



Model for Resolving Fights Between Residents in Kapetakan Village, Cirebon Regency

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Abstract

Background. Inter-community brawls have become an increasingly pressing social problem, given their destructive impact.

Aims. This study aims to explore the causes and impacts of inter-community brawls through a literature review.

Methods. An analysis of relevant scientific articles found that the triggers of brawls can be divided into two main dimensions. The internal dimension includes deindividuation, identity crisis, and low self-regulation, while the external dimension includes ineffective family parenting, peer influence, and provocation through social media. The impact of brawls is significant, not only in terms of physical aspects and fatalities, but also in terms of psychological disorders, moral decline, stigma, and serious legal consequences.

Conclusion. This study concludes that a comprehensive intervention approach is needed, involving school counseling services, education on better parenting, and community supervision to reduce adolescent aggression.

Implication. This strategy is expected to address the root causes of brawls more effectively and in a more structured manner, thereby creating a safer environment and supporting positive adolescent development.

Keywords: Criminological Review; Fights; Inter-Residents



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INTRODUCTION

Every community will feel at peace if the relationships among its members go well, in accordance with existing values and norms. This means that all social interactions should be uninterrupted, harmonious, and orderly. On the other hand, if the relationship or interaction deviates from established norms, values, and behaviors, there will be disruptions in social relations, and people's lives will become irregular. Irregular social relationships can lead to conflict. Conflict is a condition in which social interaction occurs without regard to existing norms, values, and guidelines. When a person acts as he pleases, it can lead to disputes, resistance, chaos, and incompatibility. In rural communities, people can live in close proximity to one another in groups or as individuals.¹

Fights between regions have recurred and remain ongoing. However, the settlement has not been fully successful, especially in creating peace between the opposing parties. These incidents of fights between villagers can cause injuries and leave deep trauma, especially for those directly involved as victims.

The chaos among residents in Kapetaman Village occurred on Monday, September 18, 2023, at around 08 o'clock. 30 WIB is a big clash. This conflict involved two groups of supporters of the kuwu candidate and was triggered by ridicule from one of the other group's supporters. In response, the Cirebon City Police will hold a meeting with the prospective kuwu and their supporters involved in the incident. These fights damaged houses, and several people were injured. The situation in both hamlets grew increasingly tense, disturbing the calm of residents who knew nothing about the problems unfolding.²

The Cirebon City Police responded to the brawl by organizing the crowd and negotiating with the parties involved in the dispute to find a peaceful path through discussion and deliberation. Community leaders also played a role in defusing brawls between villagers. There are several ways to reach an agreement in resolving problems, disputes, or ongoing

¹ Awan Mutakin and Dasim Budimansyah, 2004. *Dynamics of Indonesian Society*, Genesindo, Bandung, p. 32

² Source Article titled " *Brawl in Kapetunan Village, Cirebon City Police Chief Emphasizes No Victims Injured* ", more with the link: <https://kabarcirebon.pikiran-rakyat.com/ciayumajakuning/pr-2937138658/tawuran-di-desa-kapetakan-kapolres-cirebon-kota-tegaskan-tidak-ada-korban-luka-bacok?page=all>

conflicts. Conflict can be resolved quickly by both parties, in synergy with the help of authorities and neutral parties.³

In Article 28 G paragraph (1) of the 1945 Constitution, it is stated that any action taken by an individual during a brawl constitutes a violation of the human right to feel secure. Brawls are a social problem that greatly disturbs society as a whole. A brawl incident can result in loss of life and damage to surrounding property. As a result, brawls among residents caused fear and anxiety in the community. The brawls between residents have now reached a very dangerous level. Usually, brawls start over trivial things, such as ridicule or defending friends who are having problems with other citizens, and then escalate into fights between groups or communities.

The problem of this brawl must be resolved immediately and not allowed to continue, as it can disturb public peace. The impact of a brawl can cause serious injury and even death.

Studies on inter-resident fights generally explain brawls as social conflict caused by internal and external factors. Internal factors include weak self-control, an identity crisis, poor emotional regulation, and an inability to adapt to social complexity. External factors include family environment, peer influence, provocation, political tension, social media misuse, and weak community supervision.

Previous studies also emphasize that brawls create serious impacts, such as physical injury, property damage, psychological trauma, fear in society, loss of public trust, moral degradation, and legal consequences. Conflict theory, criminology, and social conflict theory are commonly used to explain how group interests, provocation, social inequality, and weak social control can trigger violence.

