



Volume 1 Issue 1 Pages 69 - 79

Journal of Religious and Social Studies

Web : <https://ejournal2.uinsaid.ac.id/index.php/rils/index>

The Relationship Between Communication Skills and Conflict Management with the Social Solidarity of the Youth Organization in Duku Taruban

Agraita Masithoh¹, Melvi Nur Veninda², Dyah Susilowati³

^{1,2,3} Universitas Raden Mas Said Surakarta, Indonesia

ABSTRACT

Article Info

Article history:

Received: March 22, 2026

Revised: April 22, 2026

Accepted: Mei 29, 2026

Keywords:

Communication Skills; Conflict Management; Social Solidarity; Karang Taruna

Social solidarity is a crucial aspect of youth organizational life such as *Karang taruna*, reflecting togetherness, trust, and social responsibility among members. Communication skills and conflict management are presumed to play an important role in building this solidarity. This study aims to determine the relationship between communication skills and conflict management with social solidarity of *Karang taruna* members in *Duku Taruban*. The study used a quantitative approach with a correlational method on 81 respondents. Data were collected using questionnaires and analyzed using path analysis with SPSS version 25. Results indicate that communication skills have a positive and significant direct effect on social solidarity (sig. $0.000 < 0.05$) with a path coefficient of 0.506. Conflict management has a positive but non-significant effect on social solidarity (sig. $0.570 > 0.05$). Simultaneously, communication skills and conflict management together significantly affect social solidarity with an R-square of 0.292 (29.2%). Communication skills is the most dominant variable, while conflict management serves as a latent capacity important for organizational sustainability.

Correspondence Address:

agraitamasithoh1213@gmail.com

RILS Journal

Published by Faculty of Ushuluddin and Dakwah, UIN Raden Mas Said Surakarta, Indonesia

Copyright ©



This is an open-access article under the [CC BY-SA](https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-sa/4.0/) license.

INTRODUCTION

Social solidarity in youth organizations reflects the participation, cooperation, and active involvement of its members. Idrus *et al.*, (2025) that bonds within a group are formed through deep social interaction through participation in joint activities. Sumitro *et al.*, (2024) emphasized that mutual cooperation and cooperation activities are key indicators of strong social solidarity. This aligns with research by Sukmawardi (2023), who stated that social solidarity among youth develops when members are actively involved and feel a sense of ownership in their organization.

However, in reality, *Karang taruna* often faces challenges. Faristiana (2021) identified low participation and a lack of collective responsibility as fundamental causes of weakening bonds within youth organizations. Galih Dwi Wicaksana & Candrasari (2023) added that poorly managed conflicts have the potential to lead to apathy and absenteeism among members. Hadi Kurniyawan *et al.* (2021) explains that weak interpersonal relationships and internal communication can worsen youth group solidarity.

This phenomenon was also found in the *Dukuh* Taruban Youth Organization (*Karang taruna*) based on a preliminary study. Communication between members has not been effective, especially in program planning and implementation. Many members lack enthusiasm and choose to be inactive. Discussions in meetings tend to be dominated by a handful of individuals, while the majority of members remain passive. This situation reflects minimal two-way interaction and low collective participation, which, according to Fernandez *et al.*, (2024) is a sign of declining group solidarity.

Theoretically, this research is based on Durkheim's (1893) concept of social solidarity in *The Division of Labour in Society*, which explains that social bonds are created through moral attachment, interaction, and the distribution of roles within the community. Puspitasari & Agustina (2023) show that the quality of social relationships between members is a primary determinant of the sustainability of solidarity within the *Karang taruna* organization.

Communication skills are a crucial factor in maintaining relationships among members of the *Karang taruna* organization (Rukmana & Santi, 2025). Hargie (2006) explains that communication skills are abilities that can be learned through practice, experience, and social interaction. Meanwhile, conflict management also plays a crucial role in maintaining social solidarity (Simanjuntak, 2025). Rahmania (2025) states that poorly managed conflict can reduce members' commitment to the organization.

