

Development of a Model for Social Conflict Intentions in Urban Communities as Early Warning Systems

Hadi Suyono

Faculty of Psychology, Universitas Ahmad Dahlan
hadi.suyono@psy.uad.ac.id
(corresponding author)

Lismawati

Faculty of Psychology, Universitas Ahmad Dahlan
a.lismawati57@gmail.com

Abstract

Social conflict in Indonesia is caused by stereotypes, social identity and prejudice. This issue prompts research aimed at developing a model for the intention of social conflict in urban communities with predictors of stereotypes, social identity, and prejudice as early warning systems. This research refers to both correlational and sequential models. The study subjects were high school students in Sebatik, Nunukan, North Kalimantan. The sampling technique employed was quota-cluster random sampling, resulting in the participation of 108 adolescents. Data collection utilized scales for stereotypes, social identity, prejudice, and social conflict intention. Data analysis was conducted using structural equation modeling, specifically confirmatory factor analysis. The results indicate that the model for the intention of social conflict in urban communities meets the criteria for goodness-of-fit statistics, as evidenced by the values of chi-square=44.1, $df=59$, $P\text{ value}=0.92543$, and $RMSEA=0.000$. Based on the research findings, stereotypes and social identity shape prejudice, thereby reinforcing the intention of social conflict in urban communities.

Keywords: *intention, stereotype, social identity, prejudice*

Received 20 January 2024/Accepted 4 June 2024 ©Author all rights reserved

Introduction

Urban growth in Indonesia has significantly increased (Rahmi, 2023). The data indicate an increase in the number of urban areas; in 2000, there were 63 cities, and by 2015, this number had increased to 94 cities (Mardiansjah & Rahayu, 2019). The most recent data from 2022 show 98 cities (Ahdiat, 2023). The impact of this urban development has resulted in a population residing in cities surpassing those in rural areas, with a percentage of 56.7% in 2020. It is predicted that city dwellers will reach 66.6% by 2035, and this percentage is projected to increase to 70% of the total population in Indonesia by 2045 (Rizaty, 2021).

The burgeoning urban areas with increasingly soaring populations have led to social conflicts (Nizar et al., 2021; Saputra et al., 2023). Social conflict arises due to the inability to maintain harmony among heterogeneous communities (Arifin, 2023; Lestariono & Sentosa, 2022). The diversity of urban communities results from urbanization in various regions with different backgrounds of beliefs, ethnicities, economies, and political affiliations (Al'Alim et al., 2023; Hidayat & Karimi, 2020; Marhaeni, 2017). Social conflicts occur due to differences in religion (Halim & Mubarak, 2020; Jamaludin, 2018; Puttileihat, 2020), ethnicity (Juditha, 2015; Kalsum, 2015; Purbasari & Suharno, 2019), competition for economic resources (Hikmawan & Ismalia, 2020; Munawar, 2018; Nurul et al., 2019), and power rivalry (Juliani et al., 2020; Pahlevi et al., 2020; Usman, 2018) in various cities in Indonesia.

Social conflicts in urban communities are still ongoing (Firdaus et al., 2023; Saleh et al., 2023; Simbolon et al., 2023). The trigger is the ineffective handling strategy of social conflicts in urban areas. The inadequate resolution of social conflicts has been evidenced by various studies on social conflict. Studies on social conflict in Indonesia have focused only on the process of social conflict occurrence (Abduh & Kamal, 2023; Ahmad et al., 2023; Kunarsih & Tampilen, 2022) and conflict resolution (Basuki & Balak, 2023; Ludji et al., 2023; Musthofa et al., 2023). The low effectiveness of these conflict resolution patterns can be seen from indicators where property damage and loss of life have already occurred before control measures are implemented (Tidore, 2022). Another indicator is the continuation of conflicts in the same location despite unresolved resolutions. This situation results in conflict resolution akin to extinguishing a fire (Alviani & Osmawati, 2021; Hutagaol et al., 2022).

The unresolved issues surrounding social conflict necessitate alternative solutions. One approach that can be adopted is to focus on preventing social conflict. This form of conflict resolution should be chosen with the anticipation of preventing widespread and evenly distributed social conflict in urban areas in the future. This is likely to occur considering that urban areas continue to expand with increasing population. With a larger and more heterogeneous population settling in urban areas, the potential for increasingly complex social conflicts becomes greater (Pratama et al., 2022).

To minimize the potential for social conflict in the future, the implementation of an early warning system is necessary. The adoption of an early warning system is chosen because it involves providing information about the development of social conflicts that may occur in the future. Additionally, early warning systems serve as preventive measures for social conflict based on their ability to predict conflicts occurring in specific areas (Hegre et al., 2021; Lynam et al., 2023; Suyono, 2020). Studies have proven the accuracy of early warning systems in prediction, enabling their use in preventing social conflicts in various countries (Agutu, 2022; De Man et al., 2023; Hove, 2013; Tanui, 2020).

The implementation of an early warning system can be achieved by identifying variables that cause social conflicts. Identifying variables can take the form of models that describe the dynamics of social conflicts. Models resulting from the cause-and-effect relationships among variables as predictors serve as the basis for policy-making to take preventive measures against conflicts (Ferencz-Kaddari et al., 2016; Suyono, 2015).

The variables that can be included in building a model that explains social conflict include intention. Intention can be involved in the formulation of an early warning system because it encapsulates an understanding of the tendency toward conflict behavior (Havermans & Verkuyten, 2021; Rhodes et al., 2022). This intention is determined by the expression of will control, which dictates the performance of engaging in hostility toward others. The expression of will control leads to conflict depending on the extent to which one realizes actions driven by motivational factors to engage in aggressive actions against individuals from different groups (Böhm et al., 2016; Li et al., 2019).

After identifying the variable of intention, the next step in implementing an early warning system is to identify predictors that contribute to the intensity of social conflict. Stereotypes become part of the early warning system because they provide an explanation of the cognitive structure within individuals related to knowledge and beliefs such as personal attributes and images judged from social or cultural categories based on their groups. The outcome of this stereotyping process is not in line with reality because judgments are based on subjective factors, making it inaccurate to

perceive members of other groups. The presence of this misjudgment of other groups based on negative evaluations becomes a cause of competition, leading to social conflicts in urban communities with diverse backgrounds in religion, ethnicity, political views, and economic status (Fiske, 2015; Jussim et al., 2015).

Social identity also becomes a predictor in the early warning system of conflict because it is described as an individual's specific self-image that is part of group membership (Bruner et al., 2015). This will foster in individuals an in-group mentality within their own group and view other groups as out-groups. The consequence of this in-group mentality within one's own group and viewing other groups as out-groups will result in evaluations that lead to favoritism toward one's own group, a tendency to negatively evaluate out-groups, and biased judgments against out-groups. This dynamic is what makes social identity a determinant variable in the occurrence of social conflict (Çakal et al., 2016; Suyono, 2017; Weisel & Zultan, 2016).

