

Original article

Social determinants of conflict management – theoretical analysis

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ABSTRACT

Conflict management is a situation of contradictory interests, where one party wants to subordinate the opposite side. People are social beings because they create diverse human relations and are lost by the idea of being safe and the belief it will always be this way. War is a socio-political phenomenon that involves a decision about fight. Lack of water supply, selective pandemics, environmental and climate disasters are the result of poverty and government's faulty security management. Lack of security creates a constant necessity for conducting research on the development of science that deals with conflict management. In contemporary society, conflict management means to keep control over it by its policy makers, which, as a result, guarantees the effective solution. "Recognition, strategy and attack" (i.e. effective actions that can ensure security) is the motto of politicians and the military. It should be kept in mind that conflict management is connected with the implementation of the intended goals, where, for example, war is a social phenomenon and a political tool. Excessive exploitation of the arms industry may be called by some a strategy for peace. The idolatry of politicians, including advanced technology, causes individuals to trust in material things. Pope Francis warns that one should not blindly follow the image advisers who sell death.

KEYWORDS

management, conflict, responsibility, fear, human rights



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Introduction

Security is the goal pursued by states, societies and everyone – individuals, as well as social groups. One can only be safe every so often, as both people and the world are not safe. For the study of safety-related issues, polemology, or the science of war and armed conflicts, has been applied for years. Due to the study of the phenomenon of war from the interdisciplinary, not only military perspective, it is sometimes called the sociology of war. Another science investigating safety is irenology, which analyses the activities for peace that involve the entire international community due to the development of a common strategy for the mankind existence. At the end of the twentieth century, both polemology and irenology (which should be considered together) were completed with further sections of security science,

such as securitology – the science of no threats, and science that analyses the operation of different uniformed public services groups, meaning all uniformed groups in a given country. Nowadays, all prestigious universities in the world launch specialised security sciences as specialisations dealing with many issues such as: local, national, global or ecological security, as well as crisis management or religious security and conflict management. The article presents the political and sociological approach to the principles of security management in the 21st century in relation to social conditions and selected political decisions that are related to the IT revolution and problems that threaten modern people. Lack of the sense of security provides for a constant necessity for conducting research in the field of the development of science that deals with conflict management.

Nowadays, constructivist thinking plays a major role in the theory of international relations, in which concepts such as anarchy are not seen as “data and unchangeable” reasons for certain state actions (e.g. their aspirations to ensure security through power politics). On the contrary, such concepts are to be understood as what they mean for political actors (individual actors, states). The constructivist point of view, manifested in countless variations, undermines the idea of objective epistemology or knowledge theory. However, such ideas are of a highly methodological nature and raise deep philosophical issues that go beyond the task of describing empirical methods used in political science. We therefore consider scientific research into politics as a controversial issue, but nevertheless we think [J.B. Johnson, H. Reynolds, J. Mycoff] that the procedures we describe [...] are widely accepted, and in many situations may lead to a central understanding of political processes and behaviors. They have shaped the subject matter of research and teaching in this field to a large extent and can be treated as an evolutionary achievement of the 20th century [1, p. 62].

Methodology is determined by standards which have consequences because paradigms will be affected by constructivism or realism. Constructions that build the real social world are ontological assumptions that allow us to describe the reality (the real world), whose image is fragmentary and selective.

1. Security management

The social conditions of the 21st century made it necessary for the principles of management, which used to be the responsibility of companies, to be translated into political decisions related to security “guarantees”, which “forced” the implementation and improvement of this knowledge and its application in the process of conflict management in the state. Definition of management seen by the expert in this field:

[H.] Foyal has carefully chosen the term management policy instead of laws or rules: I prefer to use the word principle to avoid any feeling of stiffness, because there is nothing rigid or absolute; everything is a matter of degree. The principle is almost never applied twice in exactly the same way, because we have to take into account different and changing conditions, equally changing and different people, as well as many other variable factors. The rules are also flexible and can be adapted to any need; it is all about knowing how to use them [2, p. 54].