Several previous studies have examined the influence of communication skills or conflict management on social solidarity separately (Ananda, 2025; Fernandez et al., 2024). However, simultaneous studies of both variables within a single analytical framework, particularly in the context of hamlet-level youth organizations such as *Karang taruna*, are still very limited (Lani & Putri, 2024). This study aims to fill this gap by comprehensively analyzing the relationship between communication skills and conflict management and *Karang taruna* social solidarity in *Dukuh Taruban*.

METHOD

This study used a quantitative approach with a correlational method. This approach was chosen because it aims to analyze relationships between variables in a measurable and objective manner (Sugiyono, 2020). The study population was all 81 members of the *Dukuh Taruban Youth Organization*, and all were sampled.

Data collection used a questionnaire instrument with a four-choice Likert scale: Strongly Agree (4), Agree (3), Disagree (2), and Strongly Disagree (1). The instrument consists of three scales: (1) Communication Skills Scale developed based on Hargie's theory (2006) with aspects of verbal behavior, nonverbal behavior, active listening, and empathy; (2) Conflict Management Scale with aspects of identity, power, and structure; and (3) Social Solidarity Scale with aspects of social dependence, social norms and values, and social responsibility.

Instrument testing includes validity testing using correlation. product moment Pearson and reliability test using Cronbach Alpha. The test results show that all variables have a value Alpha Cronbach very good: Communication Skills ($\alpha = 0.966$),

Conflict Management ($\alpha = 0.971$), and Social Solidarity ($\alpha = 0.969$), so the instrument is declared reliable.

Data analysis techniques using path analysis (path analysis) with the help of SPSS version 25. Before the hypothesis test, prerequisite tests were carried out including normality tests (Kolmogorov Smirnov), linearity tests, multicollinearity tests (Tolerance and VIF), and heteroscedasticity test (Glazing).

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Descriptive Statistics

Table 1 presents a general overview of research data from 81 respondents who are members of the *Dukuh* Taruban Youth Organization.

Table 1. Descriptive Statistics of Research Variables

Variable	N	Min	Max	Mean
Communication Skills	81	51	80	62,35
Conflict Management	81	58	90	71,53
Social Solidarity	81	50	76	60,41

Based on Table 1, members' communication skills averaged 62.35, falling into the moderate category (66.6%). Conflict management averaged 71.53, with the majority of members falling into the moderate category (65.4%). Social solidarity averaged 60.41, with 67.9% of members falling into the moderate category. This distribution indicates that all three variables are at a sufficient level but still have potential for improvement.

Prerequisite Test

Normality test with Kolmogorov-Smirnov generate value A symp. Sig. (2-tailed) = 0.200 > 0.05, so the residual data is normally distributed. The linearity test shows that the X1-Y relationship has a value Deviation from Linearity = 0.196 > 0.05, and the X2-Y relationship is 0.378 > 0.05, so the relationship between the variables is

linear. The multicollinearity test produces a value of Tolerance = $0.756 > 0.10$ and VIF = $1.323 < 10$, indicating no multicollinearity. The heteroscedasticity test yielded significance values of $X1 = 0.996$ and $X2 = 0.969$, both > 0.05 , indicating no heteroscedasticity. All assumptions are met so that the path analysis can be continued.

Hypothesis Testing: Path Analysis

Table 2 presents the results of hypothesis testing using path analysis.

Table 2. Path Analysis Test Results

Variable	Beta	Sig.	R^2	Description
Communication Skills → Social Solidarity	0,506	0,000	0,292	Significant
Conflict Management → Social Solidarity	0,063	0,570		Insignificant
X1 & X2 → Social Solidarity (Simultaneous)			0,292	Significant

Based on Table 2, communication skills (X1) have a positive and significant direct influence on social solidarity (Y) with a path coefficient of $\beta = 0.506$ and a significance value of $0.000 < 0.05$. This makes communication skills the most dominant variable in the model. Conflict management (X2) has a positive but insignificant influence on social solidarity ($\beta = 0.063$, sig. $0.570 > 0.05$). Simultaneously, $R^2 = 0.292$ indicates that the two variables together explain 29.2% of the variation in social solidarity, while 70.8% is influenced by other variables outside the study.

