

Conflict Resolution Model: A Case on Placement of Capital Government in North Buton

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Abstract: *This research aims to identify and analyze the conflict resolution model on placed of capital local government in North Buton. This research is based on Critical approach or critical paradigm, and case study. Both of them are used simultaneously for formulating and analyzing to respond of stakeholder. Unit analyses are public official, legislature, political elite, entrepreneur, youth leader, public leader, and other community (farmer, fishermen, etc.). Data is interpreted and elaborated through in depth interviews instrument with informant and also conducted through Focus Group Discussion (FGD) to local community that were analyzed qualitatively. Research findings showed that the patterns of communication network based on environmental condition, social and cultural structures, patterns of togetherness, and charges of particular interest. The whole group of people who forming a network of communication in micro scale, after they were confronted with the phenomenon of placement for government capital location, they pattern within network concentrated into three networks. They are Kulisusu, Buranga, and swing network which were called a pattern of triangle communication networks or known as tri-polar network pattern. The models of conflict resolution to resolve the gap in placement of government capital location included competition, accommodation, sharing, and collaboration. It was concluded that with combining sharing and collaboration model is suggested for resolving this conflict.*

Keywords: Network Pattern, Conflict Resolution, Capital of Regional Government

1. Introduction

North Buton is one of new autonomous region that received recognition from central government separated from Muna as act No. 14 in 2007. Regional expansion as an autonomous and transfer of capital district has remained a various kinds problem. Placement of capital government is a main issue that occurs in local community level. This conflict is similarly with occurred in other region of south east Sulawesi such as North Konawe and Buton, but it was not complicated then in North Buton. This conflict had started since establishment of North Buton Government due to from various local communities indicated that the struggle for expansion their region was not a whole interest of North Buton community, but also only for interest a certain group or not represented a totally community. The central government has accommodated to split the region in to North Buton as act No. 14 in 2007, but several group communities (Kulisusu and Kulisusu Utara) has a different perception, mainly in location of local government placement. This conflict continued when the election of local government leader in 2010. On dimension of local elections has occurred a mutual recriminations and claim victory in event of fraud.

The conflict in North Buton related to the issue of the capital placement, was a simple alibi which amplifies the turbulence occurred and it started to emerge in 2010 when the local election is taking place. On dimension of the local elections take placed, there were some victory claims each other and recriminations in the case of fraud. Thus, based on de facto, the conflict was led by actors and elites who have different vision and mission with the government always on behalf of the public interest. In addition, not a few groups of people who call themselves as defenders of law no. 14 in 2007 is derived from the District of Kulisusu because the area is desired region for Kulisusu District community and local government to be the capital of the district.

One thing that cannot be excluded that the capital placement conflict was not solely caused by local government policy that is less synergy with the provisions of the law provided a legal law of North Buton. The conflict also overshadowed the various interests in society, including the lower layers of society. The small community interests related to land resources owned so each components people especially who have land in the office area showed its seriousness to fight or defend the position of the capital.

2. Objectives

This study was conducted in North Buton, Southeast Sulawesi Province by special considerations namely Placement Capital of North Buton as a new autonomous region raises the serious pros and cons between the government and certain communities, and between communities of different network (zone) from the initial formation as autonomous regions up until this research is done. The purpose of this study is to investigate and analyze the conflict resolution model toward capital placements of North Buton regency.

3. Research Designs

Based on the problems of this research, the design of the research is refers to the Critical Approach. It examines how the power and pressure as well as the privilege of a concept as a result of certain communication form in society. Critical approach aims to analyze and explore systems that are already assumed to be true, structural strength and belief or ideology, which dominates society with a particular view in which interests are served by the power structures in society.

Key Informants

Informants who participated in this study are those who understand and master the conflict problems in North Buton associated with capital placement. Thus, placement reflects

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that the study scope is North Buton, the technique of determining the total of informants use area distribution so that each district has an informant as a representation of North Buton society as a whole. Nevertheless, the informant is people who understand exactly the purpose of research are. Therefore, the amount of informants from each district is not same because it is determined by the intensity of the turbulence occurred.

