THE ROLE OF DIPLOMATIC SERVICE IN RESOLVING CONFLICTS IN THE FRAMEWORK OF MODERN INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

Abstract. As we know, one of the main objects of research in sociology, political science and other political sciences is the phenomenon of conflict. The study of the problem by various sciences has emerged as an important necessity in all periods of history. To study the phenomenon of conflict, it is important to first understand the nature of the problem, but also to consider its functions and typology. With this in mind and based on scientific sources, I tried to study the phenomenon of conflict.

Keywords: the essence of the conflict, functions, type.

The word conflict is derived from the Latin word "conflicts", which means conflict. Mankind has been familiar with conflicts since its inception. Disputes and wars have taken place between all countries, cities, and tribes during the historical development of society. They are formed by religious, cultural, ideological, ethnic, territorial, and other contradictions. Conflict is one of the possible consequences of the activities of individuals and manifests itself in all relations, from family and international relations to international relations. Although the first concepts of the conflict appeared in the XIX-XX centuries, the works of geniuses reflected the phenomenon of the conflict, its nature, ways to resolve and prevent the conflict.

Conflicts arose with the emergence of the first human societies, but for a long time did not become the object of scientific research. The first research on the conflict dates back to the VII-VI centuries BC. A whole generation of great thinkers
of ancient, medieval, and modern times, philosophers tried to study the nature of the problem, the negative and positive effects of conflict on mankind.

According to BI Krasnov, the conflict is a clash of conflicting interests, opinions, views, a serious conflict, a sharp dispute, which can result in difficulties for any party to the struggle.

Ancient Chinese philosophers believed that conflict was everywhere. Ancient Chinese philosophers said that the source of development was the interaction of negative and positive forces, which were always in conflict with each other. The first generalizations about the role of social conflict as war According to Heraclitus, "War is the father of all things, and peace is the mother." Plato called it the greatest calamity. The materialist philosopher Epicurus believed that the negative consequences of conflict would one day force people to live in peace. The famous German historian and philosopher Karl von Clausewitz noted that world history is the history of wars.

N. Machiavelli, a prominent medieval theorist who systematically analyzed social conflicts, explained the conflict by its human nature and its negative manifestations. The ideas put forward by the English philosopher Francis Bacon on the nature of conflicts are of interest. He was the first to conduct a thorough theoretical analysis of the system of causes of social conflicts in the country. Conflicts are fueled by the rulers' indifference to the views of the senate, political mistakes in governance, and the spread of rumours. At the heart of the conflict is the division of society into classes and economic competition. A. Smith saw the confrontation between classes as a source of development of society and social conflict as a certain blessing of mankind. The German sociologist Ralph Darendorf, from the point of view of society's exposure to social conflicts, cited changes in the social environment as the main reason. He studied the problem of conflict and developed a theory of conflict models. He believed that social conflicts were based on conflicts of interest. According to Darendorf, conflicts are caused by factors such as power, sympathy, and the struggle for influence. He noted that conflict can occur in any society where there is power and subordinates.

Conflict participants use their power to achieve their goals. The warring parties see each other as an obstacle and a source of danger in achieving their goals.
Human history shows that the formation of international relations is always accompanied by competition, diplomatic and military conflicts arising from the desire of states to strengthen their influence in world politics.

A conflict is a socio-political event and process that develops and intensifies over time. It should be noted that conflicts in the international arena can have a direct impact on the different aspects of the actors the conflict. World political experience shows that in the modern world, conflict is an inseparable characteristic of international relations, not only in the confrontation of two world systems, two superpowers.

It is necessary to recognize the inevitability of conflicts to resolve them. It is important to understand their role, to reveal their functions and conditions of manifestation, their nature.

Conflict is, first of all, a model of behaviour characterized by a special division of roles, sequence of events, methods of expression of views, forms of defence of interests and goals.

Functionally, conflicts are destructive and constructive. Destructive conflict is destructive. Therefore, it is important to prevent it. When it occurs, it must be resolved immediately. A constructive conflict is a positive event in nature. The emergence of a constructive conflict is the result of social dynamics. Its emergence indicates the opening of new opportunities. Constructive conflict, unlike destructive conflict, directs these opportunities to innovation and construction. The general function of the conflict is that it reflects the potential for change - a qualitative change in both the participants themselves and the international environment. The nature of the conflict and its course determine exactly how that potential will be realized and what the consequences will be. Several special functions of the conflict can also be specified:

1. The conflict can create or destroy a systematic model of international relations. Such conflicts are usually "big" wars.

