A Literature Review of Conflict Resolution

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Article Info	Abstract
Keywords: *Natural Resources Management, Territorial Disputes, Conflict Resolution*	*Conflict Resolution in Natural Resources and Teritorial Disputes 'could' mediate without any intervention from International Commitee, however that process ultimately oriented to empower legal mechanisms other than court proceedings. Thus, expected does happen to win-lose solution if it occurs when a problem is always brought to court. Most of the natural resource conflicts and territorial disputes that existed today are not only come from the interests but also the influence of our historical background, and as civilized person we should avoid any disrupted action between the parties that involved in the natural resources conflicts and territorial disputes and had to have consulted all issues together, instead use of Military Power to Solve the problems.*

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Resolusi konflik Sumber Daya Alam dan Sengketa Teritorial 'bisa' menengahi tanpa intervensi dari International Komite, namun proses yang pada akhirnya berorientasi untuk memberdayakan mekanisme hukum selain proses pengadilan. Dengan demikian, diharapkan tidak terjadi menang-kalah solusi asalkan terjadi ketika masalah selalu dibawa ke pengadilan. Sebagian besar konflik sumberdaya alam dan perselisihan teritorial yang ada saat ini tidak hanya berasal dari kepentingan, tetapi pengaruh latar belakang sejarah, dan sebagai orang yang beradab kita harus menghindari tindakan terganggu antara pihak-pihak yang terlibat dalam konflik sumber daya alam dan sengketa teritorial dan harus telah berkonsultasi semua masalah bersama-sama, bukan menggunakan kekuatan militer untuk memecahkan masalah.

Introduction

The field of conflict resolution emerged in the post-World War II period as part of an effort to imagine and establish an international order. Many theory and practice still reflected an implicit ambiguity about the relationship of conflict resolution concepts and techniques to existing structures of coercive power (Sandole, 2009). Conflict resolution is a way to find a solution behind the disagreement.

The most important thing in reviewing conflict and reaching its resolution is by maximizing a positive potential in the conflict and preventing the destructive consequences. According to Ann Sanson and Di Bretherton, conflict resolutions mean to find the needs of all related parties and avoid one or another party which wants to exploite another party, therefore in solving the disputes it needs an action without violence and prevents the domination of one party.

As stated from Burton (1991), whether we are dealing with interpersonal, community, ethnic [or] international relations, we are dealing with the same ontological needs of people, requiring the same processes of conflict resolution. To be more specific in discussing conflict resolution, let's start with the definition of conflict. According to Deustch (1973), "conflict exists whenever incompatible interests, views or goals occur between two sides or parties who described the self-replicating processes and effects that are elicited by a 'given social relationship".

Conflict are preferences that contradict each other (Carnevale and Pruit, 1992), should be analyzed over extended sequences of interaction (Bretherton *et.al*, 2012). Conflict is embedded within a relational competitive versus cooperative adjacently paired utterances. Goffman's (1971) observations regarding the ritualized and performatives nature of 'remedial interchanges' suggests that conflict interactions cannot adequately be conceived within a study of adjacently paired turns. In the other hand, conflict not just in adjacently paired turn sequences, but also in longer sequences of interaction.

The problem is not the conflict itself but, it is related with the way of people perceive the conflict. Usually, a negative connotation clings to the conflict and it is causing the perspective towards conflict as something that have to be avoided. Conflict must be viewed as "neutral-value" that either a positive result or negative result from conflict depends on how and what way we used in solving the conflict (Deustch, 1973).

Conflict will be regarded as negative if there is destructive consequences such as, feeling of distrust appears, breaking the partnership, any confrontation with violence acts. On the contraty, conflict will be regarded as positive if it is revealing the issue to be analyzed, showing more clarity, and even developing a relationship between the parties that involved in conflict.

According to Jeong (2008), not all conflict is destructive, it also has elements inside the conflict that produce something creative thus, supporting a positive change altogether with reaching the goal and also aspiration from each party that involve in conflict. It is a constructive conflict not a destructive conflict with the criteria that leads to constructive is needs to be built. People in the world need a change in perceiving conflict, there is a bright side in conflict.

