazraji, International Political Relations and Crisis Management Strategy, Dar Majd Lawy for Publishing and Distribution, I/1, Jordan, 2009.
- Mohammed Al-Khawato and others, education, society and development, United Arab Company for Marketing and Supplies 1st Floor, Egypt, 2013, p. 93.
- Ismael Abdel Fattah Abdul Kafi, a Management of international conflicts and crises: look compared to a Studying the Arab-Israeli conflict in stages H different, Without a publishing house, b. T, p.6.
- Thamer Kamel Al-Khazraji, International Political Relations and Crisis Management Strategy, Dar Majd Lawy for Publishing and Distribution, I/1, Jordan, 2009.
- Ibn Manzoor, *Lisan Al-Arab*, part / 14, Dar Al-Maarif for publication, 203, p. 232, 234.
- Chirot Daniel and Thomas D. Hall, "World-System Theory." *Annual Review of Sociology*, Vol. 8, 1982, p. 81-106.
- Amr Khairy Abdullah and others Introduction to Peace Studies and Conflict Resolution, c with him Iraqi hope, Iraq, 202, p.12.
- Munir Mahmoud Badawy, The Concept of Conflict: A Study in Theoretical Origins of Causes and Types, *Future Studies Journal*, number/3, Assiut University, Egypt, 1997, p. 37.
- Esty and others. 1998. State Failure Task Force Report Phase II Findings. Science Application International Corporation (McLean, VA, USA) Internet, Ed..
- Omar Amroush, Sources of organizational conflicts and strategies for managing them among managers in an economic enterprise: A field study at the Phosphate Mines Corporation

in Tebessa, economic supplement magazine, Volume/6, the number/1, Ghardaia University, Algeria, 2022, p. 352.

Conflict Analysis Framework: Field Guidelines & Procedures, CDA Collaborative Learning Projects and Norwegian Church Aid, 2012, p.8.

International Monetary Fund, War losses: Analysis of the economic and social effects of the conflict, basic Facts, world Bank, Syria, 2017, p3.