ARTIGOS

SIGNIFICANCE OF THE TRADITIONAL CONFLICT RESOLUTION MECHANISM IN PRESENT SOCIAL SCENARIO: A CASE STUDY OF ETHIOPIAN CONFLICT MANAGEMENT SYSTEM

SIGNIFICADO DO MECANISMO TRADICIONAL DE RESOLUÇÃO DE CONFLITOS NO CENÁRIO SOCIAL ATUAL: UM ESTUDO DE CASO DO SISTEMA DE GESTÃO DE CONFLITOS ETÍOPE

ABSTRACT

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Traditional conflict resolution mechanisms can play a significant role in conflict management which has gained widespread acceptance among both the general public and the legal protection in recent years. Some courts now gain some parties to resort to traditional conflict resolution mechanisms. Before permitting the parties case to be tried expressly contemplate to called compulsory mediation, while the general objective of this study is to assess traditional conflict resolution mechanism and the specific objective include collecting the data. This study used interviews and personal observation; both qualitative and quantitative data have used. The finding of the study revealed that traditional conflict resolution mechanisms had gained widespread acceptance, because of its application and its benefits. TCRM is the most effective way of conflict resolution rather than constitutional litigation. Lastly, as a recommendation, TCRM should be encouraged because it has an economic and social benefit for the society and also others like political advantages. TCRM eliminates expenses among disputants from incurring prosecution cost, writing cost, transportation cost; it strengths the solidarity of the two disputants because both of them are winners in TCRM. To mean that they are not victims of expending much cost. Another aim of this study is to examine the conflicts in the world by using social network analysis method. In the study, the conflict data obtained from the GDELT data set between 1981-2020 were analyzed using the "igraph" package of the R software. As a result of the analysis, it was concluded that the two biggest actors in the conflicts in the world are the USA and Russia, respectively. From these results, it can be said that almost all of the conflicts in the world are related to these two countries. In the social network analysis for the discovery of the relationship between the conflicts in the world, in the criteria calculated to de-

termine the position of Ethiopia, to explain its place among the countries and to make inferences about the whole network; The numerical data related to the centrality criteria of the Ethiopia network were found as Grade Center 1, Proximity Center (Normalized) 0.0217391 and Between Center 0.000000. Based on these data, it can be said that Ethiopia is not very connected (correlated) with other countries and is not an actor in the formation of conflicts in the world. Also, the results showed that the biggest actor in the cluster of 31 nodes is the USA. Again from this result, it is concluded that the biggest power in the world today is the USA.

Keywords: Conflict Resolution. Legal Protection. Gada. Behavioral Action. Social Network Analysis Conflict.

RESUMO

Os mecanismos tradicionais de resolução de conflitos podem desempenhar um papel significativo na gestão de conflitos, que tem ganhado ampla aceitação entre o público em geral e a proteção legal nos últimos anos. Certos tribunais agora ganham algumas partes para recorrer aos mecanismos tradicionais de resolução de conflitos. Antes de permitir que o caso das partes seja julgado, contempla-se, expressamente, a chamada mediação compulsória, enquanto o objetivo geral deste estudo é avaliar os mecanismos tradicionais de resolução de conflitos, e o objetivo específico inclui a coleta dos dados. Este estudo utilizou entrevistas e observação pessoal. Tanto os dados qualitativos quanto os quantitativos foram utilizados. A conclusão do estudo revelou que os mecanismos tradicionais de resolução de conflitos ganharam ampla aceitação em razão de sua aplicação e seus benefícios. O MTRC é a forma mais eficaz de resolução de conflitos do que o contencioso constitucional. Finalmente, como recomendação, o MTRC deve ser incentivado, pois tem um benefício econômico e social para a sociedade e também outros como vantagens políticas. O TCRM elimina gastos entre os litigantes de incorrer em custo de processo, custo de escrita, custo de transporte; fortalece a solidariedade dos dois litigantes, porque ambos são vencedores no MTRC; ou seja, eles não são vítimas de gastar muito custo. O outro objetivo deste estudo é examinar os conflitos no mundo, utilizando o método de análise de redes sociais. No estudo, os dados dos conflitos obtidos do conjunto de dados GDELT entre 1981-2020 foram analisados utilizando o pacote "igraph" do software R. Como resultado da análise, concluiu-se que os dois maiores atores dos conflitos no mundo são os EUA e a Rússia, respectivamente. A partir desses resultados, pode-se dizer que quase todos os conflitos no mundo estão relacionados a esses dois países. Na análise da rede social para a descoberta da relação entre os conflitos no mundo, nos critérios calculados para determinar a posição da Etiópia, para explicar seu lugar entre os países e para fazer inferências sobre toda a rede, os dados numéricos relacionados aos critérios de centralidade da rede da Etiópia foram encontrados como Grade Center 1, Proximity Center (Normalizado) 0,0217391 e Between Center 0,000000. Com base nesses dados, pode-se dizer que a Etiópia não está muito conectada (correlacionada) com outros países e não é um ator na formação de conflitos no mundo. Além disso, os resultados mostraram que o maior ator do cluster de 31 são os EUA. Novamente, a partir desse resultado, conclui-se que a maior potência do mundo hoje são os EUA.