The next step in identifying predictors is finding prejudice, which plays a role as a moderator in the early warning system of conflict. Prejudice is a negative assessment directed toward other individuals based on their membership in an out-group. This negative assessment is derogatory in nature, giving rise to feelings of hostility, suspicion, hatred, and discrimination (Böhm et al., 2020; Sun et al., 2019). This factor causes prejudice to develop due to contributions from stereotypes (Fiske, 2017) and social identity (Wang et al., 2022). Prejudice that has developed in individuals influences the formation of social conflict intentions (Suyono & Nirwanasari, 2022).

Based on the background above, this study focuses on the model of social conflict intention in urban communities with predictors of stereotypes, social identity, and prejudice as an early warning system. The theoretical benefits of the research contribute to the body of knowledge in social psychology, especially regarding social conflict intention, stereotypes, and social identity. The practical implications of this research include that it serves as a preventive model for social conflict in urban communities through an early warning system. The practical implications are based on the consideration that early warning systems have not yet been a preferred program for addressing social conflicts in Indonesia. This is evidenced by the limited research and implementation of early

warning systems for social conflicts. Research and implementation of early warning systems in Indonesia are more focused on the field of health (Iqbal et al., 2020; Kautsar et al., 2023; Sagay & Pangemanan, 2023). The current research aims to find a solution to this knowledge gap.

Method

Design

The implementation of an early warning system using a quantitative approach with correlational and sequential models emphasizes the analysis of causal exogenous variables predicting endogenous variables that depict the occurrence of conflict. This type was chosen because it aligns with the research goal, which is to test stereotype and social identity predictors as endogenous variables with prejudice as a moderator contributing to the endogenous variable of social conflict intention. The research implementation follows a research design starting with identifying variables that cause conflict. After identifying the conflict-causing variables, the next steps involve explaining the theoretical model of conflict event dynamics, creating measurement tools, collecting data, analyzing data, providing a conceptual explanation of the analysis results, and providing recommendations for policy-making to reduce conflict escalation, preventing it from evolving into manifest peace creation (Suyono, 2015).

Participants

The research subjects were adolescents who were still high school students in Sebatik. The participants were 14-18 years of age, both male and female, aged 10 to 12 years, and had indigenous and immigrant ethnic backgrounds. Based on preliminary research using focus group discussions, subjects in this area were chosen because they have the potential for social conflict categorized as communal conflict, indicated by negative evaluations of other groups. This negative evaluation manifests in the escalation of latent conflicts such as animosity, dislike, and hatred because their group, originating from a specific ethnic minority, has previously experienced derogatory treatment from the majority ethnic group. Another cause of conflict is the social distance between adolescents in the majority group and those in the minority group. This situation threatens adolescents from minority groups in their social environment. The threat is related to cultural

differences between the in-group and out-group.

Measurement

The subjects were selected using a quota-cluster random sampling technique based on the Krejcie table, resulting in 108 adolescents. The data collection instruments used for the subjects included a stereotype scale, social identity scale, prejudice scale, and social conflict intention scale. The responses on the scale used answer options consisting of strongly agree, agree, disagree, and strongly disagree. Before being used as a measurement tool, the scale was first tested for validity. The validity used is content validity, which is an analysis assessing the appropriateness of item content in measuring the behavioral indicators of the attributes of variables included in the study. The content validity was assessed by professional judgment. Furthermore, in item testing, an analysis is also conducted to determine the item difficulty index (*rit*). The item discrimination index is used to determine the extent to which items contribute to the scale used for research data collection.

The stereotype scale, consisting of dimensions of direction, intensity, accuracy, and content (Arendt, 2013; Nelson, 2014), comprised 20 items with corrected item-total correlations ranging from 0.381 to 0.613 and an alpha reliability coefficient of 0.888. An example item from the stereotype scale is "Likes to mock others from different groups, Individuals from other groups are not better than my group, and There is a difference in beliefs between my group and other groups due to differences in cultural backgrounds". The social identity scale contains components of categorization, identification, and social comparison (Best et al., 2016; Latif et al., 2021) and consists of 18 items with item-total correlations ranging from 0.309 to 0.683 and an alpha reliability coefficient of 0.882. An example item from the social identity scale is "It is reasonable to defend one's own group because they are always right, Befriending individuals who share similar beliefs, and culture with me, and I feel part of my group." The prejudice scale was constructed from cognitive, affective, and conative aspects (Rojas et al., 2014), comprising 24 items with item-total correlations ranging from 0.294 to 0.729 and an alpha reliability coefficient of 0.894. An example item from the prejudice scale is "Does not want to be friends with others who have different cultures? It feels like friends from other ethnicities are hostile toward me, and Treating me differently from other friends

from the same group". The scale of social conflict intention was designed based on attitudes, subjective norms, and perceived behavioral control dimensions (Kashif et al., 2018) and consists of 12 items with item-total correlations ranging from 0.340 to 0.639 and an alpha reliability coefficient of 0.803. An example item from the social conflict intention scale is "Following the orders of influential figures to oppose others who insult my group, Sticking to my beliefs even if it means being hostile toward individuals from other groups with different cultural backgrounds, and It is permissible to harm individuals from other groups with different beliefs to achieve goals".

Data analysis

After the data were collected, structural equation modeling analysis with confirmatory factor analysis was conducted using the Lisrel 8.71 program. The steps performed in the confirmatory factor analysis process are as follows: first, the model is conceptualized. This step involves developing hypotheses based on theory that are useful for connecting latent variables with other latent variables along with indicators. The process required at this stage also involves conceptualizing the model with a focus on the measurement model and linking it to the operationalization of latent variables shown through indicators (manifest variables) used to measure latent variables (unobserved variables); second, constructing a path diagram that facilitates the illustration of hypotheses in conceptualizing the model; third, selecting input matrices; fourth, converting path diagrams into a structural model; fifth, parameter estimation; sixth, model testing; and seventh, model interpretation.

Results

The results of the structural equation modeling statistical analysis using second-order confirmatory factor analysis, as depicted in Figure 1, met the criteria of goodness of fit statistics, as evidenced by the values of chi-square=44.1, df=59, P value=0.92543, and RMSEA=0.000. The statistically satisfactory goodness of fit statistics results can be used as a foundation to explain that prejudice [Prasangk] contributes to social conflict intention [IntKonSo], with a value of 0.32 (10.23%).

Statistical analysis revealed that prejudice influences social conflict intention, as reflected jointly by two predictors, stereotype [Stereoti] and social identity [IdSosial], with a value of 0.34 (11.56%). In more detail, stereotypes contribute to the growth of prejudice by 0.27% (7.29%). The contribution of stereotypes to this prejudice determines adolescents' social conflict intentions by 0.32% (10.23%). Similarly, social identity contributes to the development of prejudice by 0.29% (8.41%). The contribution of social identity to the development of this prejudice determines adolescents' social conflict intention (IKS) by 0.32 (10.23%). The results of the confirmatory factor analysis are shown in [Figure 1](#).

