



Concepts and interpretation:

Human Resources Excellence in Human Being Behavior

III COST MP 0801 on Physics of Conflicts & Competition

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Physics of Conflicts

Topics and Subfields : **Cities** · **Class** · **Crime** · **Culture** · **Deviance** · **Demography** ·

Education **Economy** · **Environment** · **Family** · **Gender** · **Health** · **Industry** ·

Internet · **Knowledge** · **Law** · **Medicine** **Politics** · **Mobility** · **Race & ethnicity** · **Rationalization** · **Religion** · **Science** **Secularization** · **Social networks** **Social psychology** · **Stratification**

Conflict theories are perspectives in social science which emphasize the social, political or material **inequality of a social group**, which critique the broad socio-political system, or which otherwise detract from structural functionalism and ideological conservatism.

Conflict theories draw attention to **power differentials, such as class conflict**, and generally contrast historically dominant ideologies.

Certain conflict theories set out to highlight the ideological aspects inherent in **traditional thought**.

Types of conflict theory; Conflict theory is most commonly associated with Marxism, but as a reaction to functionalism and the positivist method may also be associated with number of other perspectives, including: Critical theory; Feminist theory; Postmodern theory; Post-structural theory; Postcolonial theory; Queer theory; World systems theory

Other types of conflict approaches: Game theory; Phronetic social science; Social defeat; Social-conflict theory; Sociology of peace, war, and social conflict; Structural functionalism; Conflict Management

Physics of Competition

Competition is a contest between individuals, groups, animals, etc. **for territory, a niche, or a location of resources.** It arises whenever two or more parties strive for a goal which cannot be shared. Competition occurs naturally between living organisms which co-exist in the same environment.

Competition can have both beneficial and detrimental effects. Many evolutionary biologists view inter-species and intra-species competition as the driving force of adaptation, and ultimately of evolution. However, some biologists, most famously **Richard Dawkins, prefer to think of evolution in terms of competition between single genes**, which have the welfare of the organism 'in mind' only insofar as that welfare furthers their own selfish drives for replication.

Some social Darwinists claim that **competition also serves as a mechanism for determining the best-suited group**; politically, economically and ecologically. On the negative side, competition can cause injury and loss to the organisms involved, and drain valuable resources and energy. Human competition can be expensive, as is the case with political elections, international sports competitions, advertising wars and arms races.

Competitiveness is a comparative concept of **the ability and performance of a firm**, sub-sector or country to sell and supply goods and/or services in a given market. Although widely used in economics and business management, the usefulness of the concept, particularly in the context of national competitiveness, is vigorously disputed by economists, such as Paul Krugman.[1]

The term may also be applied to markets, where it is used to refer to the extent to which the market structure may be regarded as perfectly competitive. This usage has nothing to do with the extent to which individual firms are "competitive".

Physics of leaning as people are subject to intense learning processes at all level

Sometimes they unable sometimes to provide the appropriate information, they are not able to handle how to structure it, to monitor a project or to achieve the right goals.

Sometimes, educational inheritance = simple remakes of undefined theoretical issues about the useless areas, disconnected from real market potential and opportunities.

Often, the management theories, job ads, recruiting firms focus on qualities that can never be met by one person; they are looking for successful people, **pro-active, intelligent individuals, sound professionals possessing inspirational leadership, good abilities to motivate teams, ability to work hard and under pressure, available after working time, handling several foreign, dynamic, competitive**, etc.

This specialist portrait more likely fictional is increasingly rare in our new mercantile societies dominated by the small screen trends and models.

