

Harmony and Order: Analyzing The Concept of Predestination in Calvin's Theology and Fate in Taoism as a Model for Resolving Interpersonal Conflicts

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ABSTRACT: This research explores how the concept of predestination in Calvin's theology and the concept of fate in Taoism can produce an effective model for interpersonal conflict resolution. In this research, the main question addressed is how fate in Taoism and the principle of Calvinist predestination can be used to overcome the limitations of conventional conflict resolution methods? Using a literature-based qualitative approach, this research synthesizes the main concepts from the two traditions to build a more holistic conflict resolution model. This model offers a new perspective in handling conflicts that encompasses religious and philosophical aspects. The results show that Calvin's concept of predestination can help individuals understand conflict as part of a divine plan, while the principle of Wu Wei in Taoism provides a framework for reducing tension through acceptance and natural harmony. The practical application of this model is expected to be implemented in interpersonal conflicts, especially among communities with differences in religious and philosophical beliefs. This model also offers potential applications in family, interfaith, and intercultural conflicts.

KEYWORDS: Predestination, Fate, Calvinism, Taoism, Conflict resolution

I. INTRODUCTION

Interpersonal conflict is an unavoidable phenomenon in human life. There are many factors that lead to conflict, such as differences in philosophical and religious values (Hample & Zhan, 2017). Conflict resolution methods, ranging from negotiation, mediation, to reconciliation, have developed rapidly in recent decades (Tyler, 2007). These strategies are intended to reduce tensions between the conflicting parties and encourage a peaceful conflict resolution process. However, in the context of conflicts involving deep religious beliefs and philosophies, many of these approaches fail to address the root of the problem. Conventional methods often only produce short-term solutions and overlook important principles held by the parties involved (Rusmilyansari & Mahreda, 2019).

Although secular and legal approaches may offer pragmatic solutions, they often do not consider the spiritual aspects, making a more comprehensive reconciliation process more difficult (Agung, 2011). Therefore, a broader conflict resolution model capable of bridging different world perspectives is needed, especially in cases of conflicts involving theological and philosophical aspects. Both fate in Taoism and predestination in Calvin's theology can provide a unique framework that offers new perspectives in understanding and resolving interpersonal conflicts. Predestination, according to John Calvin, refers to the belief that God, in His sovereignty, has determined the fate of every individual (Harkness, 2007), including everything that happens, even conflicts. In this context, individuals are invited to see conflicts as part of God's greater plan, which can reduce emotional burdens and allow for a more rational approach (Hamlin, 2015). On the contrary, in Taoism, destiny is seen as the natural path of life, where humans must accept everything without trying to impose their desired outcome. The principle of Wu Wei, which means "action without effort," encourages a more passive yet harmonious method of resolving tensions (Crawford, 1997).

This research aims to answer the main question: How can the integration of Calvin's predestination principles and Taoist destiny result in a new, more effective approach to resolving interpersonal conflicts? By offering a new framework that can be used in cases of conflict involving religious and philosophical differences, this research seeks to address the limitations present in conventional approaches to conflict resolution. The novelty of this research lies in the integration of these seemingly contradictory concepts to create a more profound conflict resolution model. This is an effort that synthesizes the theological predestination of Calvin and the philosophy of natural harmony of Taoism into a conceptual model aimed at addressing interpersonal conflicts.

II. RESEARCH METHOD

This study uses a literature-based qualitative approach aimed at synthesizing the concept of predestination in Calvin's theology and destiny in Taoism as a framework for resolving interpersonal conflicts. This methodology focuses on the collection and analysis of relevant literature, including primary sources from each tradition, as well as secondary literature that discusses the application of these concepts in the context of conflict resolution. The sources selected for this research include primary and secondary literature from Calvin and Taoist traditions. The primary source from the Calvin's theology is the work of John Calvin, particularly the Institutes of the Christian Religion, which is a central text in understanding the doctrine of predestination. Meanwhile, from the Taoist tradition, the *Tao Te Ching* by Laozi is chosen as the main text that defines the concept of fate and the principle of Wu Wei. The selection of these sources is based on their wide influence in each tradition and their theological and philosophical relevance in the study of determinism and harmony in nature.

