Compromise Approach as a Model of Social Conflict Intervention: Case Study in Kumbe Village, Rasanae Timur District, Bima City

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Article Info	Abstract
	Social conflict is an inevitable aspect of community life, which, if not properly managed, can result in social, economic, and psychological losses. This study aims to analyze the implementation of the compromise approach as an intervention model for resolving social conflicts in Kumbe Village, Rasanae Timur District, Bima City. The research employed a qualitative descriptive approach with a case study method, involving informants from community leaders, village officials, police officers, mediators, conflict actors, and affected residents. Data were collected through observation, in-depth interviews, and documentation, and analyzed using the Miles and Huberman model, with validity ensured through triangulation and member checking. The findings indicate that the Head of Kumbe Village consistently applied two conflict resolution styles: accommodation and compromise. The accommodation style is characterized by cooperation, openness to input, providing space for other parties, and maintaining harmony, which fosters a peaceful atmosphere and reduces tension. The compromise style is implemented through a give-and-take principle, emphasis on common ground, temporary resolutions in urgent situations, and practical decision-making, allowing conflicts to be resolved quickly, fairly, and acceptably to all parties. This study confirms that the compromise approach serves as an effective intervention model for managing social conflicts at the village level.

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1. INTRODUCTION

Conflict is a part of social life; therefore, no society is free from the reality of conflict. Coser (Nasikun, 2000:76) states: conflict and consensus, integration and division are fundamental processes which, although in different portions and mixtures, are part of every understandable social system (Poloma *in* Nasikun, 2000:78).

Because conflict is a part of social life, social conflict is an inevitability that cannot be negotiated. Dahrendorf (1986:98), made 4 postulates that show this inevitability, namely: (1) every society is subject to the process of change, social change is everywhere; (2) every society shows conflict and conflict, conflict is everywhere; (3) every element in society contributes to disintegration and change; (4) every society is characterized by the dominance of a small number of people over a large number of others. Coser (Nasikun, 2000:87) cites Simmel's observations, showing that conflict may be positive because it can

reduce tensions that occur within a group by strengthening integrity and balance. Coser states that open and loosely structured societies build fortresses to stem the type of conflict that would endanger the basic consensus of the group from attacks on its core values by allowing the conflict to develop around non-fundamental issues.

Conflict management is a series of activities carried out systematically and planned in situations and events before, during, and after a conflict, which includes conflict prevention, conflict termination, and post-conflict recovery. Conflict prevention is a series of activities that involve increasing institutional capacity and early warning systems. Conflict termination is a series of activities to end violence, rescue victims, prevent the spread and escalation of conflict, and prevent an increase in the number of victims and property losses. Post-conflict recovery is a series of activities to restore conditions and improve disharmonious relationships in society due to conflict through rehabilitation and reconstruction activities.

Conflict, dispute, or disagreement can occur anywhere, anytime, and between anyone, for example: between one person and another, a group with another group, or one person with another group. Conflict often occurs between parties with the same goal because one or both parties feel disadvantaged. The goal is not always just material. For example, in a group, there is someone who is still considered junior who has made rapid progress, thus earning respect from others. The respect given to him causes a decrease in the respect that was originally given to the senior group, and this can give rise to conflict. Walton *in* Winardi (1984:165) stated, "Conflict arises when there is a discrepancy in a social situation, regarding substantive issues, and/or emotional antagonism."

The occurrence of conflict in a region should not be immediately interpreted as dysfunctional, destructive, or meaningless. Remembering that conflict is not only something that cannot be avoided in social life, but conflict is an inevitability whose reality cannot be avoided. The meaning of conflict, for example; conflict is provided for the emergence of new norms of conflict, for example moral norms, norms of politeness, norms of custom, and legal norms that will prevent stagnation; as a tool to maintain solidarity; conflict between one group and another group results in the mobilization of energy of the members of the group concerned, so that the cohesion of each group is increased; conflict upholds and maintains the identity and boundaries of social groups and society; helps create bonds of alliance with other groups; conflict provides a tool to determine the strength of the current structure; conflict creates bonds between loose group structures; conflict can eliminate divisive elements and re-establish unity; conflict between one group and another group results in the mobilization of energy of the members of the group concerned, so that the cohesion of each group is increased.

