

## Thesis Conflict Resolution

**Master’s Thesis from the year 2017 in the subject Politics - International Politics - General and Theories, grade: 4.0, course: International Relations, language: English, abstract: This paper sets out to examine how and why a country takes decisions on international issues without recourse to consulting or liaising with other countries either in the execution of war or in the course of embarkation on peacemaking. Focus shall be on some wars and peace-making efforts solely planned and implemented without recourse to set international rules and respect for the protection of human rights and how it affects international relations. What are the impacts of such unilateral decisions? Some of these actions were adjudged either wrong or right especially when unilateralism was precipitated by the lack of consensus to reach negotiations or how unilateralism negatively affects other countries. From whatever position these actions are evaluated, it is a growing anomaly that could manifest dire consequences. What are the statistics of unilateralism in modern times? This thesis shall also examine how the international community responds to unilateralism in conflict resolution. How effective has the reactions of the United Nations towards unilateralism been to date? What are the causes, motivation and consequences of unilateralism? Unilateralism in itself does not determine the legitimacy or illegitimacy of an action. It is the circumstances of the action and the responses of other states that usually determine the legitimacy of unilateralism; especially if the action affects a third state. This thesis shall examine the effects of multilateral responses against unilateralism and how such responses have guarded the norms of international relations and human rights. When does multilateral inaction instigate unilateralism for global benefit? Why do majority of countries remain silent when a country wrongly embark upon a unilateral action to attack or annex another country?**

**Evaluation of the Conflict Resolution QuestionnaireA Thesis Submitted in Partial Fulfilment of the Degree of Master of Business, 2003Conflict Resolved?A Critical Assessment of Conflict ResolutionA&C Black**

**"The focus of this thesis is peer mediation and its effectiveness in a school context. Schools are faced with not only educating our youth in reading, writing and arithmetic, but are also faced with educating our youth to be contributing members of society. This thesis examines the usefulness of peer mediation programs in developing invaluable conflict resolution skills in students. An overview of the history and social theories of peer mediation is given followed by the basic steps and requirements of peer mediation. The purpose of the thesis is to determine the effectiveness of peer mediation programs in improving school climate, decreasing discipline problems and reducing violence in schools." --Leaf 4.**

**Unilateralism in Conflict Resolution. Its Challenges in International Relations and Human Rights**

**Multifaith Religious Education and Conflict Resolution in Schools**

**Writing the Winning Thesis Or Dissertation**

**Mediating Knowledge in Spaces of Conflict Resolution**

**Evaluation of the Conflict Resolution Questionnaire**

**A Thesis**

The present study examines whether emotional intelligence (EI) and resilience play a role in couples' conflict resolution. It was anticipated that participants high in EI and resilience would engage in more effective conflict resolution styles, as well as frequent positive reappraisal (i.e., silver line thinking). SEM and bootstrapping were used to test whether resilience and positive reappraisal both mediate the relationship between EI and couples' conflict management. In a parallel mediator model, indirect effects were found for positive reappraisal, but not resilience. These findings expand on previous studies by demonstrating that specific psychological characteristics, in particular, EI and resilience, may contribute to individual variation in the ability to resolve conflict.. Keywords: emotional intelligence, resilience, positive reappraisal.

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"The book will be of interest to students of conflict and peace studies, both advanced undergraduate and postgraduate, as well as students of International Relations studying conflict resolution."--Jacket.

A Thesis Submitted to the School of Social Work and Human Services

Effects of Training in Communication and Conflict Resolution Skills on Marital Satisfaction

A Thesis Based Upon an Investigation at the Jewish Family Service Association, Cleveland, Ohio

The Practice and Principles of Conflict Resolution : a Project [thesis] Submitted as a Partial Requirement of the Degree of Master of Science in Resource Management at the University of Canterbury and Lincoln College, Christchurch

A Thesis Submitted in Partial Fulfilment of the Requirements for the Degree of Master of Arts in Child and Family Psychology at the University of Canterbury, School of Health Sciences

