

論文の内容の要旨

論文題目:

A STUDY OF INTERNATIONAL CONFLICT MANAGEMENT WITH AN INTEGRATIVE EXPLANATORY MODEL:

A Case Study of the Kosovo Conflict

(統合的記述モデルの作成による国際コンフリクト管理に関する研究)

～ Kosovo 紛争を事例として～

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This thesis explores an alternative approach for understanding the circumstances of international conflict management that have led to the current outcome in Kosovo. It is argued (1) that the current approach of conflict management by the International Community represented by the United Nations Missions in Kosovo (UNMIK) is based on argumentation which relies on premises that overlook important historical and perceptual factors and (2) that this approach leads to an unsatisfying outcome in terms of democratic standards, such as human rights and equality.

This research has therefore adopted an alternative approach based on influence model building and guided mental questioning. A field study is reported in which information in relation to UNMIK's conflict management is obtained using guided interviews of involved stakeholders. The results have identified factors and relationships which are overlooked by UNMIK but are crucial for the understanding of the current unsatisfactory conflict management outcome in Kosovo. With this new knowledge two models have been created: the *Cognitive Conflict Evolution Model* and the *Integrative Explanatory Model*.

The Cognitive Conflict Evolution Model is a simple model, which illustrates how the West – represented by UNMIK – with its own actions contributes to an exacerbation of the situation in Kosovo and at the same time supports independence of Kosovo. The Cognitive Conflict Evolution Model consists of two self-feeding causal chains, a rational causal chain and a cognitive consonance chain. The rational causal chain leads to an aggravation of the human rights situation, while the cognitive consonance chain leads to a support of independence under the given unsatisfactory human rights situation.

The Integrative Explanatory Model is a holistic representation of the main factors and relationships which have led to the current outcome of international conflict management towards the Kosovo Conflict, covering two time periods (1) until 1999, and (2) after the installation of UNMIK, *i.e.* from

June 10, 1999. It takes into account relevant geopolitical, perceptual and UNMIK mission-related factors, which are (1) overlooked, (2) not taken into account or (3) not sufficiently addressed in other explanations of the Kosovo Conflict. The geopolitical and perceptual factors of the Integrative Explanatory Model are investigated through literature review and combined by rational causal inference. UNMIK mission related factors and perceptions of the involved stakeholders are derived from information obtained in the field study.

It has been demonstrated that the Cognitive Conflict Evolution Model better unravels the mechanism which leads to an aggravation of the conflict and that the Integrative Explanatory Model more effectively captures the whole picture of the conflict. It is concluded that the approach adopted in this research could be applied to other conflict situations in order to uncover possible factors that are currently not addressed and thus hinder conflict resolution.