



JOURNAL OF GOVERNANCE AND DEVELOPMENT

<https://e-journal.uum.edu.my/index.php/jgd>

How to cite this article:

Widayat, R. M., Baharuddin, T., Suswanta., Efendi, M., Subhan, A. B., & Musmulyadi. (2026). Mapping conflict issues in social sciences: A bibliometric analysis. *Journal of Governance and Development*, 22(2), 84-96. <https://doi.org/10.32890/jgd2026.22.2.6>

MAPPING CONFLICT ISSUES IN SOCIAL SCIENCES: A BIBLIOMETRIC ANALYSIS

¹Rossi Maunofa Widayat, ²Tawakkal Baharuddin, ³Suswanta, ⁴Muhsin Efendi,
⁵A.B. Subhan, & ⁶Musmulyadi

¹Department of Government Science,
Universitas Muhammadiyah Mataram, Indonesia

²Department of Government Science,
Universitas Muhammadiyah Makassar, Indonesia

³ Department of Government Science,
Universitas Muhammadiyah Yogyakarta, Indonesia

⁴Department of State Administration,
Universitas Gajah Putih, Indonesia

⁵Department of Communication Science,
Universitas Gajah Putih, Indonesia

⁶Department of Legal Studies,
Universitas Gajah Putih, Indonesia

¹Corresponding author: rossiwidayat88@gmail.com

Received: 9/2/2026

Revised: 18/5/2026

Accepted: 28/6/2026

Published: 31/7/2026

ABSTRACT

This study aims to analyze conflict issues in social sciences. The urgency is to provide new insights into conflict dynamics and to recommend further research and interventions in social contexts. This research uses qualitative bibliometric analysis, collecting data from internationally accredited articles in the Scopus database, exporting them in RIS format, and analyzing them with VOSviewer software. These findings provide in-depth insight into the relationship and impact of various themes and risk factors on conflict in the social sciences, identifying how themes such as risk, climate, vulnerability, and sustainability are interrelated. Clusters that identify operational pressures and demands help researchers focus on highly relevant areas and understand how external factors influence conflict dynamics. This

analysis emphasizes the importance of understanding the interaction between economic, social, political, and environmental risks and conflict and mapping its likelihood and impact to identify the causes of conflict and broader social implications. These findings highlight the need for an in-depth exploration of market uncertainty and resource access to develop more sustainable and equitable solutions at the local and global levels.

Keywords: Conflict dynamics; social sciences; social vulnerability; social implications.

INTRODUCTION

Conflicts is a social reality that often occurs in society. Analysis of this conflict aligns with the early period of sociological development. Early or classical conflict theory, put forward by Marx, made simple assumptions about society. According to him, conflict is determined by economic factors, especially the conflict between the proletariat and the bourgeoisie. History is a long story of class conflict between the proletariat and the bourgeoisie. In classical views, conflict is identified with frightening, destructive actions. In contrast to the classical view, contemporary conflict theory considers conflict not only to be dominated by economic factors. Conflict, in this view, is something that permanently occurs at all levels of society, caused by, among other things, the struggle for power, prestige, and wealth, which is indeed very limited in number. Contemporary conflict theory not only looks at conflict as destructive but also analyzes the constructive function of conflict for society. only looks at conflict as destructive but also analyzes the constructive function of conflict for society (Yan & Zhiping, 2023).

Some experts argue that conflict between classes will result in a decline in social unity between classes (Cattani, 2024; Lindh & Andersson, 2025; Otjes et al., 2025). Therefore, the decrease in class struggle may encourage and push the differences between the classes and in extreme cases, class unity and identity will continue to be lost. Max Gluckman, a British anthropologist, has emphasized the importance of conflict in primitive societies (Silalahi et al., 2021). Based on his research in Africa, he concluded that conflict, in certain relationships, can re-establish social unity (Caputo et al., 2023). Conflict theory has undergone a revolution, from being destructive to being more constructive (Ismail, 2022).

Thus, the more modern the conflict theory, the more constructive it is. Ralf Dahrendorf emphasizes that conflict stems from the unequal distribution of authority within social structures and acts as a driver of social change (Dahrendorf, 2018). Coser (2012) views conflict not merely as destructive but also as serving positive functions, such as maintaining group integration, clarifying social boundaries, and fostering social system adaptation (Coser, 2012). The positivist school views conflict as an inherent feature of social structures that arises from inequalities in authority and power relations. From this perspective, conflict is not merely a source of disruption but also a constructive mechanism that promotes social integration, adaptation, and transformative social change.

Contemporary conflict theory argues that conflicts are no longer driven solely by competition over material resources or inequalities in authority but are increasingly shaped by complex interactions among identity, information, technology, and global interconnectedness (Bayramova, 2025; Gupta & Walia, 2026; Li & Fan, 2026). In the digital era, conflicts can escalate rapidly through social media platforms, where competing narratives, misinformation, and ideological polarization influence public perceptions and collective behavior. Consequently, conflict has become a more dynamic and

multidimensional phenomenon, occurring not only in physical spaces but also in virtual environments that significantly affect political, economic, and social relations (Ahdan et al., 2024; Baharuddin et al., 2021; Darminto et al., 2025; Karso et al., 2024).

