AN ANALYSIS OF GANDHIAN PHILOSOPHY IN PEACEBUILDING AND NON-VIOLENCE: AN IMPLICATION TO SOMALIA CONFLICT

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ABSTRACT:

The greatest and the most important contribution of Gandhi to contemporary society is the significance of nonviolence and peace. It was practiced and formulated by Gandhi. Gandhi's' nonviolence technique has relevant importance for resolving all conflicts in the addressing the root causes of conflict and injustice as the foundation for building a peaceful society. The study found out that Gandhi conflict resolution technique is relevant, admirable, timely, and redeemed to Somali Conflict. Therefore, this paper examined Gandhian conflict resolution and its relevance to Somali Conflict.

Keywords: *Non-violence, Peace, conflict resolution, Conflict, War, Injustice*

INTRODUCTION

Mahatma Gandhi was born on 2nd October in 1869. He went to London for the completion of his study in 1980. He was a lawyer. He used to spend his life with simplicity. If we talk about the way of fighting or resolving conflict then we can say the started this journey from South Africa.

Peace activists and Noble peace prize winners have acknowledged their intellectual debt to Mahatma Gandhi on his influential social activist. Gandhi was internationally recognized as the glorious symbol of peace and non-violence. Gandhi is based on the principle of non-violence to prevent violence and tackle conflicts is still very relevant in modern complex conflicts and there is a need to incorporate and resurrect this philosophy at the level of institutions that are working for conflict resolution. Gandhi adopted the notion of non-violence as a philosophy to promote peace. Gandhi was the greatest peacebuilder who extended the principle of non-violence from the individual to the social and political spheres to solve conflict non-violently. Gandhi has recognized the potential impact of these complex conflicts and he sought non-violence as means peacefully to solve them, because of his positive attitude towards peace.
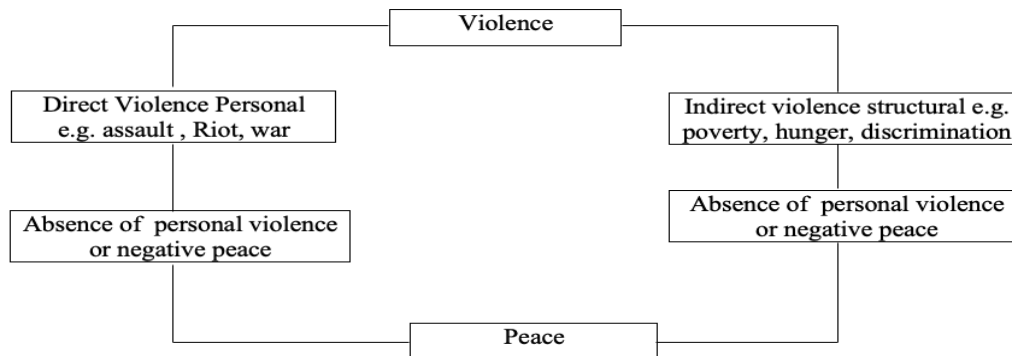
To prevent the outbreak of violence and to solve the ethnic conflict, Gandhi proposed the with principles, non-violence, satyagraha, Sarvodaya, decentralization of power and wealth, social harmony, economic equality, communal unity, and grassroots democracy, and tackling ethnic grievances. The main aim of Gandhi philosophy of peace based on non-violence is to create an atmosphere for peace, harmony and eliminated all forms of violence through non-violence. Therefore, this paper aims to examine Gandhi philosophy of non-violence and it is relevant to Somali conflicts.

GANDHI'S PHILOSOPHY OF NON-VIOLENCE

Non-violence universally recognized as its tool for social change. Mahatma Gandhi practiced as an instrument to promote peace and solve social problems. The nonviolent instrument is the most essential method in the process of conflict resolution. It plays a major role to solve the ethnic conflict in our modern times. Non-violence is a technique for managing social, economic, and political conflict without the sort of physical violence. The concept of Gandhi non. The main issues of the conflict are the incompatibility between parties, tackling these central
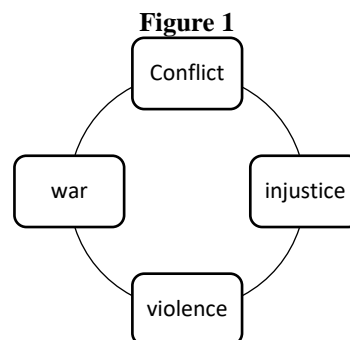
incompatibilities is the basic process of non-violence. Resolving all forms of conflict and violence peacefully leads to the absence of any form of violence and peace.