Through this perspective, it can be concluded that conflict resolution is not intended to avoid conflict instead try to resolve it by minimizing the negative effects and maximizing the positive potentials that cling in the conflict as it is appropriate with peace values (Christie, 2001).

The conflict resolution can only be reached if we are able to change our perspective towards the conflict. Three root causes of conflicts: (1) behavioral problems; (2) contractual problems; and (3) technical problems due to uncertainty and low experience (Williamson, 1979).

Conflict Resolution

Mayer (2000) explained that, "Conflict resolution is an interactive, and dynamic process that requires understanding and intervention of science. To be done successfully, it demands of the conflict resolver a

constant internal focus and an evolving awareness of the shifts occurring between the parties being helped." There are five models that very useful to practitioners regarding to Kenneth Thomas as like as: "*accommodation* focuses more on satisfying others' interests; *competition* emphasizes one's own interests; *avoidance* involves a low commitment to addressing either set of interests; and *compromise* is directed toward sharing losses and gains jointly." (Mayer, 2000)

Conflict resolution is a recent concern, involve negotiable interests, requiring the same analytical processes. conflict resolution is a fundamentally different exercise from any settlement processes: it is concerned with prediction and with policy formation based on a political philosophy that asserts that the satisfaction of human needs that are universal must be the ultimate goal of survivable societies (Burton, 1991).

The cooperative and competitive interests of the parties give rise to two distinctive processes of conflict resolution (Deutsch, 1994),

and have termed the processes "integrative bargaining" and "distributive bargaining," similarly in "cooperative" and "competitive" processes (Deutsch, 1973).

Understanding the conditions which give rise to cooperative or competitive social processes, as well as their characteristics, is central to understanding the circumstances that give rise to constructive or destructive processes of conflict resolution. A constructive process of conflict resolution is an essence, similar to an effective cooperative process, while a destructive process similarly a process of competitive interaction.

A method of conflict resolution and suggests a novel technique may legitimately be regarded as a moral alternative to war for the resolution of conflicts (Sharma, 2015). It's consists in the principle of struggle without arms and, positively speaking, a fight with the help of truth, self-suffering, love, character, and moral powers, which is known as the principle of nonviolent resistance.

Conflict resolution consists in resolving differences with the help of

violence, truth and noncooperation. In normal cases, it suggests the method of conciliation, negotiation, arbitration, and direct dialogue with the opponents for resolving conflicts. According to Darby, the negotiations address the key conflicting issues that include of the good intention, commitment, and willingness (Karin, 2006).

Understanding conflict resolution strategies gives room for proper conflict management that becomes beneficial to the organization or institution (McKenzie, 2002). Moreover, Blake and Mouton are credited with introducing five conflict resolution styles namely; smoothing, compromising, forcing, withdrawal and problem solving (Badamosi, 2014).

These styles were later interpreted by Thomas and Kilmann (1974) as accommodating, avoiding, collaborating, competing and compromising; these models where hinged on two dimensions: concern for self (assertiveness and unassertiveness) and concern for others (co-cooperativeness and uncooperativeness).

Natural Resources and Territorial Disputes Framework of Conflict Resolution

In particular, Environmental conflicts over the use of natural resources, intensified of use, environmental degradation and resource scarcities are relevant sources of conflict in various regions of the world (Kleemann, 2006).

There are various sources of the conflict, one of them is a natural resources problem and territorial disputes. While territorial interstate disputes are also more likely to lead to arms races (Senese, 2005; Rider, 2013), as well as the formation of politically relevant alliances (Sprecher, 2004; Senese, 2005).

Moreover, territory not only has an independent effect on escalation and the outbreak of interstate war, but also interacts with other factors (Toft, 2014). Vasquez (2004) finds that outside allies, enduring rivalries, and arms races are much more likely to lead to war in territorial disputes than in non-territorial disputes.