2. International-political conflict creates conditions for the formation and unification of military-political and other unions of states (blocs, unions, integration structures, etc.).
3. Conflict can lead to the formation of regional subsystems of international relations and the emergence of hierarchical structures that regulate relations between states in the regions.

4. Conflict can create new, added value and purpose motives for participants that contribute to its long-term "self-renewal" in its development process. The development of conflict can also result in the emergence of new tools for conflict actions, along with behavioural strategies. L. Kozer noted the constructive socio-political functions of the conflicts as follows.

1. The function of stimulating social processes;
2. The structural function of the internal organization of social systems;
3. The function of reducing tension in the structural elements of the social system;
4. Information-communication function;
5. Educational function of social institutions;
6. Social control function;

Conflicts, crises, wars, and other conflicts are often caused by a lack of resources in many countries. In addition to normal rules, states use pressure, force, and coercion to secure their resources. Tensions arise as a result of conflict, crisis, war, and other confrontational situations. The study of conflicts requires their classification. Various types of conflict are analyzed in the existing literature. Conflicts are international, transnational, international, social, political, ethnic, and so on. International conflicts are the main type of external conflict.

An international conflict is a difference of opinion between two or more states for objective and subjective reasons. Although the problems caused by this disagreement are initially of various territorial, national, religious, ethnic, social, economic, military-strategic, scientific, and technical nature, they eventually turn into a political conflict. The emergence of international conflicts is due not only to differences in interstate relations but also to subjective factors in the foreign policy of states. International conflicts arise as a result of clashes between actors in various spheres of the international community. International conflicts are destructive. International conflict can be considered as an independent process in the system of
international relations. The subjects of international conflict are states, intergovernmental associations, various international organizations, including the United Nations, socio-political forces within the country and in the international arena, etc. The stages of development of an international conflict are stages that do not develop spontaneously, but develop over some time and are determined by historical and social reasons. These reasons are reflected in the specific symptoms of the states involved in the conflict.

During the Cold War, inter-state conflicts were rare. During this period, the US-Soviet conflict was reflected in international conflicts. The end of the Cold War, the collapse of the USSR, and the disappearance of bipolarity led to several changes in international conflicts. Any international conflict is political.

Political conflict is a type of conflict that arises as a result of conflicts between the subjects fighting for power. One of the main features of political conflict is its manifestation in all spheres of public life. Political conflict is a clash of political actors, their political interests, values, and views. Diversity of statuses and roles, needs and interests of people, as well as values and beliefs of people play a key role as a source of political conflicts. Political ideology plays a key role in the emergence and development of the political conflict. It should be noted that political conflicts are primarily institutionalized conflicts.

There are 3 types of political conflicts:
1. Conflict of interest. They prevail in economically developed countries, where the political norm is fighting for economic benefits;
2. Conflict of values. It is typical for developing countries with unstable state structures. They require more effort to resolve;
3. Conflict of identities. This conflict is characteristic of societies in which the subject identifies himself with a certain group (ethnic, religious, language) and not with society (state) in general.

There are domestic political and international political conflicts. Domestic political conflicts include political conflicts within the borders of the state. For example, the confrontation between candidates for a state position, competition between political parties, or between political figures for party leadership.
are clashes of social movements of the same country with different political demands, etc. There are the following types of this conflict.

1. Class internal political conflicts that arise between social classes are antagonistic, and sometimes begin with a corporate conflict and turn into a civil conflict.

2. Conflicts between political parties. As world civilization shifts from an authoritarian form of government to a democratic form of government, the struggle for the development of society in democracies has shifted to the activities of political parties and socio-political movements.

3. Conflicts over leadership between different groups. These groups are not officially united in unions, but their interests are always linked to the government.