Conflict management in today’s society is based on control by political decision-makers, which then translates into decisions that guarantee an effective conflict resolution. The motto of politicians and military personnel is: reconnaissance, strategy and attack (i.e. effective actions that can ensure security). It should be constantly remembered that conflict management is connected with the achievement of the intended goals, where, e.g., war is a social

phenomenon and a tool of politicians. Any decision related to conflict management with regard to security is associated with a risk/failure that threatens the social conditions, i.e. any individual and all citizens of the threatened region. Everyone's awareness of an existing security conflict will not be "understood" at the planning, financing, military operations and mobilisation stages. Injustice and insecurity can be relative not only to politicians, the military, but also to the citizens of a threatened region.

[H.] Foyol listed 14 principles that he most often had to use in relation to management. These are: 1. division of labour, 2. authority, 3. discipline, 4. unity of command, 5. uniformity of management, 6. subordination of personal interest to the general interest, 7. remuneration, 8. centralization, 9. hierarchy, 10. order, 11. appropriate treatment of personnel, 12. stability of personnel, 13. initiative, 14. *esprit de corps* [i.e.] fostering the sense of belonging to the team will ensure the organisation's spirit of unity. According to Fayol, even small factors are conducive to this, whenever possible [2, p. 55-56].

Conflict management with regard to social determinants is not free, like any other form of management, from the "spirit" of unity, because we are dealing with the human factor, which should always be the primary objective for those in power, and therefore we often have to deal with conflict resolution for a short period of time, but not with its definitive settlement. Security is linked to concepts such as the escalation of conflict, i.e. the development of a conflict situation through, for example, the emergence of new and "substitute" problems which were not mentioned at the beginning of every difficult situation. When the state of danger is reduced, weakened or calmed down, then the conflict is deescalated, which is the result of social conditions in the management of political and military forces. The use of pragmatic strategy enables the introduction of re-conceptualisation methods, where manipulation and false evidence are often used to gain tactical superiority over the opponent. According to Stochmal and Maciejewski, *the logic of a scientific view of social reality in terms of the hybridity of security can provide benefits from the use of this perspective of cognition. Hybridity in particular can be related to the area of security located in the crisis management system, bearing in mind the social implications* [3, p. 99].

The type of values and interests represented by those in power and the services available to them has an impact on the approach to the problem and duty, which should result in effective warnings, e.g. carrying out possible rapid evacuations, because the society must be protected/defended. The strategy adopted by the government enables real and effective conflict management, which is sometimes socially conditioned by earlier "management" thanks to the given politicians' victory in elections. According to some experts dealing with conflict management, the current threats related to insecurity are not represented by recognised authorities, which can be called great theorists of the present day, and therefore we are facing a characteristic ideological weakness. On the other hand, the development of media and technology in the era of globalisation results in "acceleration". M. Castells, a sociologist, is the author of such notions as "space of flows" and "timeless time", where time and place are not lost, but in the network society they are subordinated to the logic of the network, i.e. the "era of information". This sociologist claims that technology and economics can achieve success today by combining them with social equality and justice.

[...] *deifying of irony gives birth to barbarians. No society can live without beliefs and beliefs, and combating beliefs by mockery leads to the emergence of various types of fanaticism; human needs are revealed in a wild and uncontrolled way. Radical Islamism is to a certain extent a response to mandatory doubt and irony* [4, p. 76].

„Pop-Jihadism” is the phenomenon of the state, ideology and protest movement, the resistance in “one”, whose marketing activity is at the highest level in the world (successfully carried out assaults, raising huge funds for their “statutory” and “advertising” campaigns), which convince women and men from Europe to join the ISIS activity. European teenagers who are enchanted by “pop-Jihadism” are called “Tomorrow’s Jihadists”, and European teenage girls who are “enchanted” by ISIS are referred to as “Jihadi brides”. Taking a certain attitude in social conditions makes experts in conflict management talk about the real threat of exporting terrorism. Ch. Delsol points out that only when today’s contemporaries recognise terror as an absolute evil, it will be possible to eliminate differences using many methods, including irony, and when ideology is said to be “science”, it is only an opinion.