The $e1$ value is calculated using the formula $e1 = \sqrt{1 - 0.292} = 0.8414$, which indicates the influence of other variables outside the model. In the indirect path, the influence of communication skills on social solidarity through conflict management as a mediator is not proven to be significant, considering that the path from conflict management to social solidarity is not statistically significant.

Quotes and References

The finding that communication skills significantly influence social solidarity aligns with Hargie (2006), who stated that communication skills can significantly strengthen social relationships within a group. Greene & Burleson (2003) explained that an individual's ability to send and receive messages accurately minimizes misunderstandings that often become the seeds of division. *et al.*(2025)

He added that active listening and empathy skills play a crucial role in enhancing team cohesion. Therefore, solidarity in the *Dukuh Taruban Youth Organization (Karang taruna)* doesn't stem from dramatic moments of conflict resolution, but rather from the accumulation of meaningful conversations and productive daily interactions.

This finding is confirmed by various previous studies. Putri *et al.* (2025) found that communication skills have an important role in forming group social solidarity. Dzuhri *et al.* (2025); Fuadi & Ramadhanita (2025) consistently found that communication plays a role in increasing social solidarity among youth. Puspitasari & Agustina (2023) showed that good organizational communication patterns contribute to maintaining solidarity among *Karang taruna* members.

The insignificant direct influence of conflict management on social solidarity can be understood from a contextual perspective. *Karang taruna Dukuh Taruban* is an organization with relatively low conflict dynamics. Its members' conflict management capacity has never been tested by intense and prolonged conflict situations, thus leaving no measurable statistical footprint. Indartono (2014) states that constructively managed conflict can encourage open communication and strengthen team dynamics, but this mechanism only becomes fully operational when the conflict situation itself is sufficiently real. Batjo *et al.* (2023), states that effective conflict management can strengthen social relationships between individuals and groups; this condition already exists in the *Dukuh Taruban Youth Organization*, but was created not through conflict management but through the power of communication and local cultural values.

The difference between these findings and Ode *et al.* (2022); Permana *et al.* (2024) who found that conflict management had a significant effect, this can be explained by differences in context: the study was conducted on groups with a higher frequency of conflict. The findings closest to this study come from Agustinus Ndraha *et al.* (2024);

Tiarawati & Hidayat (2024) who found that not all conflict management styles had a significant impact on solidarity.

The insignificance of the mediation pathway (communication skills → conflict management → social solidarity) is actually a signal that the organization is healthy, not weak. Omodan & Skosana (2023) state that a lack of open communication is a primary cause of conflict within groups. As long as members' communication skills are maintained and improved, natural conflict prevention mechanisms will remain effective. However, investment in conflict management capacity is still necessary to prepare for more complex organizational challenges in the future.

Overall, the path analysis model in this study illustrates that communication skills are the main driving force in the system of relationships between variables. *et al.* (2021) explain that trust and intensity of social interaction are the most fundamental factors in building solidarity, and both are largely driven by communication skills. Pérez-Curiel & Rivas-de-Roca (2023) emphasize that open communication is the basis for building trust in social relationships, which is the foundation of solidarity.

CONCLUSION

This study concludes that communication skills have a positive and significant direct influence on the social solidarity of members of the *Dukuh Taruban Youth Organization* ($\beta = 0.506$; sig. $0.000 < 0.05$), making it the most dominant variable. Conflict management has a positive but insignificant influence ($\beta = 0.063$; sig. $0.570 > 0.05$), although this reflects a harmonious organizational condition with low conflict intensity. Simultaneously, both variables contribute 29.2% to the variation in social solidarity. Practical recommendations are directed to the *Karang taruna* management to intensify the program for developing members' interpersonal communication, as well as preparing conflict management capacity as a long-term investment in organizational sustainability.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

The author would like to thank Mr. Agit Purwo Hartanto, M.Pd. as the supervising lecturer for his guidance and direction, to all members of the *Dukuh*

Taruban Youth Organization who were willing to be respondents, and to the Raden Mas Said State Islamic University of Surakarta for providing facilities and academic support in completing this research.