Diplomacy Becomes Them

A Critical Analysis of the Work of John Burton

This thesis presents a narrative-based Requirements Engineering (RE) mediation model (NREMM) to help RE practitioners to effectively identify, define, and resolve conflicts of interests, goals, and requirements in the RE process. Conflict has received increasing attention in the Software Engineering (SE) literature. However, in the current RE literature, conflict has received fairly superficial attention. Previous research views conflict as an issue causing "inconsistency" in a requirements specification. As a result, current research has proposed a wide range of inconsistency checking and modelling tools, which address the result of conflict rather than fundamental causes and roots of the conflict. Little attention is given to the socio-psychological aspect of conflict. Furthermore, previous work views the resolution of conflict in RE as a negotiation-based process, in which a requirements engineer acts as a representative of a developer site and negotiates with users. This thesis differentiates itself from previous work by recognising conflict is more than an issue of inconsistency. This thesis argues that conflict is a social and organisational phenomenon. This thesis also argues that the process of resolving conflict in RE can be viewed as a socially mediated process, in which a requirements engineer can act as a mediator rather than a representative of the developer/user site. The fundamental difference between negotiation and mediation is that, negotiations often only involve parties themselves reaching an agreement. Mediation then involves a mediator to lead the process and help parties to reach an agreement. However, there is a distinct gap in the RE literature, in which the role of a requirements engineer as a mediator has not been explicitly explored. To address the socio-psychological aspect of conflict, Wins lade and Monk (2000)'s narrative mediation model is introduced, justified and translated into the context of RE by following a systematic and transparent methodological approach. This leads to a new RE specialised mediation model (NREMM), which includes three phases: conflict identification, conflict definition and conflict resolution. The new model aims to be not only theoretically robust but also practically useful. It builds on the storytelling metaphor advocated by narrative mediation theory and also integrates well-established and practical RE specialised techniques. The NREMM was empirically assessed and evaluated. I used an expert panel interview survey to empirically assess whether the NREMM is theoretically robust. The experts' feedback indicated that the NREMM is capable of helping RE practitioners to resolve conflict in the RE process. The experts also indicated that the use of story-telling as a theoretical underpinning is a strength, and matches well with current state of the RE practice. I also used a quasi-experiment to empirically evaluate whether the NREMM is practically useful in a simplified real-world scenario (University of Hertfordshire's StudyNet) by using real users of a real system. The experimental results indicated that the NREMM is a useful model to help RE practitioners to identify, define and resolve conflict in practice. This is evidenced by significantly higher satisfaction results and a better perception of the mediator's performance obtained from workshops where the mediator implemented the NREMM. The key contribution of this thesis is the NREMM, which is a useful model to not only help RE practitioners resolve conflicts among different stakeholders but also improve stakeholders' cooperativeness and satisfaction.

This thesis is concerned with the analysis of processes of implementing peer mediation services for interpersonal conflict resolution in schools and outcomes attributable to this intervention. To illuminate such an analysis, the thesis argues the utility of Cultural-Historical Activity Theory (CHAT). This argument is based on the need for a theoretical approach that conceptualises processes of social and individual transformation, including the structure of the social world and the creation of new possibilities for thinking and acting in its analysis. Concepts from CHAT are elaborated to give greater description of I) the principles of power and control underpinning alternative models of activity, and II) different forms of conflict. The thesis analyses the implementation of a peer mediation service at one school undergoing transformation and at eight others where peer mediation has been implemented in the past with mixed success. Despite limitations regarding some of the data collection tools chosen, interview data highlights that those schools where principles of power and control are modified to give pupils greater responsibilities in the regulation of their peers conflicts, produce new mediational tools that expand the range of possible actions available to individuals in conflict.