The sources of conflict in

many societies are rooted in imbalance in economic and political systems that encompass disparity in the distribution of wealth, legislative and administrative power among ethnic, religious groups. The global context of conflict spawn opposition to discriminatory treatment and protests war or environmental destruction (Jeong, 2008).

Conflicts over natural resource have caused competition among alternative uses or among regions (Koundouri, 2004). Other conflicts have resulted from illegal land clearance by fire, poaching, and inappropriate uses such as unattended goat herding, clay brick production, overexploitation of fish, and unrestricted tourism.

Natural resources have been degraded like vegetation has been destroyed and land erosion has occurred. The populations of whale, fish, and mussels are at risk if regulation is not enacted and monitoring not undertaken (Scheidat 2001).

For reaching an agreement in facing this dispute thus, the parties that involved in conflict needs to adopt an accomodation as an orientation in facing the conflict. There are some orientations of the parties when facing the conflict such as, avoidance, contending, yielding, and accomodation (Jeong, 2008).

Avoidance orientation means try to avoid the conflict because they afraid of the risk, for example, breaking the relationship or the risk towards themselves, this orientation is the most resisted approach in the conflict resolution principle as the previous explanation that conflict cannot always be avoided or it will lead into destructive conflict since the issue will be getting bigger and hard to be solved.

Contending orientation is an orientation that glorify the victory by beating another party in another word, this orientation will produce a zero-sum game and will make another party feels unfair or being the lose side, this cannot be happen or the conflict will continue into new phase in the future.

A study by Dreyer (2010) indicates that territorial issues become especially conflictual when linked to

other issues. The role of territory differs across contexts (Toft, 2014). Lektzian, Prins & Souva (2010) find that rather than being contentious by itself, territory is contentious in dyadic contexts characterized by rivalry. No one can ever guarantee if the lose side want to revenge or take back what has been taken from them. Yielding orientation means give another party a victory or we know as "give in" the victory.

Accomodation orientation, according to Hocker and Wilmot (1978), is when all parties that involved in conflict reveals their interest to each others and give various options so that they achieve the goal together. This orientation to all parties that involved in conflict, is most needed to achieve conflict resolution.

This orientation makes truth as the priority in solving the conflict. The parties that involved also have a chance to see each other face to face, reveal the truth about their interests and needs, share about anything even the number of victims during the conflict occurs. If they all want to cooperate, the conflict will find a

bright side by itself since during the conflict there is so much miscommunication or some side, which can take advantage from the conflict, feels glad if conflict keeps continue.

Conflicts occur due to the gap between weak economic growth with governance (Auty, 2001). Likewise, described by Collier and Hoeffler that violence and civil war could occur because of the greed in control of its natural resources, including in dominate the trade. The destruction of natural resources and the pollution of the environment will result in increasingly violent confrontations and an unstable world (Brebbia, Conti, dan Tiezzi, 2007).

Balancing these diverse voices and energies are poses a challenge to peacebuilding practice which integrate responses to respect each perspective, the social energies can serve as guideposts and the engine of conflict transformation (Taylor and Lederach, 2014). A conflict that entrenched the perceived by the parties to the dispute became increasingly difficult and hopeless, because there is no way out
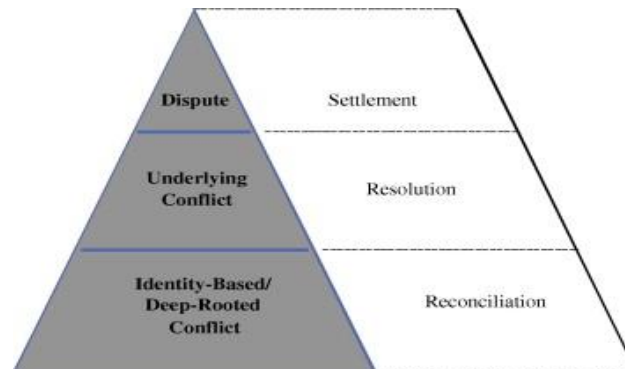
(Madden and McQuinn, 2014).