Marty Linsky, a political scientist and media expert from Harvard, calls it ‘a cheap grip’ in a text entitled ‘Electoral promises are there to break them’ to denounce President Bush’s call for increased budgetary revenues after he had secured his electoral victory with a solemn promise not to raise taxes. When Bush repeated his slogan “Read my lips: no new taxes”, according to the commentator, he only expressed his “worldview” and his “hopes”. Whoever believed that Bush really promised not to introduce new taxes did not understand that “elections” and governance are completely different disciplines; they have different goals and are governed by different rules”. “The candidate’s job is to win”, Linsky accurately notes with world cynicism. Then he adds, “and the president’s job is to do the best for the country” – reproducing the necessary illusions that decency requires [5, p. 43].

For the author of the book *Force and opinion* and W. Lippmann, the task of public opinion is not to be substantive and to propose solutions for those in power, because conflict management consists in the state renouncing the use of violence and devoting its power to business authorities, which in turn “renounce” it in favour of various groups of “responsible people”. We are dealing with the practice of “consent” for those in power. Conflict management is the domination of one of the parties in situations of conflicting interests. As an example of security management, there is an issue that is related, for example, to the Vistula Spit, where different positions are represented by the Polish authorities and the authorities of the Russian Federation, while the third party is represented by the European Union, because both parties are characterised by the inability to reach an agreement. The annexation of Crimea, the territory belonging to Ukraine, by the Russian Federation in 2014, may serve as another example of conflict management related to social conditions. Conflict management is a situation of contradictory interests, where one party seeks to subjugate the other party. Seizure of Ukrainian territory is an illegal activity under international law due to the use of armed forces.

The global risk is forcing a new policy of uncertainty. It forces us to distinguish between principled non-controllability and actual non-controllability. These are not dangers in the pre-modern sense, because they are based on decisions and thus raise problems of attribution, responsibility, conflicts of division related to guilt, costs, justice and, in any case, they force counteraction. National and international politics (and, in any case, international corporations) will not be relieved by the fate of non-controllability of all necessity to act, but within the framework of a global discourse on risk it will be subjected to compulsions of action and justification and will feel compelled to counteract [6, p. 318].

The society of risk and its anonymity in the era of modern threats requires joint actions of states and societies, because the policy of uncertainty results in risky decisions that lead to global risk, e.g. in the field of economy, ecology, religion or terrorism. For the emergence of new alternatives and lines of conflict, conflict management takes into account the rationality

of utility, because it characterises the preferences of the individual with regard to consumption. Uncertainty is controlled by political actions, where the metagaming of world politics is an interplay between the old world politics and the new global politics, because the latter one transforms the old rules. Therefore, in the international arena in the age of globalisation, there may be a certain political concept, i.e. a political game based on old or new rules, and this is the result of human necessity, because it is a matter of relativising the asymmetry of power. Conflict management is the cooperation of many entities that want to survive.

*The theory is not simply an opinion about human existence in society. It should be said that it is an attempt to determine the meaning of life as a result of analysis of the content of a particular set of experiences. Its argumentation is not arbitrary, but its importance stems from those experiences to which it must constantly refer to in order to subject them to empirical control. Aristotle was the first thinker to see the conditions of human theory. He coined a term to describe a person whose character is formed by such experiences and called it a mature man, *spoudaios* [7, p. 67].*

Man is a social being because he or she creates different interpersonal relationships. Man loses the idea that he or she is safe and will always be safe. The human factor most often fails when there is conflict, because the extent of control is inadequate to the needs of subordinates, who are responsible for the decisions made, where the chain of hierarchical links plays the most important role. Conflict management practice is the control and ability to understand the behaviour of people, i.e. both individuals and social groups, for the efficient management of social conditions. Power, responsibility and expected results, i.e. successes in ensuring safety, are the priority that the government and the representatives of Uniformed Public Services should aim to achieve.

2. Civil society, technical innovation, ‘cost-effectiveness’, social inequalities

Monsters released to the market, to which the McWorld leaves technology, are able to gain power, bringing them huge profits. As we have already said, the market is not particularly interested in the use of technology in the interests of civil society, unless something can be made from it (and generally it cannot). When cost-effectiveness becomes the primary objective, technical innovation is more likely to perpetuate existing inequalities. Low incomes will mean that access to information will be restricted. Computer literacy has become as important on the labour market as the ability to express oneself and count, and will be crucial to functioning in civil society [8, p. 428-429].