The end of the Cold War has changed the shape of organized violence in the world and the ways in which governments and others try to set its limits. Even the concept of international conflict is broadening to include ethnic conflicts and other kinds of violence within national borders that may affect international peace and security. What is not yet clear is whether or how these changes alter the way actors on the world scene should deal with conflict: Do the old methods still work? Are there new tools that could work better? How do old and new methods relate to each other? International Conflict Resolution After the Cold War critically examines evidence on the effectiveness of a dozen approaches to managing or resolving conflict in the world to develop insights for conflict resolution practitioners. It considers recent applications of familiar conflict management strategies, such as the use of threats of force, economic sanctions, and negotiation. It presents the first systematic assessments of the usefulness of some less familiar approaches to conflict resolution, including truth commissions, "engineered" electoral systems, autonomy arrangements, and regional organizations. It also opens up analysis of emerging issues, such as the dilemmas facing humanitarian organizations in complex emergencies. This book offers numerous practical insights and raises key questions for research on conflict resolution in a transforming world system.

Missouri Journal of Dispute Resolution

A Decision Support System for Conflict Resolution

System Design for the Management of Intractable Natural Resource Conflict in Australia

A Thesis Submitted in Partial Fulfilment of the Degree of Master of Business, 2003

A Framework for Conflict Resolution Within the Theory of Critical Thinking [microform]

The Effects of a Combined Conflict Resolution-mindfulness Intervention on the Positive Peer Interactions of Primary School Aged Children

Third Party Coordination in Conflict Resolution

*This dissertation explores informal means of convening various foreign policy professionals in conflict resolution discussions, taking two quite different case studies: the Pugwash Conferences, a long-standing transnational non-governmental organization; and the Ottawa Dialogue, a more recent suite of projects. Although conventionally viewed through the rubric of 'Track Two', this thesis instead tackles the subject of unofficial diplomacy through a conceptual framework derived from critical and sociological work in International Relations theory. By taking a practice-based approach, the research reveals that what is actually done in the spaces of unofficial diplomacy not only has a diplomatic purpose at root but in fact can be seen to reproduce a diplomatic logic in how certain tasks are performed. The dissertation shows the intrinsic liminality of these informal, unofficial activities to the corridors of power and policymaking and, in this way, helps elaborate how the emergent landscape of diplomacy is impacted by various actors and changing practices. To understand why such processes appear around international conflict, the thesis calls attention to investigating how they are used by those who participate. The approach brings into focus the constitution of professional social networks that emerge in spaces left out of limelight, where various experts contest, debate, and refract policy knowledge. Through the eyes of these non-traditional actors, the thesis problematizes diplomacy as a solely state-based authority, insisting that we must look to the close imbrication of government representatives in putatively non-state activities to understand their contribution to global governance. Developed through an immersion and engagement of ten years with the very people who do the work, this project brings together several theoretical and methodological perspectives to make sense of a complex data-set and bridge a number of disciplinary gaps.*

*Conflict Resolution is a process in which two or more players, holding dissimilar perceptions of a central issue in a dispute, employ strategies consonant with the resources they hold to obtain their goals in the conflict. This thesis examines this process in three contemporary conflicts on the African continent-the Sudan civil war, the Zimbabwe/Rhodesia independence crisis, and the continuing conflict in Namibia. A checklist was developed to establish a theoretical framework for examining the key elements in each conflict. The interaction of these elements-the issues, goals, strategy, resources and limitations and the patterns that evolve from this interaction is analyzed from the perspective of the African continent and within the context of conflict resolution. The primary objective of this project is to provide a comparative analysis of the three conflicts selected for study to gain increased insight into the dynamics of each case and to expand upon the theoretical and practical understanding of conflict resolution. (Author).*

*Master's Thesis from the year 2004 in the subject Politics - International Politics - Region: Africa, grade: 1.9, University of Freiburg (University of Freiburg (Germany) and Kwazulu Natal( South Africa)), course: Sociology - Global Studies Programme, language: English, abstract: The objective of this paper was to investigate the causes of conflict in Africa and the role played by the Organisation of African Unity (OAU) in ensuring political order during its period of existence. The study employed content analysis of historical documents, academic works, Internet sources and also current conflict situations in Africa as a baseline for its argument. The results showed that, despite the role of ethnicity as a source of conflicts in Africa, political and economic factors are the major sources of tension on the continent. The OAU, this paper argues, could not have a tangible impact in its attempt to ensure peace and stability on the continent, hence the functional shift in the role of Sub-regional Organisations in the continent in the area of peace and security. Notwithstanding its logistical and financial weaknesses, the Organisation failed to understand the sources of tension of most of these conflicts so as to map out a more pragmatic, multi- sectoral, and multi- dimensional approach to manage and resolve them. Factors such as the need for a more pragmatic and realistic continental policies involving good governance and genuine decentralisation were identified as crucial elements of consideration if Africa is to enjoy a sound, stable, peaceful, political and economic environment in the new millennium.*

