

## Effective Communication for Conflict Resolution

J. Kavipriya<sup>1</sup> and A. Vasuki<sup>2</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Assistant Professor (Agrl. Extension), Krishna College of Agriculture and Technology, Usilampatti, Madurai

<sup>2</sup>Ph.D. Scholar (Agronomy), Agricultural College and Research Institute, Madurai

### SUMMARY

Conflict at work is an unpleasant circumstance that, if ignored, can soon turn into a serious issue. For this reason, communication that works is essential. Facilitating the transmission of messages that are alerted by the messenger is the goal of effective communication. The purpose of this study is to outline the few dos and don'ts of dispute resolution through effective communication. Address the problem right away, establish clear expectations, use active listening techniques, use neutral language and open body language, and respect individual differences to resolve conflicts at work. According to an analysis of numerous research, managing a conflict well can save you time and money. Clear expectations and the avoidance of misunderstandings are two benefits of effective communication. Therefore, the next time you find yourself in a disagreement, keep in mind that the first step to resolving it and becoming stronger as a team may be having an honest and open discussion.

### INTRODUCTION

Any disagreement or friction between individuals or groups within an organization is referred to as a workplace conflict. It may result from disparities in beliefs, principles, objectives, or modes of communication. Employee disputes may inevitably occur at work at any time. However, the team as a whole may be impacted by how you handle the disagreement. Unresolved disputes can lead to a bad workplace culture that affects performance and staff retention. Effective communication is essential for settling disputes and building wholesome relationships. Conflict resolution can be transformed by employing effective communication techniques, which promote understanding, peacemaking, and improved relationships.

### The causes of workplace conflict

Although a variety of circumstances can lead to conflict at work, poor communication is frequently the primary cause. Unfair treatment; Lack of skills or training; Negative work environment; Harassment; Increased workload; Poor management and Unrealistic expectations is also considered as a cause for workplace conflicts.

### Why Addressing Workplace Conflict is Important?

Every year, unresolved dispute costs American firms \$359 billion. It is your duty as a leader to encourage constructive dispute resolution and establish a secure, effective workplace for staff members. According to Harvard Business School's Leadership, Ethics, and Corporate Accountability course, "some rights, such as the right to safe working conditions or the right against sexual harassment, are fundamental to the employment relationship." "These are rights that workers ought to have regardless of the circumstances. Although they are frequently enshrined in the law, they are nonetheless essential to treating people ethically, which entails valuing and respecting their inherent dignity.

### Resolution techniques for conflicts

#### Use Active Listening

Even though you might hear what your coworkers have to say, are you paying attention? Particularly in social situations, people's thoughts wander during conversations and they fail to fully comprehend what is being said. Even in digital interactions, it's simple to read a message and then promptly forget about it. In order to concentrate on what the other person is saying, sit close to them, make eye contact, and employ body language and posture. This is carried out without distractions, fidgeting, or scanning the room. Active Listening entails focusing entirely on the speaker, putting your own opinions aside, and understanding their viewpoint. By attentively listening to one another, both sides establish a secure environment for candid discussion, opening the door to understanding and discovering points of agreement. If a colleague is complaining about a project, for instance, you could respond, "It sounds like you're feeling overwhelmed by the workload." Is that correct? This demonstrates that you are paying attention and making an effort to comprehend their viewpoint.

Open-ended questions, paraphrasing, identifying emotions, using nonverbal cues to encourage others, and summarizing are some of the interconnected abilities that make up active listening. Active listening fosters a safe environment for open conversation and increases mutual trust by demonstrating sincere attention and empathy. This trust is essential for resolving disputes and negotiating disagreements.

### **Assertiveness**

Between passivity and aggression, assertive communication serves as a middle ground. When sharing on an emotional level, be assertive without being overly passive or forceful. Take responsibility for your emotions. Aggression is the act of controlling people to achieve one's goals, whereas passivity is the tendency to repress one's thoughts and feelings in order to avoid conflict. Assertive communication, on the other hand, promotes us to be honest and courteous in our expressions while also taking into account the opinions and sentiments of others. This allows humans to express their wants without being impolite or using physical force. Being conscious and keeping your peace while still having compassion for other people is another way to stay true to who you are. Make eye contact, own up to your mistakes, and accept accountability.

Assertive communication offers a straightforward and helpful means of resolving disputes. Open communication about our needs and feelings promotes greater comprehension and teamwork, which results in efficient problem-solving. Furthermore, by promoting candid communication, assertiveness helps stop little arguments from turning into larger disputes.