Another defining characteristic of contemporary conflict is its close association with various global risks and uncertainties. Climate change, economic crises, pandemics, migration, and technological disruptions generate new forms of vulnerability that transcend national boundaries (Al Khalili, 2025; Baharuddin, 2025; Jomaa et al., 2025; Pshea-Smith et al., 2026). These conditions frequently intensify competition over resources, access to public services, and political representation, thereby creating tensions among social groups and institutions. As a result, conflict is increasingly understood as a consequence of interconnected systemic pressures rather than as an isolated dispute between opposing actors (Demiryol, 2023; Perelli-Harris et al., 2024; Taifour et al., 2025).

Furthermore, contemporary perspectives emphasize that conflict can serve as a catalyst for innovation, institutional reform, and social transformation when managed constructively. Conflict is no longer viewed solely as a threat to social stability but also as a mechanism that can expose structural inequalities, challenge imbalanced power relations, and encourage broader civic participation (Franke, 2026; Kafle, 2026; Maletova & Utkina, 2026; Morea, 2026). In this regard, conflict functions as a means of negotiating competing interests, strengthening societal adaptive capacity, and promoting more inclusive and sustainable development.

Conflict can be defined as a process that begins when one party perceives that another party has negatively affected something that is of concern or interest to the first party. This definition includes a variety of conflicts experienced, ranging from differences in interpretation of facts, misalignment of goals, and disagreements caused by behavioral expectations and so on. Conflict is also defined as the result of a situation where desires or wills are different or contradictory to each other, so that one or both feel disturbed (Ismail, 2022). Conflict is also defined as a dispute or disagreement between two or more parties, using armed force to conquer each other so as to force a peace that is in accordance with the terms of the winner of the war. Meanwhile, according to Peter Wallensteen, conflict is a social situation, in which there are two actors or parties competing at the same time to obtain scarce resources. According to Ralph Dahrendorf, conflict is defined as a tension that surrounds decision-making related to various choices, which is sometimes manifested in direct form between social groups (Caputo et al., 2023).

Sociologically, conflict is based on the struggle between individuals or groups in society in a nation state (Richardson, 2023). This may occur between two or more people, interest groups, classes, genders, organizations, social movements, races, ethnicities, political parties, or religious groups. In essence, conflict is defined as a relationship between two or more parties (actors), either individually or in groups who have or feel they have different directions or goals. Johan Galtung describes that the source of conflict can come from differences in values and interests between actors. Meanwhile, according to C.R. Mitchell, conflict can occur due to uneven distribution of resources and can even be said to be limited in every social system (Zahrudin et al., 2023). Conflict becomes a social dynamic that is present and appears in society. Conflict is always present in every aspect of human life that lives in this world. So that there is almost no human being who has never escaped a conflict. As if it were a decoration in human social life. Identity itself shows a very important role in conflict (Caputo et al., 2023).

Conflict is a social reality that often occurs in society and has been analyzed since the early days of the development of sociology (Lazzeri, 2024). The classical conflict theory put forward by Marx

emphasizes that conflict is mainly determined by economic factors, especially between the proletariat and bourgeoisie classes. However, contemporary conflict theory recognizes that economic factors and struggles for power, prestige, and wealth dominate conflict. In the modern view, conflict is not only seen as a destructive act but is also analyzed for its constructive function for society. Various schools of contemporary conflict theory, such as positivist, humanist, critical, and multidisciplinary, offer different approaches to understanding and analyzing conflict. Conflict can be defined as a process that begins when one party feels negatively influenced by another party, including various forms of disagreement and tension arising from differences in interests or goals. Conflict is a social dynamic that is always present in human life, the source of which can come from differences in values and interests and unequal distribution of resources. Identity also plays a vital role in the occurrence of conflict.

Although classical conflict theory, as proposed by Marx, and contemporary conflict theory have provided an essential foundation for understanding conflict dynamics in the social sciences, there are several significant gaps in the existing literature. More research integrating bibliometric analysis results is needed to explore research trends, key contributions, and understudied areas in conflict theory. Third, no in-depth research is needed to explore how conflict theories can explain complex conflict dynamics in different cultural, social, and political contexts. This gap indicates the need for further research to explore and integrate various conflict theory approaches and apply bibliometric analysis methodologies to identify new areas that require more attention in understanding and resolving conflict in modern society.

This research aims to document conflict issues in social sciences through bibliometric analysis. With this approach, this research seeks to identify current trends, key stakeholders, and research imbalances in the study of social conflict. The main focus of this study is to reveal how conflict is understood and explained in various fields of social science, as well as to provide the impact and contribution of these findings to the development of theory and practice in conflict. Through a comprehensive analysis of existing literature, it is hoped that this research will provide new insights into conflict dynamics and offer recommendations for further research and intervention in social contexts.

METHODOLOGY

Qualitative Bibliometric Analysis has been used in this article. Where this analysis is useful to produce findings that change every year and research produces the latest developments in knowledge (Salminen et al., 2020). Therefore, a comprehensive literature review is a salient point for future research (Bueno et al., 2020). According to Wang et al. (2018), there are five steps to conducting a systematic literature review: (1) planning and formulating the topic; (2) literature search; (3) data collection and assessment; (4) analyzing and interpreting data; and (5) presenting findings and suggesting future research. This research was conducted with a focus on conflict mapping in social sciences. In this paper, the author explores information related to conflict (Zubair, 2023). This study aims to find the novelty of literary works so that it can map out what publications are widely discussed in previous studies from 60 articles. Therefore, Literature Review is the right research method chosen to achieve the objectives of this study.