Fig. 1. The three levels of conflict that may exist in the conflict context (Madden and McQuinn, 2014)

Research Method

This research focused on natural resources management and territorial disputes: a literature review of conflict resolution. Therefore, Method used is phenomenology. Through a phenomenological approach, designed using explanation four levels, ie; horizontalisasi, significant statements, theme analysis, and phenomenological reduction or essence statement of experience (Moustakas, 1994). Overall the data to explore important themes were derived from the literature and documentation. Researchers can identify, analyze, and report on text patterns to organize a set of qualitative data (Braddock, 2015).

Result and Discussion

To finish the conflict that related with material issues such as, natural resources scarcity and territorial disputes, from the concept by Ann Sanson and Di Betherthon (Christie, 2001) which is conflict resolution principles.

First principle, Cooperation in the parties that involved in conflict must have an awareness to conduct a competition approach. **Second principle**, finding an integrative solution to offer a win-win solution. Solving the issue through cooperation and integrative process between the parties is quite different if we solve the conflict using right based approach or power based approach.

The most prominent difference with right based approach is on the control point. Right based approach control point in defining issue, process

to achieve the agreement, and achieved solution are in the hand of arbitrator.

Meanwhile, to achieve the agreement in dispute control towards the problem must be at the parties that involved in the conflict since they have their own justification towards the issue that they are facing. As stated from Mahatma Ghandi that every parties have the truth from their point of view therefore, no one have the competence to prosecute the wrong party. In considering that every parties have their own justification,

Joan Bondurant stated that the truth is a judge that marked by fulfilling of all needs and mutual satisfaction with each other as well as the agreement on the existence solution. Through this explanation, it can be concluded that right based approach is not fulfill the criteria of conflict resolution since the decision will result unfulfilled needs of one party, or win-lose settlement. Indirectly, this win-lose settlement, will result one party is not happy with the decision (arbitrator's decision harms one party) thus, it will raise the

potential of conflict in the future.

Several studies have found that negotiations are more likely when disputes concern territory; yet, the findings in the same studies suggest that military strategies are also more likely to be employed in territorial disputes (Hensel, 2001; Hensel *et.al.*, 2008; Mitchell & Thies, 2011).

Power based approach is also an approach that is being rejected in conflict resolution principles. This approach indicates party that using a force to push another party in the conflict. This approach tends to make conflict become protract. In general, right based and power based approach have low probability level in achieving a sustainable peace agreement (Christie, 2001).

In achieving an integrative solution in solving the territorial disputes or natural resources is using interest based approach. This approach is the **fourth principle**, the approach is quite suitable in solving the problem. Interest based approach is a way to achieve win-win solution.

This approach is a process of solving problem with cooperation

principle, analyzing the interests, and finding a solution that able to meet all the parties' interests. What is mean by interest here is including needs, wants, fears and concerns of parties that involved. By succesfully resolving the interests that become the source of the conflict thus, peace agreement is expected to be much longer since all parties feel satisfaction with the decision.

Fifth principle is non-violence. Mahatma Ghandi once said, *"Non-*violence *is the greatest force at disposal of mankind. It is mightier than the mightiest weapon of destruction devised by the ingenuity of man"*. It is suitable with the conflict resolution which has a commitment towards peace values and non-violence. In solving conflict by using military forces is not considered as conflict resolution.

According to Pearson and Marie Olson, reaching an agreement is not determined by military victory but determined by the agenda that being conducted in related with the issue, relation with the available parties, sub-system (environment where conflict occurs), and system (a bigger system and has an influence towards the conflict) (Sandole, 2009).

From Principle to Practice

Based on Ann Sanson and Di Bretherton (Christie, 2001), from this principle can be implemented to achieve the conflict resolution. First, is building a cooperative orientation to all parties that involved in conflict. Before start the negotiation and mediation thus, it should be ensure that parties have a will to cooperate and pursue an integrative solution. To build a cooperative situation, it is obligatory to build a perspective that through the negotiation and cooperative process is enable to win all the parties involved (win-win solution).

