MULTICULTURALISM & DEMOCRACY EDUCATION IN POLITICAL AND CULTURAL BASED CONFLICT RESOLUTION PROCESS IN EAST KALIMANTAN

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Abstract-*Indonesia is an archipelago country with differences in ethnicity, race, religion, and between groups. Pancasila is a key that can unite. In line with the life of the Indonesian people, horizontal conflicts are very prone to occur in Indonesia, which can cause friction between ethnicities, races, ethnicities, religions, and groups. Horizontal conflicts often occur due to several factors, including deep-rooted economic, social, and cultural factors. Based on the history of the Indonesian nation towards this horizontal conflict, it is necessary to resolve and resolve the conflict with a political and cultural approach that can dilute the heated situation. The importance of Multiculturalism Education for the Indonesian people can be a way out and a way of life for the Indonesian people by utilizing culture as a bridge and politics as a forum for reaching consensus on a problem in horizontal conflict. The method used is a qualitative method with Multiculturalism & Democracy Education in the Process of Conflict Resolution Based on Politics and Culture in East Kalimantan. The data collection technique was carried out using a literature study so that the data used came from journals and government laws that were correlated with the context of the issues discussed in this article. In the application of multiculturalism, in theory, the people of East Kalimantan are very understanding. In line with its application with clear evidence, one of which is the establishment of inter-regional forums, group discussion forums, and inter-cultural events where indirectly the community has vital harmony and coexistence without any sense of difference that can cause conflict. multiculturalism as an Approach and as a National Policy As stated above, multiculturalism is an ideological solution to the problem of the decline in the power of integration and nationalism awareness of a nation as a result of changes at the global level.*

Keywords: *Multiculturalism education, Multiculturalism, Conflict, Democracy, Democracy, Multiculturalism*

Abstrak-*Indonesia merupakan negara archipelago dengan perbedaan suku, etnis,ras, agama dan antar golongan di dalamnya. Pancasila merupakan sebuah kunci yang dapat menyatukan. Sejalan dengan kehidupan masyarakat Indonesia, konflik horizontal sangat rawan terjadi di Indonesia yang dapat menyebabakan gesekan antar etnis, ras, suku, agama dan antar golongan. Konflik horizontal sering terjadi disebabkan oleh beberapa faktor yang diantranya faktor ekonomi, sosial, dan budaya yang mengakar. Berdasarkan runut sejarah Bangsa Indonesia terhadap konflik horizontal ini perlu penyelesaian dan resolusi konflik dengan pendekatan politik dan budaya yang dapat mencairkan keadaan yang memanas. Pentingnya Pendidikan Multikulturalisme bagi masyarkat Indonesia dapat menjadi jalan keluar dan pedoman kehidupan bagi masyarakat Indonesia dengan memanfaatkan peran budaya sebagai penjembatannya dan politik sebagai wadahnya dalam mencapai mufakat dalam suatu permasalah pada konflik horizontal. Metode yang digunakan merupakan* **metode kualitatif** *dengan Pendidikan Multikulturalisme & Demokrasi dalam Proses Penyelesaian Konflik Berbasis Politik dan Budaya di Kalimantan Timur. Teknik pengumpulan data dilakukan dengan cara Studi Pustaka, sehingga data-data yang digunakan berasal dari jurnal dan undang undang pemerintah yang berkorelasi dengan konteks isu yang dibahas oleh artikel ini. Penerapan Multikulutralisme secara teori masyarakat Kalimantan Timur sudah sangat memahami dan sejalan dengan penerapannya dengan buktinya nyata salah satunya dibentuknya forum antar daerah, forum group discussion, dan acara antar budaya yang secara tidak langsung masyarakat sudah kuat kerukunannya dan berdampingan tampa ada rasa perbedaan yang dapat menyebabkan konflik. Multikulturalisme sebagai Pendekatan dan sebagai Kebijakan Nasional Sebagaimana dikemukakan di atas multikulturalisme adalah suatu ideologi jalan keluar dari persoa lan mundurnya kekuatan integrasi dan kesadaran nasionalisme suatu bangsa sebagai akibat dari perubahan-perubahan di tingkat global.*

Kata Kunci: Pendidikan multikuralisme, Multikulturalisme, Konfilk, Demokrasi, Demokrasi , Multikulralisme

INTRODUCTION

Indonesia is an archipelago country with seas that connect other islands with the concept of a unitary state [1]. Differences in ethnicity,