The data sources for this study are internationally accredited articles, and data sets searched through the database (<https://www.scopus.com/>). Scopus is one of the most extensive citation and abstract databases from literature observations, such as scientific journals, books, and conference proceedings (Van Leuven et al., 2021). Regarding the delivery of research map information, data is exported in the RIS Export file format. Then, the researcher exports the data in (RIS) format, processed using VOSviewer

to find out the bibliometric map of research development based on the main theme of the conflict issue map (Purnama et al., 2023). This study uses VOSviewer to see the frequency of the most frequently discussed words and visualize the relationship between central themes and current literature (Widayat et al., 2023). The initial stages of this research were carried out through the following process. The first full-text article was imported into the VOSviewer software (Yohanes et al., 2023).

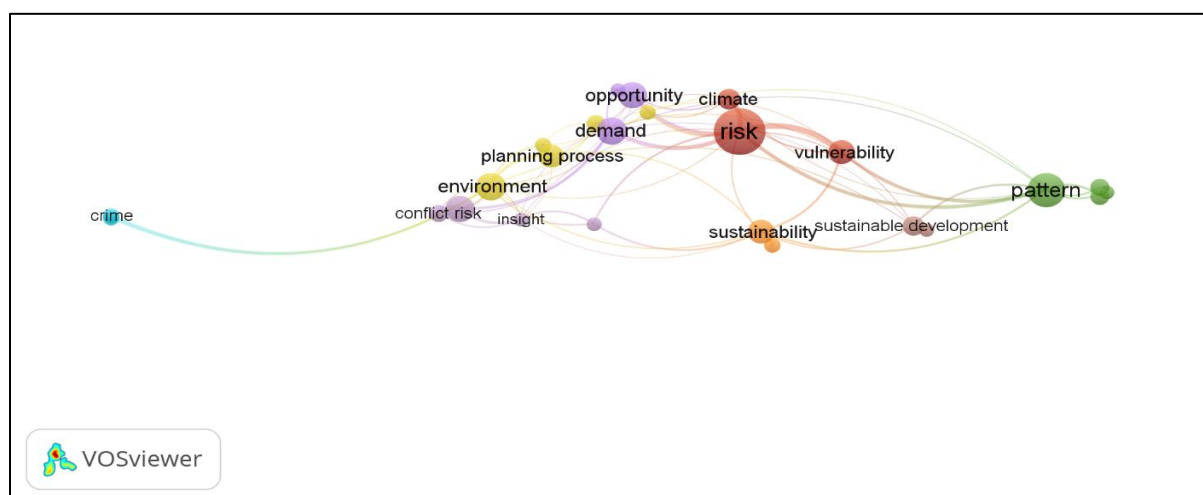
Data validation in this research was carried out through several systematic steps to ensure the accuracy and reliability of the results obtained. First, the data sources used are internationally accredited articles and taken from trusted databases such as Scopus, one of the most extensive citation and abstract databases. The data exported in RIS file format is then processed using VOSviewer software to map bibliometric research developments based on the main themes of the conflict issue map. Using VOSviewer allows researchers to see the frequency of the most frequently discussed words and visualize the relationship between central themes and current literature. Next, to ensure the validity of the data, the researcher conducted a thorough review of the articles imported into VOSviewer, checking the suitability and relevance of the data to the research objectives. This process ensures that the data used in the analysis is valid and reliable to produce accurate and valuable findings for future research development.

RESULTS

Conflict means dispute (Nomura et al., 2024), setback (Leon-Giraldo, 2024), or opposition (Todd, 2024). Conflict as a dispute occurs because of differences, intersections, and movements. Conflict is a relationship between two or more parties (individuals or groups) who have or feel they have goals that are not in line with each other. A conflict can be called a conflict if it involves two or more parties. Second, the parties engage in hostile actions (actions that conflict with each other) (Sisson, 2024). Third, they tend to carry out coercive behavior to confront and destroy enemies (Vidal, 2023). In studies surrounding conflict in the social science domain, there are relationships between research themes, as seen in Figure 1.

Figure 1

Relationship of Themes about Conflict



The identification mapping in Figure 1 can help researchers, especially those who start their research from scratch. When they find an interesting topic in a particular field, they can read articles related to the topic with the help of this research. In Cluster is the relationship between the most discussed themes by researchers from 60 articles As in Cluster 1, the related concepts are risk, climate, vulnerability. Cluster 2 pressure on operations, demand. Cluster 3 the concept focuses on the planning process, environment, conflict risk Cluster 4, insight. Cluster 5 focuses on sustainability. Cluster 6 sustainable development. 7 patterns. 8 focus starting from, crime.

Figure 1 illustrates the relationships between themes regarding conflict, offering valuable guidance for future research. Clusters showing various aspects such as risk, climate, vulnerability, and sustainability allow researchers to focus on specific areas of high relevance. For example, clusters highlighting operating and demand pressures can provide insight into industry dynamics that may influence conflict in a particular sector. This helps researchers investigate how these external factors interact with conflict and influence the results of their research.