*The Role of Culture in Conflict Resolution*

*Humor's Influence on Couples' Real Life Conflict Resolution*

*Deconstructing Workplace Conflict Resolution*

*The Role of Emotional Intelligence and Resilience in Couples' Conflict Resolution*

*An Investigation Into the Role of Multifaith Education.....promoting Good Relationships Between Pupils Belonging to Different Faith Communities*

*Conflict Resolution in Africa - The Case of the Organisation of Unity (OAU)*

*Committed Romantic Relationships in Couples with ADHD*

On any given day, news sources are packed with information on the various negotiations going on throughout the world in an attempt to resolve an ongoing dispute. Typically, nation-states enter into negotiations as a final attempt to resolve their differences in a diplomatic forum rather than resorting to combative retaliation. These negotiations can be protracted and tenuous, especially when the disputing parties come from different cultures. This thesis asserts that all too often, culture is a neglected aspect of conflict resolution. Cultural mismatch and misunderstanding are additional confounding factors that complicate communication and create misperceptions that sometimes hinder finding a mutually acceptable compromise. This is especially true when an external third party, often from another cultural background, is added to mediate between the conflicting parties. When all parties approach negotiations with a clear understanding of the impact of cross-cultural understanding and communication on the conflict resolution process, the parties might find negotiations are smoother and resolution comes easier. This thesis attempts to merge two fields of study that, until now, have been left largely separate in the academic community and largely understudied: conflict resolution and cross-cultural communication. The overall question that this thesis seeks to address is: What is the role of culture in the conflict resolution process, specifically, in international negotiations? The thesis begins by laying out the conceptual foundation of both conflict resolution and culture/cross-cultural communication. We will then build on existing theory from conflict resolution and culture and attempt to merge and expand on them in order to draw up a model with indicators of cultural match / mismatch in international negotiation scenarios. Afterwards, we will apply this model to US-China relations, first assessing the amount of mismatch and then examining two cases, the 1999 bombing of the Chinese Embassy in Belgrade and the negotiations surrounding the EP3 incident in 2001. They confirm that indeed negotiations are greatly complicated by a large amount of cultural mismatch, even though further, more rigorous studies are warranted to refine the model.

Design is increasingly becoming a cooperative endeavor carried out by multiple agents with diverse kinds of expertise. The development of tools and underlying theories for supporting cooperative design has lagged, however, behind the growing needs implied by this evolution. The goal of this thesis work is to provide a computational model for supporting a critical component of cooperative design; the run-time resolution of conflicts. Though the long-term goal is to support unrestricted conflict resolution among human agents, this thesis focuses on an important subset of this problem: the resolution of domain-level conflicts in routine design, using machine-based agents. This thesis proposes a model of conflict resolution in cooperative design that corresponds well to how human design experts actually perform cooperative design, based on analysis of their group problem solving activity. This model supports natural participation for human experts, both at development-time as domain experts asked to create machine-based agents, as well as at run-time as problem solving agents themselves. The conflict resolution model is elaborated into a detailed implemented computational theory that offers many insights into how the conflict resolution expert and design agents should operate. The model incorporates a considerable body of conflict resolution expertise applicable to a wide variety of domains, as well as techniques for acquiring further expertise and evaluating its completeness.