The consequences of a conflict will hinder the development and progress of society, ultimately creating societal instability. Other social costs that society must pay dearly include: first, at the security level, the emergence of societal discomfort. This means that society is constantly haunted by prejudice, wariness, and endless mutual suspicion, which ultimately leads to conflict—and subsequent conflict. *Second*, the conflict has created prolonged trauma, especially for the community. *Third*, unconsciously, the conflict has also sown the seeds of anarchy, brutality, and even mental "*genocide*"t o the entire community."

Everyone, whatever their religion, wherever their origins, whatever their party brand, regardless of their social stratification, needs peace, comfort, tranquility, serenity, and a sense of security (*safety*). Both a sense of security and security guarantee for traveling; a sense of security and security guarantee in carrying out worship; a sense of security and security guarantee for expressing opinions; a sense of security and security guarantee in doing business; a sense of security and security guarantee from anxiety,

restlessness, and worry. Apart from the conflict theory that considers conflict to have positive values, history and reality until now prove that social conflict always has negative consequences. Clashes, cruelty, and riots occur between individuals and individuals, groups of adherents of one religion with groups of adherents of another religion. All of this directly results in casualties, material, and spiritual losses, as well as the flaring of hatred and resentment.

In essence, there are four things that need to be considered when managing conflict. First, the source of the conflict; second, conditions that exacerbate the conflict (e.g., lack of mutual trust, cultural clashes, different communication styles); third, conflict behavior (e.g., the presence or absence of anger and resentment, mutual blame, personal attacks, violence); and fourth, the availability of communication skills in the mediator or facilitator.

Given the numerous conflicts occurring in Kumbe Village, research is needed to uncover the root causes and find appropriate solutions. Therefore, this study is entitled: "The Compromise Approach as a Model for Social Conflict Intervention (A Case Study in Kumbe Village, Rasanae Timur District, Bima City").

2. RESEARCH METHODS

1. Research Approaches and Types

This research uses a qualitative descriptive approach, which aims to provide an in-depth description of social phenomena from the perspectives of the research subjects. This approach was chosen because the social conflict in Kumbe Village is complex, involving the dynamics of social relations, perceptions, values, and intergroup interactions that cannot be explained through numbers but through the in-depth understanding of the actors and parties involved.

The type of research used is a case study, to fully understand how social conflict occurs, the causal factors, and how the compromise approach is used as an intervention model in resolving conflict in the region.

2. Location and Time of Research

The research was conducted in Kumbe Village, Rasanae Timur District, Bima City, as this area is a hotspot for various forms of social conflict that require appropriate management and intervention approaches. The study was conducted over two months, from August to September 2025.

3. Research Informants

Research informants were determined using purposive sampling, which involves deliberately selecting informants based on their knowledge, experience, and involvement in social conflict in Kumbe Village. The informants are as follows:

a. Community leaders (traditional leaders, religious leaders).

    b.   Village and sub-district officials.
    c.   Police officers/Babinsa who have handled conflicts.
    d.   Perpetrators or witnesses of conflict.
    e.   Residents affected by the conflict.
    f.   Mediator or party that has been involved in conflict resolution efforts.

4. Data Collection Techniques

Data collection was carried out using the following techniques:

    a.   Observations are carried out directly at the research location to observe the social conditions of the community, patterns of interaction between residents, and situations related to the potential and impact of conflict.
    b.   In-depth, semi-structured interviews were used to gather information about: Causes and triggers of conflict, Forms of conflict that occurred, Behavior of the parties involved in the conflict, Previous conflict management efforts, and Implementation of the compromise approach as an intervention model.
    c.   Documentation, obtained from sub-district archives, security reports, photos, case notes, local media, or other documents relevant to social conflict in Kumbe Sub-district.

5. Data Analysis Techniques

Data analysis was carried out using the Miles and Huberman model, which includes:

    a.   Data Reduction: Sorting, summarizing, and focusing data on important things related to conflict patterns, root causes, intervention processes, and the application of compromise approaches.
    b.   Data Presentation: Arranging data in narrative form, tables, or charts to make it easier to understand and analyze thematically.
    c.   Drawing Conclusions and Verification: Drawing temporary conclusions that are continuously verified until valid findings are obtained regarding the effectiveness of compromise as a conflict intervention model.