A rationally designed society allows people to have a universal conviction that they can solve problems on their own, because that is the meaning of life that allows them to exist in a society. For example, the U.S. Department of Justice never formally asked the Afghan authorities to extradite Osama bin Laden, “thinking” for too long about “transferring” this role to Saudi Arabia, which ultimately did not do so either. The “common enemy” in relation to conflict management in this matter is an escape/waiting time, aiming to postpone the conflict or taking the opportunity to appeal to hierarchical processes, e.g. legal and judicial processes.

The fight against terrorism includes anti-terrorist activities related to protection against future attacks or mitigation of the consequences of attacks that have already occurred and the fight against terrorism, including retaliatory actions. In contrast, the war on terrorism means a wide variety of actions aimed at neutralising terrorist organisations and their supporters

that threaten the international community. However, the concept is not unambiguous, as J. Kiras said: "The war on terrorism should be treated as an armed campaign against insurgents, but on a global scale. It is therefore necessary to combine all the instruments of state power and channel them into specific tasks, such as separating the most extreme, extremist elements of the terrorist movement from the sources of their support, catching or eliminating these extremists, relieving the social tensions that underlie the movement and push individuals to terrorism, and finally protecting civilians [9, p. 116-117].

The social determinants of modern times have led to the situation that in the fight against terrorism, in other words, the method leading to the destruction of the enemy and the war on terrorism, which covers all parts of the globe, the death of the terrorist is referred to by some politicians as the 'physical elimination of the terrorist', the 'elimination of the target', the 'neutralisation of the target', or the 'elimination of the target'. The rhetorical question of conflict management in relation to social determinants is why individuals learn to pronounce the phrase "Allah Akbar" correctly, claiming that knowing it sometimes saves human lives in the course of long-term terrorist action. In January 2019, D. Trump stated that the American army served justice when it killed a terrorist Al Badawi. In 2006, Al Badawi handed himself over to the Yemeni Police, where he took advantage of an amnesty announced in connection with Ramadan. After making a declaration of loyalty to the President of the country, he was pardoned and continued with the terrorist activity. In 2019, he was shot by American army soldier. Another example of social conditions in conflict management is the situation from 2017, when ISIS published a video on its website, in which it announced retaliatory actions against Spanish citizens for killing several terrorists who took part in the deadly attacks in 2016 in Spain.

The universalism of the Stoics, which usually takes the extreme form of cosmopolitanism, was adopted from Cynics. Antystenes, the founder of the school of Cynics, when asked to which country he belonged answered that he was a citizen of the whole world [10, p. 52].

Conflict management means taking into account the present and future interests of all parties and their mutual relations related to social determinants. Societies/countries have been waging wars for centuries, those which, as Socrates said, always have an understanding of justice. War is a social and political phenomenon which involves the decision to fight.

According to the new strategy, there is no end to the war. Where intimidation fails (the first option of fear), there are armed interventions in further countries – from Iraq and other evil axis countries, i.e. Iran and North Korea, to countries that are said to have unclear links with terrorists, such as Syria, Somalia, Indonesia and the Philippines. The United States involved a thousand people, including 300 soldiers in February 2003. This strategy provides for the elimination of enemies wherever they find themselves – among hostile regimes, or among friends and allies with links to terrorists such as Egypt, Saudi Arabia and Pakistan. It foresees attacks even with tactical nuclear weapons on nuclear powers, including countries with armies of millions like North Korea [11, p. 39-40].