Palavras-chave: Resolução de Conflitos. Proteção Jurídica Gada. Ação Comportamental. Análise de Redes Sociais. Conflito.

1 INTRODUCTION

Traditional conflict resolution mechanisms can play a significant role in conflict management. However, they have increasingly incapacitated due to different reasons. Most of the traditional conflict resolution mechanisms are weak about conflict resolution. To mention some of the factors, even though, the federal

constitution gives recognition for traditional institutions. Government officials undermine those institutions, where the government is related to traditional institution leaders. Traditional leaders are preoccupied with the struggle for survival. It forced them to give less attention to their social responsibilities (SAMATAR, 2004). Traditional conflict resolution mechanism has gained widespread acceptance among both the general public and the legal profession in recent years. Some courts now require some parties to resort to traditional conflict resolution mechanisms before permitting the parties case to be tried expressly contemplates so-called compulsory litigation. The perception is that the traditional conflict resolution mechanism imposes fewer costs than litigation, a performance for confidentiality, and the desire of some parties to have greater control over the selection of individuals who will decide their dispute. In a country like Ethiopia which has a strong cultural heritage, traditional conflict resolution mechanisms can either help to solve the conflict or play another significant role in community wellbeing stability and security. Traditional conflict resolution mechanisms are in Ethiopia; there is a lot of traditional conflict resolution mechanisms.

As a case on point, the most well-known institution is the Gada among the Oromo (ABDELLA; AMENW, 2008, p. 169). Another traditional conflict resolution mechanism that has found in all clans of the Somali is "Xeer", which means treaty or contract in English (SEID; JOTTE 2000, p. 287). According to the tradition of the "Xeer", the community elders are selected based on knowledge-ability of speech and experience, and the elders investigate the issue presented before them and decide. In most cases, intra-Afar conflicts have resolved outside the court. They generally tend to be handled by local mediation; resolution by local mediators may take the form of negotiation or arbitration. In general, this study aims to deal with an assessment of the traditional conflict resolution method in the case of Masereke Azernet, Silte Zone.

Conflict may view as occurred along with cognitive (perception) and emotional feelings, and behavioral action dimensions (MAYER, 2001, p. 15). These three-dimensional perspectives can help to understand the complexities of conflict and why conflict sometimes seems to prove, in contradictory directions. According to Mayer (2001, p. 15), as the use of preemptions conflict is a belief or understanding that one's own needs, interests, wants, or values are incomputable with someone else's conflict also involves an emotional reaction to a situation or interaction that signals a disagreement of some (GHEBRETEKLE; RAMMALA, 2018, p. 24). The emotions felt might be fear, sadness, bitterness, anger, or hope, pressure amalgam of these.

In the third dimension conflict also consists of the actions (the direct exercise of power) that we take to express our feelings articulate perception and get our needs met (GHEBRETEKLE; RAMMALA, 2018, p. 24). In general, the literature review part includes approaches to conflict resolution nature of conflict and its settlement, methods of traditional conflict resolution mechanism in Africa especially the Catholic of the agenda, advantages of traditional conflict resolution mechanism on the social and economic aspect.

The developments in information and cloud technologies in recent years have provided more use of social network analysis in scientific studies. In studies on social network analysis, it was concluded that real networks behave quite differently from the assumptions of traditional network theory. Traditionally, real networks have to have the majority of nodes with about the same number of connections on average. But modern networking studies show that most of the real network nodes are very few and, conversely, there may be some nodes with too many connections. This type of force law (not to scale) can be found in many real networks, from biological networks to social networks.

Social network analysis addresses social relationships in terms of nodes and ties. Nodes

are individual actors within networks, and links are relationships between actors. There can be a wide variety of bonds between nodes. In its simplest form, a social network is a map of all related links between the nodes examined.

2 APPROACHES TO CONFLICT RESOLUTION

Conflict is inevitable phenomena in the human relationship; it had understood as the existence of incompatible goals, the act of achieving these goals through force eventually leads to violence, which is the ugly face of conflict. Once conflict turned in to violence, it needs the commitment of all actors and those who have an interest in the conflict to resources and manages the conflict to bring the situation into place full situation (JEONG, 2000, p. 167).

There are two methods of conflict resolution in general. These are:-

2.1 MODERN COURT SYSTEM (FORMAL LITIGATION)

The formal institution which relies on judges or an administrator to make a binding decision is on formally codified roles (MOCNEIL, 1992). The formal institution involves judges, juries' administrative dispute resolver, and the like of state legal system. The power to adjudicate branch of government enjoys either constitutionally governed or conventionally recognized independence from the executive branch of government. It brings an essential prerequisite to enable it to apply the rules of law as between the state and subjects (LAVRENUS, 1989). Hence it is the judiciary custodian of the rule of law and therefore has a responsibility to enunciate to apply and require the enforcement of the law.