4. Theoretical Dimensional On Conflict Resolution Model

1. Theory of Reslution Conflict

Conflict resolution theoretically is a condition in which the parties to the conflict do a covenant (agreement) that may solve or even mitigate and eliminate the discrepancy match (incompatibility) amongst them. The essence is accepting the existence of each other as members of the group or other groups and stop acts of violence to one another. Conflict resolution is a condition that always appears after the conflict occurred. Therefore, conflict resolution is an effort to re-formulation of a solution to the conflict to reach a new agreement that is more acceptable to the parties in conflict. The agreement in conflict resolution is usually a formal understanding, in which generated documents signed by the parties in conflict were in serious condition. On the contrary, the agreement is also be more informal, which occurred implicit understanding among those involved in conflict. Informal agreement possible occurred and stored in a confidential document, for example, an agreement was made as a precondition for formal settings or as an agreement between the conflicting parties explicitly. (Wallenstein, 2002: 102)

Informal agreement could be achieved if each party in conflict accepts the existence of each other since the agreement is an important element to differentiate between a peace agreement and capitulation agreement, but the essence of the agreement is to terminate the participation of each party in conflict. Formulation cessation of all violence acts each other during conflict is the most important thing in a peace treaty. Cessation of violence is usually a part of the peace deal that was done, but it can also be done separately. Often, the cessation of violence between the conflicting parties was announced at the same time when the peace agreement is achieved.

Agreements resolution of interest conflicts between actors is a complex thing. The peace agreement in conflict resolution refers to situations in which the warring parties to accept each other as an agreement. This means that no party can win and get the overall interests, and neither party feel defeated and lost all interest that is expected to use a certain mechanisms. One of the mechanisms to overcome discrepancies between actors in conflict is a conflict resolution mechanism. It submitted from the political level to law level so disputing parties treated based on their rights and obligations and do not create its own conflict solution. (Correl, 1999: 33-34)

There are two definition of conflict resolution. First, the actual conflict resolution is a resolution that arises when the conflict take place. Second, the potential conflict resolution is a resolution that is still stored among the parties in conflict but not yet used and could be used for conflict settlement when a stalemate found (Burhan and John, 1990: 107). Conflict resolution has many causes; it could come from two people in conflict is as internal, but it can also be sourced from outside (external) in the sense of a third party.

The existence of third party could change conflict structure and lead to a different communication patterns. The third party allows filtering or looking back messages, attitudes and behaviors that is in conflict. Conflict resolution according to Fisher, et al. (2001: 209) can be done in the following manner: (1) Generating to trust; revive and enhance mutual trust and confidence among the parties that is in conflict; (2) Facilitating dialogue; enable the parties in conflict to communicate directly; (3) Negotiations; a process that will enable the parties in conflict to discuss the possible options and reach a settlement through face to face interaction; (4) mediation; an interaction process is assisted by third parties so that the parties in conflict might to find the solution based on their agreement; and (5) Arbitration in dispute; actions by third parties who are authorized to decide and execute a settlement.

Francis (2006: 204) mentioned that there are three kinds form of social conflicts control, namely (1) Conciliation, (2) Mediation and (3) arbitration. Conciliation is a control manifested through a certain institutions that enable impact the growth of discussion patterns and decision-making among the opposing parties about the issues that they opposed.

Sociologically, conflict is defined as a social process between two people or more (can also group) where one party is trying to get rid other party to destroy him or make him/ her feels cannot be useful. Conflict occurred because of the individual characteristics differences in an interaction, such as the physical, economic, power, intelligence, knowledge, customs and habits, beliefs, culture and so on.

Conflict is normal in society since it will only disappear with loss of society itself. Conflict is contrary to integration. Conflict and Integration run as a cycle in the community. The controlled conflict will affect integration. Instead, an imperfect integration can create a conflict. Factors that cause conflict include:

- 1) Individual differences, including differences in establishment and feelings.
- 2) Differences in cultural background may form different personalities. Someone will be affected by the thought patterns and her/ his group establishment.
- 3) The difference of interests between individuals or groups, including economic, political, and social.
- 4) Value changes in society run rapidly and suddenly.

Various causes of conflict can be derived not only from an individual, but also groups in a cultural context. Dahrendorf classifies conflicts specifically into 4 types:

- a) Conflicts between or within social roles (intrapersonal), for example among family roles or professional conflict (role)
- b) Conflict among social groups (inter-family, inter-gang).
- c) Conflict between organized and unorganized groups (police against the mass).
- d) Conflict among national units (campaign, civil war).