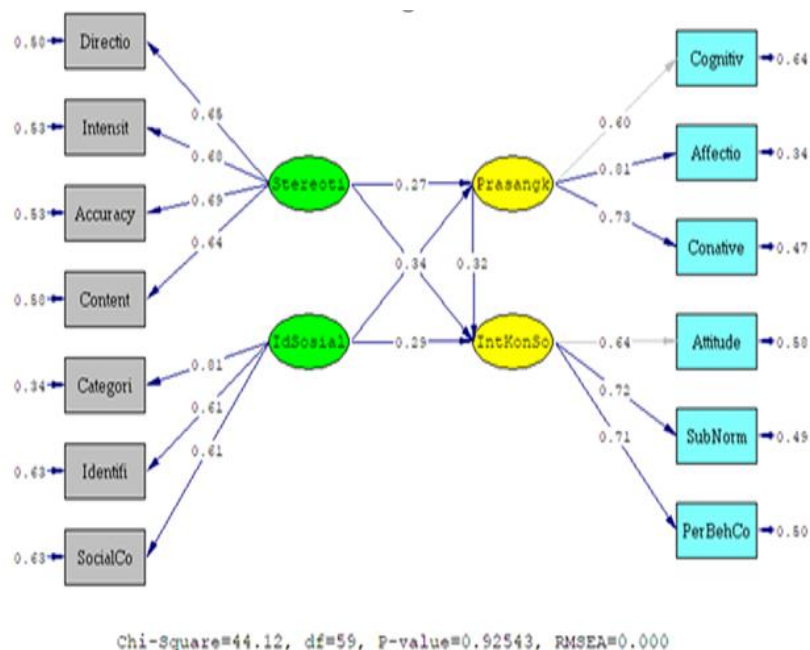


Figure 1. Results of modeling adolescent social conflict intention

Discussion

The research findings indicate an escalation marked by the emergence of symptoms of social conflict intention among adolescents. The intention related to social conflict grows among adolescents because it is affected by stereotypes and social identity. This finding is reinforced by studies stating that intergroup relationships, especially in-group and out-group relations within ethnic groups, are influenced by stereotypes and social identity, leading to a tendency

for conflict to occur (Ananyev & Poyker, 2023; Hadar-Shoval et al., 2019). Other studies further support the research findings, demonstrating that stereotypes and social identity can be used to assess the extent of conflict. This is because there is an indication that in-groups tend to engage in discriminatory actions against out-groups as a negative consequence of the growth of social identity within each group (Verkuyten et al., 2019). The rejection of out-groups is also due to the presence of negative stereotypes, which lead to the belief that immigrant groups have a habit of hostility, thus potentially causing conflict (Esholdt, 2019; Kil et al., 2019).

In addition to stereotypes, social identity also plays a role in influencing in-group rejection toward out-groups from immigrant groups. This is because social identity leads to the perception that one's own group is the in-group and that immigrant groups are the out-group, resulting in numerous differences such as ethnicity, beliefs, and culture, thus hindering cooperation between groups. A lack of cooperation can create social distancing, minimizing interactions between in-groups and out-groups. This process, when there are differences in interests between groups, has the potential to lead to conflict because unsuccessful interactions narrow the scope for communication to seek solutions to the issues at hand (Curry et al., 2019). Research has shown that social identity contributes to conflict intention. This is because social identity, manifested as group identity, fosters feelings of threat and hostility toward out-groups, thus potentially leading to conflict intention (Colvin, 2020).

A more in-depth explanation based on the research findings reveals that stereotypes and social identity do not directly determine the occurrence of social conflict intention. Stereotypes and social identity first form prejudice before giving rise to social conflict intention. Stereotypes and social identity influence the extent of prejudice, which can then determine the occurrence of social conflict intention (Mashuri & Zaduqisti, 2019). The theoretical concept that can be elucidated from these findings is that stereotypes provide individuals with the opportunity to make negative judgments about others. These negative judgments can lead to prejudice. High stereotypes can lead to prejudice, manifested as negative attitudes. This process can occur because stereotypes affect perceptual biases toward others due to errors in constructing knowledge, beliefs, and expectations toward others, which determine the development of

prejudice, an assessment without proper understanding of the outgroup. Judgments not based on proper understanding result in derogatory impacts on members of other groups as the outgroup (Pereda-Pereda et al., 2019). This derogatory attitude stimulates individuals to engage in discriminatory actions against others perceived to be from the out-group (Brown & Tam, 2019). When prejudice develops within an individual, he or she may engage in discriminatory practices in personal and social interactions (Esses, 2021). This dynamic influences the intentions that drive the performance of social conflict (Lu et al., 2021).

Further conceptual explanations regarding social identity-forming prejudice, which influences the tendency for the development of social conflict intention, can be elaborated more comprehensively using the concepts of categorization, group identification, and group bias (Eller et al., 2017; Falomir-Pichastor & Frederic, 2013; Wang et al., 2014). The explanation is based on the theoretical conceptual framework that social identity can shape prejudice through categorization processes that engender competition and favoritism toward the in-group to enhance self-esteem against out-groups (Hogg, 2014; Lonsdale, 2021). This leads to prejudice, as group members compete and maintain self-esteem when facing pressure from outsiders to control specific access. Prejudice will further escalate, leading to conflict if the goal of obtaining access to economic, political, or cultural resources is threatened by the outgroup (Aberson et al., 2021; Durrheim et al., 2016).

Another process is group identification. This is because individuals identify with groups based on their knowledge of membership in the group. Prejudice will occur when individuals identify with groups that make members the same as the group and feel different from other groups (Villicana et al., 2018). The next thing that triggers the development of prejudice is that members of a group have developed cognitive biases, leading to errors in judging other groups (Dhont & Hodson, 2014).

The dynamics of stereotypes and social identity-forming prejudice, as explained using the theoretical conceptual framework in the preceding section, can lead to social conflict intention (Suyono & Nirwanasari, 2022). Prejudice built from stereotypes and social identity affects

conflict intention because of the realization of negative emotions based on one's own group directed toward other groups. The negative emotions that develop within the in-group are due to solidarity toward the community (Garcia & Rimé, 2019) and are influenced by norms and social situations when problems occur with the out-group (Althammer, 2019). These existing issues affect the intergroup interaction process, leading to threats originating from the out-group directed toward the in-group (Greenaway et al., 2014).

This is what causes prejudice to occur within the in-group, thus fostering social conflict intention related to values such as justice, social power, attention, and pressure from the surrounding environment. Prejudice within the in-group arises due to deviations from values of justice and social power hegemony imposed by the out-group (Budak, 2015; Vogt et al., 2015). This results in negative attitudes, which serve as factors fuelling prejudice. These negative attitudes are indicators of in-group conflict intentions toward the out-group (Dutta et al., 2018; Kanas et al., 2017). Signs of conflict intention have emerged, evidenced by discriminatory actions against the in-group due to unpleasant treatment from the out-group (Badaan & Jost, 2020).