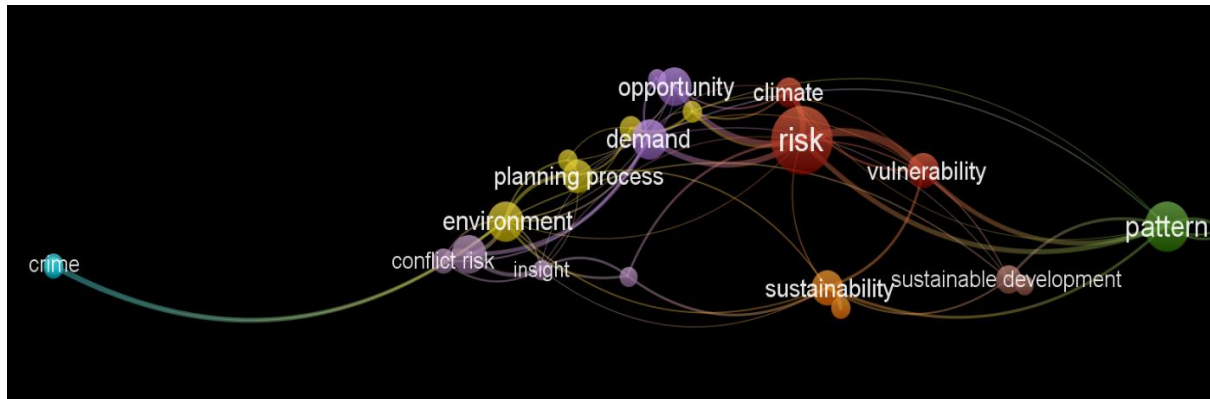
The thematic mapping presented in Figure 1 demonstrates that conflict studies are not confined to a single analytical domain but are closely interconnected with broader structural dimensions, including risk, climate change, vulnerability, operational pressures, sustainability, and sustainable development. This pattern suggests that contemporary understandings of conflict increasingly recognize it as an outcome of complex interactions among environmental, social, and economic factors. Nevertheless, the distribution of themes across distinct clusters indicates that existing scholarship remains relatively fragmented, with research trajectories often developing within specific disciplinary or sectoral boundaries. As a result, a comprehensive conceptual framework capable of integrating these diverse perspectives has yet to be fully established. This fragmentation highlights the need for future studies to bridge thematic clusters in order to generate a more holistic and multidimensional understanding of conflict dynamics.

Moreover, the prominence of themes related to risk, sustainability, and sustainable development reflects a notable shift in scholarly attention from conflict resolution mechanisms toward the investigation of underlying drivers and long-term consequences of conflict. At the same time, clusters receiving comparatively limited attention, such as patterns, insights, and criminality, suggest the existence of underexplored research areas that may offer valuable theoretical and empirical contributions. Therefore, future research should prioritize cross-cluster investigations to uncover deeper causal relationships among these themes. Such an approach would move beyond descriptive thematic mapping and contribute to a more nuanced explanation of how multiple structural factors interact to shape, intensify, or mitigate conflict across diverse contexts.

The implications of this mapping also include a deeper understanding of how various themes are interrelated and how they may influence future research. By knowing the patterns and relationships between conflict themes, researchers can design more focused and comprehensive studies and identify potential research areas that still need to be fully explored. This mapping also helps formulate more robust and relevant hypotheses and develop more efficient research strategies to answer conflict-related questions and their impact in a broader context. Next, this study examines risk mapping in the context of conflict in the social sciences, as shown in Figure 2.

Figure 2

Risk in Conflict Mapping in Social Sciences



Risk conflict is an important concept in social science that examines how conflict can arise from or be influenced by certain risk factors. In this context, "conflict" refers to tensions, disagreements, or disputes that arise between individuals, groups, or even countries. "Risk" in this case is the potential for a threat or danger that could have a negative impact. Understanding risk conflict helps us understand social dynamics and allows us to develop more effective mitigation strategies (Froese et al., 2022). Risk conflict in social science involves the interaction between various elements that can create or worsen conflict. There are several main dimensions in the analysis of risk conflict. Risk conflict can be defined as the tension or disagreement that arises from the uncertainty and potential danger associated with a particular situation or decision.

Risk here covers various aspects, ranging from economic (Dahl & Høyland, 2012), social politics, and environmental risks (Berenschot et al., 2024). Risk Components: Risk usually consists of two main components: the likelihood of a hazard occurring and its impact. In a social context, this means that risk conflict depends not only on how likely the hazard is to occur, but also on how much impact it could have if the hazard did occur. Types of Risk Conflict Risk conflict can occur in various forms, including conflict between individuals, between groups, or between countries. For example, economic conflict may arise from market uncertainties that threaten livelihoods, while social conflict may arise from uncertainties related to rights and access to resources.

Risks can affect various dimensions of life, and risk assessment often involves an in-depth analysis of the potential impacts and likelihood of the hazard occurring. In a social context, risks are often related to issues such as inequality (Ackermann et al., 2024), access to resources (Bareis, 2023), and social changes that can trigger tension or conflict (Verkhovets & Sahin, 2024). For example, economic uncertainty can increase social tensions, mainly if it affects access to jobs or income. Likewise, environmental risks, such as pollution or climate change, can trigger conflict between groups with different interests in using natural resources or environmental protection. By understanding the components and types of these risks, we can better mitigate negative impacts and manage conflicts that may arise.