The effects of conflict by Dahrendorf are:

- a) Increasing solidarity among members of the group who are in conflict with other groups.
- b) Relationship rift among the warring factions.
- c) Personality changes on individual, such as the emergence of resentment, hate, mistrust etc.
- d) Damage to property and loss of human life.
- e) The dominance or conquest one of the parties involved in the conflict.

Theorists have claimed that the parties in conflict can produce response to the conflict in accordance with a two-dimensional scheme; understanding the results of our purpose and other parties. Two-dimensional scheme will generate hypotheses as follows:

- a. High Definition for the results of two sides will produce experiment to find the best solution.
- b. High Definition for our own results would only produce an attempt to "win" the conflict.
- c. High Definition for other parties' results would only produce an experiment that "victory" conflict for other parties.
- d. There is no sense for both sides would produce an attempt to avoid conflict.

Efforts were more fundamental and substantive matters of conflict resolution, such as strengthening the social and economic base, setting control of economic resources more equitable has not been done. As a result, governments are often stuck in the paradigm of resolving conflicts rather than managing the conflict. An effort to hasten in facing conflict, the conflict area residents proposed that each side could better develop mutual respect. Most of the solutions proposed by the conflict-thinkers, especially the government, not negate the conflict itself but to transform conflict into positive energy for the effort in improvements. The fact has two different views about social conflict. Firstly, the Mayo's view stated that social conflict is as abnormal symptoms. Conflict found pathological deviations of a number of elements in the social structure. This view presupposes that harmony as the ideal condition of human life. Secondly, Siemmel-Coser's view, which states that the conflict will be functional if it appears as a reaction to the consensus denier behavior on the interests and public welfare cause the things that going to achieve through such a conflict is the order of social life appropriate to mutual agreement. This second opinion presupposes ethical dimension of social conflict as stated by Vidal, it was found in positive factors of conflict that could be change and improve the community's social life. Furthermore, the main targets of social conflict are improving prioritize social circumstances such as the values of truth, honesty, responsibility and common prosperity.

Pacifists like Erasmus of Rotteram (1514), Emeric Cruce (1623), William Penn (1663), John Belers (1710), and the Abbe de Saint-Pierre (1712) argues that the use of violence instruments is an alternative solution in social problems that always facing mankind. Otherwise, the constructionist found that real violence can be eliminated in human civilization. The disappearances of some social product such as slavery and racial discrimination for the constructionist are an example of elimination possibility of violence in human life (Andi Widjajanto, 2001).

There are two frameworks that seek to answer the cessation violence possibility in human life. Firstly, John Mueller (1989) in his book *Retreat From Doomsday: The Obsolescence of Major War*. Mueller argues that the experience of traumatic violence experienced by a nation can generate a collective awareness of the need to put the armed violence as an activity that are not supposed to do or forbidden. Secondly, Immanuel Kant's thesis was about democratic peace stated that democratic countries have never fought with other democratic countries.

Kant's thesis presupposes that the democratic peace is a condition that allows the cessation of conflict and violence in nation's life. Moreover, it should be returned to the issue of how the conflict should be managed is or not to let such, although in the end of conflict will produce a collective awareness needs to avoid the violence. Traumatic experience itself should be prevented since required models of conflict resolution are needed.

Table 1: Conflict Resolution Framework on Galtung Version

<i>Problems</i>	<i>Strategy</i>	<i>Target</i>
Violence	Peace keeping (military actions)	militants or the military
conflicting interests	Peace making (political activity)	leader / actors
The social structure, economy and negative attitudes	Peace building (social and economic activities)	Public society (follower)

Source: Faturahman 2001: 152.

Tubagus Aruf Faturahman (2001) thrusts five models of conflict regulation that can be used as preferences; Firstly, partition, is a strict separation between one ethnic to other ethnic groups. Competition model is rarely used and is only possible if an ethnic really live apart from the state demarcation line. Secondly, domination model is an ethnic dominance against other ethnic groups, and it is usually through violence or discriminatory acts. Domination model is based on violence assumption as an alternative to end violence acts later. Thirdly, assimilation model is refined and advanced form of the second model that was done naturally. Fourthly, consolidation model is acknowledging the existence of any differences that exist and try to harmonize the differences. In this model, the majority groups are not the party who determine many ways, but the various provisions are decided by consensus and compromise. Fifthly, syncretism model is a model that trying to accommodate and express the differences and consider all ethnic groups has the same position so it should be treated fairly.