Generally, a court system gets its competences from the organ that establishes it, and different countries establish their court system differently (WURENCE, 1989). In many countries, it is the existence of the constitution that leads to the creation of the court system.

2.2 TRADITIONAL CONFLICT RESOLUTION MECHANISM

The traditional conflict resolution mechanism is "a long persistent social practice rooted in local cultural setting aiming at resolving conflicts, reducing tensions, and reducing broken social relationship." (TAREKEGN, 2008, p. 23). According to Daymawit, in traditional conflict resolution mechanisms, the elders drive their authority from customs and the community in which they resided. Since the power given to these elders is a significant fact, it is unlikely that their rating would challenge. Unlike the ordinary courts, the local elders have concerned with reaching morally acceptable decisions to foster good relations between the conflicting parties and therefore of the whole community.

3 THE NATURE OF CONFLICT AND ITS SETTLEMENT

When we consider adverse society we live so many different backgrounds; perspectives and approaches to life, it is not surprising that conflict had established as part and parcel of our life. It is because people will have competing interests and competing perspectives concerning the same issue, and so we should not be surprised when tension exists between individuals and groups. The idea of achieving a society with no conflict is a pipedream. However, this is not necessarily a problem, as conflict can also be creative and constructive.

4 ADVANTAGES OF TRADITIONAL CONFLICT RESOLUTION MECHANISM OF SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC ASPECT

People are susceptible to their values and norms, in most of the country people especially in the pastoralist community; it seems that people obey their traditional leaders and elders rather than a modern system such as the poli-

ce and to a decision of the court. Indigenous institutions can either help to solve conflicts or play another significant role in the community's wellbeing, stability and security because in most of the country conflict is a communal responsibility (TRISIT, 2004, p. 48; MOHAMMED; HABTAMU; AHMED, 2017).

The traditional conflict resolution institutions among the Somalis the "Xeer", this traditional institution play a significant role in the time of economic hardship. Elders of the clan make important economic and political decisions (TRISIT, 2004, p. 37; ALEMIE, 2018). Once the disputants settled their conflict at a grass root level, they have little chance to return to conflict; instead, they form a positive and robust social relationship by eating together, working together. They also make an alliance based on marriage other actions. Traditional conflict resolution mechanism eliminates among conflicting parties from including prospectors cost, for writing charge (file cost), transportation cost, meal cost, bed cost. Girma (2016) examined the role of socio-demographic variables, sexual intercourse, intra-marital communication, and marital conflict resolution on marital satisfaction and marital quality. The study was attended by 326 married individuals living in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia. According to the research results, a significant and strong relationship was found between marital satisfaction and marital stability. Of the socio-demographic variables, it was observed that only age and profession type predicted marriage satisfaction significantly. Also, sexual intercourse, marital stability, marital conflict resolution, and intra-marital communication have been demonstrated to be significant predictors of marital satisfaction. It has been suggested that the age of first marriage, type of profession, sexual intercourse, and marital satisfaction are important predictors of marriage quality. Besides, it has been found that marriage satisfaction has an intermediary role between sexual intercourse and marital stability, and between intra-marital communication and marital stability. However, marital satisfaction did not have an interme-

diary role between marital conflict and marital stability. It has been concluded that marriage conflict has an intermediary role between marital satisfaction and marital conflict resolution (TRISIT, 2004, p. 37; ALEMIE, 2018, p. 2).

5 THE STRENGTH OF TRADITIONAL CONFLICT RESOLUTION MECHANISMS

According to East Azernet, the following are the strengths of traditional conflict resolution mechanisms. First, it is the situation of state fragility and failure. It means given the absence of modern state-based institutions and mechanisms for the control of violence and regulation of conflicts. People take recourse to pre-state customary ways; that means traditional conflict resolution works when the state is a weak actor. It can contribute to the establishment of "Island of Peace" even on large scale protracted violent conflicts; furthermore, traditional conflict resolution mechanisms can contribute to termination of violence and sustainable peace-building, from the local, national level as peace-building free land and invilla demonstrate. Secondly, traditional conflict resolution mechanisms are not state-centric and hence credited with legitimacy. It is not state-centric instead of commented, countered, and credited with legitimist by the communities in which are sought.

Thirdly, traditional conflict resolution mechanisms take the time factor into account and are process-oriented. In this, it says that for success or failure of the peace-building process the time factor and process-oriented one crucial depending on the cultural context. Traditional conflict resolution mechanism tends to be process-oriented, not product-oriented; that is the focus and managing rather than resolving conflict fourthly, the traditional conflict resolution mechanism provides for comprehensive inclusion and participation. That means it is inclusive, necessitated the participation and commitment of all members of the parties involved in the conflict including women. Lastly, the tra-

dition of conflict resolution mechanism focuses on the psychosocial and spiritual dimensions of conflict transformation that means conflict resolution building is not only negotiations, political solutions, and material reconstruction, and mental and spiritual healing.