### **No Withdrawing In Silence**

We must be forceful in order to express our feelings, even when we disagree with what the other person has to say, without becoming defensive or acting aggressively. Instead of expressing your hurts through silence, use the "I" statements listed below.

### **Keep the other person away from the issue and speak in an impartial manner.**

In order to prevent the other person from feeling attacked, it is preferable to speak in "I" rather than "you." Expressing "I feel undervalued in my position," for instance, will have a greater impact than expressing "You don't value my work." The other person only becomes defensive when you employ "you" language, which is not good for resolving conflicts.

### **No Jumping To Conclusions**

In layman's words, jumping to conclusions describes "a communication obstacle" that arises when we decide on a course of action before knowing all the facts. We lose out on getting the whole picture if we do this. Use active listening techniques with a great deal of empathy without interrupting to prevent making snap judgments.

### **Address issues immediately and openly**

If there is a disagreement among your team members, you should move fast to settle it. Accept disagreement and try to resolve it right away rather than avoiding or ignoring it. Former Headspring talent director Erin Wortham concurred that prompt resolution preserves workplace harmony and counseled executives to promote candid communication throughout these conversations.

### **Set clear expectations**

One of the most crucial things a team can do to promote improved communication is to manage expectations, both of those you anticipate from and for others. Employees might feel more at ease and avoid conflict by understanding what is expected of them.

### **Use neutral terms and open body language**

Don't undervalue the significance of tone and body language in addition to your cautious word choice. Conflict is frequently exacerbated by the manner in which someone expresses themselves rather than the content of their words. Express your eagerness to settle the dispute and come to a consensus by using open body language. Since people often imitate others around them, this can encourage everyone else involved in the dispute to act in a composed, honest manner.

**Recognize and respect personal differences**

"Recognizing that different people may interpret the same event in different ways is important to remember to resolve conflicts when they arise, whether it be in the way a meeting was conducted, a strategy was implemented, or stakeholders were engaged." "Wortham said." "Building bridges of understanding can be facilitated by being aware of your preferred communication style and being able to identify the communication styles of others."

**Choosing the Right Time and Place**

When it comes to resolving conflicts, timing and setting are crucial. Make sure to pick a private, impartial setting where both people feel free to express their feelings. Avoid resolving disputes when feelings are running high because this could make communication more difficult.

**Third-Party Facilitation**

Seeking the assistance of an impartial third party can be advantageous in some situations. A competent mediator can steer the discussion, guarantee that each party has a chance to speak, and keep it moving in the direction of settlement.

**Using open-ended questions**

Open-ended questions demand a personalized response and draw participants into the conversation. They cannot be simply answered with "yes" or "no." "What" or "How" are frequently used to start open-ended queries, such as "What did you think about that?" or "How was what I did a problem for you?" Asking open-ended questions also encourages the other person to think about the aspects of the problem that are significant to them.

**Paraphrasing**

When we presume we understand but haven't verified that assumption, miscommunication occurs. When we do this, we can discover that we are misinterpreting some of the words or that we have overlooked something crucial that the other person finds significant. In addition to ensuring that comprehension is accurate and clear, paraphrasing communicates to the other person that they have been heard and understood.

**Acknowledging feelings**

Recognizing emotion helps us better comprehend the problem and what it means to the other person. Additionally, it shows the other person that you are aware of their sentiments as well as their words. "I notice that you are still a little upset about what occurred the other day."

**The importance of resolving workplace conflicts**

Time and money are saved; relationships among coworkers are enhanced; employee performance is increased; employee retention is strengthened; and communication skills are sharpened.

**Strategies for Conflict Resolution in The Workplace**

- Avoiding
- Competing
- Accommodating
- Compromising
- Collaborating

**Avoiding**

Avoidance can be harmful in confrontations at work, when your objectives are usually significant and you care about preserving a long-lasting connection with coworkers. This tactic is frequently employed when the potential benefit of resolving the problem is outweighed by the discomfort of confrontation.

**Competing**

This conflict style is appropriate for situations where you prioritize your objective over your interpersonal relationships. Being assertive and taking leadership can assist someone who is unconscious receive

medical attention more quickly if there is disagreement about what to do. It can also be used in situations where you feel uncomfortable and when defending oneself. In those situations, your connections with other people are less important than standing up for yourself and getting to safety. It only functions in circumstances where cooperation is not feasible.

### Accommodating

When the relationship is more important than your objective, use accommodative. This is helpful if you don't have a strong view on the subject or if the other person is unfriendly or upset. Because it takes your aim out of the equation, it instantly deescalates conflict. This tactic may seem like a polite way to give in, but if it is overdone to keep the peace or prevent disagreement, it may also result in unsolved problems.