Another version of conflict resolution is what offered by Galtung is. Galtung as quoted in Tubagus (2001) offers three models that are related to one another, such as *peace keeping*, *peace building* and *peacemaking* as shown in the following table 1.

Peace keeping (operations security) Model that involving the security forces and military need to be applied in order to reduce conflicts and avoid conflicts transmission to other groups. *Peace building* is a strategy or effort that trying to restore the destructive consequences of violence occurred by doing communication among the parties involved in the conflict. *Peace building* is more emphasis on interaction quality than quantity. Thus, there are five things that should be considered in this stage; firstly, interaction should be happens among the parties that has parallels status; secondly, social environment supports are exist; thirdly, communication happened should be intimate (not casual); fourthly, communication process should be interesting both parties and fifthly, there are goals to be achieved on interest and satisfaction togetherness. Moreover, *peacemaking* is negotiation efforts among groups with different interests. There are several methods that can be selected at negotiations stage such as through violence and legal or conventional approaches. Legal approach will be effective by the government which has legitimacy. The state will lose power and authority in managing the country including reconciliation as part of conflict resolution without legitimacy. In the case of countries not voting legitimacy, the conventional approach is doomed to fail and an alternative solution must be sought through alternative commonly called *alternative dispute resolution* (ADR), which seeks to resolve the conflict by directly lead to major problems, although illegal legally. *Dispute resolution alternative* model is also known as *Interactive Conflict Resolution*.

Therefore, among a number of experts who discuss conflict resolution, then Oliver Ramsbtom, Tom Woodhouse and Hugh Miall, in a book entitled *Contemporary Conflict Resolution* as work together is a very comprehensive article as a work of leading, comprehensive and coherent, in his explanation introduces a variety of perspectives, models and trending response to the issues of contemporary conflict related to the process of conflict prevention, conflict resolution and peace building process that is now growing as an international agenda. The experts thoughts was based on a survey of the various components to the framework model for conflict resolution, relate to each other, and then to build on the foundation of contemporary conflict resolution classical theories.

There is a discussion between *conflict resolver* and *conflict transformer*; they are adhering to the concept of conflict resolution in one side and conflict transformation on the other side. Fisher thoughts that the conflict between conflict resolver and transformers are not two concepts that have contradict but complement each other. In addition, Rambston emphasizes that conflict transformation has a deeper level than conflict resolution tradition rather than as a separate business. According to Rambston's view, there is no problem regarding the umbrella of what used in the end is such as the conflict regulation, conflict management, conflict resolution

and conflict transformation. All of these conflict resolutions are not necessary to debate as far as it has coherent concept includes the substance of the work against positive efforts in dealing with conflicts.

Conflict resolution and conflict transformation are essentially work in the same field. Moreover, Duke (1996) shows that they have essential similarity among the two concepts. The use of conflict resolution concept in the study was based on several reasons. Firstly, it is an idea that used to define conflict resolution as a new area. Secondly, the term is widely used by so many analysts and practitioners, so that almost no important changes to this concept until now. And thirdly, the term of conflict resolution is most famous in media and in public life.

2. Important Dimensional toward Conflict Resolution Theory

Conflict is human behavior that determines the development of society. It can occur everywhere, such as in urban, in rural communities and traditional society. Moreover, it can build group solidarity and relationship between citizens and among groups. Conflict cannot be avoided by any actor, but the most important is the way to resolve the conflict so that the *threat* could be an *opportunity* and the danger of open conflict widely localized by conducting a model of prevention and early containment (Sihbudin and Nurhasim, ed., 2001: 59).

A typical habit of the conflict is to provide high priority in order to sustain the interest of the company itself (Hugh Miall et al, 1999: 77). If the interests of one group against the interests of another group, the group tends to ignore the interests of other groups are at odds with the group, even destroy it actively. According to Miall (1999), the parties in conflict usually tend to see their interests as conflicting interests are diametrically. Therefore, Miall (1999) concluded that the results obtained are lose-win result.