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[1]Kathryn Robinson, *Gender, Islam and Democracy in Indonesia* (Routledge,

ethnicity, race, religion, and between groups have long existed in Indonesia and are an integral part of the life of the Indonesian people[2]. Diversity is a uniqueness only owned by Indonesia and rarely owned by other countries [3]. Indonesia can take complete control of its differences, with Pancasila as a source of binding unity and the basis for Indonesia in carrying out the life of the nation and State. The diversity of Indonesian people is also stated in the national motto "Bhinneka Tunggal Ika" (Unity in Diversity), which means different but still one [4]. East Kalimantan is a province that is rich in natural resources. Besides that, the people in East Kalimantan themselves have a lot of ethnic and cultural diversity with natural wealth that will cause new problems, including horizontal conflicts that trigger the Indonesian people. In line with the life of the Indonesian people, conflicts based on race, ethnicity, religion, and culture are vital things that can tarnish Pancasila as the foundation of the state, which causes horizontal conflicts. religion and between groups [5]. Horizontal conflicts often occur due to several factors, including deep-rooted economic, social, and cultural factors. Based on the history of the Indonesian nation towards this horizontal conflict, it is necessary to resolve and resolve the conflict with a political and cultural approach that can melt the heated situation [6]. To avoid similar cases such as the Sampit tragedy in 2011, the Maluku conflict, and the 1998 conflict. The importance of Multiculturalism Education for the Indonesian people can be a way out and a way of life for the Indonesian

2008), https://doi.org/10.4324/9780203891759; Vedi R. Hadiz, "Decentralization and Democracy in Indonesia: A Critique of Neo-Institutionalist Perspectives," *Development and Change* 35, no. 4 (September 2004): 697–718, https://doi.org/10.1111/j.0012-155X.2004.00376.x.

[2]Murniati Agustian, Pricilla Anindyta, dan Maria Grace, "MENGEMBANGKAN KARAKTER MENGHARGAI PERBEDAAN MELALUI PENDIDIKAN MULTIKULTURAL," *Jurnal Bakti Masyarakat Indonesia* 1, no. 2 (30 Januari 2019), https://doi.org/10.24912/jbmi.v1i2.2903.

[3]Agus Subagyo, "Implementasi Pancasila Dalam Menangkal Intoleransi, Radikalisme Dan Terorisme," *Jurnal Rontal Keilmuan PKn* 6, no. 1 (2020): 10–24, http://journal.umpo.ac.id/index.php/JPK/article/view/734.

[4]Hermana Somantrie, "Konflik Dalam Perspektif Pendidikan Multikultural," *Jurnal Pendidikan dan Kebudayaan* 17, no. 6 (2011): 660–72, https://doi.org/10.24832/jpnk.v17i6.57.

[5]Agus Fauzi, "Agama, Pancasila dan Konflik Sosial di Indonesia," *e-Journal Lentera Hukum* 4, no. 2 (29 Agustus 2017): 122, https://doi.org/10.19184/ejlh.v4i2.5295.

[6]Sagaf S. Pettalongi, "ISLAM DAN PENDIDIKAN HUMANIS DALAM RESOLUSI KONFLIK SOSIAL," *Cakrawala Pendidikan Jurnal Ilmiah Pendidikan*, no. 2 (2013), https://doi.org/10.21831/cp.v0i2.1474.

people by taking advantage of the role of culture by launching a dialogue to bridge cultures to create peace [7]. Besides that, the role of politics in conflict resolution can provide the presence of the role of the State as a mediator and the role of Community Organizations that can represent their wishes in this issue[8], by forming public discussions to reach consensus and policies in conflict resolution in these horizontal conflicts [9].

METHODE

The method used is a qualitative method with Multiculturalism & Democracy Education in the Process of Conflict Resolution Based on Politics and Culture in East Borneo. The data collection technique was carried out using a literature study so that the data used came from journals and government laws that were correlated with the context of the issues discussed in this article

RESULT AND DISCUSSION
MULTICULTURALISM EDUCATION FOR INDONESIAN PEOPLE'S LIFE

Indonesia is a country with various cultures from the western end to the eastern end of Indonesia. With this, Indonesia is called a Multicultural Country, which means a country with diverse cultures in one country. With the diversity of cultures in Indonesia, we as citizens must have a high tolerance attitude in accepting existing differences, including cultural differences. This attitude is essential, especially in the circle of life. Multiculturalism education must exist and be learned by us as citizens living in Indonesia. According to Banks in the journal "Implementation of Contextual Multicultural Education Approaches

