

CHARACTERISTIC FEATURES AND STAGES OF DEVELOPMENT OF
INTERNATIONAL POLITICAL CONFLICTS

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Annotation: *Participants in international political conflicts include coalitions of states, individual states, as well as organizations and movements fighting for the prevention, termination, and resolution of various conflicts related to the exercise of power. Analysis of some international conflicts of our time shows the complexity of this social phenomenon. In many cases, the easily recognizable national-religious color of the conflict of interest is a derivative of the underlying cause. Ethnic and religious factors are used as a source of conflict due to the greatest difficulty in resolving such differences. This article analyzes the existing theoretical approaches to international conflicts and the concept of international political conflicts, as well as considers the main approaches to studying the characteristics of international conflicts.*

Keywords: *conflicts; political conflicts, politics, international conflicts, military conflicts.*

An international conflict is an economic, social class, political, territorial, national, religious, or nature that reproduces in the form of an indirect or direct conflict between two or more parties - peoples, states, or groups of states. and other interests of character. Therefore, international conflicts are a type of international relations in which different countries enter into conflicting interests. Of course, international conflict is not typical, but a special political relationship, because it objectively and subjectively implies the resolution of various specific contradictions and problems that arise in the form of a conflict, and is possible in the process of its development. causes international crises and the armed struggle of states.

International conflict causes not only objective contradictions but also secondary contradictions, which have a subjective character due to the peculiarities of perception by the political leadership and the procedure of political decision-making in a particular country.

At the same time, subjective contradictions in one way or another affect the emergence and development of the conflict, the interests and goals of the parties, which in many cases seem far removed from the real contradictions. That is, an international conflict by itself, without exception, includes the economic, ideological,

socio-class, ideological, correct political, military-strategic, and other relations that develop in connection with this conflict. includes

An international conflict may have new aspects that arise as a direct result of the conflict itself, with the expansion or change in the number of parties involved. The international conflict that arose as a political relationship has a certain independence, and its logic of development, and therefore has an independent influence on other relationships developing within the framework of this conflict, as well as on the nature and methods of its underlying contradictions. able to show. to solve them.

International conflicts, regardless of any specific features inherent to each of them, objectively arise as specific historical political relations between countries or groups of countries in a certain space-time continuum. They directly or indirectly, in one form or another, affect the harmony and balance of forces in the international arena, the state and development of the system of international relations and its structure at various levels, as well as the regional or bilateral modern world. - contradictions, complex, constantly changing conditions in different parts of the world, and many specific situations at different levels of international relations reflect other more or less related global relations.

According to the nature of international conflicts, economic, political, military-strategic, geopolitical, ideological, socio-political, ethnic, and religious conflicts are divided into two groups: political and non-political. The latter, if it becomes national-state interests, takes on the character of political confrontation. Thus, for example, a purely geographical problem related to the status of the Caspian as a sea or a lake will be of particular importance in the event of a conflict of interests of the coastal states in the field of fishing, and its resolution at this stage no. excluding the conflicting nature of development.

When analyzing the contradictions based on the international conflict, it is necessary to take into account their nature. Conflicts can be objective and subjective, they can disappear due to the change of the political leadership or the leader of one of the conflicting parties; In addition, conflicts can be antagonistic or non-antagonistic in nature, which affects the forms, scope, and means of development of the international conflict. At the same time, the legal status of the disputing parties should also be taken into account.

International conflicts can differ in their spatial and temporal scale. In this case, global conflicts affecting the interests of all participants of international relations can be distinguished; regional, local, which includes a limited number of participants as parties to the conflict, and bilateral. Depending on the duration, international conflicts can be long-term, medium-term, or short-term.

In the study of international conflict, it is necessary to distinguish between the concepts of conflict and conflict. Conflict can be seen as a general characteristic of a particular international political situation or even of an entire historical period. After all, it is based on objective contradictions, the predominance of conflicting interests in

the politics of several states. Depending on the level of these types of conflicts, it is mainly a function of international tension. This may serve as a background and necessary condition for an international conflict, but it is not yet a conflict. Conflict of a global, regional, subregional, group, or bilateral nature, in the process of the emergence and development of any international conflict, regardless of where and when it arises, regardless of what social significance it has active and subjective, direct or indirect, invisible or manifest. - no matter how sharp it was, political forces participated in it. In other words, conflict contributes to the emergence of conflict, and encourages it, but does not automatically and inevitably cause it. Even in conditions of high international tension, timely correction of national-state interests helps to resolve the conflict.

The specific characteristics of interstate disputes are determined by:

- their subjects are states or coalitions;
- at the heart of interstate disputes lies the conflict of national-state interests of the opposite parties;
- continuation of the policy of states participating in interstate conflicts;
- modern interstate conflicts on a local and global scale affect international relations;
- Interstate conflicts today involve the risk of mass casualties in participating countries and around the world.

The classification of interstate conflicts can be based on the following: the number of participants, the scale, the tools used, the strategic goals of the participants, and the nature of the conflict.