In connection with the Miall's view, Dahrendorf (1984: 64-65), said that the need of holding a disagreement with the rules requiring three factors. Firstly, both groups are involved in a conflict must recognize the importance, opposition situation and recognizes the fundamental fairness of the opponent's intentions. Recognition means that the two opposing groups accept the purpose of opposition as a result of growth that is not voidable. Secondly, the organization of groups' interest. Thirdly, the necessity for the opposing groups in approving social conflict with certain formal rules those provide the framework for their relationship.

Based on Dahrendorf's thought, the resolution of a conflict can be done in three ways, they are:

- 1) Negotiation, a process that will enable the parties in conflict to discuss the possible options and reach a settlement through face to face interaction.
- 2) Mediation, a process of interaction aided by third parties so that the parties in conflict to find the solution that they agree by themselves.
- 3) Arbitration in disputes, actions by third parties who are authorized to decide on and execute a settlement (The British Council, 2001: 14).

In general, conflict resolution has a role in helping the parties who feel their situation as a zero - sum situation (self-gain is a disadvantage for other party). Therefore, in order to show its existence as a nonzero- sum state (either the two parties get the results or both are not getting the results) and then help the parties in conflict to move towards a positive result, it takes the conflict resolution process are optimal (Miall et al, 1999: 92). An effort to create a non-zero-sum result, Miall (1999) would require the other party either be individuals, groups, institutions / agencies that serve resolve conflicts.

Various dimensions related to conflict resolution, and then the general pattern of conflict resolution refers to management approach of **political conflict** and the structuralism approach theory of **semi-autonomous**. Both of these paradigms see the involvement of the state (government) as a mediator in conflicts that occur in the community. On political conflict theory, the state or the government play a role in managing conflicts in society that can be transformed into a consensus on both groups. Moreover, structuralism theory of semi-autonomous perceives the state as a political institution that is more autonomous. Country considered has a role as a mediator in the conflict between the various interest groups so that the development of (policy) is seen as an attempt to mediate the conflict (Nurhasim, 1997: 49).

Table 2: The role type of third group

Type	Inviting Advice of Third Group	Receiving Advice of Third Group	Technical Term of Kerr
1. A	No	No	Conciliation
2. B	Facultative	Facultative	Mediation
3. C	Facultative	Compulsory	Arbitration (Suppression)
4. D	Compulsory	Facultative	Arbitration
5. E	Compulsory	Compulsory	Arbitration

Source: Ralf Dahrendorf, 1986: 87

Countries in both the terminology is personified either individually or institution. There are some experts (Nordlinger, Kresner and Miall) which are analogous the country on a different dimension. Nordlinger, as quoted by Nurhasim (1997: 56) saw the state subjectively or in the individual analysis devices, are individuals who occupy positions of authority to make and implement decisions binding on all parties in a particular region. Included in this category are the president, secretary, and the head of the region. While Kresner and Scotpol (Nurhasim, 1997: 65) sees the state in terms of institutions and individuals, such as the Supreme Court (MA), the military, the judiciary, and others.

Miall (1999: 83) distinguishes a third party into two parts, they are: arbitration and mediation. Arbitration is a dispute resolution by a third party who has the power source, capable of exerting pressure, the intervention of the parties in conflict in order to finish their problem. While mediation is the settlement of the conflict by a third party who does not have the power or ability to oppress the parties in conflict so that conflict has finished. Eventually, according to Dahrendorf (1986: 132), the third group is known as the mediator or mediation, and arbitration or judgment. Therefore,

Dahrendorf (1986) share some type of the three groups' role as follows in table 2.

Conciliation does not involve any of the parties in resolving a conflict. Conciliation is more likely in the peace efforts undertaken by parties opposed to the opposition in which they were experienced. According to Dahrendorf (1986), three forms of such conflict settlement, such as conciliation, mediation, and arbitration can be implemented as a conflict rules in sequence or can be applied separately based on the situation faced. Mediation is the mildest form of outside interference in resolving disagreement. Both groups were opposed agreed to consult with outside parties are asked to give their advice. However, the advice does not have binding force of the opposing groups. In brief, this is only promises little effect, but of experience in various fields of social life shows that mediation is a type of contention successful completion (Dahrendorf, 1986).