Beyond the direct relationship between risk and conflict, contemporary social science literature increasingly emphasizes the role of risk perception in shaping conflict dynamics. Conflicts often emerge not solely because objective risks exist, but because different actors perceive and interpret those risks in divergent ways. Communities, governments, and private sectors may assess the same risk differently

based on their interests, knowledge, and access to information. As a result, disagreements over severity, urgency, and management of risks can generate tensions that escalate into broader social and political conflicts. This perspective highlights that conflict is not merely a consequence of material conditions but is also socially constructed through competing interpretations of uncertainty and threat.

Furthermore, risk conflicts are frequently reinforced by unequal power relations and institutional weaknesses. Groups with greater political or economic influence often possess stronger capacities to transfer, mitigate, or externalize risks to less powerful populations. Consequently, marginalized communities tend to bear a disproportionate share of environmental degradation, economic instability, and social vulnerability. Such asymmetrical risk distribution creates perceptions of injustice, exclusion, and discrimination, which can intensify grievances and trigger collective resistance. In this regard, risk conflict should not be understood only as a response to uncertainty but also as a manifestation of structural inequalities embedded within social, economic, and political systems.

The increasing complexity of global challenges, including climate change, resource scarcity, rapid urbanization, and technological transformation, further amplifies the significance of risk conflict as an analytical framework. These interconnected challenges produce cascading risks that transcend traditional boundaries between environmental, economic, and social issues. Consequently, conflict management approaches that focus exclusively on immediate dispute resolution are often insufficient to address the underlying drivers of instability. Effective governance requires anticipatory and adaptive strategies that integrate risk assessment, stakeholder participation, institutional resilience, and social justice considerations. Such an approach enables policymakers not only to respond to existing conflicts but also to reduce the likelihood of future conflicts emerging from evolving risk landscapes.

Figure 2 depicts the mapping of risk in conflict in the social sciences, highlighting the complex relationship between risk factors and the emergence of conflict. This conceptual framework is essential for future research because it provides a comprehensive understanding of how different types of economic, social, political, or environmental risks can exacerbate or mitigate conflict. By examining these risks' likelihood and potential impact, researchers can better identify the underlying causes of conflict and their broader social implications. This enables the development of more targeted and effective conflict resolution and risk management strategies.

Insights from Figure 2 emphasize the importance of exploring different forms of risk conflict, including those that arise between individuals, groups, or countries. Future research could utilize this information by focusing on specific risk factors and their contribution to conflict scenarios. For example, studies could investigate how market uncertainty affects economic stability or how access to resources affects social tensions. Understanding these dynamics can lead to a deeper approach to conflict analysis and resolution, ultimately contributing to more sustainable and equitable solutions at both local and global levels.

The findings reveal a significant transformation in how conflict is conceptualized within contemporary social science research. Rather than being treated as an isolated phenomenon arising from direct disputes between opposing actors, conflict is increasingly embedded within broader systems of risk, vulnerability, sustainability, and environmental change. The dominance of themes such as risk, climate, and vulnerability suggests that scholars are moving beyond traditional explanations centered on power struggles and resource competition toward more complex frameworks that recognize the interconnected nature of contemporary societal challenges. This shift reflects the growing influence of global uncertainties that simultaneously affect economic stability, social cohesion, environmental

sustainability, and governance capacity. Consequently, conflict is no longer understood merely as an event or outcome but as a dynamic process shaped by multiple interacting structural forces.

A particularly important finding is the central position occupied by risk-related themes across the conflict landscape. This pattern indicates that risk has evolved from a contextual variable into a fundamental explanatory framework for understanding conflict emergence and escalation. However, the mapping also reveals a conceptual limitation within existing studies. While many scholars acknowledge the relationship between risk and conflict, most investigations continue to examine risks in fragmented categories such as economic, environmental, or political risks. Such compartmentalization may obscure the reality that contemporary conflicts are often produced by overlapping and mutually reinforcing risks. For example, climate-induced environmental stress can trigger economic insecurity, which subsequently intensifies social grievances and political instability. Therefore, future research should adopt integrated risk frameworks capable of capturing cascading and systemic interactions rather than analyzing individual risk factors in isolation.

The clustering structure further demonstrates that contemporary conflict research remains characterized by substantial theoretical fragmentation. Themes associated with sustainability, sustainable development, environmental planning, and operational pressures appear in separate clusters despite their close substantive relationships. This finding suggests that disciplinary boundaries continue to shape the development of conflict scholarship. Researchers in environmental studies, development studies, public policy, and sociology frequently examine similar phenomena but employ different conceptual vocabularies and analytical frameworks. As a result, opportunities for theoretical integration remain underutilized. The absence of strong linkages among these clusters indicates that the field has yet to develop a comprehensive model capable of explaining how environmental, economic, institutional, and social variables interact simultaneously to produce conflict outcomes.

Another critical observation concerns the relatively limited prominence of themes related to patterns, insights, and crime. Although these themes occupy smaller clusters, their marginal position should not be interpreted as evidence of lesser importance. Instead, it may indicate a significant research gap within the existing literature. Contemporary conflicts increasingly manifest through new forms of criminality, cyber activities, misinformation campaigns, and transnational networks that challenge conventional understandings of social conflict. Similarly, insufficient attention to conflict patterns limits the ability of scholars to identify recurring mechanisms and predict future conflict trajectories. The underdevelopment of these themes suggests that current scholarship may still be disproportionately focused on identifying conflict drivers while paying less attention to understanding how conflicts evolve, adapt, and spread across different contexts.