In addition, the secondary literature used includes contemporary research that examines the application of these two concepts in the context of conflict resolution (Hamlin, 2015). These studies provide additional insights into how these principles are applied in the context of interpersonal conflicts, enriching the analysis and synthesis of this research. The analysis process is carried out through a theoretical synthesis approach aimed at integrating the core principles of these two different traditions of thought. First, a comparative analysis was conducted to identify the similarities and differences between the concept of Calvinist predestination and fate in Taoism, particularly regarding how these two traditions view control over life events and responses to conflict. After these similarities and differences were identified, both concepts were integrated into a new, more holistic framework for conflict resolution. The analysis also includes a study on how these two concepts can be adapted to the context of modern interpersonal conflicts, considering the underlying religious and philosophical influences. The use of hypothetical examples and case studies from secondary literature reinforces the application of the proposed model.

III. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Analysis of the Concept of Predestination and Fate

Definition and Understanding of Predestination by John Calvin : Calvin defines predestination as an eternal act of God. He explained it as God's eternal decree choosing sinners to receive eternal life, while for others, it means that they remain under eternal punishment because of sin (John Calvin, 1989). Divine predestination is God's unchanging plan that determines the salvation of sinners according to His infinite wisdom. Through this process of election, God appoints certain individuals to receive eternal life. Thus, each person enters the world with a specific purpose aligned with His will. This concept encompasses God's eternal love and His plan for the redemption of sinners (Eppley, 2003).

Dowey said that the absolute grace of God, which is independent of human thought, is the foundation of Calvin's doctrine of predestination. This shows that God's election does not depend on good deeds or human achievements, but on His own will and authority. The election of God has two main purposes: first, to bring salvation to the chosen ones, and second, the glory of God Himself (Dowey, 1952). Thus, predestination is an exclusive act of God. He chose certain individuals to be saved, regardless of their good deeds (John Calvin, 1989). Predestination is an integral part of the divine decree that specifically focuses on His decision regarding salvation. The concept of God's decree indicates that everything has been predetermined by God since eternity, and that all events occur according to His perfect and harmonious will. Divine decree is comprehensive, encompassing all of creation and every event that occurs, while predestination has a more specific focus, namely concerning the salvation of the soul. Essentially, predestination refers to the divine decision that some people will receive salvation, while others, as a consequence of their sins, are destined to receive condemnation (John Calvin, 1989).

In the context of conflict resolution, predestination provides a strong and rational perspective. This helps people in conflict to understand that conflict is part of a greater divine plan. This understanding can reduce emotional pressure, as the person sees conflict as something under God's control, not merely due to human error. Because they believe that God governs everything, they can be more patient and do not feel the need to resolve conflicts forcefully. This allows for a more conscious and calm conflict resolution process, which is very important in complex interpersonal conflicts.

Definition and understanding of fate in the Taoist tradition : On the other hand, in Taoism, the concept of fate or ming in Mandarin has a deep and complex meaning, and can complement Calvin approach. Fate is defined as a principle or force that governs a person's life path, encompassing everything that happens in a

Person's life, both positive and negative (Wong, 2011). This concept is rooted in the understanding that each person has their own path within the larger cosmos, and that every event occurs according to the natural flow of the Tao, or the Way that underlies all existence. In the Taoist perspective, destiny allows for freedom and individual choice (Wong, 2011). Someone is expected to align themselves with the greater principles of nature and the flow of life. In other words, even though there is a predetermined fate, humans are still responsible for choosing how they respond to situations and difficulties. This is in accordance with the teachings of the Tao Te Ching, where Laozi emphasizes the importance of flowing with life and not going against the current (Tzu & Mitchell, 1991).