Kerr in Dahrendorf (1986: 145) stated that there were five positive things from mediation model, they are:

- a. reduce irrational attitude,
- b. eliminating non-rational attitude,
- c. exploring settlement,
- d. helps loosening slowly, and
- e. increase the cost contention.

Dahrendorf (1986) also requires four things as a requirement should be met by a third party:

- a. Autonomous, equipped with the right to take decisions without interference by other parties.
- b. Holding a monopoly position is the only institution in a trust (the only group outside of the two warring factions).
- c. Its role must be complied with; the decisions that have been reached should be binding on both the interest groups.
- d. Democratic, the two opposing groups heard and given them opportunity to express an opinion before a decision are taken.

Lockwood said that arbitration contains two concepts, are the concept of politics and courts. The first concept gives the impression that arbitration has a duty to find a point of compromise which can be exercised between conflicting issues. While the concept of a second look at the opposition from a legal standpoint, give tasks to the arbitrator to assess the goodness of the disputed issues based on the exact size, right or wrong.

There are some common processes to minimize the role strain and protect you from guilt. Firstly, rationalization, which is a defensive process to redefine a painful situation with terms that are acceptable socially and personally. Rationalization obscured the role conflict, which prevents the realization that there is a conflict occurred. For example, people who believe that "all men are equal" but still felt guilty to have slaves, on the pretext that the slave is not "human" but "possessions." Secondly, boxing (compartmentalization), which is far tensions role to fence off one's role separate life so a person simply responding to a set of demands of the role at a particular time. For example, a politician who talks in the seminar about impassioned

defense of the interests of people, but in his own office he continued corruption and harm society' interests. Thirdly, adjudication is the legal procedures to transfer the difficult role of conflict resolution to third parties, so that people feel free from responsibility and sin. Finally, sometimes people make a conscious separation between the roles and "selfhood" (self), so that the conflict between the roles and selfhood can appear as a form of role conflict. When people show you a role that is not preferred, they sometimes say that they are just doing what they should do. Thus indirectly they say, their true character cannot be equated with the actions they were.

Apparent conflicts between the roles and selfhood that can be analyzed with the concept of *role distance* developed by Erving Goffman. "Role distance" is defined as an individual highlighted by the impression that he was not involved in full or do not accept the definition of a situation which is reflected in the appearance of his role. It performs communications which do not correspond to the role to show that he is more than just the role it plays. For example, a shop assistant is proposed customer to go to another store because he/ she may be able to get a cheaper price. It is an act of distancing from the role that they do in a situation. Appearance "within the role of" shows their feelings less bound to the role. On the other hand, "a union" with a role in total as opposed to "the role distance." A union of the role was not seen on a person's attitude towards his role, but real action does. An individual fused with his role when he showed all the necessary capabilities and to fully involve themselves in the performance role.

5. Discussion

1. Competition Model

Competition can mean the seizure of the final result of an activity or an action. The results of a competition can occur in familiarity form but the results of a competition with a difference or conflict. Competition trends can generate familiarity is seen in a game system that is implemented to confront or engage participants to meet each other. Each participant has an opportunity to test the strength of all opponents faced. Thus, each participant who participates will feel satisfy, because it does not directly fall when they lose. But there is still a chance to get the score and a ranking match later. System such competitions also called *Round Robin Tournament* and can be regarded as a fairer system. It is a competition that is held to compete for a prize, trophies and so whose main goal is to show to the outside world on the greatness or the permissibility of a person to the plane competition. Otherwise, final results of competition will likely lead to a difference or conflict is competitions that object initially unknown or unplanned. Therefore, competitions tend to lead to such differences are very detrimental to many parties so require conflict resolution recently. It tends to lead to differences illustrate one hand beat or expense of the other party or where people do not gain an award from anywhere.

The main target of the competition is how a person / group can win and beat people / groups and will possibly occur in a

time of prolonged social disintegration. Model competition tends to lead to a difference of more oriented towards a "win-lose orientation" because if he does not win means he will suffer defeat by not taking into account the result of the defeat or victory.