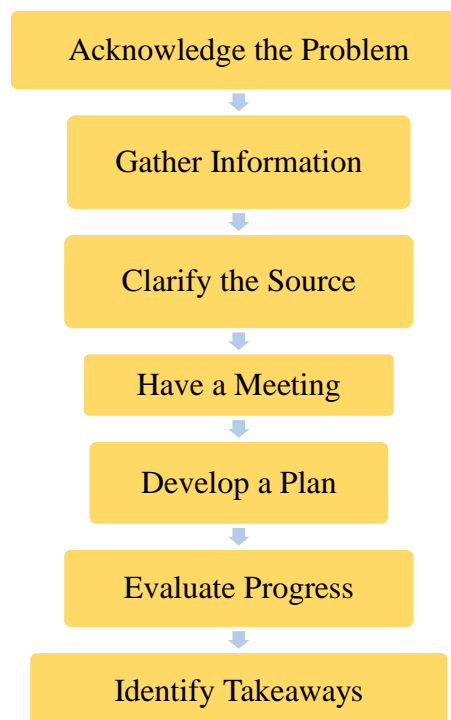
### Compromising

This approach is most effective when you have a reasonable level of concern for the connection and your aim. You cherish the relationship, but not to the point where you compromise your objective, as in accommodations. The advantages are that you and the other person cherish your relationship and give up something in order to get to a win-win solution. No one receives everything they desire with this tactic, and each party gives up some of what they desire.

### Collaborating

Collaboration is a win-win situation, but compromise is a lose-lose tactic. When you collaborate, your objective and the relationship are equally significant, which encourages you and the other person to cooperate to discover a solution that satisfies everyone's objectives.

### The steps to take in order to prevent disputes



### CONCLUSION

Maintaining strict deadlines and demanding clientele while managing your anger can be difficult. Managing pressure at work causes toxic disputes, which can result in increased absenteeism and decreased productivity. Ultimately, the best way to resolve this issue is to listen to one another and communicate effectively. Clear expectations and the avoidance of misunderstandings are two benefits of effective communication. This is clear from the study's findings, which indicate that providing constructive feedback is one of the best strategies to address issues and make improvements. Therefore, the next time you find yourself in a disagreement, keep in mind that the first step to resolving it and becoming stronger as a team may be having an honest and open discussion.

**REFERENCES**

- Adamides, G., Kalatzis, N., Stylianou, A., Marianos, N., Chatzipapadopoulos, F., Giannakopoulou, M. ... Neocleous, D. (2020). Smart Farming Techniques for Climate Change Adaptation in Cyprus. *Atmosphere*, 11(6), 557. <https://doi.org/10.3390/atmos11060557>
- Adham, T. K. I. (2023). Conflict Resolution in Team: Analyzing the Conflicts and Best Skills for Resolution. *Sch J Eng Tech*, 8, 152-162.
- Darrington, J., & Brower, N. (2012). Effective communication skills: "I" messages and beyond. Utah State University Extension. <https://extension.usu.edu/html/publications/publication=14541>
- Desivilya H. S., Somech A., Lidgoster H., (2010) Innovation and conflict management in work teams: The effects of team identification and task and relationship conflict. *International Association for Conflict Management*. 3, (1),28
- Gibson, C., & Mumford, M. D. (2013). Evaluation, criticism, and creativity: Criticism content and effects on creative problem solving. *Psychology of Aesthetics, Creativity, and the Arts*, 7(4), 314–331. <https://doi.org/10.1037/a0032616>
- Jarvenpaa, S. L., & Leidner, D. E. (1999). Communication and trust in global virtual teams. *Organization Science*, 10 (6), 791-815. Retrieved from Wiley Periodicals, Inc. on October 22nd, 2012.
- Kenneth T. W. (1992). Conflict and conflict management: Reflections and update. *Journal of Organizational Behavior*, 13 (3), 265–274. Retrieved on October, 2012 from JSTOR.
- Knippen, J. T. & T. B. Green, (1999). Handling conflicts. *J. Workplace Learning*, 11: 27-32.
- Roche W. K., Teague P., (2011). Firms and innovative conflict management systems in Ireland. *British Journal of Industrial Relations*. September, 436–459. Retrieved on October 15, 2012 from EBSCOhost database.
- Squivel, M. A. & B. H. Kleiner, (1997). The importance of conflict in work team effectiveness. *Team Performance Manage.*, 3: 89-96.
- Stewart and Sylvia, (2006), *Communication within organization*, 4th ed, USA, prentice Hall