Based on the explanation of how stereotypes and social identity contribute to prejudice, leading to social conflict intention in adolescents, a recommendation can be made to implement the intergroup contact hypothesis. The intergroup contact hypothesis is chosen as a preventive strategy for social conflict based on the consideration of reducing prejudice. This is because intensive communication through various activities can build confidence and new knowledge compared to before. These beliefs and knowledge become the basis for a new assessment of the out-group, leaning more toward positive judgments. The contact hypothesis also provides an opportunity for in-groups and out-groups to understand each other, respect each other, and appreciate differences. These elements serve as the main foundation for implementing social conflict prevention programs (Lutterbach & Beelmann, 2023; McKeown & Dixon, 2017).

Conclusion

Modeling indicates that stereotypes and social identity contribute to prejudice, which can lead to social conflict intention. Social conflict intention remains latent. Preventive efforts are needed for early warning system strategies that can be implemented to prevent social conflict intention from escalating into manifest violence. Prevention actions involve fostering positive attitudes and inclusive actions to reduce prejudice through the contact hypothesis. This serves as a strategic early warning effort to prevent conflict from occurring.

References

- Abduh, R. H., & Kamal, A. (2023). Relasi sosial etnis tionghoa-melayu di kota tanjungbalai pasca konflik tahun 2016 (Ethnic chinese-malay social relations in tanjungbalai city post-conflict 2016). *Al-Mada: Jurnal Agama, Sosial, Dan Budaya*, 6(2), 1-20.
- Aberson, C. L., Ferguson, H., & Allen, J. (2021). Contact, threat, and prejudice: A test of intergroup threat theory across three samples and multiple measures of prejudice. *Journal of Theoretical Social Psychology*, 5(4), 404-422. doi: [10.1002/jts5.107](https://doi.org/10.1002/jts5.107)
- Agutu, S. O. (2022). *Effectiveness of conflict early warning system as a framework for conflict prevention in africa*. Case Study of South Sudan [University of Nairobi].
- Ahdiat, A. (2023). Data jumlah kota di indonesia dan sebarannya (The data on the number of cities in indonesia and their distribution). *Kata Data Media Network*, 1-3.
- Ahmad, R. S., Syukur, M., Andinar, Y., Cahyadi, M. F., & Al Afgan, A. J. (2023). Dampak keberagaman agama terhadap pola interaksi sosial masyarakat kota makassar (The impact of religious diversity on the patterns of social interaction in the city of makassar). *Jurnal Syntax Transformation*, 4(5), 1-8. doi: [10.46799/jst.v4i5.726](https://doi.org/10.46799/jst.v4i5.726)
- Al'Alim, M. R., Azizah, M. D. M., & Faristiana, R. A. (2023). Perubahan sosial terhadap lingkungan masyarakat dan perkembangannya: Urbanisasi dan teknologi (Social change toward community environment and its development: Urbanization and technology). *Tabsyir: Jurnal Dakwah Dan Sosial Humaniora*, 4(2), 1-20.
- Althammer, J., Neumarker, B., & Nothelle-Wildfeuer, U. (2019). *Solidarity in open societies*. Springer. doi: [10.1007/978-3-658-23641-0](https://doi.org/10.1007/978-3-658-23641-0)
- Alviani, S. R., & Osmawati, Y. (2021). Tinjauan teori kriminologi kultural terhadap pemaknaan tawuran: Studi kasus tawuran di wilayah manggarai, jakarta selatan. A cultural criminology theory review on the interpretation of brawls: A case study of brawls in the manggarai region, south Jakarta. *Deviance Jurnal Kriminologi*, 5(2), 194-204. doi: [10.36080/djk.2112](https://doi.org/10.36080/djk.2112)
- Ananyev, M., & Poyker, M. (2023). Identity and conflict: Evidence from tuareg rebellion in mali. *World Development*, 161, 106108. doi: [10.1016/j.worlddev.2022.106108](https://doi.org/10.1016/j.worlddev.2022.106108)

- Arendt, F. (2013). Dose-dependent media priming effects of stereotypic newspaper articles on implicit and explicit stereotypes. *Journal of Communication*, 63(5), 830-851. doi: [10.1111/jcom.12056](https://doi.org/10.1111/jcom.12056)
- Arifin, M. (2023). Disharmoni sosial masyarakat kampung kota di era demokratisasi. Konflik dan disharmoni sosial di yogyakarta pada pilpres tahun 2019 (Social disharmony in urban villages during the era of democratization. Conflict and social disharmony in yogyakarta during the 2019 presidential election). *SASDAYA: Gajah Mada Journal of Humanities*, 7(1), 58-76. doi: [10.22146/sasdaya.v7\(1\).58-76](https://doi.org/10.22146/sasdaya.v7(1).58-76)
- Badaan, V., & Jost, J. T. (2020). Conceptual, empirical, and practical problems with the claim that intolerance, prejudice, and discrimination are equivalent on the political left and right. *Current Opinion in Behavioral Sciences*, 34, 229-238. doi: [10.1016/j.cobeha.2020.07.007](https://doi.org/10.1016/j.cobeha.2020.07.007)
- Basuki, E., & Balak, K. (2023). Peran sosial kapital dan nilai-nilai lokal dalam reintegrasi sosial pascakonflik di maluku. Studi di siri sori dan siri sori amalatu kecamatan saparua kabupaten maluku tengah (The role of social capital and local values in social reintegration post-conflict in maluku. A study in siri sori and siri sori amalatu, saparua subdistrict, central maluku regency). *Badati*, 8(1), 96-112.
- Best, D., Beckwith, M., Haslam, C., Alexander Haslam, S., Jetten, J., Mawson, E., & Lubman, D. I. (2016). Overcoming alcohol and other drug addiction as a process of social identity transition: The social identity model of recovery (SIMOR). *Addiction Research and Theory*, 24(2), 111-123. doi: [10.3109/16066359.2015.1075980](https://doi.org/10.3109/16066359.2015.1075980)
- Böhm, R., Rusch, H., & Baron, J. (2020). The psychology of intergroup conflict: A review of theories and measures. *Journal of Economic Behavior and Organization*, 178, 947-962. doi: [10.1016/j.jebo.2018.01.020](https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jebo.2018.01.020)
- Böhm, R., Rusch, H., & Gülerk, Ö. (2016). What makes people go to war? Defensive intentions motivate retaliatory and preemptive intergroup aggression. *Evolution and Human Behavior*, 37(1), 29-34. doi: [10.1016/j.evolhumbehav.2015.06.005](https://doi.org/10.1016/j.evolhumbehav.2015.06.005)
- Brown, C. S., & Tam, M. (2019). Ethnic discrimination predicting academic attitudes for Latinx students in middle childhood. *Journal of Applied Developmental Psychology*, 65, 101061. doi: [1016/j.appdev.2019.101061](https://doi.org/10.1016/j.appdev.2019.101061)
- Bruner, M. W., Eys, M., Blair Evans, M., & Wilson, K. (2015). Interdependence and social identity in youth sport teams. *Journal of Applied Sport Psychology*, 27(3), 351-358. doi: [10.1080/10413200.2015.1010661](https://doi.org/10.1080/10413200.2015.1010661)
- Budak, Y. (2015). Dealing with the past: Transitional justice, ongoing conflict and the kurdish issue in Turkey. *International Journal of Transitional Justice*, 9(2), 219-238. doi: [10.1093/ijtj/ijv002](https://doi.org/10.1093/ijtj/ijv002)
- Çakal, H., Hewstone, M., Güler, M., & Heath, A. (2016). Predicting support for collective action in the conflict between turks and kurds: Perceived threats as a mediator of intergroup contact and social identity. *Group Processes and Intergroup Relations*, 19(6), 1-21. doi: [10.1177/1368430216641303](https://doi.org/10.1177/1368430216641303)
- Colvin, R. M. (2020). Social identity in the energy transition: an analysis of the "Stop adani vonvoy" to explore social-political conflict in australia. *Energy Research and Social Science*, 66,

