

Conflict & Dispute Resolution

Structural Change in Groups & Communities

Change	What is it? What influences it?	To what extent does this change tend to persist and protract escalation?
Groups		
1. Group Polarization	<p>Group polarization occurs when the typical Party member becomes more hostile towards members of the Other or the Other's goals and ideals.</p> <p>It is often encouraged by aggressive tactics by the Other, which causes Party to rally together. In addition, conversations within Party may encourage more radical views for its members (because Party conversations only present Party's arguments, positions, and interests, but not those of the Other).</p>	<p>The more polarized Party becomes, the less likely it will have members willing and able to present the views of the Other. This encourages further radicalization of Party members since they will mutually re-enforce their radical views without contradiction. Furthermore, Party members even appearing sympathetic to the Other may be ostracized from Party as "traitors".</p> <p>This radicalization of Party tends to destroy social bonds that may link Party to the Other. Without such bonds, this makes it more likely for Party to further contend (and not yield or problem solve) with the Other.</p>
2. Contentious Group Goals		
3. Runaway Norms		
4. Group Solidarity		

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Structural Change in Groups & Communities (Continued)

Change	What is it? What influences it?	To what extent does this change tend to persist and protract escalation?
Groups (Continued)		
5. Militant Leaders		
6. Militant Subgroups		
The Community		
1. Community Polarization		