6 THE WEAKNESS OF TRADITIONAL CONFLICT RESOLUTION MECHANISM

There were strengths of traditional resolution mechanisms; there were also many weaknesses of it (East Azerenet, 2009, FDR of Ethiopia order). These were: firstly the traditional conflict resolution of conduct if conflicts, as it is given (theoretically at least) in the context of new hate as its monopoly over the legitimate use of violence, is not achievable in the traditional context (East Azerenet, 2009, FDR of Ethiopia order).

Secondly, a traditional conflict resolution mechanism often contradicts with universal standards of human rights. For example, if the young and women who have excluded from the decision-making process, it is against the universal standards of human rights, and it loads to the conflict rather than solving conflict (East Azerenet, 2009, FDR of Ethiopia order).

Thirdly, the traditional conflict resolution mechanism has a limited sphere of applicability. That means it has confined to the relative of small community context, to the "use" group of family, clan village, or neighborhood. Another problem is these who willingly or unwillingly have left the community live in a modern environment and only have relatively loose ties to their places of origin (East Azerenet, 2009, FDR of Ethiopia order).

Fourthly, traditional conflict resolution mechanisms are open to abuse here is geared towards the preservation of statuesque or restoration of "good old order". It is conservative characters of traditional approaches loess, not sit well with modernizing influences from either within the community or young men and women challenging traditional authorities in the proper ways. From the outside the community, the western external actors intervening in the name of modern values and prestige stemming from the traditional approach or the context is instrumented to gain personal advantages, based on the biased approach on the part of ever, chiefs (EAST AZERNET, 2009; MENGESHA, 2016, p. 16).

Social networks have been around since the day people started interacting with each other. Indeed, if two or more people come together, the foundation of a social network is created. Therefore, it is not surprising that in today's internet world, online social networks are completely ubiquitous. In this world of online social networks, the fascinating phenomenon of the last decade has been the growth of Twitter, defined as the "SMS of the Internet". Launched in 2006, Twitter's global popularity gained momentum and became one of the ten most visited websites in the world. Since May 2015, Twitter has 302 million active users, collectively producing 500 million tweets per day, and these numbers are constantly increasing. Given this tremendous amount of social media data, analysts began to recognize Twitter as a virtual treasure chest for data mining, social network analysis, and information that perceives the rationale and knowledge of public opinion trends and various political and (or opposition) opposition supports. Today, Twitter Trend Topics are used as a good measure to measure public trends (PAPUC, 2015).

Networks have long been of great importance in the creation of international policies. In addition to Transnational Advocacy Networks-TANs, terrorists, criminals, and benign actors can also be found in "dark" networks. Networks in international relations are typically considered as a form of organization that shows the hierarchical character of states and international organizations and the temporary bargaining relationships of the markets. The network analysis lens provides a wider and contrasting perspective to states Talachew and Habtewold (2008, p. 7) (HAFNER-BURTON; KAHLER; MONTGOMERY, 2009).

Traditional analysis of conflict combines relationships between people, resource flows, and groups, but combines them through an integrated network that can rarely analyze problems. Doing so can help shed light on the path where the conflict spreads and the methods used by those who spread the conflict. Hammarström and Heldt (2002) have successfully implemented the social network analysis model at the macro level and have created state response patterns to different triggers, including invasions, alliances, and economic partnerships. A similar practice can be found in an intergroup conflict paradigm (KORARO, 2000, p. 8).

6.1 SOCIAL NETWORK THEORY

Social network analysis examines social relationships in terms of network theory, including nodes and links (also called edges, links, or links). Nodes are individual actors within networks, and links are relationships between actors. Graphic-based structures that appear in social network analysis are often very complex. There can be a wide variety of bonds between the nodes here. Academic studies in the field of social network analysis have shown that social networks operate at many levels from families to nations and play a critical role in solving problems, running organizations, and determining the degree of success of individuals. In its simplest form, a social network is a map of certain relationships, such as the friendship between studied nodes. The nodes to which an individual is connected are the social contacts of that person. The network can also be used to measure the value that an individual gets from the social network.

However, a network approach requires several concepts and analytical tools beyond those provided by standard quantitative (especially statistical) methods (WASSERMAN; FAUST, 1994).