In 2014, the United States announced a legal justification for killing a terrorist who was a citizen of the country. An American citizen al-Avlaki was killed by CIA workers who used a drone vehicle. Al-Avlaki was described by the US authorities as the leader of forces hostile to the USA. In addition, it was "pointed out" that killing a terrorist would be "legal" anyway, due to the fact that in this country the so-called authorisation for the use of force, which was approved by the U.S. Congress after the attacks of 11 September 2001 and is still applicable. Building the system of values for conflict management by those in power in certain social conditions is

a change in the contemporary face of the world – it is a permanent war in the world. On the one hand, there is Pax Americana, the concept of peacekeeping which is imposed by North American domination, and more broadly interpreted as the settlement of conflicts under the conditions dictated by the USA in combination with the game of interests, which R.B. Barber describes as the sovereignty of this country throughout the world. On the other hand, there is lex humane, which is often criticised. Conflict management related to social determinants indicates that the effectiveness of the peacekeeping concept is “measurable” thanks to “successful” military campaigns, and lex humana is a vital/necessary-beautiful idea.

Michel Goya describes a new dilemma for this new 21st century. US partners are now faced with the choice of whether to respond to the technology initiative that Washington undoubtedly has in some areas, or to prepare for local total wars, similar to those we witnessed in Iraq and Afghanistan, as well as in the summer of 2006 in Lebanon. The cost of a strategy that tries to address both dilemmas would be skyrocketing, after all. However, the question may be asked as to whether the direction taken by the United States in order to maintain its technology initiative is the only appropriate one. The transition of Western armies to a professional soldier model (public or private), with the development of security agencies seemed necessary in view of the proliferation of weapons based on the most advanced technology in the armed forces [12, p. 210].

The rapid development of technology means the acceleration of all kinds of development, but it also constitutes a dilemma about the huge costs that certain countries have to bear. Paying the excessive amounts for modernising the army, as the example of North Korea shows, is linked to the hunger that country’s citizens. Another example is the budget of Ukraine in recent years and in 2019, which is referred to as the war budget. We also have huge profits from the sale of weapons – global trade. Excessive consumption of the arms industry can be called by some a strategy for peace. The idolatry of politicians, including advanced technology, causes individuals to trust in material things where, as Pope Francis observes, one should not blindly follow image advisers who sell death, because our role is to look for what is related to human dignity. Excessive consumption of contemporary people is a social condition that has an impact, for example, on the state of the U.S. army. The army’s biggest problem in 2019 is not the lack of funds or educated command staff, but obesity and mental anxieties of soldiers and candidates to join this service, which means that those in power should seriously consider the issue of returning to compulsory military service, and not professional army composed of volunteers, as it is the case nowadays. We are dealing with a paradox of social conditions. Time or the development and implementation of effective management strategies in this area will show whether conflict management is able to overcome this situation.

3. Counter-terrorism, anti(counter)terrorism, cyberspace, project Correlates of War, anarchy

Counterterrorism: [...] is an offensive sphere, including actions in response to terrorism. More broadly, it is “a set of scientific, legal, military and police activities aimed at combating acts of terrorism and at preventing, counteracting and eliminating threats related to the possibility of terrorist acts. Counter-terrorism activities can be divided into: – combat activities carried out as part of rescue operations related to the release of detained hostages; – combat activities related to the detention of persons suspected of terrorist acts; – combat activities related to the liquidation of terrorists or persons who cooperate with them [9, p. 115].

Conflict management science has introduced a number of classifications that were not previously used. S. Wojciechowski points to counter-terrorism as an additional issue related to contemporary social conditions. Previously we were dealing with terrorism, then additionally with anti-terrorism, now we have to deal with counter-terrorism which means activities aimed at fighting against terrorism.

S. Wojciechowski additionally proposes the use of the new term “anti(counter)terrorism” which [...] covers [...] all defensive and offensive actions aimed at terrorism, and is therefore a combination of anti-terrorism and counter-terrorism [9, p. 115].

Social conditions indicate that we are dealing with conflict management not only in the field of selling weapons in a legal and illegal manner, but also with regard to the IT revolution, which serves terrorists as well, unmanned vehicles, biometric techniques of identity control, such as human body scanners used at airports, and the devices that are used for monitoring or surveillance. Security management also means correct definition of phenomena, such as for example cyberspace.

In everyday language, cyberspace means as much as the Internet or the World Wide Web. This is a common mistake, because cyberspace should not be identified with either concept. The Internet has its own technological background in the form of specialized network equipment and operates on the basis of the existing infrastructure, thanks to which we can display popular websites. Cyberspace contains the Internet and all other computer networks, such as private networks, which are separated from the Internet [13, p. 101].