This paper contributes to the existing discussion by focusing specifically on fights among residents in Kapetakan Village, Cirebon Regency, particularly those related to tensions over the village head election, youth delinquency, provocation, and community-based conflict resolution. The paper highlights the role of village government, police, community leaders, mediation, restorative justice, patrols, legal education, and reconciliation as key elements in resolving and preventing recurring conflict.

³. Source of Article entitled "Two Groups of Residents Allegedly Between Supporters of Village Head Candidates in Cirebon Regency Involved in Brawls", link: <https://kabarcirebon.pikiran-rakyat.com/ciayumajakuning/pr-2937137058/dua-kelompok-warga-yang-diduga-antar-pendukung-calon-kepala-desa-di-kabupaten-cirebon-terlibat-tawuran?page=all>

LITERATURE REVIEW

The Meaning of Confusion

A brawl is a big fight that occurs when a group of people gets involved.⁴ Based on this understanding, a brawl between residents can be understood as a dispute that occurs between one group of residents and another. Thus, a brawl is an act of violence or a fight committed by a certain group of people or communities. From the explanation above, it can be concluded that a brawl is an act of violence or dispute involving a group of people or a community.

Factors That Cause Conflict Between Citizens.

The causes of brawls between residents are very diverse, ranging from trivial things to serious things that lead to clashes. There are two factors that cause confusion, namely:⁵

Internal factors.

This factor usually arises because a person is unable to adapt to a complex environment. This complexity includes differences in views, cultures, economic status, and other factors. Situations like this often cause mental stress for individuals. Those who find it difficult to adapt tend to avoid problems, blame others, and seek instant solutions to existing problems.

External factors:

Family factors: Negative influences from the family, criminal behavior, and immoral acts. Good or bad household conditions.

Environmental factors.

This is also one of the causes that encourages people to get involved in fights, because if there are individuals who play the role of provocateurs, other citizens who do not think critically will be drawn into the fight.

The Impact of the Conflict

⁴ Kamus Besar Bahasa Indonesia Third Edition Second Edition.2005 jakarta : Balai Pustaka. p. 34.

⁵ <https://etheses.uinmataram.ac.id/4972/1/Anisa%20Herawati-190302098.pdf>. Legal journals

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Disputes between residents cause losses for many parties. There are at least three categories of negative impacts of conflicts between citizens.⁶

1. Residents or communities (and their families, of course) who are involved in the brawl clearly experience the impact, for example, if the resident is injured or even killed in the incident
2. Damage to public facilities such as shops, buses, bus stops, and others.
3. The most worrying thing is the decline in trust from the people around him in the perpetrators of the brawl.

There are various methods to deal with brawls. These methods can be grouped into 3, namely: ⁷

1. Teaching includes the delivery of moral values through parents and activities at school, as well as presenting good role models such as teachers, parents, or friends who have a positive character and the ability to guide others to behave well.
2. Attention, parents have a responsibility to give more attention to their children, especially in supervising their social interactions.
3. Self-monitoring, every individual needs to do self-reflection to recognize their shortcomings and improve the negative attitudes that exist in them.

Conflict Definitions and Conflict Theories

Conflict is an inevitable part of the human experience throughout human history. Unfulfilled individual desires often trigger conflicts. Differences in viewpoints among people can also lead to conflict. If disputes between individuals cannot be resolved in a fair and balanced manner, then they can develop into conflicts at the group level in society. Issues about conflict⁸

Social Conflict Theory explains that people's lives consist of various individuals and groups with different interests. These differences in interests can cause conflicts because each

⁶ <https://jurnal.uns.ac.id/jodasc/issue/download/3034/374>, downloaded on March 9, 2026.

⁷ <http://eprints.ipdn.ac.id/9/2/ISI.pdf>. downloaded on March 9, 2026.

⁸ <http://eprints.ipdn.ac.id/9/2/ISI.pdf>. downloaded on March 9, 2026.

party seeks to maintain or achieve goals that are considered beneficial to them. Therefore, conflict is seen as an inseparable part of the dynamics of social life.⁹

Marx's Theory of Conflict

Marx described that: "social life is society as a place in which there are various forms of conflict; The state is considered an entity that plays an active role in the dispute by supporting the dominant power; coercion in the form of law is seen as a major factor for maintaining social institutions, such as private property, slavery, and capital that lead to inequalities in rights and opportunities; The state and the law are seen as means of oppression used by the ruling class (capitalists) for their benefit; Classes are illustrated as social groups that have their own interests that are in conflict with each other, so that conflict is inevitable. ".¹⁰

Jonathan Turner's Conflict Theory

Turner states that conflicts can arise in a social system or society. Ultimately, open infighting between hostile groups is greatly influenced by each side's ability to objectively explain its interests and to manage, organize, and supervise the group.¹¹

Although many previous studies discuss brawls, social conflict, juvenile delinquency, and criminological factors in general, there is still limited research that specifically examines inter-resident fights in rural political contexts, especially in relation to village head election dynamics, local provocation, and social media influence.