101492. doi: [10.1016/j.erss.2020.101492](https://doi.org/10.1016/j.erss.2020.101492)

- Curry, O. S., Mullins, D. A., & Whitehouse, H. (2019). Is it good to cooperate?: Testing the theory of morality-as-cooperation in 60 societies. *Current Anthropology*, 60(1), 47-69. doi: [10.1086/701478](https://doi.org/10.1086/701478)
- De Man, P., Müller, G., & Tyushka, A. (2023). The EU's engagement in conflict resolution, prevention and mediation: A framework. *In SSRN Electronic Journal*, 14. doi: [10.2139/ssrn.4324530](https://doi.org/10.2139/ssrn.4324530)
- Dhont, K., & Hodson, G. (2014). Does lower cognitive ability predict greater prejudice? *Current Directions in Psychological Science*, 23(6), 454-459. doi: [10.1177/0963721414549750](https://doi.org/10.1177/0963721414549750)
- Durrheim, K., Quayle, M., & Dixon, J. (2016). The struggle for the nature of "Prejudice": "Prejudice" expression as identity performance. *Political Psychology*, 37(1), 17-35. doi: [10.1111/pops.12310](https://doi.org/10.1111/pops.12310)
- Dutta, H., Kwon, K. H., & Rao, H. R. (2018). A system for intergroup prejudice detection: The case of microblogging under terrorist attacks. *Decision Support Systems*, 113, 11-21. doi: [10.1016/j.dss.2018.06.003](https://doi.org/10.1016/j.dss.2018.06.003)
- Eller, A., Abrams, D., & Koschate, M. (2017). Can stateways change folkways? Longitudinal tests of the interactive effects of intergroup contact and categorization on prejudice. *Journal of Experimental Social Psychology*, 72, 21-31. doi: [10.1016/j.jesp.2017.04.005](https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jesp.2017.04.005)
- Esholdt, H. F. (2019). Virgins, terrorists, and ten children: Immigrants' humorous play with ethnic stereotypes in bonding with danes in the workplace. *Symbolic Interaction*, 42(4), 691-716. doi: [10.1002/symb.426](https://doi.org/10.1002/symb.426)
- Esses, V. M. (2021). Prejudice and discrimination toward immigrants. *Annual Review of Psychology*, 72, 503-531. doi: [10.1146/annurev-psych-080520-102803](https://doi.org/10.1146/annurev-psych-080520-102803)
- Falomir-Pichastor, J. M., & Frederic, N. S. (2013). The dark side of heterogeneous ingroup identities: National identification, perceived threat, and prejudice against immigrants. *Journal of Experimental Social Psychology*, 49(1), 72-79. doi: [10.1016/j.jesp.2012.08.016](https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jesp.2012.08.016)
- Ferencz-Kaddari, M., Shifman, A., & Koslowsky, M. (2016). Modeling psychologists' ethical intention: Application of an expanded theory of planned behavior. *Psychological Reports*, 118(3), 691-709. doi: [10.1177/0033294116647691](https://doi.org/10.1177/0033294116647691)
- Firdaus, R., Halim, A., Mubarak, Z., & Tengah, J. (2023). Penyelesaian konflik pendirian rumah ibadah : Studi kasus konflik gereja methodist kota jambi (Resolution of religious building establishment conflict: A case study of the methodist church conflict in jambi city). *Jurnal Ilmiah Ilmu Ushuluddin*, 22(1), 17-30. doi: [10.18592/jiiu.v22i1.9416](https://doi.org/10.18592/jiiu.v22i1.9416)
- Fiske, S. T. (2015). Intergroup biases: A focus on stereotype content. *Current Opinion in Behavioral Sciences*, 3, 45-50. doi: [10.1016/j.cobeha.2015.01.010](https://doi.org/10.1016/j.cobeha.2015.01.010)
- Fiske, S. T. (2017). Prejudices in cultural contexts: Shared stereotypes (gender, age) versus variable stereotypes (race, ethnicity, religion). *Perspectives on Psychological Science*, 12(5), 791-799. doi: [10.1177/1745691617708204](https://doi.org/10.1177/1745691617708204)