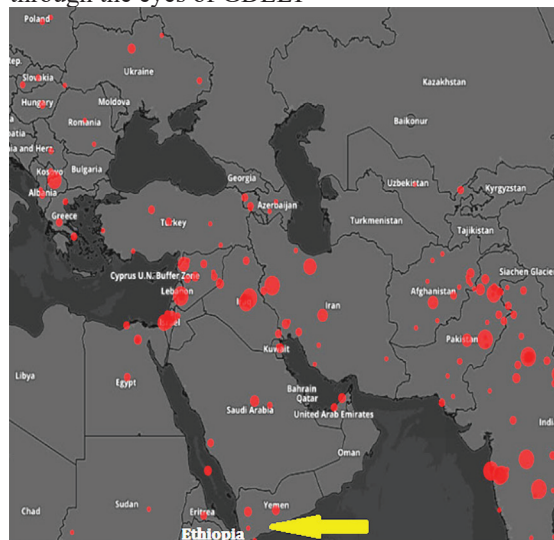The most important role of graph theory in computer applications is the development of graph algorithms. Thanks to algorithms, problems modeled in graphic form and application problems in computer science are easily solved. Also, various computer languages are used to support the concepts of graph theory. The main purpose of such languages is to enable the user to formulate the operations on the graphics compactly and naturally (SHRINIVAS; VETRIVEL; EKANGO, 2010).

6.2 GDELT PROJECT

Thanks to the GDELT data set, it is now possible to save, analyze, visualize, and even predict our world.

Also, the conflict network structure of Ethiopia was examined by using the conflict data in the world's largest open database, GDELT (Global Database of Events, Language, and Tone) data set.

Figure 1 - Conflict intensity around the world through the eyes of GDELT

Source: (GDELT PROJECT, 2014, online).

To work with GDELT, you can download the entire dataset and analyze it on your machine. However, the most important feature of GDELT is that it can be used in Google BigQuery. In this way, it is possible to make real-time queries in the entire database. Thanks to GDELT, it is possible to follow the protest and conflict events with every day, monthly, quarterly and annual frequencies (frequencies)

for every country in the world since January 1, 1979 (Bi, 2014). GDELT is updated automatically every 15 minutes every day (BBVAresarch, 2018). The GDELT impressive network can be visualized around a president, thought leaders of a particular policy, or the structure of an industry. It is possible to do all this with Network Visualizer (GDELT PROJECT, 2014).

7 RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

East Azernet is the town of Worabe town in Silte Zone, in South Central Ethiopia in Southern Nations Nationalities and Peoples regional state 221 km far from Addis Ababa. It can reach by bus, and it is spread out on sizeable plain land, mountain, and plateau. It is established soon after the referendum that had been taken by Silte Nationality in 1993 E.C. East Azernet has more recently become a town where rapidly politically and economically development is taken place. It is also an educational centre with a fantastic past expand institution public and private higher learning.

7.1 LOCATION

Misrack Azernet woreda is one of the 8(eight) woreda in the Silte zone. Misrack Azernet Berbere is a recently established Woreda it is found in the eastern fort of the Silte zone and is about 50 kilometers from its capital Werabe. In the northwest it is bordered by the Gurage zone and the south Merab Azernet Berbere Woreda, and bordered to the northeast by the Alicho Woreda and to the south by the Hadya zone (Mistrack Azerenet) net Berbere Woreda, 2011).

To the town of a kilo is the capital of the woreda, which are situated 221 km away from Addis Ababa and 274 km from the capital SNNPRS, Hawassa (municipality of Mijrack Azernet Berbere woreda, 2011).

7.2 POPULATION

Based on the figure published by the Central Statistical Agency in 2008, this woreda has an estimated total population of 79,399 of which 43,669 are males, and 35,730 are females. The 1994 national census reported a total population for this woreda has 55,267 of whom 24,267 are males, and 30,342 are females (Misrak AZERNET Burbere woreda, 2011).

7.3 RELIGION

The vast majority of site people follow Muslim religion until the second half of the twentieth century the site has considered as being part of the Gurage (Halidiyya be sebat. Bet Gurage site people are also good Adere by the neighboring Arsi-Oromo which might indicate the relationship to the Adere (Harari) who live (in and around the historic city of Harar) miles away from where the site people are inhibiting. The two ethnic groups (Silte and Harari), share game what similar language and the same religion.

7.4 ECONOMIC CONDITIONS

The backbone of the economy among site zone is agriculture, Taft, Wheat, and Maize are the main known cash crops produced in the area. Out the peoples in the area are very well known by inset cultivation. The typical stable food "Koch" is the product of inset.

8 RESEARCH DESIGN

This research will be designed based on a descriptive study. Descriptive research will be typically used to describe a situation or phenomenon. The research will also base on a cross-sectional survey research design. It is because to save time and budget. So based on these research designs the researcher aims to assess traditional conflict resolution mechanisms.

8.1 UNIT OF ANALYSIS

At present, more than 79399 peoples live in the kit to Woreda (City). Since conflict is ine-

vitable, peoples become conflicting during their lifetime. There is a traditional method of conflict resolution in the study area. So the research depends on individuals as a unit of analysis. The researcher selects individuals from the elderly, court workers, and people who resolve their conflict in both traditional conflict resolution and court litigation, so the research carried outs in dealing with these individuals about traditional conflict resolution mechanisms.