Most previous studies tend to focus on the causes and impacts of brawls, but they have not sufficiently developed a practical local conflict-resolution model involving village government, police, community leaders, customary mechanisms, restorative justice, and post-conflict reconciliation. In addition, studies on brawls often remain general and do not deeply analyze how local institutions in villages can work together to prevent repeated conflict. Therefore, the research gap lies in the absence of a comprehensive and context-specific model for resolving fights between residents in Kapetakan Village, Cirebon Regency, by integrating legal, criminological, social, preventive, and restorative approaches.

⁹ <http://eprints.ipdn.ac.id/9/2/ISI.pdf>. downloaded on March 9, 2026.

¹⁰ <http://eprints.ipdn.ac.id/9/2/ISI.pdf>. downloaded on March 9, 2026.

¹¹ <http://eprints.ipdn.ac.id/9/2/ISI.pdf>. downloaded on March 9, 2026.

METHODS

Research Methods, in essence, result from the problems faced and the goals to be achieved in the research. Therefore, the discussion of research methods must always be related to the problem and the purpose at hand. In this study, various aspects, such as the methodological approach, research specifications, data sources and types, data collection techniques, and data analysis, will be examined.

Approach Method

Following the title and the problems to be reviewed in this study, to produce useful information, this research is carried out using a normative juridical approach (normative legal research method). This method is a legal research that focuses on literature references and secondary data. This research aims to compile references, including theories, concepts, legal principles, and regulations, related to the subject.

Research Specification

The research specification used is Descriptive Analytical, which is an effort to analyze and provide explanations of legal issues related to the object being studied. It is said to be descriptive because, through this research, it is hoped that a comprehensive and systematic view of everything related to it can be obtained.

Data Types and Sources

In this writing, the author utilizes secondary data consisting of:

1. **Primary Legal Material.** Primary legal material refers to the applicable and binding laws and regulations. In this case, the author will refer to legislation such as the 1945 Constitution and the Criminal Code, as well as other laws and regulations relevant to this research.
2. **Secondary Legal Materials.** Secondary data is information obtained from official documents, books relevant to the research object, and internal research results. The forms

of reports, scientific papers from legal circles, journals, theses, dissertations, and all related to this research.

3. Tertiary Legal Materials. Sources that provide information on key legal materials and additional legal materials, such as dictionaries, indexes, websites, articles, and so on. In writing a normative law thesis, the research focuses only on secondary sources of literature or data, which may include primary, additional, and tertiary legal materials.

Data Collection Methods

In normative legal research, data collection is carried out through literature studies or legal literature searches to identify legal sources and then analyze them.

Data Analysis Methods

In normative legal research, the data analysis method used is qualitative analysis, which aims to explain the relationship between legal facts and legal principles contained in regulations, without using numbers, but in the following ways:

1. The main legal material is analyzed by interpreting methods according to legal theory. For example: authentic, grammatical, and systematic interpretations.
2. Additional legal materials are analyzed by the content analysis method of the reading materials used.

DISCUSSION

Modus Operandi of Fights Between Residents in Kapetaman Village, Cirebon Regency

A mass brawl occurred in Kapetaman Village, Kapetaman District, Cirebon Regency on Monday, September 18, 2023, at around 08 o'clock. 30 WIB. They are a group of two supporters of the kuwu candidate. Regarding the incident, there were no reports of people being injured by gunfire during the brawl. Although many videos show there are injured victims. However, this is not true. This is because the incident of throwing stones at each other occurred at a sufficient distance. The distance between the two groups is very far. "Don't be influenced by news that is not clear about the truth. Maybe it's an old video, because at the time of the

incident, the police had already separated them. So, the throwing of stones at each other took place from a considerable distance, so that no one suffered injuries from sharp objects.

When the clash occurred, the police car was between the two groups of supporters. "We have found each campaign team, and they went straight home. The incident lasted no more than half an hour, and by 9 a.m., the situation had calmed down. The clash began when one of the supporters of the kuwu candidate mocked the supporters of the other candidates. Therefore, the Cirebon City Police plans to meet with prospective kuwu or supporters involved in the clash.