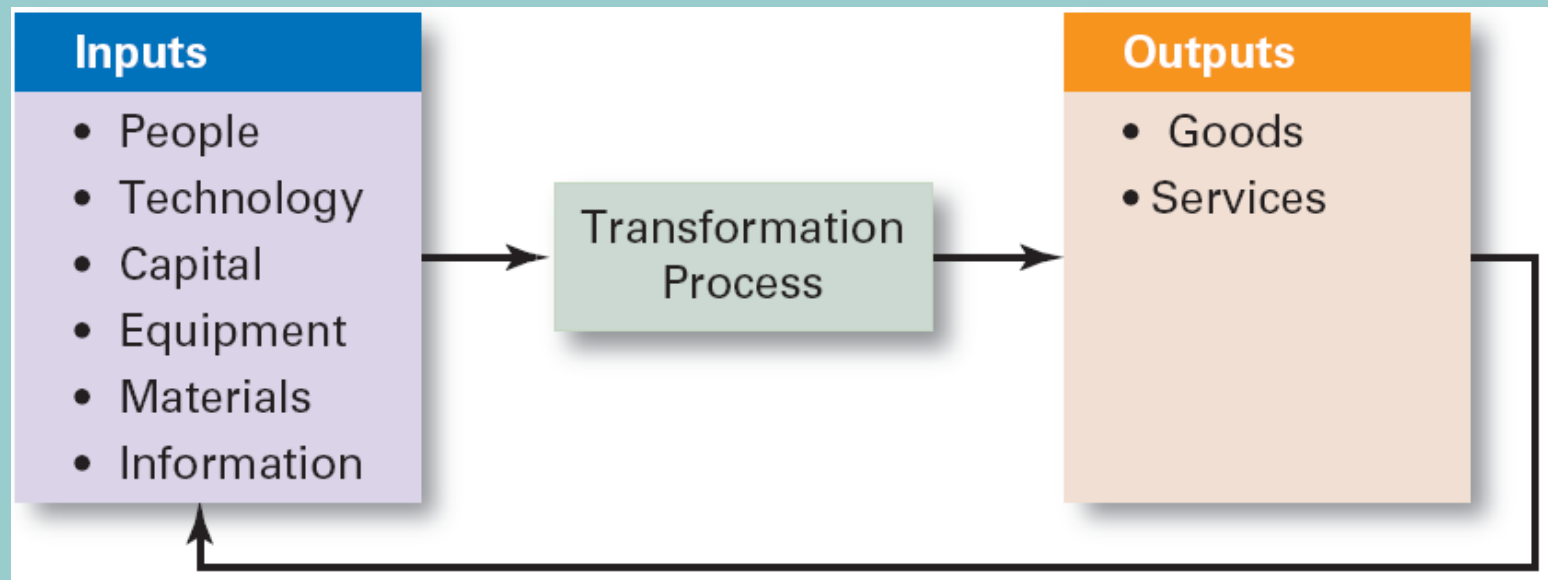
This is why we consider the need of a new paradigm in education, mainly in business education (BISOU) to fundamentally twist towards spiritual economy and human society. This is the single way to bring a new value system on which building appropriate models represent the challenge. The new approach is evolving as a dynamic, open system, related to ecological and social aspects of our days.

The educational variables that we analyze and interpret are linked to environmental and social variables of other systems related to the economic life.

This requires a multidisciplinary and dynamic approach, integrating economic life ideas, with theories of ecology, sociology, political science, anthropology and psychology abilities proved as practical behavior. New economic science concepts about the health of the economy should be developed through interdisciplinary pedagogy and research.

