

Conflict Management Counseling For Community Leaders In West Kaduara Village After Village Head Election

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Abstract

The existence of social conflict in the election of village heads affects all aspects of people's daily life which as a whole has an impact on social relations between communities. Family values and blood relations have faded and are very concerning. Knowing conflict management after the election of Kaduara Barat Village Head. The research method is the method used by researchers in collecting research data, such as interviews, observations, tests and documentation (Arikunto, S. 2002). The method used in this research is qualitative method. The following is an overview of indicators of conflict resolution carried out by the village head and community leaders to resolve and handle village head election conflicts in Kaduara Barat Village. Persuasion first, accommodation second, compromise third. When the Village Head Election goes smoothly and in an orderly manner, it results in an elected village head. Every candidate and his supporters must respect and honor the outcome of the decision. If there is a conflict between a candidate and his supporters, then the conflict is limited to a debate of ideas and opinions, not blind fanaticism and occurs before the election. After the election life returned to normal.

Keywords: Conflict, Conflict Management, Village Head Election

INTRODUCTION

West Kaduara Village is a village located at the eastern end of the prohibition district of Pamekasan Regency. The distance from the city is approximately 7km, precisely located east of the city of Ban sub-district. In West Kaduara Village, there is still minimal knowledge about conflict management. (Apriani, Hamudy, Rifki, & Hadi, 2018). Conflict can change behavior and can make the conflicting parties aware of their mistakes (Abiodun, 2014). Conflict management is the process of identifying and handling conflicts wisely, fairly and efficiently with three forms of conflict management methods: conflict stimulation, conflict reduction/suppression, and conflict resolution. Since the enactment of Law No. 23 of 2004 and now Law No. 32 of 2014 concerning Regional Government, regional heads are directly elected by the people. Conflict management requires skills such as effective communication, problem solving, and (functional) that can drive increased productivity if the conflict can be managed properly.

Conflict is an event that often occurs in society (Siregar, 2022). Conflict is believed to be a major fact in society, both agrarian society and modern society (Sastre, 2008). Conflict is more widely understood as a state of non-functioning of the components of society as it should be or a symptom of disease in an imperfectly integrated society (Sucipto, 2012). Conflict theory focuses its analysis more on the origins of the creation of a rule or social order (Omi & Winant, 2020). This theory does not aim to analyze the origins of violations of rules or the background of a person behaving deviantly (Appelbaum, Iaconi, & Matousek, 2007).

The emergence of prolonged Village Head Election Conflicts is usually as a result of narrow fanaticism and intense competition between supporters of village head candidates who are confronted openly and face each other. Sometimes even forget the value of democracy and ethics that have been developing in society (Helbing et al., 2019). The conflict arose starting with dissatisfaction with the results of the vote, various allegations / suspicions of the victory of the elected candidate against fraud by the successful team and manipulation by the election committee as a result of very tight votes, and the reaction of a number of interested parties (e.g. gamblers). Fanaticism of support groups blasphemy, suspicion, loss of mutual respect and respect for the opponent's victory are attitudes that ultimately lead to conflict. The rise of disputes over the election of village heads to gain power and the attitude of not being legowo to accept defeat by committing dishonorable acts such as demands to open voter ballot cards, protests at village offices and even sealing village offices, made the village government paralyzed. Therefore, there is a need for various innovations to improve the quality of public services in handling conflict management regarding elections (Papadopoulos & Warin, 2007).

METHODS

Research Location

The counseling activity was located in West Kaduara Village, Ban District, Pamekasan Regency with 35 participants including village heads, village officials, and the West Kaduara community. The village office is located on Jalan Raya Pamekasan-Sumenep No.KM.15, West Kaduara, Ban District, Pamekasan Regency, East Java.

Research Design

In this study consists of three stages. The first stage of research design is socialization of activities carried out by the implementation team. At the initial stage, the contents of the questionnaire will be carried out. The second stage is the delivery of socialization materials in the form of information about the understanding, impact, causal factors, and efforts to prevent conflict after the election of village heads. Socialization of the Conflict Management

Counseling program for community leaders in West Kaduara Village after the election of the Head of West Kaduara Village, Prohibition District, Pamekasan Regency, Madura was carried out through lecture and dialogue methods. The third stage held the establishment of local bureaus by village officials. The local bureau has a purpose as a counseling facility after the election of village heads so that there are no major conflicts. In this last stage, the implementation team conducts an evaluation. The evaluation aims to measure the success rate of the program in increasing the understanding of the people of West Kaduara, Prohibition District, Pamekasan Regency regarding conflict management after the election of village heads. After the training program is completed, an evaluation stage is carried out. The evaluation was carried out by the counseling team along with all village officials of West Kaduara Prohibition District as the final evaluation.