- Garcia, D., & Rimé, B. (2019). Collective emotions and social resilience in the digital traces after a terrorist attack. *Psychological Science*, 30(4), 617-628. doi: [10.1177/0956797619831964](https://doi.org/10.1177/0956797619831964)
- Greenaway, K. H., Louis, W. R., Hornsey, M. J., & Jones, J. M. (2014). Perceived control qualifies the effects of threat on prejudice. *British Journal of Social Psychology*, 53(3), 422-442. doi: [10.1111/bjso.12049](https://doi.org/10.1111/bjso.12049)
- Hadar-Shoval, D., Alon-Tirosh, M., & Morag, H. (2019). Social relations between students from two groups in conflict: Differences in stereotypes and perceived social distance between jewish and arab nursing students. *Nurse Education Today*, 78, 5-9. doi: [10.1016/j.nedt.2019.04.001](https://doi.org/10.1016/j.nedt.2019.04.001)
- Halim, A., & Mubarak, Z. (2020). Pola konflik agama di wilayah plural: Studi kasus pendirian rumah ibadah di kota jambi (Patterns of religious conflict in plural areas: A case study of the establishment of places of worship in jambi city). *TAJDIR: Jurnal Ilmu Ushuluddin*, 19(1), 85-109. doi: [10.30631/tjd.v19i1.128](https://doi.org/10.30631/tjd.v19i1.128)
- Havermans, W., & Verkuyten, M. (2021). Positive and negative behavioral intentions toward immigrants: A question of ethnic categorization or worldview conflict? *International Journal of Psychology*, 56(5), 633-641. doi: [10.1002/ijop.12748](https://doi.org/10.1002/ijop.12748)
- Hegre, H., Bell, C., Colaresi, M., Croicu, M., Hoyles, F., Jansen, R., Leis, M. R., Lindqvist-McGowan, A., Randahl, D., Rød, E. G., & Vesco, P. (2021). ViEWS2020: Revising and evaluating the ViEWS political Violence Early-Warning System. *Journal of Peace Research*, 58(3), 599-611. doi: [10.1177/0022343320962157](https://doi.org/10.1177/0022343320962157)
- Hidayat, M., & Karimi, S. (2020). Inequality, economic growth, and redistribution: Literature review. *Jurnal Akuntansi Dan Ekonomika*, 10(1), 79-88. doi: [10.37859/jae.v10i1.1952](https://doi.org/10.37859/jae.v10i1.1952)
- Hikmawan, M. D., & Ismalia, L. (2020). Relasi kuasa di ruang publik: Menakar konflik transportasi online dan konvensional di kota serang (Power relations in public spaces: Assessing online and conventional transportation conflicts in serang city). *Journal of Scientific Communication (Jsc)*, 1(2), 122-133. doi: [10.31506/jsc.v1i2.7807](https://doi.org/10.31506/jsc.v1i2.7807)
- Hogg, M. A. (2014). From uncertainty to extremism: Social categorization and identity processes. *Current Directions in Psychological Science*, 23(5), 338-342. doi: [10.1177/0963721414540168](https://doi.org/10.1177/0963721414540168)
- Hove, S. (2013). Preventing violence in future elections: Moving toward an early warning system for zimbabwe. *Journal of Peacebuilding and Development*, 8(1), 79-83. doi: [10.1080/15423166.2013.789264](https://doi.org/10.1080/15423166.2013.789264)
- Hutagaol, T. N. D., Wahyudi, B., & Tirto, D. (2022). Potensi konflik non-realistis dalam konflik antar kelompok organisasi daerah mahasiswa di kota makassar (The potential for unrealistic conflicts in inter-group conflicts among regional student organizations in makassar city). *Jurnal Analisa Sosiologi*, 11(3), 429-449. doi: [10.20961/jas.v11i3.60268](https://doi.org/10.20961/jas.v11i3.60268)
- Iqbal, M., Ulfah, A., & Riyadi, S. (2020). Sistem peringatan dini ketahanan perbankan terhadap guncangan internal dan eksternal dengan model artificial neural network (Early warning system of banking resilience against internal and external shocks using artificial neural network models). *Target: Jurnal Manajemen Bisnis*, 2(1), 107-116. doi: [10.30812/target.v2i1.706](https://doi.org/10.30812/target.v2i1.706)
- Jamaludin, A. N. (2018). Konflik dan integrasi pendirian rumah ibadah di kota bekasi (Conflict and

- integration of religious building establishment in bekasi city). *Socio Politica: Jurnal Ilmiah Jurusan Sosiologi*, 8(2), 227-238. doi: [10.15575/socio-politica.v8i2.3703](https://doi.org/10.15575/socio-politica.v8i2.3703)
- Juditha, C. (2015). Stereotip dan prasangka dalam konflik etnis tionghoa dan bugis makassar (Stereotypes and prejudice in the ethnic conflict between chinese and bugis makassar). *Jurnal Ilmu Komunikasi*, 12(1), 87-104. doi: [10.24002/jik.v12i1.445](https://doi.org/10.24002/jik.v12i1.445)
- Juliani, R., Nurkhalis, N., & Juliana, R. (2020). Pengaruh media dalam konflik partisipasi politik pada pemilihan umum 2019 di kota banda aceh dan meulaboh (The influence of media on political participation conflict in the 2019 general elections in banda aceh and meulaboh cities). *SOURCE: Jurnal Ilmu Komunikasi*, 5(2), 11-19. doi: [10.35308/source.v5i2.1397](https://doi.org/10.35308/source.v5i2.1397)
- Jussim, L., Crawford, J. T., & Rubinstein, R. S. (2015). Stereotype (In) Accuracy in perceptions of groups and individuals. *Current Directions in Psychological Science*, 24(6), 490-497. doi: [10.1177/0963721415605257](https://doi.org/10.1177/0963721415605257)
- Kalsum, E. (2015). Model penelitian hubungan pola permukiman dan konflik antar etnik (Research model on the relationship between settlement patterns and ethnic conflict). *Langkau Betang: Jurnal Arsitektur*, 2(1), 77-85. doi: [10.26418/lantang.v2i1.13842](https://doi.org/10.26418/lantang.v2i1.13842)
- Kanas, A., Scheepers, P., & Sterkens, C. (2017). Positive and negative contact and attitudes toward the religious out-group: Testing the contact hypothesis in conflict and nonconflict regions of Indonesia and the philippines. *Social Science Research*, 63, 95-110. doi: [10.1016/j.ssresearch.2016.09.019](https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ssresearch.2016.09.019)
- Kashif, M., Zarkada, A., & Ramayah, T. (2018). The impact of attitude, subjective. *Total Quality Management and Business Excellence*, 29(5-6), 481-501. doi: [10.1080/14783363.2016.1209970](https://doi.org/10.1080/14783363.2016.1209970)
- Kautsar, K. M., Rachmawati, M., & Wardani, H. P. (2023). Pap smear sebagai metode deteksi dini kanker serviks (Pap smear as an early detection method for cervical cancer). *Jurnal Riset Kedokteran*, 3(1), 7-12. doi: [10.29313/jrk.vi.1775](https://doi.org/10.29313/jrk.vi.1775)
- Kil, H., Noels, K. A., Vargas Lascano, D. I., & Schweickart, O. (2019). English Canadians' cultural stereotypes of ethnic minority groups: Implications of stereotype content for acculturation ideologies and immigration attitudes. *International Journal of Intercultural Relations*, 70, 104-118. doi: [10.1016/j.ijintrel.2019.03.005](https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ijintrel.2019.03.005)
- Kunarsih, S., & Tampilen, T. (2022). Wilayah segregasi etnik di kota medan (Ethnic segregation areas in the city of medan). *MUKADIMAH: Jurnal Pendidikan, Sejarah, Dan Ilmu-Ilmu Sosial*, 6(1), 53-58. doi: [10.30743/mkd.v6i1.5080](https://doi.org/10.30743/mkd.v6i1.5080)
- Latif, K., Weng, Q., Pitafi, A. H., Ali, A., Siddiqui, A. W., Malik, M. Y., & Latif, Z. (2021). Social comparison as a double-edged sword on social media: The role of envy type and online social identity. *Telematics and Informatics*, 56. doi: [10.1016/j.tele.2020.101470](https://doi.org/10.1016/j.tele.2020.101470)
- Lestariono, W., & Sentosa, A. (2022). Konflik dan perubahan sosial (Conflict and social change). *Wacana: Jurnal Ilmu Sosial Dan Ilmu Politik Interdisiplin*, 9(2), 465-477. doi: [10.37304/wacana.v9i2.7476](https://doi.org/10.37304/wacana.v9i2.7476)
- Li, K., Xu, Y., Yang, S., & Guo, Y. (2019). Social class, group-based anger, and collective action intentions in china. *Journal of Pacific Rim Psychology*, 13, 1-8. doi: [10.1017/prp.2018.26](https://doi.org/10.1017/prp.2018.26)