4. Inter-ethnic conflicts, which are sometimes clear, are also distinguished as a special group of domestic political conflicts. International political conflicts include political conflicts that take place on the world stage, i.e., beyond the borders of the nation-state. For example, conflicts between different states and their unions, international organizations, socio-political associations operating in different countries, and so on. International political conflicts are divided into armed and unarmed conflicts. Armed conflict means conflicts in modern conflictology that have the following characteristics: two or more armed parties are involved in the struggle; combat operations are carried out at least at the minimum command level; Examples of armed political conflicts include the 1980 conflict between Britain and Argentina over the Falkland Islands and the Nagorno-Karabakh conflict, not as spontaneous actions by the parties to the conflict. International political conflicts are divided into "collisions", "changes" and "games" when considering international political conflicts from the perspective of their settlement. Games are conflicts in which the parties struggle to achieve irreconcilable goals. Disputes or exchange conflicts are conflicts in which the parties try to convince each other that they are an opponent who misleads the other party by presenting their arguments. International political conflicts are conflicts between parties and people who set goals and strive to achieve them. Therefore, international political conflicts can arise and be resolved only as a result of conscious human activity.
Socio-ethnic conflicts have existed to some extent at all stages of society's development. The main reasons for this are inequality of development, diversity of territory, language, spiritual life, and traditions, preservation of the identity of national cultures, differences in the achievement of social benefits, attempts to solve their problems at the expense of other peoples. Ethnic conflicts do not arise suddenly. They occur within a certain period. The causes of ethnic conflicts are explained by the specific conditions that cause them. Articles 13, 55, 76 and several other articles of the UN Charter contain national, racial, religious, etc. The principle of equality of rights and self-determination of peoples in connection with the respect and observance of fundamental human rights and freedoms for all, regardless of their affiliation, is also emphasized. Ethnic conflicts differ from other types of conflicts in their duration. Most ethnic conflicts do not stem from ethnic groups seeking to protect their cultural values or to have equal rights with other groups. However, the leaders of these groups claim that their rights have been violated to cover up their goals. They try to justify their actions and use national-ethnic conflicts as a tool to pursue their interests.

There are two forms of ethnic conflicts - horizontal conflicts and vertical conflicts. Horizontal conflicts are conflicts between ethnic groups. Vertical conflicts occur mainly between ethnic groups and the state. Ethnic conflict is a dynamically changing socio-political situation.

Ethnic conflicts are classified according to the following typology.

- Ethno-territorial conflicts;
- Ethnocultural-linguistic conflicts;
- Struggle to raise the status of national institutions;
- Intergroup, inter-communal conflicts;

Ethno-territorial conflicts and disputes involve the administration or territorial claims of an ethnic group for the right to reside in a given territory. Modern ethno-territorial conflicts are usually the result of ethnic repression and arise during the recovery process. This group also includes socio-economic conflicts arising from the demands of different ethnic groups to equalize living standards or to suspend economic assistance and subsidies to other peoples.
Ethnocultural-linguistic conflicts are related to the national language, cultural samples, cultural history, etc. These conflicts arise from the demands of ethnic minorities to preserve or restore their languages and cultures.

National-ethnic conflicts take on an ethnic character under the influence of several factors. There are two approaches to the analysis of the causes, nature, and evolution of ethnopolitical conflicts in the scientific literature: sociological and political.

The sociological approach explains the causes of these conflicts through an analysis of the ethnic parameters of major social groups and strata, as well as a study of the interactions and effects of the division of labour on the ethnic characteristics of a region experiencing ethnic tensions. In the political science approach, the main focus is on the explanation of inter-ethnic tensions and the role of national elites in bringing it to the level of open conflict, the main issue is the study of power and access to resources. This approach also includes an analysis of the socio-psychological mechanisms of ethnic conflicts.

M. Deutsch, E. Black connect the causes of ethnic conflicts with the processes of modernization. Thus, the unequal nature of modernization leads to conflicts between the needs of ethnic groups in the ethnic-ethnic area and the ability of the state to guarantee the rights and freedoms of its citizens. On the other hand, modernization leads to the activation of ethnic consciousness and the emergence of political intentions towards national autonomy. There are two types of social conflicts.

a) Conflicts that do not affect the basic consensus of society, ie do not require participants to change the social system as a whole to resolve the conflict;

b) Conflicts that involve the transformation of society as a whole to resolve existing conflicts;

While the first type of conflict develops by agreement between the parties, the second type divides the society into groups fighting for the destruction of the adversary, organizes the search for regulatory measures for. Social conflicts go through the following stages in their development:

1. Pre-conflict situation - informing the parties about the existing contradictions and increasing social pressure;
2. Demands that are the direct cause of the conflict and actions aimed at meeting the needs;

3. Conflict resolution - the end of the conflict, the elimination of the causes of the conflict, or the reconciliation of the parties based on compromise;

4. The post-conflict stage - the elimination of contradictions, the transition to peace.

There are 3 blocks of social conflicts.

1. Conflicts arising in connection with the division of powers and positions;
2. Conflicts over material resources;
3. Conflicts over the most important.

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