8.2 SAMPLING SIZE AND TECHNIQUE

Both purposive and simple random sampling techniques used for the study. In simple random sampling, all units have equal chances in selection. In the application, all units are listed and random units are selected from the list (ÖZDAMAR, 2001, p. 261-265).

If the universe is not too big and complex, the selection process is easy, and since the statistical operations are done without weight in the sampling made with this method, the evaluation process and sampling error can be easily calculated. Out of the total of eight (8) kebeles (Subdivision of City) of the woreda (City), two kebeles were selected purposively based on the nearness of the area and other considerations like lack of budget. A total of 20 samples were selected based on considering the budget time and the research ability to afford 15 samples are sample respondents of the study while 5 of them are just critical informants; those who give data concerning the issue. Elders as sample respondents and court who resolve there were selected randomly. The researcher first lists their name and selects two of them as key informants.

9 DATA ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION

It deals with the analysis and interpretation of data gathered through the interview, questionnaire, and also focused group discussion. These instruments were vital for the ac-

complishment of this study. All of the data was interpreted in the study and explained by the descriptive method of explanation. The principle of volunteering was taken as the basis in the survey implementation.

Meanwhile, many individuals who acted as a respondent of study are at the age of sixty (60) years and above. It shows that the majority of respondents are community elders who get much priority from the mass or majority population of the area under study. As a result, the data have gathered from well-informed elders who knew traditional conflict resolution mechanisms of the community through a purposive sampling technique.

Also, in the study, the conflict data obtained from the GDELT data set between 1981-2020 were analyzed using the "igraph" package of the R software.

10 DEMOGRAPHY AND SOCIO-ECONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS OF THE RESPONDENTS

On the demographic and socio-economic characteristics of age composition, marital status, religion, the job of the respondents, and level of education are included.

10.1 AGE COMPOSITION

Age is an essential factor in the study of conflict resolution mechanisms. As informants revealed that, different age groups have not set on conflict resolution activities. However, many age classes participate and play a specific role; elderly people are the most influential in setting conflict, especially fighting among the clan. It is mainly because at this age group elders are aware of their surrounding cultures and low to settle the conflict.

Table 1 - Frequency distribution of age of the respondents

Age of the respondents	No of the respondents	Percentage
60-70	4	26.7
71-80	9	60
81-90	2	13.3
Total	15	100

Source: (SURVEY, 2017).

As the above table indicates, most of the respondents are between the ages of 71-80, whereas those who are above 81 are the most crucial and play an extensive role in setting conflict.

10.2 MARITAL STATUS

The respondents of this research were experiencing three marital statuses such as widowed, divorced, and married. The table below explains the marital status of the respondents.

Table 2 - Frequency distribution of marital status of the respondents

Marital status	Respondent	
	No	Percentage
Married	10	66.7
Widowed	3	20
Divorced	2	13.3
Total	15	100

Source: (SURVEY, 2017).

As table 2 revealed that 66.7% of the respondents are married and 20% of them are widowed, and the rest are divorced.

10.3 RELIGION

Site people are followers of several religions such as Islam, Christianity, Protestantism and others are magician followers. The table below explains the religious background of the respondents.

Table 3 - Religion of the informants

Religion	No of respondents	Percentage
Islam	12	80
Orthodox	2	13
Protestant	1	7
Total	15	100

Source: (SURVEY, 2017).

Based on the above table, 80% of the respondents were Islam, 13% were Orthodox, and the remaining 7% were Protestants.

Table 4 - job of the respondents

Religion	No of respondents	Percentage
Officials	4	27
Farmers	8	53
Judges	3	20
Total	15	100

Source: (SURVEY, 2017).

Based on the table above, most of the respondents were farmers, next to them the officials (27%) and 20% were judges. Of the questionnaires distributed and gathered, these respondents were selected by the researcher to gain necessary information for the discussion, and they were well informed about the issue.

Table 5 - Educational level of the respondents

Religion	No of respondents	Percentage
Diploma	2	13
Degree	4	27
Illiterate	6	40
Grade 9-12	3	20
Total	15	100

Source: (SURVEY, 2017).

Based on the table above, the respondents were selected based on their well-informed information on the issue. The illiterates are 40%, degree 27% grade 9-12 accounts 20%, diploma 13% were the questionnaires for discussion and analysis. Generally, the table above starting from 1 to 7 shows the background of the respondents of the questionnaire. However, these were not only respondents; there were also ten interviewees with a similar background of personality in sex, religion, age, academic status, and job. Relatively the discussion of their background is not as such necessary.

Education is essential for settling conflict; however, it is not necessary because the most crucial thing knows the traditional method of settling conflict and having the talent of analyzing and making a decision regarding quality and innocent. Education is a value added for the above-discussed mechanism.

10.4 SOCIETAL PREFERENCE TO CONFLICT RESOLUTION MECHANISM

Table 6 - The important conflict resolution mechanism in East Azernet woreda

Attitude of respondents	Frequency (n)	Percentage (%)
TCRM (Traditional)	11	73
Modern	4	27
Total	15	100

Source: (SURVEY, 2017).