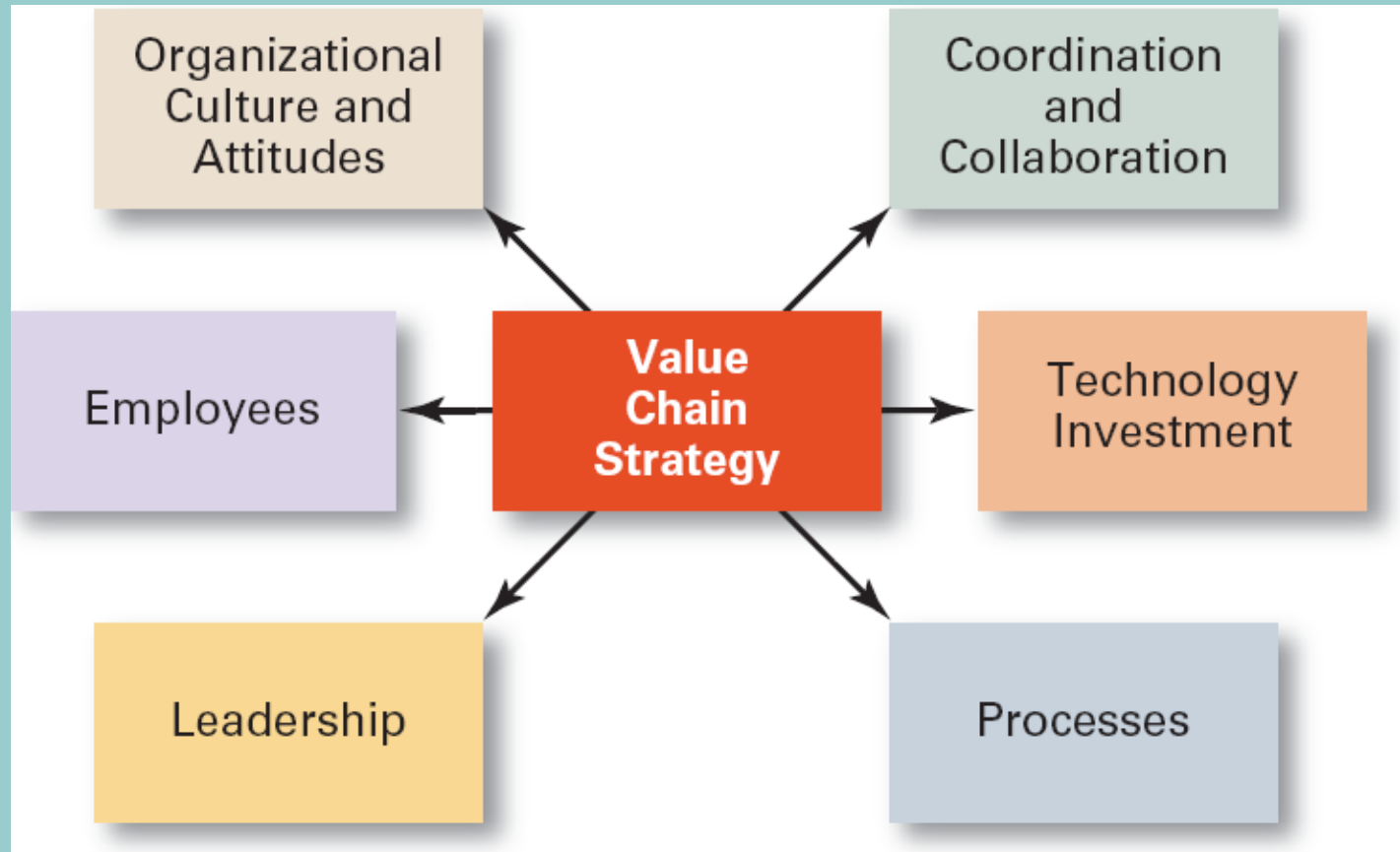
The redefinition of a few basic economic and educational concepts in terms of the new paradigm would mean a real re-spiritualization and operational step toward identifying the value system that defines the new vision system.

IN-OUT



Other assets: attention, perception, correctness, rigueur, smile, risk, opportunities, ecology, alternative vs traditions, other dimensions

