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CONCEPT OF PEACE-BUILDING IN INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

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The concept of peace-building is analyzed in a multidisciplinary approach in international relations. In order to have an effective peacebuilding, there are numerous principles that should be analyzed beforehand. Including power dynamics, rules and laws, conventions and customs as in cultural norms, and historical backgrounds mainly historical grievances. In essence, peacebuilding is not just one-way strategy but a multiple use of policies, such as including international relations in the multidisciplinary context. Reviewing peacebuilding in different approaches and framework is essential not only for obtaining peace, but for sustaining peace in a civic, national, and international framework.

Keywords: School of thoughts, Contingency model, Normative developments, Peacebuilding policies, Institutional arrangements, Human Rights, Power dynamics.

Introduction: The concept of peace-building is analyzed in a multidisciplinary approach in international relations. It actually deprives the ideas of peacebuilding in a conceptual manner. There are abundant methodologies and perceptions when taking peacebuilding concepts into coordination, highlighting the importance for its diverse range of undertakings. However there consists of positive and negative peace dynamics as well as different school of thoughts engaging in specific examples and approaches when condemning about the peacebuilding methodologies linked all the way to the core of the conflicts. With different variety of conflict having a different method of theoretical approach.

The multidimensional realm of peacebuilding focuses on particularly the necessity of understanding the essential parts and structures of the process of building peace among different conditions. It gives an adaptable approach for examining the settings including local dynamics and complexities in regards to different regions, culture, and people affected by the circumstances. As preserving peace is a fundamental procedure not only in local zones but in an international level as well; as in various levels/regions [1, p.2]. Recognizing the perception of peace and having the necessary material before digging into peacebuilding is essential in maintaining the right way in adapting peace and not causing excess opposing encounter.

Peace is portrayed as the privation of manifested violence. The two categories about peace are the negative peace and positive peace. Negative peace as in giving a major focus on the lack of violence, which sort of ignores the aspects of ignoring the violence and initiating as peace when it is condemned as a negative peace approach [2, p.32]. The other category is positive peace, as in digging deeper into the condemns of the core fundamental issues that is often analyzed in other sorts of systems, not only particularly focusing on the violence side.

Barrow cited in having multiple activities and actions that are dealing with the fundaments of peace-building [1, p.1]. Contributing in the components of peacebuilding being a process full of convoluted procedures, resulting in excess activities to be done in order to maintain and sustain the needed peace.

Finding and digging deeper into the root foundations of the conflict whether it is historically, culturally, or other dynamics is essential when dealing within fostering peace [3, p.17-21]. Another common element would be addressing the resolution and public (civic) modifications that had an effect on the conflict. It is critical to acknowledge not only during the peacebuilding process but post peacebuilding processes as well. Including post-conflict resolutions, restorations, renovations, focusing on social and local relations improvement, necessary support assistance (whether is it aid or re-establishments) and vital structural modifications.

Focusing on the theories of peacebuilding, Johan Galtung proposes distinguishing the negative and positive peace when dealing with a condition to classify one from another [2, p.33]. Galtung examines how focusing on state-building should be established in a democratic approach, with maintaining peace that will be sustainable and lasting. He claims the core to achieve this progression is by internalizing the focus on reconciliation; as well as, societal transformations.

There are various schools of thoughts in establishing a common peace strategy. Including the management of the conflict, resolution and reconciliation of the conflict, and the transformations that is endured within the conflict. Each school of thought offers different dynamics and contributions to the peacebuilding approach.

There are different school of thoughts that can be applied within peacebuilding context such as the Conflict Management School, The Conflict Resolution School, The Complementary School, and The Conflict Transformation School [2, p.36] The interlinked schools are closely related to the historical approach in building and sustaining peace. All the schools that are mentioned have different mediation methods in aiding the conflicting parties.

The first school of thought is the Conflict Management School which particularly is the oldest school of thought. The school focuses on using distinctive diplomatic strategies in order to aid or meditate the conflicting zone. International law as well as is stated in this school as a way to initialize peace. This approach expects the conflicting parties to find the middle ground and come to a negotiable table.

The second school of thought is the Conflict Resolution School which technically focuses on the core causes of the conflict in order to issue the right peacebuilding strategies and resolve it between the conflicting parties. The voices of locals, using a down-top approach is used in order to prioritize the people affected in the conflict. This mechanism is used to understand the basic human needs and dig deeper into the core elements of the causes of the conflict. There are legal procedures and documentations through which the peace is achieved within this theoretical approach.

The third school of thought is the Complementary School which primary analyzes correspondence between the last two schools, which are the Conflict Management School and the Conflict Resolution School, focusing on both of the schools' strengths in overcoming the conflict. It suggests both the top-down and bottom-up approaches in trying to initiate the needed peace when adapting a new strategy of peacebuilding. A model is demonstrated by Ronald Fisher and Loraleigh Keashly, named as Contingency model for third party intervention in armed conflicts [2, p.37-38]. This model is essentially used for the right time for a third party to interfere when there are conflicting parities included. Other theorists as well contributed in this theory which were the conflict escalation model by Friedrich Glasl and the quantitate research done by Jacob Bercovitch and Jeffrey Z.Rubin in deescalating conflicts with different strategic methods [2, p.38].