Based on the above table, the majority of the respondents (73%) support the traditional conflict resolution mechanism over the modern one because of the following advantages.
a)   it gives timely and quick solutions to the escalating conflict;
b)   it helps to remove or solve the root causes of the conflict;
c)   it saves the cost, time, and power of the people;

d)   it is suitable for people to communicate in their local language with the elders and each other.

On the other hand, 27% of the respondents of the interview support the modern court system over the traditional because of the following advantages:

a)   it helps to give fair compensation for property damage;

b)   it allows women as equal as men, as the owner of a property like land and at the same time divorce;

c)   to participate in women and youngsters in the conflict resolution process.
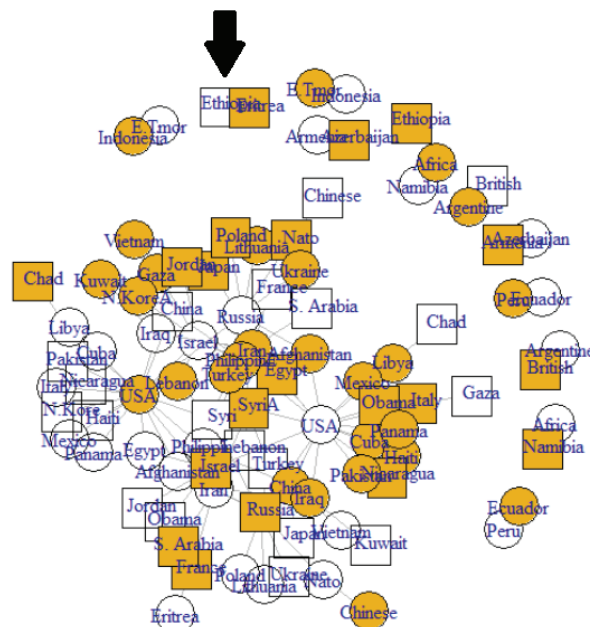
The researcher observation and the table shows, based on the income level of peasants' traditional conflict resolution are better than the modern one.

In terms of centralism, the social network is the application of dynamic social network analysis techniques to historical events to give a new perspective to the defined structures. Network analysis focuses on relationships between actors, not actors themselves.

Therefore, the implementation of social network analysis in this historical context can provide an additional perspective on conflict structures and dynamic changes in the behavior of its elements over time.

As a result of the analysis, the level of the degree of centrality of the social network created by the countries was found in Figure 2.

Figure 2 - Degree centrality analysis of countries

Source: (GDELT PROJECT, 2014, online).

When Figure 2 is examined, it can be said that while the country with the highest number of connections is the USA, it is followed by Russia in second place. Also, as seen in Figure 2, it is seen that few countries (such as the USA and Russia) have many connections and many countries have few connections.

This visual form indicates that the data may have a scale-independent network model and a force-law distribution. However, this needs to be confirmed by centrality criteria. For the discovery of the relationship between conflicts in the world, some criteria must be calculated to determine the location of each country (node) in social network analysis, explain the relationship between coun-

tries and make inferences about the whole network. Numerical data regarding the centrality criteria of the network created by the countries and their connections as a result of the analysis made are given in Table 7.

Table 7 - Analysis results regarding centrality levels (Headquarter Level Highest)

Country	Degree Center	Proximity Centrality	Centrality Between
USA	18	0.0747968	370.100000
RUSSIA	10	0.0732484	184.066667

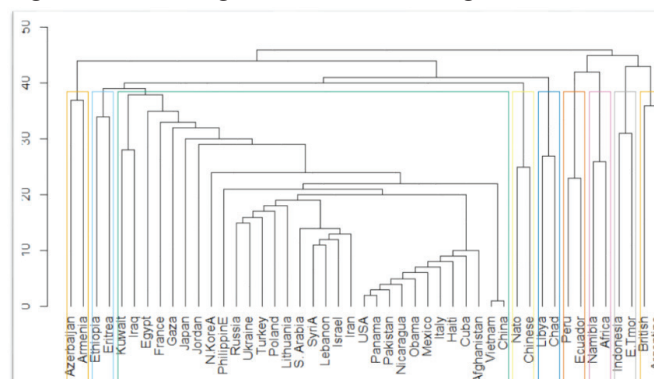Source: (GDELT PROJECT, 2014, online).

According to the results of the analysis, it is seen that the country with the highest level of centrality is the USA. As a result of the analysis, the central degree of the USA was found to be 18. Russia follows the USA in second place. Based on these data, it can be said that the USA is the most connected (correlated) with other countries and is the biggest actor in the formation of conflicts in the world.