Fights between residents, or brawls, in the Kapetakan area, Cirebon, are generally caused by two main factors: mass provocation during the village head (kuwu) election and the mischievous behavior of teenagers or content gangs. These factors are often exacerbated by excessive group spirit, lack of self-control, and miscommunication in cyberspace. Factor-

The Main Causes of Fights

Provocation and Mass Spirit

1. Political Conflict in the Regional Elections (Kuwu Election): Large commotion between residents often arises at important moments, such as when taking the candidate's serial number.
2. Mocking Each Other: Tensions escalate quickly when supporters from different groups exchange taunts or provocations. Due to the large number of people gathered, the group's high spirits quickly led to emotions exploding, resulting in a stone-throwing incident on the street.

Teen Delinquency and Brawls for Content

1. Presence on Social Media: Many clashes involve groups of teenagers or students who are triggered by a desire to create brawl content in order to attract attention on social media. Sarong War: At certain times, such as during the fasting month of Ramadan, there are often large riots or sarong disputes between residents involving youth from the village border areas (e.g., the border of Kertasura and Pegagan Kidul).

2. Sharp Weapons: The situation becomes more risky as some groups are found carrying sharp weapons or modified arrows.

Consequences and damage caused

1. Disturbance of Order: Disputes that occur on the main road often result in traffic jams in Pantura Cirebon-Indramayu.
2. Physical and Material Loss: Acts of violence often result in injuries (both from residents and officers) and damage to public facilities and homes (such as broken glass due to stone throwing).

In criminology, various theories can be grouped into those that highlight the significant role of socio-structural factors in studying crime from an economic perspective. Hankie Lilikuata in (Muh. Taufik Silayar 2013) put forward several theories of theoretical relevance and potential development in explaining the issue of criminals, crime, and social reactions to criminals and crime in Indonesia, namely:

1. The theory put forward by Richard A. Cloward and Lilod E. Ohlin highlights several postulates, namely: Delinquency is an activity with the clear purpose of obtaining wealth through non-legal means; Sub-culture deviance is formed when there is a difference between aspirations and values among adolescents from the lower strata with limitations in achieving these aspirations through legal means; Sub-cultural types of deviance develop along with a variety of illegal ways to achieve goals.
2. Theories about the relationship between economic crises and criminal acts. Theoretically, M. Harvey Brener identifies several different views on the background of criminal acts related to the direct influence of the economy on crime, namely: Decline in national income and job creation that leads to an increase in illegal industrial activities; The emergence of various innovations as a result of the mismatch between social values or aspirations and the social structural means to achieve them; Advancement in criminal careers can occur due to obstructed access to opportunities in legal economic sectors; In certain personality types, economic crisis factors can cause frustration due to obstacles or threats to the achievement of ideals, which in turn can appear in the form of deviant behavior; As a result of the

economic crisis that increases the unemployment rate, some individuals who lose their jobs tend to join their fellow unemployed peers, thus making them more vulnerable to engaging in criminal acts.

Various theories in criminology or critical criminology. Within this framework, criminal acts are seen as responses to the living conditions of an individual's social class and vary depending on the existing political and social structures. Community economy. Richard Quinney put forward a theory of the social reality of crime as follows:

1. Crime is the definition of law formed by powerful groups in a politically organized society.
2. The definition of crime includes actions that are contrary to the interests of the dominant group.
3. The definition of crime is carried out by groups that have the power to enforce and apply criminal law.
4. Patterns of behavior are formed in relation to the definition of crime and in this context, individuals are seen in actions that have the potential to be considered crimes.
5. The idea of evil is formulated and propagated by the dominant class to maintain its power.
6. The social reality of crime is formed to define and apply the definition of crime and the development of behavior patterns related to that definition.

Model of Resolving Fights Between Residents in Kapetakan Village, Cirebon Regency

The village government and the police implement measures in three main phases: emergency measures (stopping conflicts and securing locations), conflict resolution (mediation or dialogue to achieve peace), and preventive and post-conflict measures (routine patrols, law enforcement, and reconciliation) to prevent the recurrence of fights.

Here are the details of the efforts undertaken by both sides:

1. Actions when a fight occurs (emergency handling). Dispersal of the Crowd: The police (together with the TNI and Satpol PP) immediately took action to disperse the crowd using a persuasive approach, escalating to strict measures if the situation threatened public safety. Evacuation and Security: Securing injured victims to medical facilities.

and divert the parties to the conflict to police stations or villages to prevent further clashes.