Another school of thought is The Conflict Transformation School. This school suggests that some conflicts could not have a definite resolution and another approach of peacebuilding is used when facing with circumstances that are deeply-rooted conflicts. In this regard John Paul Lederach introduced a conflict transformation term to be used instead of a conflict resolution [2, p.39]. He suggests that peacebuilding in this approach is principally done by rebuilding the damaged relationships within the conflicting parties and establishing reconciliation.

Lederach classifies three different societies on a level practice. Which are top-level leadership, as they can engage in state level mediations; midlevel leadership, as in they can engage in problem solving workshops on resolution-oriented approaches; and grassroots which are essentially the wide range of initiatives including trauma healing programs, community negotiations, and local peace directives [2, p.35]. Using the different approaches benefit in addressing the conflicts and establishing peace. This term ranges from short term, as in forming the conflict management school of thought, to a long-term approach which are the transformations that take place when establishing a sustainable peace.

When focusing on the peacebuilding in an international level, there are certain important dynamics that support the new technique for conducting the latest peacebuilding schema. Consisting of normative developments, policy developments, operational responses, institutional reform, and new institutional arrangements [4, p.5-9]. During the 1990s, there were changes on perspectives and un-

derstandings of peace-building globally. Comprehensively extending the idea of not only sustaining peace in countries, but taking the safety of public as a priority too. Establishing laws to protect human life, like human rights; condemning and restricting the idea of using dangerous weapons and behaviors when focusing on the civilian casualties [4, p.10].

There is alternative discourse of the school of peacebuilding disclosing the analyses of through the judgements of discourse breakdown, encouraging the transformative approaches when dealing with the overall structural changes. This encloses the marginalized voices that are prioritized in the overall peacebuilding process. Mostly conflict and peacebuilding are analyzed within one singular normative way, whereas, having different approaches and routes to the resolution could alter several perspectives and realities [3, p.49].

It is very critical to analyze how peacebuilding has improved in all sorts of ways than before. Focusing on how understanding and acknowledging the place of origin, that is intended to be examined on peacebuilding, can alter depending on the given location.

In order to issue a correct peacebuilding strategy, having the right and appropriate data about the region, precisely, location is crucial in applying the correct use of peacebuilding policies. The approach applied must be flexible and adaptable correspondingly to the local area that is being analyzed for peacebuilding.

Barrow focuses the importance of not preferring the traditional top-down approaches in peacebuilding, which he clarifies that will make it a thought-provoking method. Instead making every individual get the equal access in decision making processes would be the correct method. This approach will eventually include more engagement in regards to local communities, while spotlighting sustainability in addition to a long-term peace outcome [1, p.4].

Conclusion: In order to have an effective peacebuilding, there are numerous principles that should be analyzed beforehand. Including power dynamics, rules and laws, conventions and customs as in cultural norms, and historical backgrounds mainly historical grievances. In essence, peacebuilding is not just one-way strategy but a multiple use of policies, such as including international relations in the multidisciplinary context. Reviewing peacebuilding in different approaches and framework is essential not only for obtaining peace, but for sustaining peace in a civic, national, and international framework.

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BEYNƏLXALQ MÜNASIBƏTLƏRDƏ SÜLH QURUCULUĞU KONSEPSIYASI

Sülh quruculuğu anlayışı beynəlxalq münasibətlərdə multidissiplinar yanaşmada təhlil edilir. Effektiv sülh quruculuğuna malik olmaq üçün əvvəlcədən təhlil edilməli olan çoxsaylı prinsiplər var.

O cümlədən güc dinamikası, qaydalar və qanunlar, mədəniyyət normalarında olduğu kimi konvensiyalar və adətlər və tarixi fonlar, əsasən, tarixi şikayətlər. Əslində, sülh quruculuğu təkcə birtərəfli strategiya deyil, həm də beynəlxalq münasibətlərin multidissiplinar kontekstdə daxil edilməsi kimi siyasətlərin çoxsaylı istifadəsidir. Sülh quruculuğunu müxtəlif yanaşmalar və çərçivələrdə nəzərdən keçirmək təkcə sülhün əldə edilməsi üçün deyil, həm də vətəndaş, milli və beynəlxalq çərçivədə sülhün qorunması üçün vacibdir.

Açar sözlər: Düşüncə məktəbi, Fövqəladə vəziyyət modeli, Normativ inkişaflar, Sülh quruculuğu siyasəti, İnstitusional razılaşmalar, İnsan Hüquqları, Güc dinamikası.

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КОНЦЕПЦИЯ МИРОСТРОИТЕЛЬСТВА В МЕЖДУНАРОДНЫХ ОТНОШЕНИЯХ

Концепция миростроительства анализируется в рамках мультидисциплинарного подхода в международных отношениях. Чтобы обеспечить эффективное миростроительство, необходимо заранее проанализировать множество принципов. Включая динамику власти, правила и законы, условности и обычаи, такие как культурные нормы, а также исторический фон, в основном исторические обиды. По сути, миростроительство – это не просто односторонняя стратегия, а многократное использование политики, например, включение международных отношений в междисциплинарный контекст. Обзор миростроительства с использованием различных подходов и рамок важен не только для достижения мира, но и для поддержания мира в гражданской, национальной и международной среде.

Ключевые слова: Школа мысли, Модель непредвиденных обстоятельств, Нормативные разработки, Политика построения мира, Институциональные механизмы, Права человека, Динамика власти.

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