**Methodological recommendations**

**Political conflictology**

**Recommendations​**

**on the organization of seminar classes**

The forms **of seminar classes** are determined by the content of the academic discipline and are closely related to the topics of lectures.

Basic concepts

###### Aggression is a form of behavior of participants in a conflict aimed at causing physical or psychological harm, at destroying another person, a group of people, or large social communities.

**Arbitration** is a method of resolving conflicts in which the parties appeal to arbitrators elected by the parties themselves or appointed with their consent, or in accordance with the procedure established by law.

**War** is a social conflict of the highest intensity, one of the forms of resolving socio-political, economic, ideological, as well as national, religious, territorial and other contradictions between states, peoples, nations and social groups by means of armed violence.

**The boundaries of a conflict** are spatial and temporal frameworks beyond which there is no minimum of structural elements of the conflict that ensure its existence as an integral system.

**Conflict diagnostics** is an activity to determine the essence and characteristics of a conflict based on its study, as well as a set of principles, techniques and methods for studying the conflict. Conflict diagnostics consists of developing descriptive, evolutionary-dynamic and explanatory models of the conflict.

**An incident** is an event that serves as a “detonator” of a conflict, a formal reason for open conflict interaction.

**Institutionalization of political conflict** is the process of formation of political and non-political institutions, a system of norms, values, and attitudes capable of regulating the behavior of citizens in a conflict situation.

**Zero-sum conflicts** are conflicts in which the parties' positions are opposite, and therefore one party achieves its goal at the expense of the other.

**Non-zero-sum conflicts** are conflicts in which a compromise is reached on a mutually beneficial basis.

**An interstate conflict** is a special political relationship between two or more parties – peoples, states or a group of states – that concentratedly reproduces, in the form of an indirect or direct clash, economic, social-class, political, territorial, national, religious or other interests by nature and character.

**Non-institutionalized political conflicts** are aimed at destabilization, weakening the political system and its institutions, overthrowing the existing political regime or radically changing the political course.

**Negotiations** are a way to overcome conflict contradictions, a dialogue between the parties with the aim of resolving the conflict.

**Negotiation space** is the area of the subject of the dispute where agreement can be reached.

**Political conflictology** is the science of the causes, forms, structure, dynamics and ways of resolving political conflicts.

**Political conflict** is a special type of social conflict, which is distinguished on the basis of the specificity of the sphere to which the content of the contradictions between the conflicting parties and the subject of the dispute relates. The subject of political conflict is made up of specific resources in the sphere of politics – state power, the principles and mechanisms of its distribution and implementation, the structure of power institutions, the priorities of state public policy, the political status of social groups, the values and symbols that are the basis of political community, etc.

**Political behavior** is a set of reactions of social subjects to the activities of the political system.

**Conflict preventers** are components of a system of measures and mechanisms that can suppress or minimize the threat of the emergence and development of causes of destructive, primarily violent, conflict.

**Conflict prevention** implies a comprehensive neutralization of all factors and conditions that determine an emerging conflict, which allows for the interaction of subjects to be directed towards their cooperation in the name of realizing their shared interests.

**Prevention of destructive conflicts** is an activity aimed at limiting or preventing the escalation of a conflict in order to avoid its destructive, primarily violent, manifestations.

**Resolution of a political conflict** is the elimination of the causes that gave rise to the conflict, that is, the elimination of the conflict of interests and goals of the opposing parties.

**Conflict management** is an activity at the macropolitical level that means establishing certain institutions, procedures and practices within the political system for managing recurring conflicts. In addition to managing individual conflicts, regulation also includes activities to prevent destructive forms of conflict manifestation.

**Settlement of political conflict** – partial resolution of political conflict, termination of open form of struggle of conflicting parties. At the same time, internal reasons, prompting to conflict, may remain.

**Facilitation** is a type of mediation, the participation of which is often limited to providing assistance to the parties to the conflict in organizing negotiations. The main content of this model of mediation is to direct the parties to the conflict to use technologies that facilitate the settlement of contentious issues.

**Conflict escalation** is an increase in the severity and scope of a conflict, associated with an exacerbation of the emotional background of the conflict, a demonstration of force, and the use of violence, which only aggravate the conflict and expand its spread.

**Literature for preparation for seminars:**

**About the main**

1. Kennedy G. Negotiations. Full course.-M., 2018
2. Roger Fisher, William Ury, Bruce Patton Negotiating Without Defeat.\_ Harvard Method. -M., 2020
3. Mergenova Zh. General course of mediation. Almaty, 2013 [https://elib.kaznu.kz/ book /9600](https://elib.kaznu.kz/book/9600)
4. Sadvakassova Z. Psychology of mediation and negotiations. - Almaty, 2022 <https://elib.kaznu.kz/book/17069>
5. Shell R. Successful Negotiations. The Wharton Method. - M., 2013 <https://elib.kaznu.kz/book/9309>
6. Zhusipova A. Tauelsiz Kazakhstan tarikhy: presidential institutes / Almaty: “Zhibek Zholy” BY, 2022. – 184 b., 16 b. suret. ISBN 978-601-294-353-5
7. Steven Spittaels Nick Meynen Filip Hilgert Handbook: Mapping Conflict Motives in War Areas (Draft version 5 October 2007) [https://www.ipisresearch.be/maps/handbookweboct07.pdf 7](https://www.ipisresearch.be/maps/handbookweboct07.pdf%20%207)
8. A. B. Medikhanova Modern conflicts and methods of their resolution: textbook /. - Almaty: LP- Zhasulan , 2021.