Cyber threats are called the theatre of warfare in which information fight is carried out, and disinformation plays a major role. Hacking activities are difficult to detect, virtual space provides anonymity. It is estimated that disinformation is at the forefront in the following countries: Russian Federation, North Korea and China. Hackers attack important parties of governmental institutions, such as those related to energy policy, health, safety and transport. Today's virtual trolls play an important role, as they are credited with an enormous influence on the final election results, e.g. in the USA or Germany. Another example of conflict management and its social determinants can be found in the *Correlates of War* research.

The Correlates of War research project is related to the behavioural approach in international relations. Its aim is to present the phenomenon of war, as well as other processes indirectly related to war [14, p. 250].

Conflict management is also the process of circumventing obstacles by those in power. The US has used the term ‘rogue state’ first to refer to the countries where human rights are not respected but terrorism is supported, where authoritarian governments reign, or to the countries that build a nuclear weapons arsenal. The process of circumventing the obstacle to security management is applied by the US authorities to Israel, Pakistan or Saudi Arabia, for example, because they do not use the term ‘rogue states’ in their statements and documents about the countries mentioned. Conflict management enables the application of double standards by the rulers, which guarantees the achievement of the expected objectives.

Within the project [*Correlates of War*], it is possible to find variables located in time, relating to the number of participants in the international system, the number of wars, the number of disputes and their location, material capabilities of states, correlations of alliances, territorial changes, colonial process, the number of international organisations, the number of diplomatic posts, trade relations. All variables were created on the basis of rationally constructed definitions. The most important variable of the project is the number of wars in time. In order to distinguish a war from a conflict, it was necessary to create a definition

of war, which reads as follows: *a permanent struggle with the participation of an organised armed force, during which not less than 1,000 people died in not more than one year's time.* Within this definition other, more precise wars were also developed, which made it possible to distinguish the following wars: *Non-State Wars*, in which none of the parties can have the status of a state, for example the war in Palestine in the years 1947-1948 (status defined by the definition), *Intra-State Wars*, which take place within state borders, e.g. the civil wars in Sri Lanka in the years 1983-2009; *Inter-State Wars*, i.e. the most famous wars, e.g. the two Persian Gulf Wars in 1991 and 2003; *Extra-State Wars*, of which the best example is the occupation of Iraq [14, p. 250-251].

The statistical approach to war allows to indicate that war, because of its permanence, is a countable phenomenon, one of many issues that can be counted, scientifically researched and “calculated” politically. All kinds of cataclysms that haunt particular regions of the world are characterised by the lack of security, and due to their number it is necessary to train/prepare appropriate personnel, such as the representatives of dispatching groups. Broadly balanced scientific and practical development prepares for effective and expected conflict management in many areas of social life – taking into account the frequent and rapid change in their conditions. In the first quarter of 2019, we are facing a disaster that involves Haiti, where there is no natural disaster (which often haunts the area), but we are dealing with the problem of anarchy. When the country was seized by armed gangs and the situation became very dangerous for its citizens, the state was abandoned by missionaries, who usually leave the endangered areas as one of the last. Many countries warn their citizens against travelling to these areas because the Haitian state is not working properly. The chaos caused by President Moïse’s incompetent government has led to closed grocery shops and petrol stations, roads are occupied by gangs who demand harpooning, and the US authorities, for example, advise against providing charitable aid to the Haitian people. Security management experts claim that the current social conditions in Haiti will not be solved without external aid. Another negative example of security management is the Promis programme, or *Prosecutor’s Management Information System*, created by B. Hamilton from the National Security Agency for the needs of the US Department of Justice, where the governmental theft and illegal distribution of the system took place, which was confirmed by a court that ordered the state to pay compensation to the inventor.