Additionally, in Taoist tradition, karma, which is the principle of action and consequence, is considered the source of destiny. Karma connects what happened in the past with what happens now. In this case, fate can be seen as the result of past choices and actions (Lin & Yen, 2015). For example, if someone does something good, they will receive good results later, while if they do something bad, they may experience bad consequences. Taoism teaches that a deeper understanding of fate can help someone accept their circumstances and find inner peace. By realizing that there is a greater force governing everything, one can learn to be more wise and accepting, thus leading a more balanced and harmonious life. This is the essence of Taoist philosophy, which encourages humans to live in harmony with nature and do what they can (Master & Kung, 2018).

Finally, the understanding of destiny in Taoist tradition shows the importance of the relationship between humans and the universe. If someone is considered as part of the whole, and by understanding their role and destiny in a broader context, they can lead a more meaningful and authentic life, with an understanding of their role and destiny from a wider perspective. In this case, understanding destiny helps someone comprehend and appreciate their life journey and realize that every experience is part of the process of learning and spiritual growth (Lin & Yen, 2015).

Compared to Calvin's predestination, Wu Wei handles conflict differently. In contrast, predestination offers tranquility through faith in a divine plan, whereas Wu Wei offers tranquility through acceptance and not imposing desired solutions. This concept is very important in conflicts, which often worsen due to the desire to control the outcome quickly and aggressively. Many times, allowing conflicts to flow can result in a more peaceful and natural resolution.

Comparison and Contrast between the Concept of Predestination in Calvin's Theology and Destiny in Taoist Tradition

Here is a comparison and contrast between the two:

Core Definition: The concept of predestination in Calvin's theology refers to the belief that God, in His sovereignty, has eternally determined who will be saved. According to this perspective, election does not depend on human actions; rather, it is entirely a divine decision that cannot be altered by humans (John Calvin, 1989). However, in Taoist tradition, fate (ming) is considered a principle that governs the course of a person's life. This principle includes the element of karma, which means that the actions someone has taken in the past impact the results they achieve now and in the future (Hoff & Vance, 1982).

Sovereignty and Freedom : According to Calvin, absolute sovereignty of God means that without human intervention, everything, including salvation, is determined by God's will (Dowey, 1952). On the contrary, according to Taoist views, although there is a governing principle of destiny, people still have the freedom to choose and respond to their own circumstances. In this context, fate is flexible, and the understanding of the natural flow of Tao encourages people to adapt to circumstances, rather than oppose fate (Pregadio, 2022).

Election and Karma : In the Calvin, predestination is defined as an act of God Himself that does not depend on human actions or goodness. This emphasizes the absolute nature of God's grace, where salvation is solely the result of His mercy (John Calvin, 1960). Karma in Taoism is the law of cause and effect that links a person's choices with their consequences. This shows that past actions, whether good or bad, can influence a person's fate, creating a reciprocal relationship between actions and outcomes (Oldstone-Moore, 2003).

Ultimate Goal : The purpose of predestination in Calvin's theology is to ensure the glory of God and salvation for the chosen ones (John Calvin, 1960). Calvin emphasized that election is not only related to individual salvation but also to a greater purpose for the glory of God (Pranger, 2002). On the contrary, according to Taoist tradition, the purpose of understanding destiny is to achieve harmony and inner peace.

By understanding destiny, one can lead a more meaningful life and live in balance with the universe, in accordance with Taoist principles (Saso, 2012).

Overcoming Challenges : Understanding predestination in Calvin's theology can provide comfort to people because they believe that difficulties and suffering are part of God's plan for a greater purpose. This can encourage people to accept their circumstances with the faith that God has a good plan behind everything. However, in Taoist belief, facing challenges is a part of the journey of life that must be accepted and understood. Destiny allows people to see difficulties as opportunities to learn and grow, not as something to be fought against (Kohn, 1991).

IV. THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN PREDESTINATION AND FATE

This research aims to demonstrate that, although the concept of predestination in Calvin's theology and fate in Taoism originate from different philosophical and theological traditions, both complement each other in providing a framework for understanding and resolving interpersonal conflicts. This connection serves as the foundation for a more holistic conflict resolution model, as both offer an approach to life that involves elements of determinism, but with different focuses on divine control and human responsibility.