- Lonsdale, A. J. (2021). Musical taste, in-group favoritism, and social identity theory: Retesting the predictions of the self-esteem hypothesis. *Psychology of Music*, 49(4), 817-827. doi: [10.1177/0305735619899158](https://doi.org/10.1177/0305735619899158)
- Lu, Y., Kaushal, N., Huang, X., & Gaddis, S. M. (2021). Priming covid-19 salience increases prejudice and discriminatory intent against asians and hispanics. *Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America*, 118(36). doi: [10.1073/pnas.2105125118](https://doi.org/10.1073/pnas.2105125118)
- Ludji, J. F., Sagala, R. W., & Nainggolan, B. D. (2023). Konflik dan resolusi konflik pembangunan gedung ibadah gereja masehi advent hari ketujuh lasiana kota kupang (Conflict and conflict resolution of the seventh-day adventist church construction in lasiana, kupang city). *Immanuel: Jurnal Teologi Dan Pendidikan Kristen*, 4(1), 222-232. doi: [10.46305/im.v4i1.167](https://doi.org/10.46305/im.v4i1.167)
- Lutterbach, S., & Beelmann, A. (2023). Relations between positive and negative extended contact experiences and prejudice in host society and refugees: Effects of positive and negative direct contact. *International Journal of Intercultural Relations*, 93, 101760. doi: [10.1016/j.ijintrel.2023.101760](https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ijintrel.2023.101760)
- Lynam, T., Zapata, M., Hegre, H., Bell, C., & Besaw, C. (2023). Early warning and predictive analytic systems in conflict contexts: Insights from the field. *Civic War*, 129. doi: [10.1080/13698249.2023.2185377](https://doi.org/10.1080/13698249.2023.2185377)
- Mardiansjah, F. H., & Rahayu, P. (2019). Urbanisasi dan pertumbuhan kota-kota di indonesia: Suatu perbandingan antar kawasan makro di indonesia (Urbanization and city growth in indonesia: A comparison among macro regions in indonesia). *Jurnal Pengembangan Kota*, 7(1), 91-110. doi: [10.14710/jpk.7.1.91-108](https://doi.org/10.14710/jpk.7.1.91-108)
- Marhaeni, S. S. (2017). Membangun masyarakat kota menuju masyarakat madani (Building urban communities toward civil society). *JPPKn (Jurnal Ilmiah Pendidikan Pancasila Dan Kewarganegaraan)*, 2(1), 1-8.
- Mashuri, A., & Zaduqisti, E. (2019). Explaining muslims' aggressive tendencies toward the west: The role of negative stereotypes, anger, perceived conflict and islamic fundamentalism. *Psychology and Developing Societies*, 31(1), 56-87. doi: [10.1177/0971333618819151](https://doi.org/10.1177/0971333618819151)
- McKeown, S., & Dixon, J. (2017). The "contact hypothesis": Critical reflections and future directions. *Social and Personality Psychology Compass*, 11(1), 1-13. doi: [10.1111/spc3.12295](https://doi.org/10.1111/spc3.12295)
- Munawar, A. (2018). Konflik lahan dan alternatif solusi pada areal IUPHKM gapoktan tandung billa kota palopo (Land conflict and alternative solutions in the IUPHKM area of tandung billa farmers group in palopo city). *Journal TABARO Agriculture Science*, 2(2), 257-269. doi: [10.35914/tabaro.v2i2.135](https://doi.org/10.35914/tabaro.v2i2.135)
- Musthofa, D. L., Afifudin, M., Adriyanto, A., & Sutanto, R. (2023). Resolusi konflik sebagai upaya penyelesaian konflik sosial di maluku (Conflict resolution as efforts to resolve social conflicts in maluku). *Nusantara: Jurnal Ilmu Pengetahuan Sosial*, 10(3), 1017-1030.
- Nelson, J. A. (2014). The power of stereotyping and confirmation bias to overwhelm accurate assessment: the case of economics, gender, and risk aversion. *Journal of Economic Methodology*, 21(3), 211-231. doi: [10.1080/1350178X.2014.939691](https://doi.org/10.1080/1350178X.2014.939691)
- Nizar, A. A., Pramono, B., & Gunawan, R. (2021). Konflik sosial ancaman disintegrasi bangsa. Study

- strategi dan kampanye militer di kota balikpapan (Social conflict as a threat to national disintegration: A study of military strategies and campaigns in balikpapan city). *Jurnal Inovasi Penelitian*, 2(5), 1461-1468.
- Nurul, H., Triyanto, & Rusnaini. (2019). Anatomi konflik antara pengemudi ojek online dengan ojek konvensional di kota surakarta (Anatomy of conflict between online motorcycle taxi drivers and conventional motorcycle taxi drivers in surakarta city). *Jurnal PPKn: Penelitian Dan Pemikiran Pendidikan Pancasila Dan Kewarganegaraan*, 7(2), 145-160.
- Pahlevi, M. E. T., Efendi, D., & Amrurobbi, A. A. (2020). Politik jalanan: Fenomena perilaku politik gerakan pemuda ka'bah kota yogyakarta di pemilu serentak 2019 (Treet politics: The phenomenon of political behavior of the ka'bah youth movement in yogyakarta city in the 2019 simultaneous elections). *JlIP: Jurnal Ilmiah Ilmu Pemerintahan*, 5(2), 134-148. doi: [10.14710/jiip.v5i2.8375](https://doi.org/10.14710/jiip.v5i2.8375)
- Pereda-Pereda, E., Echeburúa, E., & Cruz-Sáez, M. S. (2019). Anti-fat bias and school adjustment among primary school children in spain. *Anales de Psicología*, 35(1), 75-83. doi: [10.6018/analesps.35.1.311731](https://doi.org/10.6018/analesps.35.1.311731)
- Pratama, A. Y., Shofa, M. R., & Alfaqi, M. Z. (2022). Strategi adaptasi budaya bagi komunitas mahasiswa sumba di kota malang sebagai upaya pencegahan konflik (Cultural adaptation strategies for sumba student communities in malang city as conflict prevention efforts). *WASKITA: Jurnal Pendidikan Nilai Dan Pembangunan Karakter*, 6(2), 139-155. doi: [10.21776/ub.waskita.2022.006.02.2](https://doi.org/10.21776/ub.waskita.2022.006.02.2)
- Purbasari, V. A., & Suharno. (2019). Interaksi sosial etnis cina-jawa kota surakarta (Social interaction between chinese-javanese ethnicities in surakarta city). *Jurnal Antropologi: Isu-Isu Sosial Budaya*, 21(1), 1-9. doi: [10.25077/jantro.v21.n1.pl-9.2019](https://doi.org/10.25077/jantro.v21.n1.pl-9.2019)
- Puttileihalat, N. (2020). Sesama beda agama Islam-Kristen sebelum dan sesudah konflik sosial di kota masohi (Interfaith relations between muslims and christians before and after social conflict in the city of masohi). *ARUMBAAE: Jurnal Ilmiah Teologi Dan Studi Agama*, 2(2), 183-202. doi: [10.37429/arumbae.v2i2.491](https://doi.org/10.37429/arumbae.v2i2.491)
- Rahmi, L. A. (2023). Tinjauan pertumbuhan populasi kota sedang dan kecil di indonesia periode tahun 2000-2020 (Growth patterns of small and medium-sized city populations in indonesia during the period 2000-2020). *Architecture Innovation*, 7(1), 31-45.
- Rhodes, R. E., Cox, A., & Sayar, R. (2022). What predicts the physical activity intention-behavior gap a systematic review. *Annals of Behavioral Medicine*, 56(1), 1-20. doi: [10.1093/abm/kaab044](https://doi.org/10.1093/abm/kaab044)
- Rizaty, A. M. (2021). Persentase penduduk indonesia tinggal di perkotaan pada 2020 (The percentage of indonesia's population living in urban areas in 2020). *Kata Data Media Network*, 1-4.
- Rojas, A. J., Navas, M., Sayans-Jiménez, P., & Cuadrado, I. (2014). Acculturation preference profiles of spaniards and romanian immigrants: The role of prejudice and public and private acculturation areas. *Journal of Social Psychology*, 154(4), 339-351. doi: [10.1080/00224545.2014.903223](https://doi.org/10.1080/00224545.2014.903223)