Taken together, the findings suggest that the future of conflict studies lies in adopting a multidimensional and systems-oriented perspective. The strong connections between conflict, risk, vulnerability, climate change, and sustainability indicate that contemporary conflicts should be understood as manifestations of broader governance and development challenges rather than isolated social disputes. This interpretation carries important implications for both theory and practice. Theoretically, it calls for greater integration across disciplinary traditions to build more comprehensive explanations of conflict dynamics. Practically, it implies that effective conflict management cannot rely solely on dispute resolution mechanisms but must also address structural sources of vulnerability, inequality, institutional weakness, and risk exposure. Without addressing these underlying conditions, interventions may reduce visible tensions in the short term while leaving intact the systemic drivers that continue to generate conflict over time.

CONCLUSION

The findings demonstrate that conflict in the social sciences is increasingly understood as a multidimensional phenomenon shaped by the interaction of risk, climate change, vulnerability, sustainability, and broader socio-economic pressures. The thematic and risk mappings reveal that conflict cannot be adequately explained through a single causal factor but rather emerges from interconnected structural conditions that influence social stability and collective behavior. These results contribute to the advancement of conflict studies by identifying key research concentrations and highlighting the growing importance of risk-based perspectives in explaining contemporary conflict dynamics. Consequently, future research should move beyond isolated thematic investigations and adopt more integrated analytical frameworks capable of capturing the complex relationships among environmental, economic, political, and social dimensions of conflict.

Despite these contributions, this study is limited by its reliance on bibliometric analysis, which primarily captures patterns within published academic literature and may not fully reflect the realities of conflict experienced in specific contexts. Important factors such as local socio-cultural conditions, institutional arrangements, historical trajectories, and lived experiences of affected communities remain underrepresented within the mapped literature. As a result, the findings provide a valuable overview of scholarly trends but cannot entirely explain the mechanisms through which conflicts emerge and evolve in practice. Future studies should therefore combine bibliometric approaches with empirical investigations, comparative case studies, and mixed-method designs to develop a more comprehensive understanding of conflict dynamics and their implications for sustainable governance and social development.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT

We would like to thank all parties who have improved the readability of this manuscript. This research received no specific grant from any funding agency. The authors declare no potential conflict of interest.

REFERENCES

- Ackermann, K., Awaworyi Churchill, S., & Smyth, R. (2024). Estimating the relationship between ethnic inequality, conflict and voter turnout in Africa using geocoded data. *World Development*, 180, 106644. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.worlddev.2024.106644>
- Ahdan, S., Yahya, M., Kaharuddin, Arda, Sumandiyar, A., & Baharuddin, T. (2024). Transformation of social capital in a digital society: Support for tolerance in Indonesia. *The Journal of Society and Media*, 8(1), 202–224. <https://doi.org/10.26740/jsm.v8n1.p202-224>
- Al Khalili, T. (2025). Parental strategies and educational inequalities during severe economic, political and refugee crises in conflict-affected Lebanon. *Asia Pacific Education Review*, 26(2), 553–566. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s12564-025-10040-7>
- Baharuddin, T. (2025). From disaster response to the political stage: Disasters as arenas for the reproduction of power ahead of elections. *Citizen and Government Review*, 2(2), 197–211. <https://cjrjournal.com/index.php/cgr/article/view/23>
- Baharuddin, T., Widayat, R. M., Qodir, Z., & Jubba, H. (2021). The narrative and collectivity of the deradicalization movement regarding terror actions in Indonesia: A twitter analysis. *Jurnal Ilmu Sosial*, 20(1), 95–110. <https://doi.org/10.14710/jis.20.1.2021.95>
- Bareis, L. (2023). Interstate resource conflicts: A network-centric resource access security perspective.