In 1982, immediately after the theft of the Promis by the Department of Justice, it was equipped by the Americans with a special “side door” – Trojan, which allowed anyone who is equipped with a modem and a special password to undetectably break into the computer on which the Promis was installed – and there was something to hack into. Both American and Israeli services managed to sell the crafted version of Promis to countries such as Great Britain, Australia, Canada, South Africa, South Korea, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Guatemala, Nicaragua, Turkey, Pakistan, Syria, Jordan and Iraq. Rober Maxwell also sold Promis to the countries of the Eastern Bloc who wanted to use it to follow the opposition. Back in 1991, at the time of the coup against Gorbachev, the Soviet GRU used Promis. Just like the Polish Security Service [15, p. 1851].

Money in safety management is not the most important, effectiveness is what counts. Political options or ideas are not the most significant. It can be said that the Stockholm syndrome is “rewarded” by social conditions when compared to finances. The call for bin Laden to leave Afghanistan at the end of the 1990s was assessed by one of the country’s politicians at the time as an exile, which would be an act of real cruelty, while a US politician suggested to the media that if bin Laden feels badly treated, he should file a complaint to the UN or the

European Court. These statements can be classified as conflict management, as a category of game which may 'pay off' because of the expected action. In his article on security, which is implemented by the state in secret with regard to the right of the individual in connection with the private sphere and the constitutional right of freedom of communication, W. Hermeliński presents a case which was dealt with by the European Court of Human Rights. The case concerned the surveillance of a German citizen by the special services following him via GPS.

In its assessment of the German criminal procedure, the European Court of Human Rights concluded that Germany had not infringed either Article 8 of the Convention or Article 6(1) of the Convention. The Court found that since GPS collects information about the observed person to a lesser extent than e.g. eavesdropping, video recording, etc., the Court did not see a need for safeguards against abuse beyond those already developed in the Court's case-law in relation to the interception of tele-communication transmissions. In addition, the Court found that the German legal system provides adequate human rights safeguards for the use of techniques such as GPS, inter alia by limiting the use of such techniques to persons suspected of committing the most serious crimes. According to the Strasbourg Court, the measures taken in this case served the interests of national and public security, crime prevention and the protection of the rights of victims of crime. As indicated, the Court found that the use of GPS was a less intrusive form of surveillance than other possible techniques (eavesdropping, video recording, etc.), and that it lasted for a relatively short period (3 months), moreover, it concerned the person under surveillance only if he drove a car with another person in whose car the transmitter was [16, p. 21-22].

W. Hermeliński also gives examples of issues similar to GPS surveillance in the aforementioned article. We learn how different courts interpreted the applicable law and civil liberties, i.e. we learn about "various", different "mandatory" legal justifications. The ruling of the European Court of Human Rights in the case of GPS surveillance was proportionate and there was no violation of the law, while the U.S. Supreme Court, considering a similar problem, regarded the installation of GPS in the suspect's car as an infringement of the Fourth Amendment to the U.S. Constitution, while another case concerning the interception of a conversation in a telephone booth (without the consent of the court and the prosecutor's office) for the purpose of surveillance of a suspect by special services resulted in the prosecutor's office which conducted the investigation discontinuing the case. We can use the comparison that security surveillance cases are evaluated as evidence in circumstantial trials – there are too many incriminating materials to acquit the suspect, but at the same time there is too little evidence to convict the person.

Conclusions

Social conditions always provide for the interpretation of the law, which is the best solution for security management. These are the actions of the judiciary body taking into account the reason of state of a given country. On the other hand, the protests of dissatisfied French citizens since 2018, caused by President Macron's bad political performance, show that societies want to have a greater influence on the decisions made by those in power in social matters. Since March 2019, French protesters have been pointing to several places in the media to start demonstrations in order to "confuse"/outsmart and weaken the power of police forces, as these will have to divide their order watchdogs and send police officers to several places at the same time. This will reduce the "force" applied to protesters. Security management is a divergence of interests, where each party applies different control strategies and measures.