Many things are found in all walks of life throughout Indonesia in "win - lose" competition in social life. "Win - lose" Competition more likely on the acquisition of a group to another group. Competition model of *win - lose* requires lengthy time limit for acceptance of the parties since the consequence on the advantaged and disadvantaged groups.

Conflict model of *win - lose solution* prevalent in every society in different cases as well as in North Buton conflict related to capital placement. Conflict resolution winning - losing up to now have not indicated a meeting point related to the placement of the capital. Each group is a good group of people who want a capital in accordance with the law, or a group of people who want a transfer of the capital to be a winner.

The corresponding observation by the author in the field, groups of people who want the transfer of capital is much more powerful than the supporters of community groups that maintain capital position in accordance with the law. In the group of people who want a transfer of capital is supported by power, position, economic resources, and possessions in getting what they want which is to transfer the capital. While groups of people who maintain the position of the capital in accordance with the law, only to have the mandate and strength of personality to get what they want are.

Paradigm of competition or win - lose is shown by Buranga Group defending Buranga as a capital government, otherwise Kulisusu Group wants to move a capital government in Kulisusu without care to another community. Ronny Hanityo (1984) views onlicts as a struggle consciously and directly between individuals and groups for the same purpose. Beat rival appears to be an important way to achieve purposes. Conflict is a situation (state) in which two or more parties fight for their respective purposes that cannot be united and each party to the conflict to try to convince others of the truth of their stated each objective. Result of this study is consistent with Dahredorf (1998) who yield a scheme: (a) Function of strong agreement for both parties would be the best solution; (b) Function of strong agreement for individual produce a treatment to "win" the conflict; (c) Function a strong agreement for other party would generate a glory of their conflict for other community; and (d) when there is no an agreement from to both parties would give an effort to avoid conflict.

2. Accommodations Model

Conflict resolution described as shadow competition that gives a reflection of the overall conflict settlement on the other party without any effort to fight for its own purposes or interests. Shadow competition type of conflict resolution (accommodation) is very rare in public life for each of the parties involved in a conflict who do not know the process firstly. As one example of such land boundary conflicts in which two people who bought a plot of land to the seller at a

location adjacent the boundaries are less clear. Each buyer has the size and after checking at the field the boundaries were overlap, so that both parties find the best solution by the tactics of peace or accommodation. Theoretically, conflict resolution by peace will be lead to *lose - lose* solution. *Lose-lose solution* (lose - lose) methods usually occurs when people who meet together have a win-lose paradigm because they cannot negotiate well, then they principled that if no one wins, the better everything should be lost. Their attention centered to their enemy where there is only a feeling of revenge without knowing if others are having lost and he gets lost is tantamount to suicide. Indeed, shadow competition of conflict resolution is almost never found in political cases such as conflict at capital placement in North Buton District.

Accommodation conflict resolution model is theoretically known as *lose - lose solution* that is almost never found in Indonesia, including North Buton conflict related to capital placement. Moreover, if North Buton's government are careful, clever and have concern for the North Buton, conflict of capital placement is not something difficult to accomplish and will require a long duration of time. Conflict resolution process of the capital placement that is still open space settlement is evidenced by the results of interviews with informants that I did well in the group of people who want a transfer of capital as well as in groups of people who want to maintain the position of the capital in accordance with the legislation, it might be open space to do the accommodation. Based on opinions from various informants, almost conflict resolution by accommodation method can be performed on conflict of capital placement in North Buton if each of parties is open up. In addition, based on the results of interview, each party has given a space to another party to negotiate about his wishes and desires as well as other parties. Thus, in conflict resolution accommodate theory has explained that space is almost cannot to be useable, but the *win-lose* conflict resolution method will be dominant because the main focus of capital placement is how desire can be fulfilled by not considering the wishes and interests of others. North Buton society who not include in *win-lose* should be presented by a third party who has no interest as a mediator to provide the best solution to the parties in conflict. In addition, when resolution offers a third party, the parties in conflict should realize that what the intention would not be fully met because there are some interests in other party's interests in which also has the same interests. Therefore, the involvement of a third party will be led parties in conflict towards *lose-lose solution* that is each party socially will lose in short time, but will benefit in long time duration.

