Name

Professor

Course

Date

Negotiation Analysis

Description

The great struggle between the apartheid administration of South Africa and those who opposed it depicts the intricacy of same instances of civil resistance. Initially, the application of civil resistance against apartheid was centered on the ideologies of Gandhi that begun in South Africa where Gandhi was a legal representative employed at an Indian trading company. Momentarily, the ANC (African National Congress), was the greatest power resisting the apartheid system's subjugation of the four-fifths of the non-European population of the nation. Regularly utilizing legal strategies of protest in the first 40 years, the ANC was more confrontational in the early 1950s and started employing nonviolent protest (Robb).

White Afrikaners had monopolistic control over the economy and the country, plus its abundant natural resources such as the largest known gold reserves in the world. These white South Africans created a clear perception and doctrine of white supremacy. This came together with their development of an economic and legal system administered by a new police and military force that intentionally debarred non-whites from political and economic authority. However, the structure became progressively dependent on non-white labor and detached from international trade and diplomacy.

Disheartened that his nonviolent protest seemed to have no effect, Nelson Mandela and his cohort opted for an equipped revolt, founding the Spear of the Nation (Umkhonto We Sizwe)

that correlated with a nonviolent uprising. Similarly, this was unable to destroy the apartheid system, and on closing, a determined grassroots diplomatic civil struggle campaign in collaboration with sanctions and global backing compelled the white regime to bargain.

On the 17th of March 1992, 67% of South Africa's white voters ratified a bargained end of the apartheid system and the minority government (Bishop 12). Nelson Mandela was selected as the President of the South Africa in the first independent elections by the whole country. The years of struggle witnessed the recurrence of an extensive range of tactical efforts within the anti-apartheid crusade. The campaign was one of the greatest grassroots rise of different nonaggressive approaches in a single struggle.

Strategies used and their Effectiveness

Advocating Interests

Mandela unwaveringly supported his primary concerns in the emancipation of South African blacks in the wake of great desires to abandon them to fulfill his interest in personal freedom. An interest of a party, as described by negotiation prose emphasizes on the party's interests rather than specific resolutions that can be challenged by the other faction. In concentrating on interests, parties are more probable to unearth several answers of which some may be unobjectionable or suitable to the other faction (Abramson 31). Nelson Mandela promoted his primary interests while preparing the opposing side with feasible solutions that he would favor.

Understanding Other Side's Interests

Nelson Mandela had the exceptional ability to appreciate the opposition's concerns, persuade them he did, and uncover methods to satisfy their interests. By description, a negotiation is useful only if the opposing side approves of the result. It is not that hard to be

confused by the other party's interests when engaged with furthering your own (Abramson 35). This confusion might not be critical when attempting to convince a neutral third party judge, but it could be in a bargain where the opposing faction's agreement is needed.

Mandela strived persistently to discover means to fulfill the concerns of the white minority while not ignoring his group's interests. His struggles to satisfy their interests were enhanced by the relations developed in his journey toward liberation.

Building Relationships and Forward Thinking

Mandela developed relationships and understanding with a clear vision of the goal without becoming stalled by past injustices and the need for retaliation. Mandela created associations with the most hostile and unwilling parties that were most intimidated by his democracy plan. His natural capacity to achieve this is celebrated. Mandela's disposition to do this greatly promoted his victory in assisting in negotiating democratic prospects for South Africa.

Most people are surprised with Mandela's skill in handling his tormentors with esteem and bargain with them directly. In negotiation phraseology, he parleyed in joint sessions, a formal theme that is hugely debated. A substantial number of mediators and attorneys opt maintaining parties segregated since they believe parties in conflict are too irritated with each other to collaborate efficiently in the same place (Abramson 36). Indeed, Mandela was justified in every way to be infuriated.

He was condemned to life imprisonment, restrained for 18 years in a small room on Robben Island where he survived in extremely inhumane conditions, secluded from his family and friends for almost 27 years (Bishop 10). Mandela's talent in transcending the past issues and concentrate on South Africa's democratic future was vital to his accomplishment. Aiming at the

future can be essential for solving multiple forms of disputes like any skilled mediator understands.

Recommendations

In tackling the problem of nation-building and conflict resolution, it is important to realize that human rights contraventions started with the colonial system and progressed over centuries. The dogmas of racial dominance, the pursuit of selfish privileges and interests for the white minority on the whole and Afrikaners to be precise (all postulated from the marginalization of the majority) logically had to be supported by an oppressive regime. Given any scenario, segregation and oppression cause the uprising of the oppressed at first uncertain then open, and the repressive administration thereby chooses coercion to sustain prejudiced rule.

The apartheid system and its brutal outcomes were not an irregularity by some people or a well-deliberated plan that went berserk. It was an issue of policy that was intentional and systematic in nature. Over the years, a government structure was established where accountability had been ignored and where security deliberations reigned on the top. Moreover, the personal privileges of every South African and especially the black community were disregarded.

As a result, the elementary principle in rectifying this historical inequality is for South Africans to have adherence to, to safeguard and strengthen the human rights culture and democratic constitution that it promotes. It is the responsibility of residents to support and use to maximum effect the freedoms that they have achieved, and guarantee that accountable and transparent government becomes characteristic of the core of politics. It is South African's role to endorse individual freedoms without considering language, color, race, religion, and other

dissimilarities. Additionally, South Africans should ensure that there is protection for equal collective privileges regarding these concerns.

Blended with the efforts of the truth commission (That is given the responsibility of uncovering the atrocities that have been committed, studying the motives behind the deeds, and restoring the self-respect of the victims and the benevolence of the culprits), South Africans are at a stage where they are confident that such a scenario will not occur again. Indeed, it is important to recognize the effort of the truth commission had objectively conducted its activities and achieved satisfactory findings. The voters of South Africa will be able to look to the future with the hope of creating a prosperous and unbiased society where the infringements on human freedoms will be a thing of the past

Conclusion

In the 1980s, the affiliation between the ANC and the South African government was characterized by a shared cynicism and resentment, but by 1993, the previous opponents, F. W. de Klerk and Nelson Mandela were accepting a shared Nobel Peace Prize as the country organized its first completely democratic elections (Bishop 13). The bargains between Mandela and South African leaders leading Apartheid are noteworthy not only because they shifted the political and social nature of South Africa, but because they are an excellent illustration of peaceful diplomatic negotiation thriving where violence seemed unavoidable.

Works Cited

Abramson, Harold I. "Nelson Mandela as Negotiator: What Can We Learn from Him?" *Touro Law Center*, vol. 31, no. 1, 12 Aug. 2016, pp. 19-72, digitalcommons.tourolaw.edu/cgi/viewcontent.cgi?article=1705&context=scholarlyworks. Accessed 2 July 2017.

Bishop, Alec. *Models of Reconciliation: From Conflict Towards Peace in Northern Ireland and South Africa during the 1990s*. 2016. Seattle Pacific University, PhD Dissertation. digitalcommons.spu.edu/cgi/viewcontent.cgi?article=1053&context=honorsprojects. Accessed 2 July 2017.

Robb, Alice. "End of Apartheid in South Africa: Game Theory and Mandela Negotiations." *New Republic*, 10 Dec. 2013, newrepublic.com/article/115877/end-apartheid-south-africa-game-theory-and-mandela-negotiations. Accessed 2 July 2017.