- Sagay, S. D. C., & Pangemanan, F. (2023). Efektivitas sistem peringatan dini untuk mitigasi bencana banjir di kota manado (The effectiveness of early warning systems for flood disaster mitigation in manado city). *Jurnal Governance*, 3(1), 1-14.
- Saleh, A., Kinanti, A. S., & Husaini, A. (2023). Konflik subkultur komunitas seni grafiti di indonesia (Conflict of subcultures in the graffiti art community in indonesia). *LUGAS Jurnal Komunikasi*, 7(1), 32-45.
- Saputra, A., Liyana, C. E., Sempena, I. D., Mursyidin, & Baihaqi. (2023). Kerentanan konflik sosial di kawasan ibu kota negara (Vulnerability of social conflict in the capital city area). *Prosiding Konferensi Nasional Sosiologi (PKNS)*, 1, 61-64.
- Simbolon, H. N., Lestari, C. A., Simanjuntak, L. Y. G., Nasution, S. A., Sinaga, S., & Ivanna, J. (2023). Social conflict between government and communities in medan city (Case study of residents evictions in medan estate). *Indonesian Journal of Advanced Research*, 2(5), 315-324. doi: [10.55927/ijar.v2i5.3919](https://doi.org/10.55927/ijar.v2i5.3919)
- Sun, L. R., Wang, P., & Bai, Y. H. (2019). Effect of implicit prejudice on intergroup conflict: The cognitive processing bias perspective. *Journal of Interpersonal Violence*, 36(15), 1-28. doi: [10.1177/0886260519844271](https://doi.org/10.1177/0886260519844271)
- Suyono, H. (2015). *Pengembangan model dan indeks deteksi dini konflik dengan prediktor identitas sosial, prasangka, dan intensi (Development of a model and early conflict detection index with social identity, prejudice, and intention predictors)*. Universitas Airlangga.
- Suyono, H. (2017). Pengembangan model sistem peringatan dini konflik menggunakan prediktor identitas sosial (Development of conflict early warning system model using social identity predictors). *Humanitas*, 14(1), 66-77. doi: [10.26555/humanitas.v14i1.4894](https://doi.org/10.26555/humanitas.v14i1.4894)
- Suyono, H. (2020). Conflict early warning system index as a preventive effort. *Journal of Educational, Health and Community Psychology*, 9(1), 42-66. doi: [10.12928/jehcp.v9i1.15297](https://doi.org/10.12928/jehcp.v9i1.15297)
- Suyono, H., & Nirwanasari, Y. (2022). Contribution of social identity, stereotypes and prejudice on intention of social conflict. *Journal An-Nafs: Kajian Penelitian Psikologi*, 7(2), 197-220. doi: [10.33367/psi.v7i2.2561](https://doi.org/10.33367/psi.v7i2.2561)
- Tanui, C. C. (2020). *Challenges and prospects of prevention and management of conflicts in africa: The role of igad early warning mechanism*. University of Nairobi.
- Tidore, B. (2022). Resolusi konflik berbasis teologi baku bae ambon tahun 1999-2002 (Conflict resolution based on baku bae theology in ambon from 1999 to 2002). *Media (Jurnal Filsafat Dan Teologi)*, 3(2), 212-235. doi: [10.53396/media.v3i2.111](https://doi.org/10.53396/media.v3i2.111)
- Usman. (2018). Pilkada dan konflik horizontal (Local elections and horizontal conflicts). *Al-Daulah: Jurnal Hukum Dan Perundangan Islam*, 7(2), 325-346. doi: [10.24252/ad.v7i2.7246](https://doi.org/10.24252/ad.v7i2.7246)
- Verkuyten, M., Thijs, J., & Gharaei, N. (2019). Discrimination and academic (dis)engagement of ethnic-racial minority students: a social identity threat perspective. *Social Psychology of Education*, 22(2), 267-290. doi: [10.1007/s11218-018-09476-0](https://doi.org/10.1007/s11218-018-09476-0)
- Villicana, A. J., Rivera, L. M., & Garcia, D. M. (2018). When one's group is beneficial: The effect of group-affirmation and subjective group identification on prejudice. *Group Processes and*



Intergroup Relations, 21(6), 962-976. doi: [10.1177/1368430217690907](https://doi.org/10.1177/1368430217690907)

- Vogt, M., Bormann, N. C., Rügger, S., Cederman, L. E., Hunziker, P., & Girardin, L. (2015). Integrating data on ethnicity, geography, and conflict: The ethnic power relations data set family. *Journal of Conflict Resolution*, 59(7), 1327-1342. doi: [10.1177/0022002715591215](https://doi.org/10.1177/0022002715591215)
- Wang, Chenbo, Wu, B., Liu, Y., Wu, X., & Han, S. (2014). Challenging emotional prejudice by changing self-concept: Priming independent self-construal reduces racial in-group bias in neural responses to other's pain. *Social Cognitive and Affective Neuroscience*, 10(9), 1195-1201. doi: [10.1093/scan/nsv005](https://doi.org/10.1093/scan/nsv005)
- Wang, C., Platow, M. J., Bar-Tal, D., Augoustinos, M., Van Rooy, D., & Spears, R. (2022). When are intergroup attitudes judged as free speech and when as prejudice? A social identity analysis of attitudes toward immigrants. *International Journal of Psychology*, 57(4), 456-465. doi: [10.1002/ijop.12775](https://doi.org/10.1002/ijop.12775)
- Weisel, O., & Zultan, R. (2016). Social motives in intergroup conflict: Group identity and perceived target of threat. *European Economic Review*, 90, 122-133. doi: [10.1016/j.euroecorev.2016.01.004](https://doi.org/10.1016/j.euroecorev.2016.01.004)