Based on the interests protected in the conflict, the following are distinguished:

- conflict of ideologies (between countries with different socio-political systems);
- By the end of the 20th century. their tension has decreased dramatically;
- conflicts between states for political domination in the world or a certain region;
 - disputes in which the parties protect economic interests;
 - territorial conflicts based on territorial conflicts (occupation of foreign territories or liberation of own territories);
 - religious disputes; history knows many examples of interstate conflicts on this basis.

Each of these conflicts has its characteristics. Let's consider them as an example of territorial conflicts. As a rule, territorial claims of the parties to each other are made before them.

First of all, it can be the claims of states to the territory belonging to one of the parties. Such claims have led to wars between Iran and Iraq, Iraq and Kuwait, conflicts in the Middle East, and more.

Secondly, these are the claims that arise in the process of forming the borders of the newly formed states. On this basis, conflicts are emerging today in the former

Yugoslavia, Russia, and Georgia. The tendency to such conflicts exists in Canada, Belgium, Great Britain, Italy, India, Iraq, Turkey, and other countries.

The interests of neighboring ethnic groups and their state structures may clash when defining the state border. In many cases, borders were drawn without taking into account the places of residence of ethnic groups, and cultural and religious communities, as a result of which some people were forced to live in different countries. This helps to preserve chronic pre-conflict situations in relations between states. An example of this is the process of the emergence of independent states in Asia, Africa, and Latin America after the disintegration of the colonial empires, and the formation of the borders of the republics of the USSR: Central Asia, the Caucasus, the North, and Siberia.

Any interstate disputes arise with a wide range of objective and subjective reasons. Therefore, when analyzing a particular situation, it is impossible to attribute it only to one or another type. There can be a main reason and several companions, which strengthen and complement the main one. One of the leading roles in all interstate conflicts is occupied by the socioeconomic interests of the parties.

A characteristic feature of interstate conflict is its relationship to internal political conflicts. It can manifest itself in different ways:

- Transition of internal political conflict to interstate conflict. In this case, the internal political conflict in the country provokes interference in the internal affairs of other countries or causes tension between other countries due to this conflict. An example of this is the evolution of the Afghan conflict in the 1970s and 1980s or the Korean conflict in the late 1940s and early 1950s.

- The impact of interstate conflict on the emergence of internal political conflict. This is expressed in the aggravation of the internal situation in the country as a result of its participation in the international conflict. A classic example: World War I was one of the causes of the two Russian revolutions in 1917.

- Interstate conflict can become one of the reasons for the temporary solution of internal political conflict. For example, during World War II, the Resistance Movement in France united representatives of conflicting political parties in peacetime.

War is not limited to armed conflict and differs in its sources and causes. If the armed conflicts that did not turn into war were mainly caused by reasons such as territorial, religious, ethnic, class conflicts, deep economic reasons, sharp political and ideological conflicts between the states are the basis of the wars.

Military conflicts are smaller than wars. In military conflicts, the goals pursued by the parties are quite limited in terms of scope and the means used.

Unlike a military conflict, war is a situation in which the entire society participates. The war has a significant impact on the further development of states and the international situation.

It should be noted that international conflict as a system never appears in a "finished" form. In any case, it is a process or a set of development processes that

manifest as a certain whole. At the same time, in the process of development, the subjects of the conflict, therefore, the nature of the contradictions based on the international conflict may change. The study of the development process of the international conflict allows us to identify many historical and causal aspects that are important for its analysis, and the review of its system and structure mainly reveals the structural and functional aspects of the conflict. These conflicting parties cannot be taken in isolation from each other. Studying the conflict in its successively changing phases allows us to consider it as a single process with different but interrelated aspects: historical (genetic), causal and structural-functional.

Unraveling the mechanism of the conflict process itself is an analysis of various changing historical situations of this or that international conflict. The division into real stages of its evolution allows us to see new aspects of the phenomenon as a dynamic system with a unique structure in development, change, and change, which is ultimately related to the nature and essence of the conflict. At the same time, the stages of conflict development are not abstract schemes, but concrete cases of international conflict as a system, which are real, historically, and socially determined. They identified signs related to the internal situation of the states participating in the conflict, their socio-political, economic, military, and other interests, and goals, as well as external political alliances and obligations, and changes in international conditions. conflict develops.

When analyzing international conflicts, in principle, it is not difficult to determine the existence of a historically established main line of an international conflict, a set of possible stages of its development, and a sequence. Thus, the American social scientist G. Kahn in his "Escalation: Metamorphoses and Scenarios" defines 44 stages or stages of the escalation of a nuclear conflict, which inevitably ends with a thermonuclear spasm. There may be other conflict scenarios. However, all this does not mean that international conflicts develop according to these patterns. Such uniformity cannot be found.