Philosophical Similarity: Divine Will and the Course of Life: Both Calvinist predestination and Taoist fate contain elements of determinism, albeit in different ways. Calvin's predestination emphasizes that everything, including salvation, has been determined by God's will before the creation of the world (McGrath, 2016). Destiny in Taoism, although more flexible, also indicates the existence of universal principles that govern the journey of human life (Kirkland & Girardot, 2004). Both concepts view that there is a greater force guiding human life, although in Taoism, humans still have the space to make decisions that can influence the course of life. The main connection between the two is the belief that human life is under the control of a greater power, whether it is God in Calvin or the principle of Tao in Taoism. In the context of conflict resolution, these two concepts help individuals understand that there is a greater purpose behind the conflict, whether it is a divine plan or the natural flow of life. This understanding can help reduce emotional tension and pave the way for a more rational and wise approach.

The Sovereignty of God and Human Freedom: Harmony between Control and Flexibility : In Calvin's theology, the sovereignty of God is the main principle (John Calvin, 1989). God has full control over everything, including the fate of humanity and their salvation (John Calvin, 1960). Destiny in Taoism, on the other hand, offers a more flexible approach, where humans still have the freedom to make choices and influence the outcomes of their lives. Although destiny is already set, humans still have the responsibility to respond to the situations they face (Hoff & Vance, 1982). The connection between sovereignty and freedom provides balance in the context of conflict resolution. On one hand, Calvin's predestination teaches that everything is under God's control, which can provide individuals with the peace of mind that conflict is part of a larger plan (John Calvin, 1960). On the other hand, the principle of Wu Wei from Taoism encourages humans to respond to situations in a flexible and harmonious manner, without imposing excessive control. The combination of divine control and human freedom can create a balanced middle ground in managing conflicts.

Karma and Election: Responsibility within a Divine Framework : Predestination in Calvin emphasizes that God's election is a unilateral decision that does not depend on human actions (John Calvin, 1989). On the contrary, in Taoism, destiny is related to the element of karma, where a person's actions in the past influence the outcome of their life (Tzu & Mitchell, 1991). This gives individuals the responsibility to make the right decisions in life, which can change their destiny. In the context of conflict resolution, these two concepts offer different yet complementary perspectives. Predestination teaches that the final outcome has been predetermined by God, which helps individuals accept the existing situation. However, Taoism with the principle of karma teaches that individual actions still influence the outcome of conflicts, making it important to act wisely. This creates harmony between acceptance of God's will and human responsibility to act rightly.

Influence on Conflict Response: Integration of Perspectives : The concept of predestination provides assurance to Calvin's followers that everything that happens, including conflicts, is part of God's perfect plan (Horton, 2011). This can reduce anxiety and negative emotions in facing conflicts, because individuals believe that there is a divine purpose behind every event. On the other hand, the Taoist understanding of fate helps individuals live in harmony with nature and accept changes without overreacting (Wong, 2011). This connection becomes clear when observing how the two concepts can complement each other in conflict resolution.

Predestination provides stability and tranquility with the view that everything is predetermined by God, while fate and Wu Wei offer flexibility to respond to conflicts in a wise and non-confrontational manner. Both concepts guide individuals to face conflicts with calmness, acceptance, and caution, creating ideal conditions for achieving a harmonious resolution. Although there are fundamental differences between predestination and fate, both can be integrated into a strong conflict resolution model. Predestination emphasizes the sovereignty of God and ensures that every event, including conflicts, is part of a larger plan, providing a stable spiritual foundation (Packer, 2023). Taoist destiny, with the concept of Wu Wei and karma, provides a practical approach that encourages acceptance and does not impose solutions aggressively (Dreher, 2021). This integration allows for the creation of a conflict resolution model that can accommodate spiritual elements and pragmatic actions. When applied, individuals can use their belief in divine control to calm themselves, while still acting wisely and not forcing themselves in the face of complex situations. This answers the research question about how the integration of both concepts can provide a more effective solution in resolving interpersonal conflicts.