The social conditions of the modern world have led to the presence of persecution, which covers different areas of social life. The special services of many countries in the final decade of the 20th century reported that in the coming years the exodus of Africans to Europe could take place, as there would be huge water shortage in the regions where they currently live. The current situation in South Africa, for example, where water is being rationed for the needs of Cape Town residents, is, according to some, the result of negligence on the part of those in power in recent decades, resulting in the lack of investment in this type of service. It should not be forgotten that the war caused by water shortages was already mentioned by John Paul II during his pontificate. The principles of conflict management are tools of politicians and social phenomena, where it is necessary to work out measures to reduce threats, to develop methods of how to avoid “pilgrimages” of climate refugees and to make use of the possibilities of pragmatic IT development. The new nature of risks due to social determinants in safety management requires understanding of the spirit of the modern times in which we live. Weak and failed countries and countries that are democratic or prefer state capitalism – which are economic powers – are not “free” from mistakes in managing security. The 2019 UN Human Rights Council Report accuses Israeli forces of committing crimes against humanity because of the killing and wounding of Palestinians in 2018, who demanded the easing of the blockade of Palestinian territory. These protesters did not constitute a direct threat according to the findings. Israel was obliged to investigate the case and the findings should be forwarded to the International Criminal Court. In March 2019, the UN High Commissioner for Human Rights condemned the excessive use of force by French policemen against people from the yellow vest movement, who had been protesting for several weeks. The High Commissioner calls for an investigation into this matter. Local crises are increasingly beginning to have a global impact. Acts of destruction related to security issues are being carried out on an unprecedented scale. Despite all its bureaucracy, the United Nations is beginning to be seen as a guarantor of the legal order, sometimes less and sometimes more effective. Security management should apply a systemic approach, as it is a management process that emphasises decision making after becoming familiar with the information about a given problem. Lack of water supply, “selection” pandemics, environmental and climate damages are the result of poverty, mismanagement of security by those in power, and the lack of adequate education of the governing and those being governed is becoming more problematic. Security management should aim to ensure that a modern man does not become a victim of ignorance, and to improve legal order, because in the era of modern threats, there is a problem with its enforcement. In return, the Machiavellian security management policy gives us a “certain kind of” temporary care.

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Conflict of interests

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Author contributions

The author contributed to the interpretation of results and writing of the paper. The author read and approved the final manuscript.

Ethical statement

The research complies with all national and international ethical requirements.

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Biographical note

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Spółeczne uwarunkowania zarządzania konfliktem – teoretyczna analiza

STRESZCZENIE

Zarządzanie konfliktem to sytuacja sprzecznych interesów, gdzie jedna ze stron dąży do podporządkowania sobie przeciwnej strony. Człowiek jest istotą społeczną, ponieważ tworzy różne układy międzyludzkie, którego „gubi” wyobrażenie, że jest bezpieczny i przekonanie o tym, że będzie zawsze bezpieczny. Wojna jest zjawiskiem społeczno-politycznym, które polega na podjęciu decyzji o walce. Brak dostaw wody, pandemii „selekcyjne”, katastrofy ekologiczne i klimatyczne to wynik ubóstwa, błędnego zarządzania bezpieczeństwem przez rządzących. Brak poczucia bezpieczeństwa to stała konieczność dla prowadzenia badań nad rozwojem nauki, która zajmuje się

zarządzaniem konfliktem. Zarządzanie konfliktem we współczesnym społeczeństwie to: sprawowanie kontroli przez decydentów politycznych, co następnie ma przełożenie na decyzje gwarantujące jego efektywne rozwiązanie. Dewiza obowiązująca polityków i wojskowych brzmi: rozpoznanie, strategia oraz atak (czyli skuteczne działania, które mogą zapewnić bezpieczeństwo). Stale należy pamiętać, że zarządzanie konfliktem wiąże się z realizacją zamierzonych celów, gdzie np. wojna jest zjawiskiem społecznym oraz narzędziem polityki. Nadmierna konsumpcja dotycząca przemysłu zbrojeniowego może zostać nazwana przez niektórych – strategią dla pokoju. Bałwochwalstwo polityki, a w tym zaawansowanej techniki powoduje, że jednostki pokładają ufność w rzeczach materialnych, gdzie, jak przestrzega papież Franciszek – nie należy ślepo podążać za doradcami od wizerunku, którzy sprzedają śmierć.

SŁOWA KLUCZOWE zarządzanie, konflikt, odpowiedzialność, strach, prawa człowieka

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