3. Sharing Model

Theoretically, a conflict resolution model is due to compromise settlement approach between domination and peace groups. One party gives and the other receives something. Both the moderate-minded groups, is not complete but satisfying. Compromise conflict resolution (sharing) is only implemented on small dimension conflicts as in family or household conflict. Otherwise, in extensive dimensions conflicts, including in cases of political conflicts such as the phenomenon of capital placements in North Buton will not be implemented so that it will produce a sense of satisfaction for the parties. Based on author's observation,

there are two dominations of interest groups namely Kulisusu and Buranga in capital placement cases in North Buton. While that is included in peace groups category in this study tend to be referred to swing community groups.

Furthermore, a Peaceful community group has various good mindsets and patterns of view so that the best conflict resolution found in capital placement. While in the dominance of two groups, each group has egoism so it will not find the conflict resolution of capital placement. Kulisusu domination group is more showing a process so the North Buton to be one of autonomous region. Instead, Buranga domination groups are more likely to see the results of a process so the two dominant groups will not lead to a satisfactory conflict resolution for both parties. However, the meeting point of the two dominant groups will available when they can put aside their selfishness for togetherness by compromise.

Sharing conflict resolution model, both theoretically and empirically, including our research findings in this dissertation research has similarities to the accommodation conflict resolution model. Specifically, if the accommodation model is more identical to *win - win solution*, so the *sharing* model will be identical to *lose - lose solution* model. Sharing conflict resolution model is a form of conflict resolution that is satisfactory to both parties. A resolution effort is more likely to problem-solving approach that requires integration and sportsmanship from both parties. Moreover, Sharing and collaboration model within a sociological study tends to lead to "*lose - lose solution*" of conflict resolution. It is make all the parties feel happy and satisfied with the resolution or decision taken. Lose-lose paradigm views that life as an arena for cooperation instead of competition. It will lead to satisfaction on both parties and will increase a creative cooperation.

4. Collaboration Model

In theoretical micro context, collaboration is the division of authority and responsibility between the government and communities to manage resources so that each party can control the irregularities by other party so that collaboration process between the conflicting parties can be realized. However, collaboration is a wise division between the two groups of different viewpoints about an issue and turned into a harmonious cooperation relationship in political dimension. The parties agree on principle within a cooperation process such as mutual respect, cooperation, trust, benefit and grindstones giving, compassionate, and foster care. Collaboration is needed in every community life because the differing views that lead to protracted conflicts can be minimized by collaboration method.

Collaborative conflict resolution is a form of conflict resolution that is satisfactory to both parties. Collaborative effort is a problem-solving approach that requires integration and sportsmanship from both sides. It is likely to lead to "*win - win*" conflict resolution in sociological studies. It is make all the parties feel happy and satisfy with the resolution or decision taken. In brief, win-win paradigm views life as an arena for cooperation instead of competition. It would give

satisfaction on both parties and will increase creative cooperation.

Collaborative conflict resolution in the sense of a win - win needs an objective intelligence of the parties. Thus, it is occurred in most communities who have an adequate level of education with high objective consciousness. It can also occur in the lower class by using a third party as a mediator who does not have a presumption in favor to one of group.

Therefore, Conflict resolution model of collaboration can occur in all people's lives, including the political dimensions such as the case of capital placement in North Buton. Political conflicts in capital placement of North Buton can be solved by using the collaboration conflict resolution model that leads to a *win - win solution* should use a reputable third parties and no presumption in favor to one of group.

6. Conclusion

Conflict resolution model is taken to settle society groups who opposed to capital placement of North Buton such as competition, accommodation, sharing, and collaboration. Conflict resolution model of competition more leads to conflict resolution win - lose; While the of conflict resolution model of accommodation more leads to *lose - lose solution* and this model does not do in North Buton because capital placement phenomena although the accommodation space was opened to different sections of society viewpoint. Conflict of capital placement in North Buton can be solved by using a conflict resolution model on sharing and collaboration that leads to *lose - lose solution* with the provisions should be use the competent third party and there is no presumption in favor of one group. Conflict of capital placement in North Buton will not be protracted if the initiator is facilitating the two dominant groups in order to negotiate best solution. Therefore, North Buton societies feel the conduciveness situations. Mediator in conflict resolution of capital placement in North Buton is the person who is the son area nationwide, the son of another area that has proven competence in dealing with issues of conflict, and the central government as the highest policy control.

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