CONFLICT

Conflict
Belief that one's behaviors/goals are not compatible with the behaviors/goals of others

Factors that Influence Conflict

1. Social Dilemmas
Conflict between self-interests and group interests

Prisoner's Dilemma

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Prisoner A</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Confesses</td>
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<tr>
<td>Prisoner B</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Confesses</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Does Not Confess</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
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Prisoner's Dilemma

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country A</th>
<th>Country B</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Develops Nuclear Arms</td>
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<td>Does Not Develop Nuclear Arms</td>
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Social Dilemma

1. Prisoner's dilemma is an example of a social dilemma

2. When faced with a social dilemma...
   - each party personally better off when they act selfishly
   - both parties worse off as a group when they act selfishly
   - as a group, the parties would have been better off if they had acted unselfishly

Tragedy of the Commons

Wasting shared resource by acting in one's self-interest

Factors that Influence Conflict

1. Social Dilemmas

2. Competition

People competing for same resources believe their individual self-interests are not compatible
Peacemaking

Gordon Allport:

The Contact Hypothesis

Contact between members of different groups lessens conflict

1. Mere Exposure

Different groups thrown together to “work it out”

2. Cooperation

Working cooperatively toward a superordinate goal reduces conflict

Jigsaw Classroom

Group 1: Ethnic/gender mix of 5 kids learning about pets

- Child 1: Canaries
- Child 2: Hamsters
- Child 3: Goldfish
- Child 4: Dogs
- Child 5: Cats

- Canary expert group
- Hamster expert group
- Goldfish expert group
- Dog expert group
- Cat expert group