



CONFLICT MANAGEMENT BETWEEN TANJUNG PAUH MUDIK VILLAGE AND KUMUN VILLAGE IN KERINCI DISTRICT

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ABSTRACT

This article aims to describe the conflict management between Tanjung Pauh Mudik and Kumun and conflict management that can be applied in other regions in Indonesia if there is a similar thing identified from the factors that cause conflict, the impact of conflict and efforts to resolve and manage it. The study used a qualitative approach with descriptive methods. The selection of research informants used purposive sampling (purposive sampling). Data is collected through observation, document analysis, and interviews. While the data analysis techniques are data collection, data reduction, data presentation and conclusion drawing. The results showed that conflict management was carried out, namely making a letter of peace agreement through dialogue with both parties, enacting customary rules that prohibit teenagers from wandering in the village to the neighboring village boundary past 11pm, paying compensation for those who suffered losses, socializing from each village government to the younger generation and parents, activating various activities involving youth in each village, and holding joint iftar between the youth of both parties. This management effort is carried out based on the factors that cause conflict (hatred, impatience, distrust, intolerance, inability to understand each other, inability to forgive one another, and youth mischief) and the effects of conflict (economic, physical, socio-cultural losses), and psychic).

Keywords: Management of Conflict, Conflict, Between Villages

INTRODUCTION

Conflict management is an effort to prevent/limit/avoid violence or the potential for conflict to reoccur by encouraging positive behavioral changes for the parties involved (Simon Fisher, et al. 2001).

Conflict cannot be separated from people's lives because each group or individual in community life has different needs and interests to be fulfilled. These different needs and interests are one of the triggers for the occurrence of various types and forms of conflict between communities and between individuals. Because, with the differences in interests and needs that

must be met, it encourages conflict from several parties so that there is a clash or conflict, which is not infrequently accompanied by acts of violence. This is in accordance with the definition of conflict described by experts as the researchers concluded.

In simple terms, conflict is part of a process of individual or group social interaction that occurs because of differences in physical, emotional, cultural, and behavioral, which seeks to fulfill its goals by challenging the opposing party accompanied by threats and violence, and referring to conflict. on the existence of two or more things that are opposite, inconsistent, and contradictory.

The conflict that exists in humans comes from the nature of oppressing the strong against the weak and is done intentionally to fulfill the wishes or goals of one of the parties. In reality in the midst of people's lives, conflicts can occur due to one factor but there are also conflicts caused by several factors. Each factor explains that conflict exists in humans, the result of interactions with other people and the surrounding community.

Sociologists agree to conclude the consequences of conflict into the following five points, namely: the destruction of group unity or the breakdown of group unity, the existence of changes in individual personality, the destruction of existing social values and norms, the dominance of the stronger party and the subjugation of the weaker party, the number of losses, both property, life, and mental nation that lead to the disorder of the social order, Conflict can increase the solidarity of a group, Raise issues, pent-up hopes that can be a catalyst for social change, Conflict with certain groups will cause a relationship of attraction between groups one and others, Clarify the norms and goals of the group, Conflicts in society will usually inspire community members who were originally passive to become active in playing certain roles in society, The emergence of individuals or community mentalities that are resistant to testing in facing all the challenges and problems faced so that a more able to mature the community, and conflict has a communication function (Rusdiana. 2015: 152-155).

Conflict is positive if the conflict is handled persuasively by prioritizing the principle of benefits to be obtained by the parties (Tadjudin D. 2000, in Gamal Pasya 2009). This conflict is called constructive and functional. The parties to the conflict must assume that conflict is a natural condition that exists in human life. It is inevitable and must be controlled wisely in order to bring satisfaction to the parties involved. If this can be done, the existence of conflict will actually increase the interaction and performance of a group to be more influential. It can also spur productivity because it can make individuals more creative, innovative and imaginative and sensitive to renewal.

In contrast to the negative form of conflict. It carries the risk of being destructive (damaging) and dysfunctional (Borrini and Feyerabend, 2000 in Gamal Pasha 2009). Conflict will be negative if the conflict is not handled wisely, causing distrust behavior, feuds, and even physical and non-physical violence. There are several traits that appear in negative personal conflicts, namely hasad, envy, hostility, unfairness, revenge and discontent. This comes from individuals and communities who lack interaction, low levels of trust and closed trust.

This research is important to examine because social conflicts involving two villages have often occurred, although each conflict event has previously been resolved, but it still repeats itself and has suffered a lot of losses both psychologically and materially. It is very likely, after the last social conflict that occurred in November 2014 further social conflicts will recur in the future both in the same area and the two villages as well as in other places if this issue is not studied seriously and more deeply, because.