How these two principles complement each other in conflict resolution

Understanding of Control and Freedom : The principle of predestination in Calvin's theology emphasizes that everything, including conflict, is under God's control (Piper, 1993). According to Calvin, God has predetermined everything, and all events in the world, including conflicts, occur according to His perfect plan and will (John Calvin, 1989). This gives Calvin's followers the assurance that the conflicts they face are not coincidental, but part of a larger divine plan. On the contrary, in the Taoist tradition, the principle of destiny allows individuals to play an active role in resolving conflicts. Although fate governs the course of life, individuals have the freedom to make choices and take actions that can influence the outcome of conflict situations (Sun, 2009). In other words, from a Taoist perspective, despite the existence of greater forces influencing the course of life, individuals remain responsible for their actions.

Attitude Towards Contradiction : In facing conflict, Calvin's followers are taught to accept that God has a purpose in every event, including conflict, so they can see challenges as opportunities to rely on God's grace and guidance (Kinlaw, 1988). This perspective helps individuals remain calm and focused on their faith, even when they face difficulties. On the other hand, in the tradition of Taoism, facing conflict is not just about accepting fate but also about seeking a balanced and harmonious path. Taoism encourages individuals to use wisdom in responding to conflicts, focusing on harmony and balance (Sun, 1995). Thus, individuals are encouraged to take actions that can minimize conflicts and create resolutions that benefit all parties.

Resolution Through Wisdom and Prayer : In Calvin's theology, prayer becomes an important tool in facing conflict (John Calvin, 1989). By praying, individuals surrender the situation to God and seek His guidance in making decisions. This process allows individuals to gain a divine perspective when facing challenges, which can help them find better solutions (Yancey, 2010). On the other hand, in Taoist tradition, conflict resolution often involves reflection and meditation to seek inner harmony and understand the dynamics of the situation (Tophoff, 2019). The principle of wu wei, or acting without excessive effort, encourages individuals to find solutions in a way that does not impose their will (Slingerland, 2000). This approach can lead to more peaceful and effective resolutions in conflicts, as it focuses on understanding and acceptance.

The Connection Between Courage and Humility : The principle of predestination teaches the importance of humility in facing conflict. By understanding that all outcomes are determined by God's will, individuals are reminded not to be arrogant or feel that they can control everything (Gordon & Trueman, 2021). This humility creates space for individuals to learn from experiences and be open to learning from the conflicts they face. In Taoist tradition, courage and humility also complement each other in conflict resolution. Facing challenges with courage is necessary, but in the context of Tao, courage is not about overcoming or defeating opponents, but rather about the courage to accept reality and seek harmonious solutions (Li, 2018). This shows that in facing conflict, both Calvinist and Taoist views emphasize the need for humility and wisdom. Overall, the principle of predestination in Calvin's theology and fate in Taoist tradition complement each other in conflict resolution by offering different yet supportive perspectives. Both encourage individuals to accept that there is a greater power in their lives, but also emphasize the importance of personal action and wisdom in responding to conflict. By combining these two principles, individuals can find a more holistic and effective approach to resolving conflicts, whether through faith or wisdom.

Integration of Predestination and Destiny: A Conflict Resolution Model: By combining the concept of predestination from Calvinism and destiny from Taoism, a comprehensive model for resolving conflicts between individuals is created.

The concept of predestination allows people to view conflict both spiritually and rationally because they believe that God controls everything, including conflict. On the contrary, the Taoist principle of Wu Wei encourages acceptance without the hard effort to impose conflict resolution, which can prevent the escalation of tension. Both methods offer a balance between the belief that everything is predetermined and the freedom to act more naturally when facing conflict situations. In conflict situations involving deep religious and philosophical beliefs, such as intercultural or family conflicts, this model is highly relevant. For example, in the case of family conflict, the principle of predestination can help family members accept that differences are part of God's plan, which helps them remain calm. The principle of Wu Wei, on the other hand, avoids overly forceful or coercive interventions, which would only exacerbate tensions, and allows for a more natural and flexible resolution. For those in conflict, Calvin belief in predestination provides a strong theological foundation for understanding their situation in a larger context (Muller, 2012). On the other hand, Wu Wei offers a non-confrontational strategy that allows solutions to emerge naturally without imposing excessive control (Moeller, 2004).