REFERENCES

- Agustinus Ndraha, Famahato Lase, Elizama Zebua, & Mondang Munthe. (2024). The Influence of the Ability to Face Conflict and Criticism on Social Relations. *Conseils: Journal of Islamic Guidance and Counseling*, 4(2), 72–88.
- Ananda, A. (2025). Participatory Communication of the *Karang taruna* Youth Organization in Increasing Community Social Activities in Borikamase Village, Maros Regency. 6(4), 293– 299.
- Batjo, S. N., Rachmat, E., & Haryati, S. (2023). Conflict Management. In *PT MAFY Media Literasi Indonesia Member of IKAPI* (Vol. 1, Issue 1).
- http://www.biblioteca.pucminas.br/teses/Educacao_PereiraAS_1.pdfhttp://www.anpocs.org.br/portal/publicacoes/rbcs_00_11/rbcs11_01.htmhttp://repositorio.ipea.gov.br/bitstream/11058/7845/1/td_2306.pdf<https://direito.ufma2010.files.wordpress.com/2010/>
- Durkheim, É. (1893). *The Division of Labor in Society*.
- Dzuhri, M. A., Amanah, S., & Sarwoprasodjo, S. (2025). The Influence of Communication Patterns and Stakeholder Roles on Social Solidarity among the Suku Anak Dalam, Pematang Kabau Village. *Journal of Communication Science*, 8(3), 334–350.
- Faristiana, A. R. (2021). The Role of *Karang taruna* in Realizing Youth Solidarity in Randusari Village, Slogohimo District, Wonogiri Regency. *Khatulistiwa: Journal of Education and Social Humanities*, 1(2), 29–43. <https://doi.org/10.55606/khatulistiwa.v1i2.796>
- Fernandez, J. S., Govan, R. H., Kirshner, B., Tivaringe, T., & Watts, R. (2024). Youth Community Organizing Groups Fostering Sociopolitical Wellbeing : Three Healing Oriented Values to Support Activism. *MPDI*, 1004–1025.

- Fuadi, M. H., & Ramadhanita, F. F. (2025). Effective Youth Communication in Building Religious- Based Social Awareness. *Journal of Creativity, Media, and Communication Sudies*, 1(1), 53–63.
- Galih Dwi Wicaksana, & Candrasari, Y. (2023). Motives for Using Reddit Social Media on Members of the r/Indonesia Community. *Open Access Indonesia Journal of Social Sciences*, 6(4), 1023–1031. <https://doi.org/10.37275/oaijs.v6i4.167>
- Greene, J. O., & Burleson, B. R. (2003). *Handbook of Communication and Social Interaction Skills*. In LAWRENCE ERLBAUM ASSOCIATES (Vol. 1, Issue 1). http://www.biblioteca.pucminas.br/teses/Educacao_PereiraAS_1.pdfhttp://www.anpocs.org.br/portal/publicacoes/rbcs_00_11/rbcs11_01.htmhttp://repositorio.ipea.gov.br/bitstream/11058/7845/1/td_2306.pdf<https://direitofma2010.files.wordpress.com/2010/>
- Hadi Kurniyawan, E., Bella Mulyaningsasi, R., Wuri Wuryaningsih, E., & Sulistyorini, L. (2021). Correlation Between Authoritarian Parenting and Self-Confidence in School-Age Children in Indonesia: A cross-sectional study. *Nursing and Health Sciences Journal (NHSJ)*, 1(1), 6–11. <https://doi.org/10.53713/nhs.v1i1.3>
- Hargie, O. (2006). *The Handbook of Communication Skills, Fourth Edition*. In *The Handbook of Communication Skills, Fourth Edition*. <https://doi.org/10.4324/9781315436135>
- Hemay, I., Abubakar, I., Idris, F. N., Muchtadlirin, & Pranawati, R. (2021). Social Solidarity and Harmony Amid the Covid-19 Pandemic.
- Idrus, I. I., Mappe, U. U., & Sunaniah, S. (2025). Social Solidarity , Media , and Collective Action Organization : Fishermen Community and Reclamation in Lae-Lae Island , Indonesia. 9(148), 5– 10. <https://doi.org/10.26740/jsm.v9n2.p578-600>
- Indartono, S. (2014). *Conflict Management*. 2014 Edition.
- Lani, R., & Putri, R. E. (2024). Organizational Communication and Conflict Management. *Semantik: Journal of Social, Media, Communication, and Journalism*, 2(1), 34. <https://doi.org/10.31958/semantik.v2i1.11401>