METHOD

This study uses a qualitative method that aims to describe conflict management between Tanjung Pauh Mudik and Kumun as well as conflict management that can be applied in other regions in Indonesia if faced with a similar problem identified from the factors causing the conflict, the impact of the conflict and efforts to resolve it. and management carried out. The selection of research informants used purposive sampling (purposive sampling). The types of data used in this study are primary and secondary data. Collecting through observation, document analysis, and interviews. To test the validity of the data in this study is triangulation technique. Data analysis techniques are data collection, data reduction, data presentation and conclusion drawing.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The results showed that the social conflict that occurred between Tanjung Pauh Mudik and Kumun was caused by the hatred and impatience of the people of both parties in dealing with the conflict, the distrust between each party, the inability to tolerate differences, the inability to understand each other, the inability to forgiving each other, and the mischief of his youth. This is marked by the frequent illegal racing actions carried out by youths, hanging around and gatherings of youths at night (at a very late time) on the streets, young people still often consuming alcohol, and the behavior of youths who often express something with violence. . In addition, supervision from parents and elders as well as all parties concerned, for example; customary governments, villages, and communities that are still lacking in carrying out control tasks against youth. Resolution of every case of social conflict involving the two villages; Tanjung Pauh Mudik village and Kumun village, so far have not created a deterrent effect for the youth not to repeat the same thing so that social conflicts continue to occur between the two.

So it can be said that in this case, the social conflict that occurred between the villages of Tanjung Pauh Mudik and the village of Kumun could be said to be caused by several factors behind the social conflict that occurred. This is based on the specific findings found by the researcher in the research conducted at the research location. Each factor explains that conflict exists in humans, the result of interactions with other people and the surrounding community.

The impact in addition to providing a positive impact, namely increasing the sense of solidarity of the residents of each village (Tanjung Pauh Mudik village and Kumun village) through the intense cooperation and interaction they do against opposing parties, also has many negative impacts both economically, physically, and emotionally. socio-cultural as well as

psychologically for the victims and parties involved in the conflict. This is based on the statement that conflict can be said to have a negative impact if it carries the risk of being destructive (damaging) and dysfunctional (Borrini and Feyerabend, 2000 in Gamal Pasha 2009). Conflict will become negative if the conflict is not handled wisely, causing distrust behavior, feuds, and even physical and non-physical violence. There are several traits that appear in negative personal conflicts, namely *hasad*, envy, hostility, unfairness, revenge and discontent. This comes from individuals and communities who lack interaction, low levels of trust and closed trust.

Management or prevention efforts so that the same potential social conflict does not happen again can be seen from the factors that cause conflict to be used as a benchmark for selecting the right conflict management or conflict prevention method to be applied in Tanjung Pauh Mudik village and Kumun village. When viewed from the findings found by researchers at the research location, it is known that the social conflict between Tanjung Pauh Mudik and Kumun villages is a social conflict that uses direct violence, which causes other people or groups (each party to the conflict) to suffer injury or death. from the invasion of other groups which also caused fear and felt psychological trauma.

If viewed from the factors that caused the conflict and the resulting impacts as well as conflicts that had previously occurred and involved the two villages, it can be said that so far the conflict resolution carried out in every social conflict that occurs between the two villages has not been completed until now. to the root, the deterrent effect has not been seen from the actors of this social conflict or to society in general. And efforts to manage social conflict or prevent social conflict from happening again do not appear to exist in the midst of society.

CONCLUSIONS

The social conflicts that occurred between the villages of Tanjung Pauh Mudik and the villages of Kumun can be said to be caused by several factors that underlie the social conflicts that occurred. This is based on the specific findings found by the researcher in the research conducted at the research location. Each factor explains that conflict exists in humans, the result of interactions with other people and the surrounding community.

The impact in addition to providing a positive impact, namely increasing the sense of solidarity of the residents of each village (Tanjung Pauh Mudik village and Kumun village) through the intense cooperation and interaction they do against opposing parties, also has many negative impacts both economically, physically, and emotionally. socio-cultural as well as psychologically for the victims and parties involved in the conflict.

Conflict management that has been carried out in this social conflict is in the form of making a peace agreement letter through dialogue with both parties, enforcing customary rules, paying compensation for those who suffer losses, socialization from each village government to the younger generation and parents, activating various activities involving youth in each village, and holding a joint iftar between the youth of both parties.

If we look at the factors that caused the conflict and the resulting impacts as well as conflicts that had previously occurred and involved the two villages, it can be said that so far the conflict resolution carried out in every social conflict that occurs between the two villages has not been completed until now. to the root, the deterrent effect has not been seen from the actors of this social conflict or to society in general. And efforts to manage social conflict or prevent social conflict from happening again do not appear to exist in the community.

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