- Journal of Conflict Resolution*, 68. <https://doi.org/10.1177/00220027231181051>
- Bayramova, L. (2025). Cultural heritage protection and restoration in conflict zones: The role of business, corporate social responsibility, and sustainable communications. In *Cultural heritage protection and restoration in conflict and post-conflict zones* (pp. 255–286). <https://doi.org/10.4018/979-8-3373-2540-8.ch011>
- Berenschot, W., Dhiaulhaq, A., Hospes, O., Afrizal, & Pranajaya, D. (2024). Corporate contentious politics: Palm oil companies and land conflicts in Indonesia. *Political Geography*, 114, 103166. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.polgeo.2024.103166>
- Bueno, A., Godinho Filho, M., & Frank, A. G. (2020). Smart production planning and control in the Industry 4.0 context: A systematic literature review. *Computers and Industrial Engineering*, 149(August), 106774. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.cie.2020.106774>
- Caputo, A., Kargina, M., & Pellegrini, M. M. (2023). Conflict in virtual teams: a bibliometric analysis, systematic review, and research agenda. *International Journal of Conflict Management*, 34(1), 1–31. <https://doi.org/10.1108/IJCMA-07-2021-0117>
- Cattani, L. (2024). Occupational gender segregation and social conflict: Segregation and credentialism among young workers in two occupational classes. *Italian Sociological Review*, 14(2), 439–463. <https://doi.org/10.13136/isr.v14i2.759>
- Chaudhari, D. D., & Pawar, A. V. (2021). Propaganda analysis in social media: a bibliometric review. *Information Discovery and Delivery*, 49(1), 57–70. <https://doi.org/10.1108/IDD-06-2020-0065>
- Coser, L. A. (2012). *The functions of social conflict*. Routledge. <https://doi.org/10.4324/9780203714577>
- Dahl, M., & Høyland, B. (2012). Peace on quicksand? Challenging the conventional wisdom about economic growth and post-conflict risks. *Journal of Peace Research*, 49(3), 423–429. <https://doi.org/10.1177/0022343312436767>
- Dahrendorf, R. (2018). Class and class conflict in industrial society. In *Social stratification: Class, race, and gender in sociological perspective* (pp. 143–149). <https://doi.org/10.4324/9780429494642-18>
- Darminto, C., Syamsir, Lega, M., & Munandar, T. I. (2025). Land conflicts: Mapping obstacles and sustainable solutions. *Jurnal Ilmu Lingkungan*, 23(4), 980–987. <https://doi.org/10.14710/jil.23.4.980-987>
- Demiryol, T. (2023). *Economic crisis, elite conflict and institutional change in empires*. Peter Lang. <https://doi.org/10.3726/b20538>
- Franke, V. (2026). Psychosocial resilience and human security: Addressing prolonged social trauma in post-conflict Liberia. *Journal of Peacebuilding and Development*, 21(1), 35–51. <https://doi.org/10.1177/15423166251385306>
- Froese et al. (2022). Conflicts over land as a risk for social-ecological resilience: A transnational comparative analysis in the southwestern Amazon. *Sustainability (Switzerland)*, 14(11), 14116520. <https://doi.org/10.3390/su14116520>
- Gupta, R. K., & Walia, Y. (2026). A biopsychosocial perspective of cognitive conflict: Interacting dimensions and theoretical propositions. *Acta Psychologica*, 264. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.actpsy.2026.106586>
- Gurumis, G. S., Karisoh, F. J. M. M., & Aguw, Y. O. (2022). Upaya pencegahan konflik menurut Undang-Undang Nomor 7 Tahun 2012 tentang penanganan konflik sosial. *Journal of the Japan Welding Society*, 91(5), 328–341.
- Ismail, M. (2022). Pemetaan dan resolusi konflik (Studi tentang korban lumpur Lapindo Sidoarjo). *Jurnal Sosiologi Islam*, 1(1), 72.

- Jomaa, L., Ouaijan, K., & Nasreddine, L. (2025). Children in crisis: Addressing nutrition amid conflict and economic hardship in Lebanon. *International Journal of Public Health*, 70. <https://doi.org/10.3389/ijph.2025.1608412>
- Kafle, S. (2026). From recognition to redress: Rethinking reparations for conflict-related sexual violence in Nepal. *International Journal of Transitional Justice*, 20(1), 38–53. <https://doi.org/10.1093/ijtj/ijaf030>
- Karso, A. J., Baharuddin, T., Idrus, I. A., Anirwan, Takdir, M., & Syafitri, F. (2024). Peacebuilding with social media: Case analysis of labeling separatist groups as terrorists in Indonesia. *Sociología Y Tecnociencia*, 14(1), 88–105. <https://doi.org/https://doi.org/10.24197/st.1.2024.88-105>
- Lazzeri, C. (2024). Conflicts of recognition and critical sociology. *Recognition Theory and Contemporary French Moral and Political Philosophy: Reopening the Dialogue*, 143–159. <https://doi.org/10.7765/9781526183781.00018>
- Leon-Giraldo, S. (2024). Inequalities in mental health between post-conflict recovery and pandemic-induced challenges in conflict-affected territories in Colombia. *World Development Perspectives*, 35, 100611. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.wdp.2024.100611>
- Li, X., & Fan, X. (2026). Full-time work task conflicts and side-hustle creativity: The role of engagement and performance-avoidance goal orientation. *Journal of Personnel Psychology*, 25(2), 69–80. <https://doi.org/10.1027/1866-5888/a000379>
- Lindh, A., & Andersson, A. B. (2025). Social networks and distributive conflict: The class divide in social ties and attitudes to income inequality across 29 countries. *European Sociological Review*, 41(2), 163–178. <https://doi.org/10.1093/esr/jcae039>
- Maletova, O., & Utkina, M. (2026). Anti-corruption strategies in conflict settings: Ukraine's martial law experience in pursuit of the sustainable development goals. *Journal of Peacebuilding and Development*, 21(1), 19–34. <https://doi.org/10.1177/15423166251379573>
- Morea, J. P. (2026). The social productivity of marine conflicts: Lessons from Ocean Defenders and offshore resistance in Argentina. *Marine Policy*, 186. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.marpol.2025.107018>
- Naibin, N., Maftukhin, M., Moebin, A. A., Nurhidin, E., & Fahrudin, A. (2023). *Pendampingan masyarakat sebagai deteksi dini konflik sosial dalam penguatan moderasi beragama di Kabupaten Tulungagung*. *Community: Jurnal Pengabdian kepada Masyarakat*, 3(1), 12–19. <https://doi.org/10.57060/community.v3i01.81>
- Nomura, K. J., Woodill, A. J., Sweeney, J., Harte, M., Samhouri, J. F., & Watson, J. R. (2024). Emergent geopolitical risks from fishing activities and past conflicts in the Pacific Ocean. *Marine Policy*, 166, 106234. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.marpol.2024.106234>
- Otjes, S., Živković, S., & Katsanidou, A. (2025). Between class conflict and culture war. How left-right self-positioning reflects elite conflict and social-economic context. *Party Politics*. <https://doi.org/10.1177/13540688251342518>
- Perelli-Harris, B., Gerber, T., & Hilevych, Y. (2024). Uncertainty and fertility in Ukraine on the eve of Russia's full-scale invasion: The impact of armed conflict and economic crisis. *European Journal of Population*, 40(1). <https://doi.org/10.1007/s10680-024-09713-7>
- Pshea-Smith, I. A., Bissainte, D., & Ash, K. D. (2026). Characterising climate change, colonisation, conflict & corruption as a vulnerabilising assemblage in the context of infectious disease in Haiti. *Geoforum*, 174. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.geoforum.2026.104683>
- Purnama, A., Widayat, R. M., & Kurniawan, C. (2023). *The effect of social media on increasing interest in visiting Loang Baloq tourism in Mataram City*, 5(2), 164–171.
- Richardson, J. T. (2023). Contradictions, conflicts, dilemmas, and temporary resolutions: A sociology of law analysis of Shari'a in selected Western societies. *Boundaries of Religious Freedom*:

- Regulating Religion in Diverse Societies*, 303–324. https://doi.org/10.1007/978-3-031-27188-5_15
- Salminen, J., Guan, K., Jung, S. G., Chowdhury, S. A., & Jansen, B. J. (2020). A literature review of quantitative persona creation. *Conference on Human Factors in Computing Systems - Proceedings*. <https://doi.org/10.1145/3313831.3376502>
- Satar, M. S., Aggarwal, D., Bansal, R., & Alarifi, G. (2023). Mapping the knowledge structure and unveiling the research trends in social entrepreneurship and inclusive development: A bibliometric analysis. *Sustainability*, 15(7). mdpi.com. <https://doi.org/10.3390/su15075626>
- Silalahi, L. D., Saam, Z., & Siregar, Y. I. (2021). Analisis penyelesaian konflik agraria dengan pendekatan ekologis antara masyarakat dengan PTPN V Sei Pagar di Desa Hangtuah Kecamatan Perhentian Raja Kabupaten Kampar. *Jurnal Zona*, 5(2), 59–65. <https://doi.org/10.52364/zona.v5i2.48>
- Sisson, R. (2024). Congress and Indian nationalism: Political ambiguity and the problems of social conflict and party control. *Congress and Indian Nationalism: The Pre-Independence Phase*, 3–20.
- Taifour, W., Bahsass, R., Ranjous, Y., Taifour, D., & Adwan, D. (2025). Postpartum depression during the Syrian conflict, economic crisis, and COVID-19 outbreak in Syria. *Women's Health*, 21. <https://doi.org/10.1177/17455057251367145>
- Todd, J. (2024). Does identity change matter? Everyday agency, moral authority and generational cascades in the transformation of groupness after conflict. *Theory and Society*, 53(3), 571–596. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s11186-024-09544-9>
- Van Leuven, S., Vanhaelewyn, B., & Raeymaeckers, K. (2021). From one division of labor to the other: The relation between beat reporting, freelancing, and journalistic autonomy. *Journalism Practice*, 15(9), 1203–1221. <https://doi.org/10.1080/17512786.2021.1910982>
- Verkhovets, S., & Sahin, S. B. (2024). Democratisation and social conflict in Timor-Leste: A not so great transformation. *Journal of Contemporary Asia*, 54(1), 44–60. <https://doi.org/10.1080/00472336.2022.2128854>
- Vidal, N. H. (2023). Enemy at the gates: A strategic cultural analysis of Russian approaches to conflict in the information domain. *Journal of Advanced Military Studies*, 14(2), 49–76. <https://doi.org/10.21140/mcuj.20231402003>
- Vlase, I., & Lähdesmäki, T. (2023). A bibliometric analysis of cultural heritage research in the humanities: The Web of Science as a tool of knowledge management. *Humanities and Social Sciences Communications*, 10(1). <https://doi.org/10.1057/s41599-023-01582-5>
- Widayat, R. M., Aji, J. S., & Kurniawan, C. (2023). A systematic review of social media and government in the social science discipline. *Journal of Contemporary Governance and Public Policy*, 4(1), 59–74. <https://doi.org/10.46507/jcgpp.v4i1.100>
- Yan, L., & Zhiping, W. (2023). Mapping the literature on academic publishing: A bibliometric analysis on WOS. *SAGE Open*, 13(1). <https://doi.org/10.1177/21582440231158562>
- Yohanes, Yulius, Al Qadrie, S. R. F., Elyta, Olifiani, L. P., & Kurniawan, C. (2023). E-Service in government sector: To what extent has NTB.care affected as a smart citizen reporting site for raising government performance. *E3S Web of Conferences*, 440, 04010. <https://doi.org/10.1051/e3sconf/202344004010>
- Zahrudin, A., Ar-Rahmany, M., Malihah, L., Rahmawati, U., & Ramayanti, H. (2023). Pemetaan topik penelitian hak asasi manusia dalam kajian gender: Analisis bibliometrik tentang kesetaraan dan diskriminasi (Human rights in gender studies). *Jurnal Hukum dan HAM Wara Sains*, 2(8), 668–679. <https://doi.org/10.58812/jhhws.v2i08.596>
- Zubair, A. (2023). *Resolusi konflik pembagian harta warisan masyarakat Bugis Bone*. CV. Syahadah Creative Media.