**Additional.**

9. Communication policy of the Republic of Kazakhstan. Ed. by E.Zh. Babakumarov . - Astana, 2017.

10. Bartosh A.A. Conflicts of the 21st century. Hybrid war and color revolution. – M., 2018

11 Orazbekova Z. Media and international conflicts in the Eurasian space: textbook - Almaty: Kazakh un-ti , 2017

**Professional scientific databases :**

1. Conflict resolution strategies use these proven conflict resolution strategies in your conflict management efforts: <https://www.pon.harvard.edu/daily/conflict-resolution/conflict-resolution-strategies/>

**2. Conflict resolution in a changing world** <https://www.nap.edu/read/9897/chapter/2>

3. UN statistics on UN peacekeeping operations: <http://www.un.org/ru/peacekeeping/operations/peacekeeping.shtml>

4. Stockholm International Peace Research Institute (SIPRI). SIPRI databases: <https://www.sipri.org/databases>

5. Uppsala University Conflict Database <http://ucdp.uu.se/>

6. Institute economics And world / The Institute for Economics and Peace <http://economicsandpeace.org/reports/>.

**Internet resources.**

1. KazNU Library - <http://elibrary.kaznu.kz/ru>
2. "Open University of Kazakhstan" - <https://openu.kz>.

**Magazines**

1. Negotiation Journal <https://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/journal/15719979>
2. Languages Cultures Mediation <https://www.ledonline.it/index.php/LCM-Journal/index>

A seminar is a type of practical training. At a seminar, students discuss reports and theses prepared under the guidance of a teacher in a team. During the discussion, students study the methodology of a scientific field, practice independent work and its presentation orally or in writing, reasoning their conclusions, arguing. This type of training, which originated in ancient Greek and Roman schools, is used in modern educational institutions.

During the seminar, the student learns to freely express his thoughts. A type of lecture in which students exchange ideas within the group, among themselves based on the mentioned topic and based on the teacher's behavior, asking questions, the goal is to deepen the understanding of the topic. The choice of teaching methods usually occurs when choosing the content of the lesson's educational material. This depends on the didactic goal, the level of education of the students and the level of the teacher's own training. During the seminar, students share their thoughts and talk within the framework of the topic. Advantages of the interview method:

• development of mind and language;

• activation of students’ educational activities;

• knowledge of students’ knowledge;

• good diagnostic tool;

• has great educational power.

Disadvantages of the interview method:

• a lot of time;

• there is an element of danger (the student may answer incorrectly, other students will hear it and remember it.

Information is provided through conversations, lectures, explanations, books, additional tools and visual aids. The teacher solves problems, proves theorems, teaches planning. Students repeat the teacher's actions, listen, look at the visual image, work with objects, read, observe, add new educational material to previous knowledge.

By means of the explanatory-illustrative method it is possible to convey the accumulated experience of mankind in a short time. Its usefulness has been tested for centuries and is used in many countries.

For centuries, the teacher's words, textbooks and other visual aids have been used for teaching. Now information is provided through technical means. Through them, scientists, writers, artists, painters, designers, etc. you can hold a meeting.

Educational films and TV shows help to better perceive and understand objects and phenomena. Through them, he sees how a plant grows, the phenomena of microorganisms in space. Demonstration of working models and natural objects should be widely used.

A story is an oral presentation of educational material. A. Baitursynov says: "The art of creating a beautiful story from words is similar to the art of building a house." It is proved that the expressiveness of the art of speech depends on the correctness of words, clarity, precision, artistry and purity of language, the meaning of methods of substitution, personification, image (similarity), exaggeration is revealed. Mirzhakip Dulatov paid special attention to the methods of teaching narration, conversation, explanation, showed ways of effectively presenting topics related to life and customs. "It is necessary to accustom the child to full answers," he says. Thus, the teacher offers new ways of artistic teaching and requires the same actions from teachers. "If children cannot read correctly and they have problems, the teacher should read and show them," he says.

The dictionary method is used at all levels of the school, changing the nature, volume and duration of the conversation. In order to convey new knowledge through the story, certain requirements are imposed on it.

Explanation is a verbal description of individual concepts, phenomena, means, and methods of visual aids. For example, in a foreign language lesson, students are explained the meaning of new words before reading a new text. The teacher brings unfamiliar tools or other visual aids to the classroom and explains them to the students before introducing new material.

The explanation method is often used when explaining a new topic, but it is also used when students have not learned the knowledge correctly during confirmation.

The method of interpretation is often used in solving chemical, physical, mathematical problems, in reading theorems, in discovering the root causes and consequences of natural and social phenomena.