Depending on the nature, content, and form of a specific conflict, the specific interests and goals of its participants, the means and opportunities used to introduce new ones, attract others or remove existing participants, the individual direction of its development, and the general international conditions, international conflicts have different can go through various, including non-standard stages. At the same time, one or another phase of the conflict may not have specific features that shape the phase. Some phases may fall, new ones may suddenly appear, and they may change their position. Phases of the conflict can be compressed over time, and intersect, but at the same time the conflict itself can have an "explosive" nature or, on the contrary, can be extended over time. Development can move from phase to phase on an incremental basis, but it is capable of "shoeing" in its place, repeating already passed phases and reducing the overall level of tension.

At the same time, in the study of international conflict, it is possible to distinguish some general criteria for the transition from one phase to another, some of which are permanent or almost permanent groups of socioeconomic, military, or other characteristics, which are objectively changes, but. does not necessarily lead to one phase of the conflict turning into another. Such a criterion may be the concept of the level of development (threshold) of a group of contradictions in the form of a conflict or a conflict at a certain stage of conflict development.

As a rule, any international conflict that theoretically does not go beyond the average scheme begins with the real basis and background of the origin of the conflict, in particular, with political, economic, military, ideological, and other contradictions. this is the basis of the origin and development of the conflict. However, these contradictions should not be attributed to the initial stage of the conflict, because there are always contradictions in the relations between countries, which will always turn into a conflict. In other words, these contradictions seem to exist outside of the conflict and remain in various forms during the development and resolution of the conflict. In the course of the conflict, they can take other contradictions, which are similar and derivative, often subjective and objective, that is, far removed from the primary contradictions. They can change, and be replaced by other contradictions that are more important for the dynamics of the conflict, for the transition from one stage of its development to another. But confrontations are only a prehistory, a prelude to an international conflict.

The first stage of the international conflict is the main political attitude formed based on certain objective and subjective contradictions and relevant economic, ideological, international-legal, military-strategic, and diplomatic relations, expressed in one or another contradiction.

The second stage of international conflict is the subjective definition by the direct parties of the conflict of their interests, goals, strategies, and forms of struggle to resolve objective or subjective conflicts, their potential, and peaceful and military goals. considering the possibilities of use. use of tools, international alliances and obligations, and assessment of the general domestic and international situation. At this stage, the parties determine or partially implement a system of mutual practical actions like a cooperative struggle to resolve the conflict in the interests of one or the other party or based on a compromise between them.

The third stage of the international conflict involves the parties' economic, political, ideological, psychological, moral, international-legal, diplomatic, and even military means to directly involve the conflicting parties of other states in one way or another (individually, through military-political alliances, through treaties, through the UN), is explained by the system of political relations and the complexity of the actions of each person on the direct and indirect sides of this conflict.

The fourth stage of the international conflict is related to the rise of the struggle to the most acute political level - an international political crisis, which can cover the

relations between the direct participants, the states of a certain region, some regions, and the main states of the world. It involves the United Nations and in some cases becomes a global crisis, leading to conflict of unprecedented intensity and direct use of military force by one or more parties. contains a threat.

The fifth stage is an international armed conflict that begins with a limited conflict (restrictions include objectives, territories, the scale and level of hostilities, the military means used, the number of allies, and their position in the world), i.e. can rise to a higher level under certain conditions. The degree of armed conflict against the use of modern weapons and the probable involvement of one or both sides by allies. If we consider this phase of the international conflict in dynamics, it is possible to distinguish many semi-phases, which means the increase of hostilities.

The sixth stage of the international conflict is the stage of resolution, which includes gradual reduction of tension, reduction of intensity, more active involvement of diplomatic means, mutual compromise, reassessment, and adjustment of national-state relations. At the same time, the settlement of the conflict may be the result of the efforts of one or all of the parties to the conflict or may begin as a result of the pressure of the "third" party, which may be a major country, and the world community, represented by the international organization UN.

In any of the first five stages of the international conflict in question, a peaceful vote and a pause in hostilities, an alternative, non-escalating, rather aggravating development path, which includes negotiations to weaken or limit this conflict, can begin. With such an alternative development, a certain crisis can be weakened, "frozen" or eliminated, or even a conflict can occur, based on the compromise between the parties based on the conflict. At the same time, at this stage, under certain conditions, a new cycle of the evolutionary or explosive development of the conflict, for example, from a peaceful path to armed, if the specific conflict at its base is "living" for a long time if not, it is possible.

It is very difficult to compress the possible development of an international conflict within any scheme, especially in the form of a network diagram. A one-line diagram cannot show the full complexity of the actual development of events: the transition of the parties from cooperation to confrontation, the change of their interests, goals, and strategies during the conflict, and their use of various combinations of peaceful and mutual relations. Military means, the level of participation of other participants in the struggle and cooperation in this conflict, direct development of the armed conflict, evolution, and international conditions, etc. In other words, the development process of the international conflict is not a simple rise from one stage of the conflict to another, but an international conflict with a wide network of alternative development possibilities of the political and other relations of the parties regarding objective and subjective contradictions, interests and goals.

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