The tendency one party to cooperate will encourage another party to be cooperative. Deustch declared this in "Crude Law of Social Relation", which is the competition will be ended with a bigger competition; cooperation will be ended with a bigger cooperation. This also known as Tit for Tat strategy, which is a strategy that encourages

reciprocal action, if there is any cooperation repetitive interaction thus, it will encourage same reaction from another party (Ho-won Jeong, 2008: 68-69).

Second step is active listening to the parties' interests. In conflict resolution, the first thing that must be admitted for each sides is the desire of the parties that involved in the conflict. Then, from this desire will be specifically analyzed. Skills in listen to the interest is involving emphaty and reflection. In conflict resolution is very important to admit and make parties that involved in conflict feeling to be heard when they deliver their interest.

Third step is communicating the interest of each parties. In this process, it is important to each parties to use "I statement" to avoid a statement that blame another party. For example, " We want a justice in access of natural resources" and do not use "You statement" such as, "You always dominate the access of natural resources".

Fourth step is brainstorming. After all interest has been defined and

noted thus, the parties that involved are encouraged to make creative options as many as possible to solve the conflict. In making creative options, D'Zurilla identified 3 principles that should be abide such as, The postponement of the assessment of an option (avoiding early rejection of solutions that already exist), the quantity of options that many diverse variations, and in creating the solution options.

The fifth step is to create a solution, at this stage there should be establishment of a solution that is able to encapsulate all the interests. Election against the options that's been done before. If in this process fails then it is very important to go back to previous steps to observe the interests that may not have been identified previously.

To analyze the process of conflict resolution it is much more easier to understand if we described through the framework (Littlefield, *et.al*, 1998) see figure 2.

Conflict Resolution is not Sufficient enough to make Longlasting Settlement, so we need

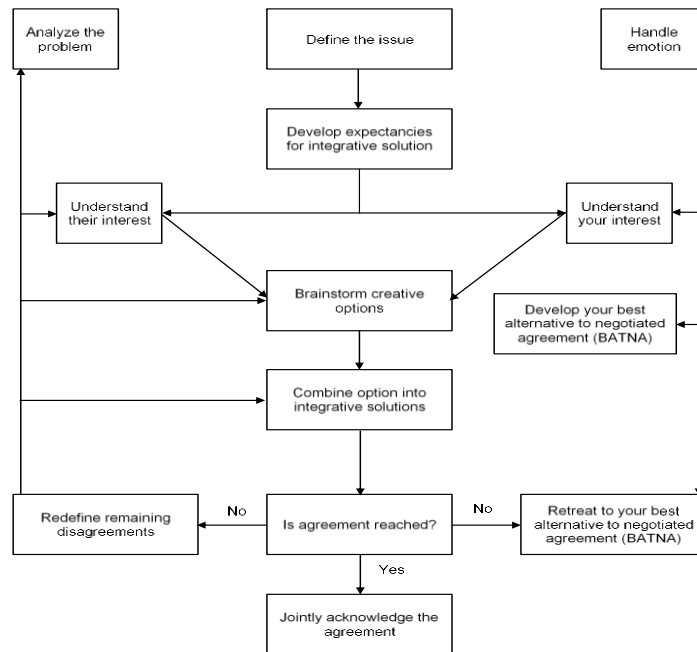another Approach such as Conflict   Transformation.

Fig. 2. The process of conflict resolution (Littlefield, *et.al.*, 1998)

Lederach (2003) indirectly mentioned that the current conflict transformation is needed to form the conflict to be more constructive. Approach to a conflict resolution, according to Lederach, it consists of the "Re" and "solution" that emphasizes the conclusion.