This work raises questions on whether and how to effectively resolve conflict. Taking stock of the ideas, assumptions and practices of this emerging field, the book provides an examination of conflict theory and practice, focusing on politics and international relations, as well as biology, culture, management, psychology and social psychology. Central to its thesis is the interaction between the skills of resolving conflict and societal pressures for conflict’s continuation. Conflict resolution is a growth area of study; its methods are applicable in domestic violence as well as in attempts to secure world peace. This text is written in a deliberately provocative way which does not include every side to an argument.>

A Thesis in Psychology

Believers, Sceptics, and Failure in Conflict Resolution

Using Law & [and] Psychology to Optimize Conflict Resolution in Health Care

Subtypes, Conflict Resolution and Satisfaction : a Thesis

Conflict Resolution: A Comparative Analysis of Three African Case Studies

International Conflict Resolution After the Cold War

An Examination of the Role of Conflict Resolution in Training Programmes for Military Peacekeepers

**The purpose of this research project is to examine the role of conflict resolution in training programmes for military peacekeepers. It offers a significant contribution to the conflict resolution literature by providing contemporary analysis of where further manifestations exist of the links between military peacekeeping and the academic study of conflict resolution. The thesis firstly provides a thorough analysis of where conflict resolution scholars have sought to critique and influence peacekeeping. This is mirrored by a survey of policy stemming from the United Nations (UN) in the period 1999-2010. The thesis then undertakes a survey of the role of civil-military cooperation: an area where there is obvious crossover between military peacekeeping and conflict resolution terminology. This is achieved firstly through an analysis of practitioner reports and academic research into the subject area, and secondly through a fieldwork analysis of training programmes at the UN Training School Ireland, and Royal Military Training Academy, Sandhurst (RMAS). The thesis goes on to provide a comprehensive examination of the role of negotiation for military peacekeepers. This examination incorporates a historical overview of negotiation in the British Army, a sampling of peacekeeping literature, and finally fieldwork observations of negotiation at RMAS. The thesis discusses how this has impacted significantly on conceptions of military peacekeepers from both the military and conflict resolution fields. The thesis adds considerably to contemporary debates over cosmopolitan forms of conflict resolution. Firstly it outlines where cosmopolitan ethics are entering into military training programmes, and how the emergence of institutionalised approaches in the UN to 'human security' and peacebuilding facilitate this. Secondly, the thesis uses Woodhouse and Ramsbotham's framework to link the emergence of cosmopolitan values in training programmes to wider structural changes at a global level.**

Processes that have been established to resolve conflict, such as the New South Wales Regional Vegetation Management Planning (RVMP) process described in this thesis, have often been perceived by the stakeholders involved to be failures, at significant financial and human cost. Yet, the conventional adversarial political processes are also seemingly incapable of addressing such intractable environmental conflicts. This thesis explores how the theory, processes and methodology of alternative dispute resolution (ADR), consensus-building and collaborative decision-making can assist in designing more effective conflict resolution and management approaches in difficult

or intractable natural resource management conflicts in Australia. The research approach employed in this thesis involves the triangulation of literature research, quantitative and qualitative data collection and analysis. Adaptive management principles are used in the design of a conflict management system, which includes performance indicators to assist with evaluation.--p. xi-xii.

LPA works by defining a normative standard and then exploring, based on systematic biases and heuristic decision-making, to what extent that standard can be achieved. In this thesis, the normative standard is the potential for different conflict resolution mechanisms to enhance fairness and accountability in health care.

**Conflict Resolution in Cooperative Design**

**A Thesis in Creativity Studies**

**A Critical Assessment of Conflict Resolution**

**Healthy Family Communication as Seen in Value Conflict Resolution Between Parents**

**Conflict Resolution Wisdom from Africa**

**A Thinking Skills Approach to Affirmation and Conflict Resolution**

**Peer Mediation in the Schools**

The purpose of this thesis is to provide a comprehensive look at various methods of conflict resolution and assess their relative usefulness in resolving specific conflict situations in Latin America, the Middle East, Eurasia, and the East-Pacific. Case studies analyzed represent the type of human conflict that may be more prevalent in the future--separatist and ideological. The choice of methods of conflict resolution including peacebuilding, peacekeeping, peace enforcement and negotiation, depends on the nature and genesis of conflict situations. Conflicts rooted in matters of ideology, e.g., religion and nationalism, are usually the most resistant to negotiated solutions and require forceful interventions. The thesis reviews available mechanisms and tools of conflict resolution. It looks at various operations to restore and preserve peace conducted by the United Nations, NATO and individual states in the regions under review. It concludes that many different methods of conflict resolution are applicable to current and future conflicts.