Table 8 - Analysis results regarding centrality levels (Other Country)

Turkey	2	0.070229	0.000000
Japan	2	0.070122	6.666667
Nato	2	0.0698027	6.666667
Great Britain	2	0.0217391	33.000000
Egypt	2	0.0715397	0.000000
Lebanon	2	0.0700152	0.000000
South Africa	1	0.0217391	0.000000
Argentina	1	0.0217391	0.000000
Armenia	1	0.0217391	0.000000
Azerbaijan	1	0.0217391	0.000000
Chad	1	0.0677466	0.000000
China	1	0.066474	0.000000
Cuba	1	0.0709877	0.000000
East Timor	1	0.0217391	0.000000
Ecuador	1	0.0217391	0.000000
Eritrea	1	0.0217391	0.000000
Ethiopia	1	0.0217391	0.000000
France	1	0.0695915	0.000000

Source: (GDELT PROJECT, 2014, online)

Figure 3 - Clustering of countries according to conflicts

Source: (GDELT PROJECT, 2014, online).

When Figure 3 is examined, it is seen that the total network consists of 9 groups and the largest of the groups has 31 node points and 31 unique edge counts. It is seen that the other clusters consist of two nodes. From here, it can be concluded that the cluster with 31 nodes has the greatest impact on the formation of a conflict environment around the world. In addition, when Figure 3 is examined, it is seen that the cluster with 31 nodes is the largest actor in the USA. From these results, it can be said that the USA is highly correlated (correlated) with other countries.

11 CONCLUSION

The traditional conflict resolution mechanism is the most effective and widely accepted in the study area in the present social scenario. Traditional conflict resolution mechanisms eliminate expenses among disputants from incurring prosecutor cost, writing cost, transportation cost, and meal cost. It is also strengthens the disputants' solidarity because the two disputants get a win-win approach, rather than the win-loss approach of the legal litigation. The land was the primary cause of conflict. Local elders settled a dispute over land. The two parties select these elders with the belief that they know the history of the two parties' land.

To result in murder conflict community elders and religious leaders play a vital role. These groups of people ask the victim family for reconciliation when they get a message from the quality family. During reconciliation, all relatives of the victim are required by the elders to remain under oath not to attempt any revenge. It is unadoptable that women did not put conflict resolution activities beyond facilitating ways in which conflict to resolve. However, it is impossible to resolve conflicts without the aid of women.

The "Ginet" (reconciliation) process of the traditional mechanism is still significant in present social scenario and enjoyed acceptable as the decision of the elders is respected and compiled by all parties concerned. Non-com-

pliance has to punish through ostracism and social exclusion.

The weak sides of traditional conflict resolution in East Azernet are the exclusion of women and youngsters from the system. Finally, the researcher comes to conclude that there are strong sides that overweight the weak sides of traditional conflict resolution mechanisms. For instance; its cost-effectiveness (elders do reconciliation job for free), easy for the rural people to understand and save time which can be utilized for productive purposes in nation development.

As a result of the analysis, it was concluded that the two biggest actors in the conflicts in the world are USA and Russia, respectively. From these results, it can be said that almost all of the conflicts in the world are related to these two countries.

In the social network analysis for the discovery of the relationship between the conflicts in the world, in the criteria calculated to determine the position of Ethiopia, to explain its place among the countries and to make inferences about the whole network;

The numerical data related to the centrality criteria of the Ethiopya network were found as Grade Center 1, Proximity Center (Normalized) 0.0217391, and Between Center 0.000000. Based on these data, it can be said that Ethiopian is not very connected (correlated) with other countries and is not an actor in the formation of conflicts in the world.

Today, these two actors have a great influence on the change of country regimes and borders in the world. In addition, it has been found that few countries have many connections and many countries have few connections in the network. These results show that the structure of the network is independent of the scale. In addition, the results showed that the biggest actor in the cluster of 31 nodes is the USA. Again from this result, it is concluded that the biggest power in the world today is the USA.

Suggestions for Research

The mechanism of finding solutions to traditional conflicts is a part of the social struc-

ture and provides the development of social relations and direction towards reconciliation over time. In this context, as a result of the data obtained from the research results and literature studies, the following can be suggested:

In future studies, participants from different regions can be included in the research. Conflict processes can be viewed through longitudinal studies.

Application Recommendations

According to the research results; It is indisputable that women do not put their conflict resolution activities beyond facilitating their ways of resolving conflict. However, it is impossible to resolve conflicts without the help of women. Competition and cooperation have an important place in the life of organizations. In this context, competition can be an effective factor for an organization to renew itself. Therefore, by supporting the ideas of women in reaching higher levels of goals, provided that they are not destructive, this situation can be turned into a strong incentive factor.

In the study, it was seen that the word of elderly people was accepted and they solved some problems (such as land problem). In this context, new specializations within the Organization threaten old administrations and specializations. This causes conflict in the relations for the organization. The conflict that arises in this situation is seen as the new specialist's opposition to bureaucratic rules, not accepting bureaucratic standards, resisting bureaucratic control, and conditional attachment to bureaucracy. Training can be organized to overcome this.

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