In other words, through conflict resolution then it will only answer: "How do we end something that is not to be desired". Whereas conflict transformation is consisting of "Trans" and "Form", indicating the presence of an attempt to provide a solution to the situation and giving rise

to what's new. In other words, through the transformation of conflicts so we can answer: "How do we end something that is not desired and build something we do desire?".

In General as has been described on the previous explanation that the conflict resolution only focuses on existing interests or just focuses on the problem. The emphasis is to be achieved and also to be more focused on quickly solutions that needed (Immediate solution) and tends to be concentrated on the substance and the content of the issue. In brief, conflict resolution is a content-

centered.

Conflict transformation offers a greater context than conflict resolution, this approach sees the problem as an opportunity to enter into a greater context or in other words, see and understand patterns and relations system the parties in a conflict which led to the emergence of a crisis. In a nutshell, the transformation of conflicts will answer solutions to issues/problems that exist today and improve the pattern of the relationship of the parties involved. Conflict transformation places emphasis on relationship-centered.

The Conflict transformation discusses episodes of conflict and the epicenter of conflict.

In General, the episodes of conflict is only a particular problem (problem/issues in a certain span of time) while the epicenter of conflict is an overview over the existing relationship patterns, often explaining the history of the problems that have occurred (episodes of conflict) in the past that may contribute to the emergence of a problem/crisis when this (new episodes of conflict) occurs.

According to Huth, Croco & Appel (2011, 2012) found that international law increasing the prospects for a peaceful resolution of territorial disputes when the relevant legal principles justifying a dispute resolution supporting the state.

The meaning in subsection of this study is to described that for solving the territorial dispute and natural resources often do not just simply be answered based on the substance or content of the problem.

To go to the construction of a more constructive peace is required a greater emphasis than content solutions to solve the problems that exist today. Peacebuilding requires a change in the personal, structural, pattern of relationships between the parties that involved, and the cultural aspects are reviewed through a wide range of particular time and not only see the episode of a particular conflict. Many natural resources conflicts and territorial disputes that resulted from structural patterns of relationships, patterns, and even the culture of the parties involved in the disputes.

This also explains why states

are willing to commit to arbitration in order to resolve territorial disputes. Arbitration is an option often preferred by political leaders from democratic states, since, compared with bilateral negotiations, arbitration better shields political leaders from domestic criticism (Huth, Croco & Appel, 2011).

Even these negative patterns historically formed from the past therefore, the resolution of a problem that there are not only based on content and substance through problems that show up at this point (problem and issue in the real time) but we also need to build on changes to the patterns and structural relations between the parties are seen through the framework of the epicenter of conflict

Conclusion

Lastly, conflict Resolution in Natural Resources and Teritorial Disputes 'could' mediate without any intervention from International Commitee, however those process ultimately oriented to empower legal mechanisms other than court proceedings. Thus expected does happen to win-lose solution as long as

it occurs when a problem is always brought to court.

One side feels as the winner meanwhile, another side feels as the loser. The existence of the dispute settlement mechanism outside the intervention of International commitee is expected to establish win-win solution to the problem because the settlement decision is taken with full awareness of the parties that involved in the problem and in a manner agreed upon by the parties.

It is this mechanism that needs to be continuously performed into the future so as to avoid "congestion of Justice" due to unfitted law in some countries. More over in a few cases, to addressing that problem, Dispute Parties need to use both military and non military approached in order to maintain territorial integrity however the use of approach path of diplomacy as an instrument of foreign policy is carried out in order to fight for national interests with other countries in order to resolve the natural resources or teritorial disputes issue completely. In the field of diplomacy is certainly to be supported by a formidable national

force good fields of political, economics, social, cultural and military.

Recommendation

Further more we believe that most of the natural resource conflicts and territorial disputes that existed today are not only come from the interests but also the influence of our historical background, and as civilized person we should avoid any disrupted action between the parties that involved in the natural resources conflicts and territorial disputes and had to have consulted all issues together, instead use of Military Power to Solve the problems. as Henry Kissinger once said "We cannot always assure the future of our friends; we have a better chance of assuring our future if we remember who our friends are".

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