Hypothetical Case Study: Interfaith Conflict : For example, this model can be effectively used in situations where religious conflicts occur in multicultural communities. For example, when there is a conflict between two groups from different religious beliefs, those who adhere to Calvinist beliefs may view this conflict as part of God's plan, which can help reduce their emotional stress. However, groups with Taoist philosophy can use the principle of Wu Wei to refrain from aggressive actions and let situations develop naturally without interference. In the end, there will be a more peaceful atmosphere where each party can resolve conflicts more calmly and wisely.

Practical Implications of the Two Models

The Practical Implications of these Two Models can be carried out as follows, Calvin principles that can be applied in conflict resolution include:

- ❖ **The Sovereignty of God :** The Sovereignty of God is a central principle in Calvin's theology (McKim, 2004). In the context of conflict resolution, the understanding that God has sovereignty over all aspects of life, including conflict, is very important. Calvin teaches that God has a perfect and sovereign plan that encompasses all events (John Calvin, 1960), including conflicts between people. This encourages people to seek God's will when they face problems and believe that God has a way to mend broken relationships.
- ❖ **Love and Forgiveness :** The importance of love and forgiveness is one of the key teachings in Calvin's theology. The principle of Christian love encourages people to forgive one another when conflicts arise, just as God has forgiven their sins (Sande & Johnson, 2015). Sincere forgiveness and compassion are crucial in conflict resolution because both help reduce hatred and make all parties involved in the conflict better understand each other (Macaskill, 2021). Calvin emphasized that forgiveness is a testament to God's love that must be practiced in human relationships (John Calvin, 1989).
- ❖ **The Function of Community :** Calvin's theology emphasizes that the church community is very important in the life of faith (Calvin, 1960). The community can act as a mediator in conflict resolution, helping both parties communicate and reach an agreement (Udoh & Ekpenyong, 2014). The principle of mutual support and responsibility within the community encourages people to also pay attention to the interests of others. This creates an atmosphere that supports fair and wise conflict resolution (McGrath, 2016).
- ❖ **Relying on the Bible :** The Bible is considered the highest source of law in Calvin's theology (Kuiper, 1993). This principle demonstrates the importance of using biblical teachings when addressing conflicts. In the process of resolving conflicts, people are expected to seek guidance from the Word of God (Olayemi et al., 2019). The Word of God can provide wisdom and practical guidance for facing difficult situations (Potter, 1985). By applying biblical teachings, people can find the right way to resolve conflicts, in accordance with God's will (Merida, 2020).
- ❖ **Moral and Just Actions :** In every aspect of life, including conflict resolution, people must act justly and wisely, according to Calvin's theology (Wolterstorff, 2016). Justice does not only mean giving punishment or consequences; it also means ensuring that all parties are heard and considered. To achieve a peaceful and constructive resolution to the conflict, you must be wise when making decisions (Cuellar, 2021). In Calvinist faith, the principle of justice encourages people to consider both their own personal interests and the well-being of all parties involved.

- ❖ **Dependence on God** : According to Calvin's theology, the principle of surrendering to God is an important component in conflict resolution (Quackenbos, 2022). Individuals hope to surrender the outcome of conflict resolution to God, believing that He will work through the situation for their good. This surrender helps reduce the emotional burden carried by individuals and encourages them to face conflicts with more calmness and patience (Gall & Guirguis-Younger, 2013).

The application of Taoist principles in the context of conflict resolution

Several Taoist Principles in the Context of Conflict Resolution can be implemented as follows:

✚ Principle of Harmony

The core of Taoist philosophy is Harmony, encompassing the balance between individuals and nature, with themselves, and with others (erlang Shen, 2024). In conflict resolution, an approach that emphasizes the pursuit of harmony allows individuals to overcome differences in a peaceful and constructive manner. Prioritizing harmony means trying to understand the perspectives of others and finding a middle ground that benefits all parties (Choi & Yang, 2024). Wu Wei (Effortless Action) is an important concept in Taoism (Chai, 2023). Referred to as "effortless action," it means acting without coercion and following your natural impulses (Gregory, 2018). These principles help in conflict resolution: avoiding excessive emotional reactions and responding to situations calmly. People can resolve conflicts in a better and wiser way if they do not rush to take action. According to Wu Wei, there are certain situations that can change naturally and produce a better resolution (Slingerland, 2000).