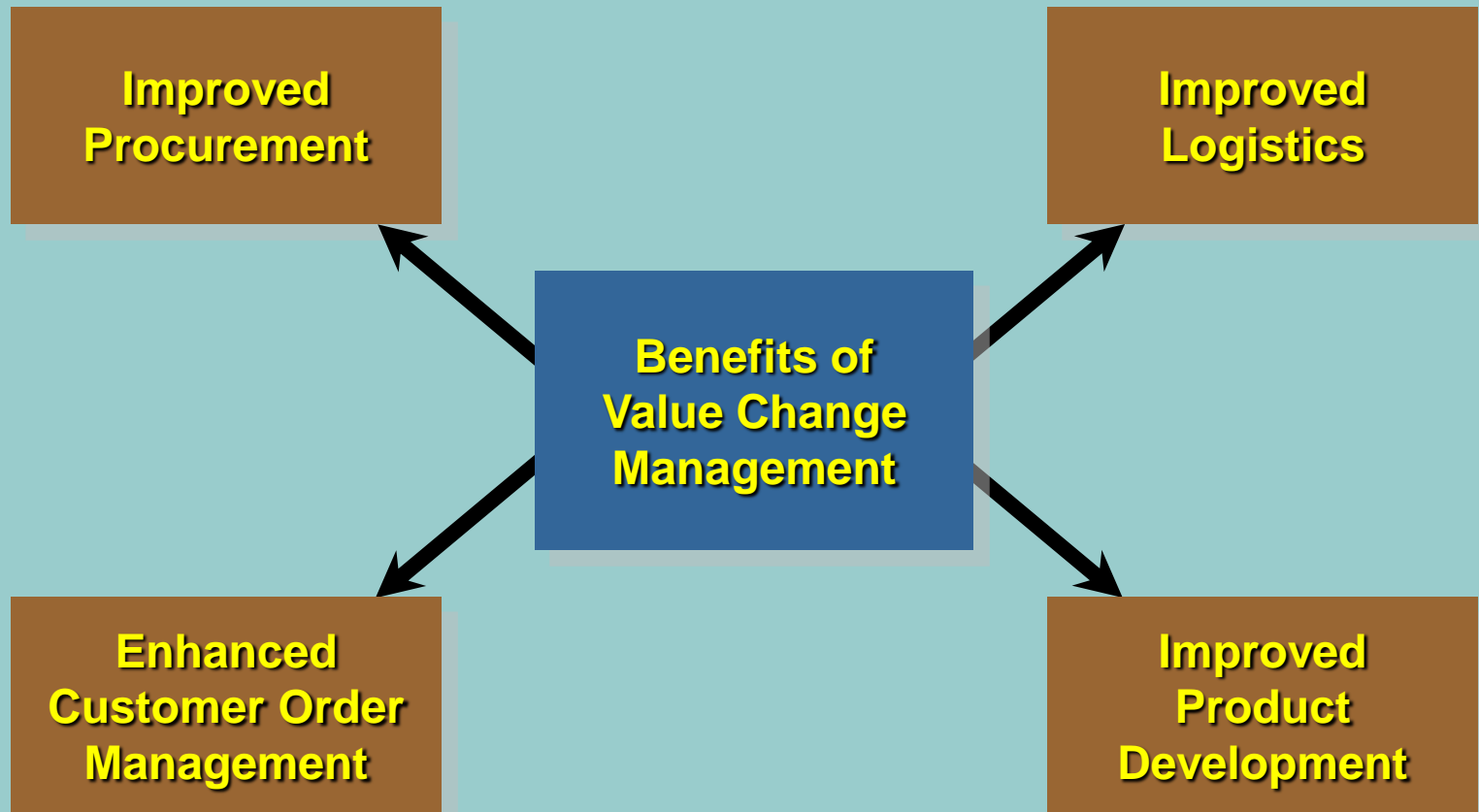
Profit or Value?



Value Chain Management

- Requirements for Value Chain Management
 - A new business model incorporating:
 - Coordination and collaboration
 - Investment in information technology
 - Changes in organizational processes
 - Committed leadership
 - Flexible jobs and adaptable, capable employees
 - A supportive organizational culture and attitudes

