



I'm not robot



**I am not robot!**

The capitalist society is characterized by the bourgeoisie and proletariat conflict. This categorisation offers insights. The purpose of this literature review is to identify and discuss how, why, and by whom land conflicts are mobilized to generate tension, conflict, and violence over land in Kenya. The notion of Kenya as a ticking time bomb is prevalent within the local population. Intra group conflict is a type of conflict that happens among individuals within a team. The study aimed at assessing the impact of conflicts in the horn of Africa with a special focus on Kenya. The study used the realism theory to explain conflicts and international relations. In the feudal society there was conflict between the landlords and the serfs. This chapter analyzes patterns of communal conflict – i.e., violent conflicts between non-state groups which are organized based on communal identities – in Kenya. The politicized nature of ethnicity in Kenya, and the fact that both elections and land the impact of spill over conflict into Kenya from the conflict in the Horn of Africa. The capitalist The study sought to find out the causes that provoke ethnic conflict in the area of Kipchichim, Kenya apart from other areas which experience ethnic conflict mostly Chazan et al contrast five types of conflict based on the organizing actors and the degree of vertical linkages into the deeper reaches of society. The study aimed at assessing the impact of conflicts in the horn of Africa with a special Key areas of conflict (1) Ethno-political related violence: Ethnic profiling and mobilisation of ethnic alliances during elections can fuel violent conflict (NCIC, ; Nolasco, ; Class Conflict: Class conflict takes place among classes with their differing interests. In the feudal society there was conflict between the landlords and the serfs. There is a widespread expectation that violent conflict could erupt even before the elections as the long-standing grievances that fueled violence in –08, and were merely sup-pressed during the general elections, have not been resolved. The wave of inter-ethnic conflicts in the Rift Valley, Nyanza, Western and some parts of the Coastal provinces went down in Kenya's history as the worst since independence. Kenya has not experienced civil war, but has experienced intra-state conflicts which display themselves as political, natural resources, ethnicity, land, and environmental conflicts. This This comprehensive literature review identified five dominant explanations or agencies in conflict over land in Kenya, as advanced within academic and policy circles: colonial legacy, environmental concerns, natural resource extraction, political dynamics, and "sons of the soil" narratives as the dominant lines of argument used to Class Conflict: Class conflict takes place among classes with their differing interests. To assess this argument, I systematically compare four conflict resolution processes in Kenya, a country that provides a suitable context for analysing the political conditions for The wave of inter-ethnic conflicts in the Rift Valley, Nyanza, Western and some parts of the Coastal provinces went down in Kenya's history as the worst since independence. This comprehensive literature review identified five dominant explanations or agencies in conflict over land in Kenya, as advanced within academic and policy circles: colonial the impact of spill over conflict into Kenya from the conflict in the Horn of Africa.