✚ Emphasis on Relationships

Taoism emphasizes the importance of building good relationships (Tzu & Mitchell, 1991). Understanding that relationships are more important than winning in disputes helps create a better atmosphere when resolving conflicts (Thakore, 2013). Individuals are encouraged to prioritize the opinions and feelings of others, which enables constructive discussions and solutions. Context.

✚ Energy Balance (Yin and Yang)

In Taoism, the principle of Yin and Yang indicates that there is duality and balance in life. For conflict resolution, it is important to maintain a balance between the opposing parties (MOHD, 2024). For example, in a conflict, one party may have greater dominance, while the other party may be more passive. Knowing how each party acts can help achieve the necessary balance for a fair conflict resolution. Moreover, this balance allows for the recognition of each party's emotions and needs, enabling a more harmonious resolution.

✚ Acceptance and Flexibility

Taoism teaches the importance of acceptance of circumstances and flexibility in facing difficulties (Guo & Qiu, 2020). Accepting that conflict is a part of human life can help resolve conflicts more calmly. This flexible attitude allows people to adapt to changing situations and find solutions that may be unexpected. Individuals can find new ways to resolve conflicts if they accept the situation and embrace change.

✚ The Importance of Communication

Taoism emphasizes that honest and open communication is crucial for conflict resolution (Sun, 1995). This concept emphasizes the importance of listening carefully and speaking thoughtfully. Active listening in conflict situations allows one to understand others' perspectives and identify the source of the problem (Clove & Goldsmith, 2011). Effective communication prevents misunderstandings and enables constructive discussions (Sampa & Hossain, 2024).

✚ Back to the Core and Spirituality

Taoism encourages people to return to their core selves and connect with spiritual principles (Widiuseno, 2016). Remembering spiritual values can help people resolve conflicts in a more wise and compassionate manner. The internal peace generated by this spiritual bond can influence how a person interacts with others (Kirpik, 2023). By relying on spiritual values, people might find it easier to make decisions that are not only practical but also aligned with their morals and ethics (Ahmed, 2023).

V. CONCLUSION

This research shows that combining Calvin's concept of predestination and fate in Taoism can produce a broader and more holistic conflict resolution model. Although these two traditions seem to contradict each other, they actually complement each other in providing a balanced perspective. Calvin's predestination helps people accept

that everything happens according to God's plan, including conflicts, which allows for calm acceptance. Meanwhile, the principle of Wu Wei in Taoism emphasizes the importance of letting go of control and allowing solutions to emerge naturally, which helps reduce tension in facing conflicts. The proposed conflict resolution model not only focuses on religious and spiritual aspects but also encourages more wise and self-aware actions. This model emphasizes a non-aggressive approach, offering peaceful and harmonious solutions, especially in the context of family, interfaith, and intercultural conflicts. Combining faith in divine control with human wisdom provides a new way to find balance and beneficial resolutions in conflict resolution.

E. Suggestion

Application of the Model in Specific Contexts : To understand the effectiveness of this conflict resolution model, it is important to test it in specific contexts such as conflicts within local communities, organizations, or families. Adjusting the model to local cultures and values will provide a clearer picture of its flexibility and applicability in various environments.

Measurement of Results : To evaluate the success of the model, clear indicators must be established, such as increased cooperation, reduced conflict, or changes in the perceptions of the parties involved. The results of this measurement will determine whether the model achieves its objectives and whether there are real benefits for the participants.

Recommendations for Future Implementation : Based on the analysis results, recommendations for future model implementation may include facilitator training, enhanced cooperation among involved parties, and the use of more advanced evaluation tools. The goal is to enhance the effectiveness of this model in conflict resolution across various situations.

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