2. Mediation and Dispute Resolution (Resolution)

- a. Discussion and Mediation (Problem Solving): The village government, together with community leaders (RT/RW, traditional leaders, and religious leaders), arranges a meeting between the problematic parties at the village hall.
- b. Restorative Justice Approach: The police (generally through Bhabinkamtibmas) prefer to resolve issues outside the legal channels through peaceful meetings, as long as no fatalities or serious crimes arise.
- c. Creation of a Peace Agreement: The two sides sign a stamped peace agreement, which includes a commitment not to attack each other, provide reparations (in case of damage), and customary sanctions for those who violate the agreement.

3. Preventive Measures

- a. Continuous Optimization of Systems: Reviving patrol posts and residents' environmental security systems to reduce the likelihood of clashes.
- b. Dialogical Patrols: The police routinely visit villages to listen to the aspirations of residents and detect potential problems (such as land disputes or youth disputes) early before they develop.
- c. Legal Counseling and Education: The local police conveys education to the village community about legal awareness, the dangers of taking action on their own, and the importance of maintaining tolerance and good relations.

4. Post-Conflict Action and Law Enforcement of Citizen Reconciliation: Carry out joint activities to re-knit mutual trust and brotherhood between citizen groups.

5. Law Enforcement (Gakkum): If a dispute causes serious damage, loss of life, or there is a provocateur who violates the law, the police will conduct an investigation and investigation in accordance with applicable regulations to provide a deterrent effect.

6. Guidelines on handling social conflicts in a comprehensive manner are regulated in government regulations, such as the Law on Handling Social Conflicts, to be used as a reference for village officers and security agencies in the field.

7. No one wants criminal acts in their community, because crime can cause unrest and loss to the community, not only harm property, but can also endanger the safety of citizens' lives. Therefore, criminal acts must be abolished and addressed, and one way to tackle such crimes is through law enforcement.

Various efforts have been made to address crime, but the results remain unsatisfactory. As expressed by:

1. Habibir Rahman Khan, in his work entitled "Prevention of Crime, it is Society Which Needs The Treatment an Not The Criminal", one way to overcome crime is to utilize criminal law along with criminal sanctions.
2. Herbert L. Packer argues that the control of anti-social actions through punishment for criminal law violators is a social problem that has an important legal dimension in efforts to handle crime, with criminological aspects related to crime prevention. The results of research in this field are invaluable for developing crime prevention programs by law enforcement.

Walter Reckless mentioned several conditions that need to be considered by the government so that efforts to fight crime are more effective. These conditions are:

1. A good police system and organization.
2. Effective judicial implementation.
3. Respectful law.
4. Coordinated crime surveillance and prevention.
5. Community participation in crime classification efforts.

With efforts to prevent, prosecute, and rehabilitate crime, it is hoped that in the future, all forms of crime can be suppressed so that people can live in a calm, peaceful, and prosperous state.

The novelty of this paper lies in its development of a local conflict-resolution model for handling fights between residents in Kapetakan Village, Cirebon Regency. Unlike previous studies that mostly discuss brawls from general social or criminological perspectives, this paper focuses on a specific village case and connects the causes of conflict with practical resolution mechanisms.

The paper offers a model consisting of three stages: emergency handling, conflict resolution, and post-conflict prevention. Emergency handling includes dispersing crowds, securing victims, and preventing further clashes. Conflict resolution includes mediation, dialogue, restorative justice, peace agreements, and involvement of village officials, police, religious leaders, and community leaders. Post-conflict prevention includes patrols, legal counseling, community supervision, reconciliation activities, and law enforcement against provocateurs or perpetrators.

Thus, the novelty of this study is the integration of criminological analysis, normative legal perspective, local wisdom, restorative justice, and community-based prevention into one structured model for resolving inter-resident fights in a rural village context.

CONCLUSION

From the previous explanation, it can be concluded that fights among residents are influenced by several factors. One of them is miscommunication in the community. In addition, fights between citizens are regulated by this country's laws, so that if a fight occurs, it can receive proper justice. From a social perspective, fights between citizens generally occur in developing societies. Therefore, it is important for the community to think further and consider the risks that may arise if they are involved in fights between fellow citizens.

Suggestions

To prevent acts of violence, such as group fights, all parties must avoid attitudes and situations that can trigger them. Law enforcement needs to take strict action against perpetrators and deter them from repeating the crime. Community members are expected to be more cooperative with police officers so they can work together more effectively to maintain environmental security and order.

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