Benefits of Value Chain Management



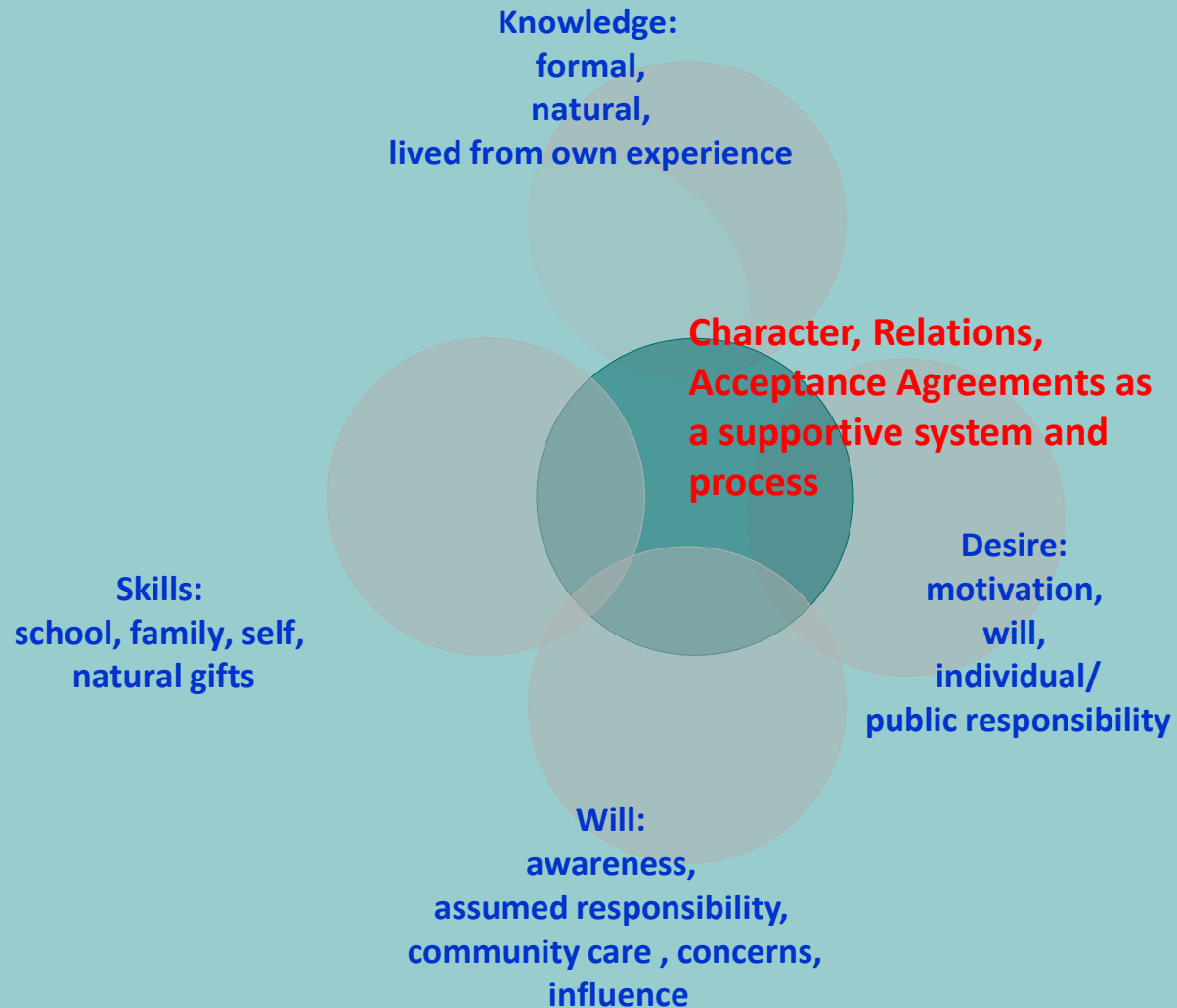
Obstacles to Successful Value Chain Management



“Leadership is the art of accomplishing more than the science of management says is possible.”

Internalized principles and patterns of behavior

Profit - Values - Freedom - Habits,
Responsibility :Morale or Obligation



12 LESSONS

- Stay away from experts who often possess more data than judgment.
- Don't be afraid to challenge the pros, even in their own backyard.
- Never neglect details.
- Try. You never know until you try.
- Keep looking below surface appearances.
- Don't shrink from doing so (just) because you might not like what you find
- Attracting appropriate people you accomplish great deeds.
- Organization charts and fancy titles count for next to nothing.
- Never let your ego gets so close to your position that when your position goes, your ego goes with it.
- Fit no stereotypes. Don't chase the latest management fads. The situation dictates which approach best accomplishes the team's mission.
- Look for intelligence and judgment, and most critically, a capacity to anticipate, to see around corners. Look for loyalty, integrity, a high energy drive, a balanced ego, and the drive to get things done.
- Remain optimistic. Great leaders are almost always great simplifiers, who can cut through argument, debate and doubt, to offer a solution everybody can understand

Promote complex health approach

<http://www.science.ase.ro/Real.html>

Rethinking behavior in terms of new models cannot only remove their basic error - using **money as the only variable to measure efficiency** - but also introduce a new set of concepts and variables that are generated by the interaction with the ecological aspect of economy and society.

It seems that measuring the efficiency of production processes in terms of **net energy** is more reliable than the macroeconomic analysis of monetary approaches.

Such approach, initiated in Physics with Nicholas Georgescu Roegen work, tries out the entropic relevance of social systems life.

The explanations of **social friction** dissipating unproductively the energy and resources become obvious and necessary at educational level to better support sound competition and reduce the conflicts.