6. Data Validity Techniques

To ensure the validity of the data, the following techniques are used:

    a.   Triangulation
        1.   Source triangulation: comparing information from perpetrators, community leaders, officials, and residents.
        2.   Triangulation technique: comparing the results of observations, interviews, and documentation.
        3.   Time triangulation: collecting data at different times to see the consistency of information.
    b.   Member Check

Reconfirm the interview results with the informant to ensure the accuracy and correctness of the information.

Diagram Alir: Metode Penelitian

3. RESEARCH RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

A. Implementation of Accommodation Style

The accommodation style is a form of conflict resolution that is non-assertive and highly cooperative. Individuals who use this style tend to set aside personal interests to make room for the fulfillment of the interests of others. This style is commonly used when maintaining harmony is more important than winning an argument, or when ongoing conflict has the potential to harm all parties. In this study, the application of the accommodation style by the Head of Kumbe Village was analyzed through four indicators: cooperation, the ability to accept the other party's instructions, allowing the other party's wishes to be prominent, and maintaining harmony.

1. Be cooperative

From various interviews, informants emphasized that the Head of Kumbe Village always prioritizes cooperation in every conflict resolution process. For example, the Head of the Kumbe Village LPM, Muhtar A. Halik, S.Pd, stated that the Head of the Village always invites conflicting parties to work together to find a solution. A similar sentiment was expressed by Arifin Ismail, S.Pd (Head of RW 01), who described the village head as a compromising figure who makes "peace" the goal of cooperation. Even residents who have experienced conflict, such as M. Yamin Ibrahim, admitted that the successful resolution of his family dispute was inseparable from the Head of the Village's ability to encourage both parties to cooperate.

Analysis: The findings indicate that the Village Head implemented the accommodating style of cooperation to its full potential. This collaborative approach created a peaceful atmosphere, fostered good relationships, and effectively reduced conflict intensity. Therefore, this indicator can be categorized as very successful.

2. Able to Accept Instructions or Views from Others

The second indicator emphasizes the Village Head's openness to input from various parties. Informants such as Yasin H. Hasan (Head of RW 02) emphasized that conflict resolution is always pursued through a family approach without ignoring the root of the problem. This was reinforced by Sukrin H. Ibrahim (Head of RT 01), who stated that the Village Head never closes himself off to suggestions and opinions. Even in the case of a land dispute, as conveyed by Arsyad Musa, the Village Head was willing to follow the proposal of the relevant parties by delegating the dispute to Kumbe Village because it relates to territorial boundaries.

Analysis: Openness to input is a key characteristic of the accommodation style. Data shows that the Village Head is not domineering, but rather adaptive and responsive. This enables him to resolve conflicts objectively and acceptably with both parties. This indicator is also highly successful.

3. Letting the Other Party's Desires Stand Out

This indicator is evident in several informant statements, which state that the Village Head often provides conflicting parties with the opportunity to express their opinions and desires until a resolution is reached. Supeni, for example, explained that in her debt case, the Village Head provided ample space for both parties to express their concerns before formulating a solution. This approach is also evident in Amrin H.M. Sidik's statement, which states that the Village Head always opens up communication, clarifies issues, and facilitates fair resolution procedures.

Analysis: Providing space for the other party to express their wishes is an effective strategy for defusing tensions. The Village Head acted as a mediator without imposing his will. Therefore, this indicator was also deemed very successful.

4. Maintaining Harmonization

Informants such as Irwan, S.Pd (Head of RW 05) and Abubakar (Head of RT 07) described that the Village Head always prioritizes deliberation, compromise, and harmony in resolving conflicts. The land dispute case experienced by Hasan Ama Mina shows that the harmonious approach used by the Village Head was able to reduce the emotions of the disputing parties until a solution was reached that was satisfactory for both parties.

Analysis: The harmonization approach is evident in the way the Village Head combines courageous decision-making with maintaining good relations between residents. As a result, conflicts can be resolved peacefully without leaving social scars. This indicator is also very successful.

