

1. Record Nr.	UNIORUON00150625
Autore	MAKKI, Hoseyn
Titolo	Zendegani-ye Mirza Taqi Xan Amir Kabir / Hosein Makki
Pubbl/distr/stampa	[s.l.], : [s.e.], 1337h [1959]
Descrizione fisica	414 p. ; 25 cm
Classificazione	IRA IV AB
Lingua di pubblicazione	Persiano
Formato	Materiale a stampa
Livello bibliografico	Monografia
2. Record Nr.	UNINA9910300564003321
Autore	Lemos Carlos M
Titolo	Agent-Based Modeling of Social Conflict : From Mechanisms to Complex Behavior / / by Carlos M. Lemos
Pubbl/distr/stampa	Cham : , : Springer International Publishing : , : Imprint : Springer, , 2018
ISBN	3-319-67050-6
Edizione	[1st ed. 2018.]
Descrizione fisica	1 online resource (XVII, 120 p. 75 illus., 27 illus. in color.)
Collana	Understanding Complex Systems, , 2191-5326
Disciplina	303.601
Soggetti	Social sciences—Data processing Social sciences—Computer programs Application software Peace Sociophysics Econophysics Computational Social Sciences Computer Appl. in Social and Behavioral Sciences Conflict Studies Data-driven Science, Modeling and Theory Building
Lingua di pubblicazione	Inglese
Formato	Materiale a stampa
Livello bibliografico	Monografia

Nota di bibliografia	Includes bibliographical references.
Nota di contenuto	Introduction -- Theoretical Foundations -- Review of ABM of Social Conflict & Violence -- Analysis of Conflict Datasets & Indicators -- Agent-Based Model of Social Conflict -- Conclusions -- Future Work.
Sommario/riassunto	<p>This Brief revisits and extends Epstein's classical agent-based model of civil violence by considering important mechanisms suggested by social conflict theories. Among them are: relative deprivation as generator of hardship, generalized vanishing of the risk perception ('massive fear loss') when the uprisings surpass a certain threshold, endogenous legitimacy feedback, and network influence effects represented by the mechanism of dispositional contagion. The model is explored in a set of computer experiments designed to provide insight on how mechanisms lead to increased complexity of the solutions. The results of the simulations are compared with statistical analyses of estimated size, duration and recurrence of large demonstrations and riots for eight African countries affected by the "Arab Spring," based on the Social Conflict Analysis Database. It is shown that the extensions to Epstein's model proposed herein lead to increased "generative capacity" of the agent-based model (i.e. a richer set of meaningful qualitative behaviors) as well the identification of key mechanisms and associated parameters with tipping points. The use of quantitative information (international indicators and statistical analyses of conflict events) allows the assessment of the plausibility of input parameter values and simulated results, and thus a better understanding of the model's strengths and limitations. The contributions of the present work for understanding how mechanisms of large scale conflict lead to complex behavior include a new form of the estimated arrest probability, a simple representation of political vs economic deprivation with a parameter which controls the 'sensitivity' to value, endogenous legitimacy feedback, and the effect of network influences (due to small groups and "activists"). In addition, the analysis of the Social Conflict Analysis Database provided a quantitative description of the impact of the "Arab Spring" in several countries focused on complexity issues such as peaceful vs violent, spontaneous vs organized, and patterns of size, duration and recurrence of conflict events in this recent and important large-scale conflict process. This book will appeal to students and researchers working in these computational social science subfields.</p>