Research Methods

In this study using qualitative methods because it prioritizes depth from data analysis. Data collection in this study used documentation, observations, and interviews with students (Sucipto, 2012). The approach applied to this service is the Participatory Rural Appraisal method (Chambers, Fäure, & Grosskopf, 1996), where this technique is a technique that is considered to have a fairly operational technicality. The research subjects used by the researchers were participants in socialization and Kaduara Bara village apparatus, the object of this study was focused on efforts to prevent conflicts after the election of village heads preventively. Data analysis techniques use descriptive analysis to explain findings that are useful in extension activities related to conflict prevention after the election of village heads

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Implementation of Questionnaire Content

The contents of the questionnaire were used to measure the extent of the extension participants' understanding of conflict management. During the questionnaire content session, participants were asked to do a number of questions for 20 minutes. In addition to knowing the understanding of participants, it can also give participants an idea of the training material.



Figure 2. Working on Questionnaire Content

Table 1. Results of the Questionnaire Content

Material	Fill in the Questionnaire
Understand the definition of conflict management	80%
Understand the situation and conditions after the election of the village head	80%
Knowing the kinds of problems of selecting village heads	70%
Understand solutions to conflict	85%

Source: Questionnaire Results

From the results of the questionnaire, it shows that after counseling activities, most people in West Kaduara already understand conflict management. This shows that conflict management counseling for community leaders after the election of village heads is a preparation for improving the quality of public services in handling conflict management regarding the elections.

The results showed that after the counseling activities were carried out, it showed an increase in understanding to the people of West Kaduara about the importance of conflict management and understanding the situation and conditions with prevention and finding solutions so that the conflict did not escalate.

Material Socialization

The Post-Village Head Election Conflict Management Counseling activity began with a workshop filled by speakers who are experts in the field of law and also filled by the West Kaduara Police Chief. In the presentation of the material, it was explained related to important matters in handling conflicts in the election of village heads. During the material presentation session, the participants were very enthusiastic in listening and recording the material presented. At the end of the session, the speaker gave an understanding and emphasized that conflict management in the election of village heads is very important and carried out. Participants are encouraged to be able to improve skills regarding conflict management. This is an innovation to improve the quality of public services in handling conflict management regarding elections



Figure 3. Delivery of Socialization Materials

Establishment of Local Bureau

Establishment of a local bureau consisting of members of the village apparatus (Nawawi et al., 2020). The local bureau has a purpose as a counseling facility after the election of village heads so that there are no major conflicts (Arghiros, 2016). This service also has a concept to involve the target community, in this case Kadarabarat community figures in all activities. Participants are encouraged to be able to improve skills regarding conflict management. Thus, the implementation of this community service, the implementation team only conducts counseling and the formation of local bureaus to overcome conflicts in the elections, the rest is developed by employees of the Kadarabarat village office, Madura City Prohibition District in the implementation of local bureaus.



Figure 4. Establishment of Local Bureau

Activity Evaluation

After carrying out a series of activities to completion, this activity is closed with an evaluation of activities (Fragala-Pinkham, O'Neil, & Haley, 2010). Evaluation of activities is carried out to determine the shortcomings and advantages in the process of implementing counseling (Sutarto, Sari, & Fathurrochman, 2020). Coaching activities run quite smoothly, some obstacles that occur can be overcome by the student coaching team (Van Hees, Moyson, & Roeyers, 2015). After a series of completions were carried out, the following results were obtained: 1) This activity received a positive response from extension partners of West Kaduara Village, Prohibition District and Prohibition Police Chief, 2) West Kaduara community understands conflict management after the election of village head, 3) This activity can provide motivation to the West Kaduara community in resolving conflicts over the election of village heads.

CONCLUSION

Based on the study above, there are conclusions related to conflict prevention after the election of the West Kaduara village head. The results of knowledge measurement after the implementation of counseling showed a fairly high increase compared to before the implementation of counseling. After a series of counseling activities, the results of the questionnaire showed that the people of West Kaduara understood the situation and conditions after the election of the village head already understood the meaning of early marriage, the negative impacts of conflict, and how to prevent conflicts after the election of the village head. Participants were also more motivated as preparation in improving the quality of public services in handling conflict management regarding the elections. After the series has been completed, the following results were obtained: 1) Counseling activities received positive responses from extension partners in West Kaduara Village, 2) West Kaduara people understand the importance of conflict management and conflict prevention after the election of village heads, 3) This activity increases their knowledge about the major impacts of conflict

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