Explanation is widely used as a teaching method when working with groups of children of different ages. But at the middle and senior stages, when the educational material becomes more complex and the students' mental work capabilities increase, this method is used more than when working with younger students.

Conversation is a dialogic method of teaching, the teacher, systematically asking students thoughtful questions, gives them the opportunity to learn new educational material, checks how well they have learned the previously read material. Conversation is an ancient form of didactic method, which Socrates masterfully used, therefore the conversation method is called the Socratic method.

In the didactic process, there are many types of conversational techniques depending on the content of the educational material and the creative cognitive activity of students. These are: introductory or lesson-organizing conversation, formation of new knowledge (Socratic, heuristic), generalizing, systematizing and confirming conversations.

Conversational method. The student actively participates in acquiring new knowledge, he is taught to study methods and independently answer questions posed by the teacher. During the heuristic conversation, the teacher relies on the knowledge and experience of the students, helps them comprehend new knowledge and draw conclusions. Through joint activities, students learn new things, working hard and thinking.

A conversation that collects and consolidates knowledge is aimed at ensuring that students systematize their theoretical knowledge and how to apply it. The student uses his or her knowledge to solve new educational and scientific problems.

During the conversation, the teacher asks a question to one student (individual conversation) or to all students in the class (mass conversation). One of the types of conversation is a conversation with a student. This can be done with a class, with separate groups of students, especially senior students, who express their opinions, ask questions and discuss the topic proposed by the teacher. The result of the conversation depends on the right questions.

**SZ 1.** Conflict as a social phenomenon and its role in politics.

Definition of the concepts: "conflictology" and "political conflictology". Object and subject of political conflictology. Methods and methodologies in political science and political conflictology. Services of political conflictology. The role and significance of political conflictology as a scientific and educational subject.

**SZ 2.** Features and structure of political conflict.

Comments on conflicts in ancient and medieval times. Concepts of conflict in the modern era and the Age of Enlightenment. Development of conflict ideas in the 19th – early 20th centuries. Development of the theory of social conflict in the second half of the 20th century.

**SZ 3.** Basic conceptual approaches to the study of political conflicts.

Definition of the concept and nature of social conflict. Structure of social conflict. The other side of the conflict. Object and subject of the conflict. Main types of social conflicts. Services of social conflicts. Social conflict as a process, stages of its development.

**SZ 4.** Types of political conflicts.

The concept and nature of political conflict. Features of political conflict. Typology of political conflicts. Conflict of political interests. Clash of political cultures. Lobbying and classes of influence in the process of political decision-making. Causes of political conflicts.

**SZ 5.** Political tension.

Main elements of the structure of political conflict. Aspects of political conflict. Subjects of political conflict. Description of subjects of political conflict. Place and role of the leader in the structure of political conflict. Participants of political conflict. Role of the victim in the structure of political conflict. Object and subject of political conflict. Conditions of development of political conflict.

**SZ 6.** Political tension.

The concept of political tension. Causes of political tension. Dynamics of social (political) tension. Conditions and factors influencing the forms of political tension. Methods of measuring social (political) tension. The relationship between social tension and conflict dynamics.

**SZ 7.** Development of political conflict. Escalation and de-escalation of the conflict.

Defining the general dynamics of a conflict. Emergence and formation of a conflict situation. Servicing an incident in a conflict. Conflict development (escalation). De-escalation and conflict resolution. Post-conflict situation.

**SZ 8.** Development of political conflict. Escalation and de-escalation of the conflict.

Various forms of political struggle. War as a form of political conflict. Revolution as a form of political conflict. Dependence of forms of political conflict on types of political order.

**SZ 9.** Form of manifestation of political conflict

The concept and typology of violence. Cruel character and aggressive behavior. The purpose and motives of violence. Methods of reducing violence. Violence in globalization.

**SZ 10.** Mechanisms for limiting the use of violence in political conflicts.

Religion as a social institution. Politics and religion. Religious conflicts in the modern world.

**SZ 11.** Problems of institutionalization of political conflict as a technology of its regulation.

The nature of ethnopolitical conflicts. Ethnopolitical mobilization as a factor in the emergence of ethnopolitical conflicts. Features of the settlement of ethnopolitical conflicts.

**SZ 12.** Kazakhstan's experience in preventing destructive political conflicts

Nature and typology of preventing destructive political conflicts . Problems and challenges of combating terrorism. Radical ideological concepts and political extremism.

**SZ 13.** Constructive technologies for regulating political conflicts.

The nature of international conflicts. International conflicts in the system of international relations. Classification of international conflicts. The structure of international conflict. Stages of development of international conflict. Crisis as a special form of development of international conflicts.

**SZ 14.** Stages of negotiations and their tactical techniques

Understanding and nature of negotiations. Typology and functions of political negotiations. The role of the third party in negotiations. PR is a type of negotiation process. Preparing and conducting negotiations .

**SZ 15.** The role of a third party in the settlement of political conflicts

General principles and approaches to resolving political conflicts. Possible options for resolving political conflicts. Regulation and resolution of political conflicts of conflicting parties. Monitoring of political conflict.