TWO BASIC FORMS OF VIOLENCE

Gandhi's nonviolent action is categorized into three forms: (a) nonviolent protest and persuasion, (b)non-cooperation, and (c)nonviolent intervention. Nonviolent protest is designed to communicate protest against some policy, or detrimental conditions and government actions. As Gandhi used nonviolent protest or persuasion include conducting public march and silences, holding vigils, and distributing leaflets. The second nonviolent technique is non-cooperation which is a government or opponent groups. This method includes election boycotts and refusing election results. These methods are very applicable in African countries because the majority of countries are non-democratic governments and several political parties boycotted to participate in elections with prominent examples from recent years occurring in Ivory coast that party: Ivorian Popular Front boycotted the general election in October 2020. The third technique is nonviolent intervention; these are means directly disrupting the working system. These methods are widely different its actions, which involve creating a new form of social, economic, or political institutions and establishing a parallel government. This technique was used for different purposes such as national independence, to oust dictatorships, to oppose genocide, to gain civil rights, and to end conflicts. Gandhi philosophy of conflict resolution is based on constructively solving the problem. it seeks a mutual solution in which both conflicting parties have mutual respect, a settlement key methods of peacebuilding that is involved in transforming deep-seated causes of conflict. Gandhi advocated implementing social capacity building programs that aim at social improvements, education, and decentralized economic and equality. The peace notion of Gandhi is to build a new social order through nonviolence by transforming violent relationships into nonviolent relationships. Gandhi has given his priority to changing the deep roots of the conflict by creating a culture of non-violent method that proposes an integrated method to peace-building aiming at bringing about long-term changes in the personal, relational, structural and cultural dimensions in the society. Gandhi nonviolence approach for peace aims at the transformation to the underlying political, social, and economical issues in a way that upgrades the micro and macro transformation of the society. this aims peace approaches from below that can easily affect decisions at the top, and decisions at the top are explicitly taken from all parties participating in the peacebuilding. Satyagraha as Gandhi method to promote peace. Satyagraha is the important technique of Gandhi Ji for preventing conflict through the nonviolence, negotiation, mediation, and conflict resolution approach. Gandhi adopted satyagraha as a concept of conflict resolution which is based on his philosophy nonviolent that seeks to solve the conflict peacefully. Gandhi initiated different ways of conflict resolution in the favour of peace promotion. The principle of satyagraha holds truth solving any problem non-violently on the principle of truth. Gandhi says that in the absence of peace anyone never achieves its target, therefore, prosperity, development, social unity, peace, and truth are vital for any individual, society, and nation. Gandhi says that peace is always considered a positive approach. The modern father of conflict resolution is considered John Galtung for his well-known path of peace. john Galtung has on the same path as Gandhi, he considered peace as the absence of conflict, violence, war, and social unity. Gandhi principle of economic, and cultural transformation. In contemporary conflict, ethnic conflict, injustice is relevant as a method for attaining justice and solving structure violence. The principle applies to the various civil strife in the modern world, to solve injustice, exploitation, and dictatorships particularly in Africa. One of the best techniques of the satyagraha is a dialogue that can resolve conflict and achieve consensus. It offers equal opportunities to both conflicting parties to present their views and grievance. Gandhi has given significance to conflict resolution which is crucial to transform social issues through dialogue and mediation. Gandhi's favor of satyagraha is to institutionalize as

a conflict resolution cell to remove undesirable conditions in the society. The institutionalization of all methods and techniques of Gandhi would find a lasting solution for the conflict, war, violence, and injustices which is the root cause of any social problem.

Figure 1

Gandhi satyagraha conflict resolution method seeks a completely transforming conflicting relationships in addressing the root causes of conflict and injustice as the foundation of building a peaceful society. The satyagraha philosophy aims to establish lasting peace based on justice for all people. The philosophy seeks to address the undesirable conditions and achieve justice, the tranquillity of harmony, the well-being of society, and durable peace.

GANDHI PHILOSOPHY IN CONFLICT RESOLUTION AND ITS IMPLICATION TO SOMALIA CONFLICT

Gandhi's principle of peace-making and non-violence is very relevant to solve the prolonged Somalia conflict. the principle implies that negotiation, meditation, and reconciliation are crucial to solving social conflict through nonviolent. The main issues of the conflict are the incompatibility between parties, tackling these central incompatibilities is the basic process of non-violence. Somali has experienced one of the longest-running conflicts in the African Continent. This Conflict has multiple and complex causes, including political, economic, cultural, and various actors playing a pivotal role during various stages of the conflict. Somalia is facing the biggest challenge in consolidating peace in resolving prolonged clan conflicts, by reaching an agreement, on common issues include governance issues, and addressing the root causes of the conflict. clan and warlord conflicts since 1991 and federal structure contest which traced back to the collapse of the Somali state, that can undoubtedly resolve through nonviolence. platform for reconciliation, negotiation to end long running conflict and transforming Somali society into peace. As Gandhi argued that containing conflict situations in the society, prosperity will be achieved at all levels when the root causes of the conflict completely transformed. For Somali leaders, actors involving Somali conflict resolution need to priorities managing conflicts and focus on building a functioning government. In the conflict resolution process, the grassroots be in the heart of the process, as Gandhi emphasized equality, decentralization of power and economy through grassroots can lead to peace, development, and security. It paves the way for effective conflict resolution that brings all actors in the process of negotiations that creates constructive instruments to address conflict and ensure lasting peace. for instance, the current Somali indirect election disagreements and the lack of inclusive mechanisms to manage election disputes requires priorities common interest and inclusive negotiation between all actors in the engaging election process. The conflict situation in Somalia needs a new mechanism and proper approach to facilitate the peaceful transition in complex situations in the country. that requires a new alternative strategy to overcome ill-prepared and inadequate conflict resolution approach by Somali leaders, AMISOM, and the international community. For two decades, the blind peacebuilding method or approach by the international community, Somali leaders, and the lack of grassroots-based political dialogue that keeps attracting new conflicts that deepened the Somali conflict into complex should be changed by structuring a nationally integrated ownership peacebuilding approach which can bring sustainable outcomes. The new national integrated peacebuilding approach should seek to mitigate the exclusion of some actors, grassroots in the peacebuilding process and bring multiple voices to the negotiation table in early priority -setting phases and widen the consciousness of national ownership that realizes a common vision for the Somali's future.

CONCLUSION

In Gandhi's philosophy of peace, nonviolence takes great prominence (ahimsa). Ahimsa is a concept of conflict resolution which is based on his philosophy nonviolent that seeks to solve conflict peacefully. Gandhi initiated different techniques of conflict resolution in the favour of peace promotion. The principle of satyagraha holds truth solving any problem non- methods and techniques of Gandhi would find a lasting solution for the conflict, war, violence, and injustices which is the root cause of any social problem. The study found out that Gandhi conflict resolution technique is relevant, admirable, timely, and redeemed to Somali Conflict.

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