Conclusion on the Application of the Accommodation Style: All indicators of cooperation, openness, giving space to others, and maintaining harmony were consistently applied by the Head of Kumbe Village. Therefore, the application of the accommodation style in conflict resolution can be concluded as very successful.

B. Implementation of Compromise Style

The compromise style emphasizes the principle *give and takes*, where both parties must be willing to reduce some of their demands in order to reach a compromise. This style is generally used when both parties have relatively equal power and both desire a quick and practical resolution. This study used four indicators:

1. Splitting the Difference: You Have to Give a Little to Get a Little

Informants such as Burhan Mansyur and M. Tayeb emphasized that the Village Head always seeks common ground, not differences. This approach is considered effective in mitigating conflict because the disputing parties feel respected. In the case of a yard dispute presented by Aminah Hasan, the Village Head successfully guided both parties toward a mutual understanding of their respective rights.

Analysis: The compromise approach, emphasizing common ground, worked very well. The village head successfully guided residents to compromise, allowing for a fair solution. This indicator was highly successful.

2. When Both Parties Are Equally Strong and Equally Interested in a Solution

In situations where both parties have strong arguments, as Muhrim and A. Haris noted, the Village Head always seeks a mutually acceptable middle ground. The inheritance case involving Abdullah Musa demonstrates that the Village Head's skill in conflict management can defuse potentially protracted situations.

Analysis: The ability to make moderate decisions when both parties are equally strong is an important indicator of a compromising style. The Village Head

has proven successful in reaching agreements that satisfy both parties. This indicator is highly effective.

3. Temporary Solutions in Urgent Situations

Informants such as Hj. Bice Abidin and Amrin H.M. Sidik revealed that the Village Head is capable of making quick and practical decisions when conflicts need to be resolved immediately. The inheritance case described by Abdul Hafid Ibrahim demonstrates the Village Head's ability to identify the cause of the conflict, identify the relevant parties, and make swift and appropriate decisions.

Analysis: Quick decisions in urgent situations are a hallmark of the compromising style. This has been demonstrated to be a successful practice by the Village Head. This indicator is highly effective.

4. Practical Approval Due to Time Pressure

Several informants, such as Bahnan, S.Sos., and Masrik, ST., stated that the Village Head often uses a win-win or lose-lose strategy in situations requiring quick decisions. Interviews with Sri Onto also demonstrated that the Village Head is able to handle debt conflicts calmly but firmly, ensuring timely resolution.

Analysis: The compromise approach, due to time constraints, was implemented effectively. The Village Head was able to adapt his strategy to the situation, allowing the conflict to be resolved without prolonging tensions. This indicator was highly successful.

Conclusion on the Implementation of the Compromise Style: Based on the four indicators analyzed, the compromise style was consistently and effectively implemented by the Head of Kumbe Village. Therefore, the implementation of the compromise style can be concluded as very successful.

4. CONCLUSION

From the explanation of the discussion of research results, the author can draw several conclusions as follows:

1. Accommodation Style: The Village Head consistently emphasizes cooperation, openness to input, allowing for the wishes of others, and maintaining harmony among residents. This approach effectively creates a peaceful atmosphere, defuses tensions, and ensures solutions that are acceptable to all parties.

2. Compromise Style: In situations where both parties have equal power or limited time for resolution, the Village Head successfully applies the principle of give, *and this* approach emphasizes common ground, temporary solutions when urgent, and practical decisions appropriate to the situation, so that conflicts can be resolved quickly and fairly.

5. SUGGESTION

The suggestions are as follows:

1. Village heads and other village officials should attend training or workshops related to conflict management, effective communication, and mediation, to further strengthen their ability to apply accommodation and compromise styles.

2. When facing a new conflict, it is recommended to continue to adjust the resolution style (accommodation or compromise) to the context and character of the disputing parties, so that the resolution results remain effective and accepted by all parties.

3. Every conflict resolution should be documented in writing, including the strategies used, so that it can be used as an evaluation and learning material for handling subsequent conflicts.

4. The village head can encourage active participation of residents in the deliberation and mediation process, so that decisions taken are more transparent and strengthen a sense of ownership of the solutions reached.
5. It is recommended to continue to emphasize the importance of harmony between citizens, so that conflict resolution does not only stop at solving problems, but also strengthens long-term social relations.

6. ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

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