Conflict and Cooperation in Multi-Ethnic States: Institutional Incentives, Myths and Counter-balancing. By Brian Shoup. Book Description. Interethnic competition in plural societies is often characterized by a “counterbalance” of political and economic strength between different groups. In such cases, tensions emerge as politically dominant groups fear loss of hegemony to more economically aggressive groups. Likewise, economically successful groups require key public goods and a political atmosphere conducive to investment. Conflict and Cooperation in Multi-Ethnic States will be of interest to students of ethnic conflict, Asian politics and security studies. Table of Contents. Choose books together. Track your books. Bring your club to Amazon Book Clubs, start a new book club and invite your friends to join, or find a club that’s right for you for free. Explore Amazon Book Clubs. eTextbook. $13.26 - $54.10. Hardcover. $189.00. Paperback. Conflict and Cooperation has been added to your Cart. Add to Cart. Buy Now. More Buying Choices. 12 new from $56.84. 2 used from $64.73. 14 used & new from $56.84. An ethnic conflict is a conflict between two or more contending ethnic groups. While the source of the conflict may be political, social, economic or religious, the individuals in conflict must expressly fight for their ethnic group’s position within society. This final criterion differentiates ethnic conflict from other forms of struggle. Academic explanations of ethnic conflict generally fall into one of three schools of thought: primordialist, instrumentalist or constructivist. Recently, several Ethnic Conflicts and Cooperation. In Lester Kurtz. (Editor-in-Chief), Vol. [1] of Encyclopedia of Violence, Peace, & Conflict. 746 Ethnic Conflicts and Cooperation. Primordialism The view that interethnic conflict is a result of inherent differences between ethnic groups. Risk for interethnic conflict; and states that are ethnically homogeneous are the least likely to experience interethnic conflict. Liberalists believe that democratic states act peacefully towards one another and most conflicts and threats in the world come from the non-liberal states. To find an explanation for this is not easy, but the evidence is there: Western European states have not been in war with each other since the end of the Second World War. It is possible that after the horrors of that World War, democratic states never want to experience it again. Another explanation could be that liberal states simply realize that cooperating with other countries is beneficial for them. It is particularly valuable economica