This thesis reports on an examination and testing of the hypothesis that multifaith Religious Education and conflict resolution in schools can be seen to make a positive and relevant contribution to the promotion of good relationships between pupils belonging to different faith communities. It begins with a literature review in the areas of religion and community relations, conflict resolution, education and Religious Education in schools. This is followed by the employment of a case study methodology. This part of the thesis begins with an examination of the role of religion in community relations in Bradford as a means of investigating the findings of the literature review on religion and community relations. This is followed by a questionnaire survey about the role of Religious Education in schools carried out in Bradford and Leicester. The survey examines the context for the promotion of good relationships between pupils belonging to different faith communities in schools and assesses the level of support for this aim. Finally, the thesis reports on the trials of a model scheme of work for the promotion of good relationships between pupils belonging to different faith communities in three different schools. In this way, the thesis investigates the role of multifaith Religious Education and conflict resolution in schools in promoting good relationships between pupils belonging to different faith communities.

Examination Thesis from the year 2013 in the subject Business economics - Personnel and Organisation, grade: 1,3, German Academy for Management Berlin, language: English, comment: Mihaela Moreno is a scientific researcher in linguistics, human cognition and communication at CLUNL, Nova Universidade de Lisboa. Moreover, she has a degree in business and human resource management., abstract: This work shows that conflicts should not always have a negative connotation since they might be necessary for a productive work in a team and for our personal development. However, conflicts can be beneficial for us and for our relations only if we are able to overcome them through professional communication and social competence. In this thesis, I show on the basis of Watzlawich's (1964) and Schulz von Thun's (2003) theoretical models of communication that conflicts should not be neglected or ignored but rather they should be thoroughly analyzed and solved in a well-prepared conflict discussion. The (conflict) discussion is regarded as a modern tool of human resources management and is crucial in contemporary conflict resolution (cf. Ramsbotham, Woodhouse & Miall 2011). The paper contains a theoretical part where the concept of conflict and a model of communication are presented and an empirical part where I present a situation of conflict at work and how this situation could be solved. The work is structured as follows: In chapter 2 I define what a conflict is in the light of Buridan's ass concept and I classify conflicts in terms of Watzlawick (1964). Moreover, this chapter also shows that conflicts are not only trouble-makers but they are necessary for a personal and professional development. Chapter 3 presents the well-known model of communication proposed by Schultz von Thun (2003, 2006) and possible communicative disorders. Chapter 4 defines what staff coaching is and which types of employee-employer discussions are recurrent in the practice. Then, based on Neuberger (

Models of Conflict Resolution

Conflict Resolution in the Twenty-first Century

More Than Fighting for Peace?

Mining and Agriculture

Needs Assessment Thesis

A Step-by-Step Guide

The Processes and Outcomes of Implementing Peer Mediation Services in Schools: a Cultural-historical Activity Theory Approach

This book discusses the following questions: Why are some conflicts so enduring and why is conflict resolution so hard? The author begins by introducing two conflicting perspectives, Skeptics and Believers, to highlight the lack of consensus on conflict resolution. The book further examines the literature on the sources of violent conflict, including ethnic, economic, environmental, and religious sources, and investigates the claim that an absence of knowledge, power, or political will are at the center of conflict resolution failures. By focusing on the problem of state formation, the author demonstrates the ways in which the nature of the state contributes to violent conflict. In the end, conflict resolution fails because individuals, groups, and external powers choose war and often prefer it over peaceful alternatives.

Conflict Resolution as Intervention with Substance Abusing Adolescents

A Process Study of Marital Conflict Resolution

Conflict Resolved?

More Than Resolution

The Center for Dispute Resolution

The Role of Non-official Diplomacy in a Multi-track Approach to Peace

Views from Third Party Practitioners in the Maoist Armed Conflict of Nepal and the Moro Conflict of the Philippines : a Thesis Presented to the University of Otago, Dunedin, New Zealand in Partial Fulfilment of the Requirements for the Degree of Doctor of Philosophy