- Li, H., Li, H., Zhou, X., Kuang, Y., & Liu, F. (2025). The impact of online social interaction on urban community cohesion and group differences: evidence from China. *BMC Public Health*, 25(1). <https://doi.org/10.1186/s12889-025-22680-w>
- Ode, W., Maso, E., Marhadi, A., Jalil, A., Antropologi, J., Budaya, F. I., Oleo, U. H., Tridarma, H., & Royong, G.-. (2022). Communication Patterns Between the Village Government and the Community in Increasing. *Journal of Anthropology Relatives*, 6(1), 116–124.
- Omodan, B. I., & Skosana, C. (2023). Addressing Potential Conflict among University Students during Collaborative Tasks. *Education Sciences*, 13(12). <https://doi.org/10.3390/educsci13121245>
- Pérez-Curiel, C., & Rivas-de-Roca, R. (2023). Social Cohesion in Times of Crisis: The Role of Communication for Democracies – Editors’ Introduction. *Social Sciences*, 12(9). <https://doi.org/10.3390/socsci12090491>
- Permana, I. A. S., Lailin, M. I. A. H., & Lailiyah, F. (2024). Communication Strategy of Online Motorcycle Taxi Community in Strengthening Solidarity. *SENTRI: Scientific Research Journal*, 3(8), 4192–4199. ejournal.nusantaraglobal.or.id/index.php/sentri/article/view/3320
- Puspitasari, F. I., & Agustina, D. P. (2023a). Organizational Communication Patterns of the Maulana Mutih Kulon Youth Organization in Maintaining Member Solidarity. *Calathu: Journal of Communication Studies*, 4(2), 123–131. <https://doi.org/10.37715/calathu.v4i2.3159>
- Puspitasari, F. I., & Agustina, D. P. (2023b). Organizational Communication Patterns of the Maulana Mutih Kulon Youth Organization in Maintaining Member Solidarity. *Journal of Communication Science*, 4(2), 123–131. <https://doi.org/10.37715/calathu.v4i2.3159>
- Putri, H. T., Davira S, C., Putri, N. N. R., Junisah, B. A., & Tiatri, S. (2025). The Relationship Between Interpersonal Communication and Perception of Organizational Cohesion. *Golden Ratio of Mapping Idea and Literature Format*, 6(1), 967–974. <https://goldenratio.id/index.php/grmilf/article/view/1777>
- Rahmania, F. A. (2025). Conflict management to strengthen commitment in the IMPP (Pemalang Student Association) organization. 2(1), 68–85.

- Rukmana, A. T., & Santi, D. E. (2025). Case Study of Improving Interpersonal Communication Among Youth Group Members Through Appreciation And Listening To Friends Activities, Community Service Background In Youth Group Village X. Integrative Perspectives of Social and Science Journal, 2(06 November), 8623–8632.
- Simanjuntak, T. P. M. (2025). The Role of the *Karang taruna* Organization in Realizing the Social Responsibility of the Young Generation as a Citizen Movement. 6(4), 2694–2703. Sugiyono. (2020). Quantitative, Qualitative and R&D Research Methodology. Alfabeta Publisher Bandung.
- Sukmawardi, A. F. (2023). The Role of the *Karang taruna* Chairman's Organization in Building Youth Solidarity in Chandra Baru RW 017. 1(4).
- Sumitro, S., Firmansyah, A., Fiedlschuster, M., Affaghrou, W., & Buhori, J. A. (2024). Social Solidarity in the Tradition of Mutual Cooperation: Indonesia Cultural Heritage. Journal of Social and Humanities, 2(2), 135–141.
- Tiarawati, Y., & Hidayat, W. (2024). The Relationship between Conflict Management Style and the Performance of HMJ PGMI UIN Sunan Gunung Djati Bandung Management. Caliph: Indonesian Journal of Education, 1(1), 11–20. <https://doi.org/10.62523/khalifah.v1i1> 1–27.