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[7]Zulkifli, Bunyamin Maftuh, dan Elly Malihah, "Pendidikan Multikulturalisme Sebagai Resolusi Konflik: Perspektif Pendidikan Kewarganegaraan," *PPHK (Jurnal Pendidikan Politik, Hukum Dan Kewarganegaraan)* 10, no. 2 (2020): 14–32, https:// jurnal.unsur.ac.id/jpphk/article/view/1049/978; J. Martin Ramirez, "Peace through dialogue," *International Journal on World Peace* 24, no. 1 (2007): 65–81, https://doi. org/10.2307/20752765; Anne Sofie Roald, "Multiculturalism and pluralism in secular society: Individual or collective rights?," *Michelsen Institute Press*, 2011.

[8]Abdul Aziz SR, "TRANSFORMASI KONFLIK DAN PERAN PEMERINTAH DAERAH," *Journal of Urban Sociology* 2, no. 1 (28 Mei 2019): 28, https://doi. org/10.30742/jus.v2i1.609.

[9]Heru Nugroho, "Multikulturalisme dan Politik Anti Kekerasan," *Jurnal Pemikiran Sosiologi* 2, no. 2 (6 November 2013): 1, https://doi.org/10.22146/jps. v2i2.30000; Gad Barzilai, *Communities and Law* (Ann Arbor, MI: University of Michigan Press, 2003), https://doi.org/10.3998/mpub.17817.

Based on Local Wisdom in Indonesia," the purpose of multiculturalism education is firstly to help everyone understand themselves in depth by looking in the mirror from the perspective of others cultures. Second, providing debriefing for students related to their own culture in the context of the majority culture, cross-cultural and other cultures, and ethnicities. Third, reduce discrimination against race, ethnicity, culture, to skin color. Fourth, helping students in mastering basic skills such as counting, writing, and reading [10].

The definition of Multicultural Education in the book Islamic Multicultural Edition in the journal "Multicultural Education: Understanding, Principles, and Its Relevance to the Goals of Islamic Education" states that multicultural education is a process of learning and teaching approaches based on democratic values that can encourage the development of cultural pluralism in almost every context. all forms of comprehensive [11]. Side by side with individuals who are not from the culture, we profess to be very susceptible to misunderstandings in it. This multicultural education can make us realize that we do not live in a majority cultural environment that only we adhere to, but we live side-by-side with them. culturally different or belonging to a minority culture [12]. In Indonesia, cultural discrimination often occurs between individuals or groups of different cultures. One of the cases of cultural discrimination that occurred in Indonesia was the discrimination case in Solo, Central Java, in 2020. At that time, the Midodareni event was held in one of the residents' residences. This Midodareni event is a series of events from the Javanese community held before the wedding. During the event, a group of people came who attacked several residents, attacked the event, and damaged the cars there. While carrying out their actions, they also shouted the word Shia is not Islam, and their blood is halal. This incident has received criticism from various parties[13].

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[10]Tatang M Amirin, "implementasi Pendekatan Pendidikan Multikultural Kontekstual Berbasis Kearifan Lokal di Indonesia," *Jurnal Pembangunan Pendidikan: Fondasi dan Aplikasi* 1, no. 1 (9 Januari 2013), https://doi.org/10.21831/jppfa.v1i1.1047.

[11]Rustam Ibrahim, "PENDIDIKAN MULTIKULTURAL: Pengertian, Prinsip, dan Relevansinya dengan Tujuan Pendidikan Islam," *Addin* 7, no. 1 (2013), https://doi.org/10.21043/addin.v7i1.573.

[12]Christian Siregar, "Pancasila, Keadilan Sosial, dan Persatuan Indonesia," Humaniora 5, no. 1 (1 April 2014): 107, https://doi.org/10.21512/humaniora.v5i1.2988.

[13]Gusman Hanif, "Menilik Situasi Kasus Diskriminasi Terhadap Minoritas di Indonesia," Tirto, 2020, https://tirto.id/menilik-situasi-kasus-diskriminasi-terhadap-minoritas-di-indonesia-fXpD.

Multiculturalism that develops in Indonesia has characteristics. In the categorization of Parekh in the journal, seeing the cultural side seen from the static side of multiculturalism is categorized into 3 namely [14] :

a. Isolated Culture is a culture that lives alone without solid interaction with other cultures due to geographical boundaries.

b. Cosmopolitan culture has blended into one without any boundaries in it so that people do not care about their own culture and cultural values.

c. Accommodative Culture is a culture in an area where there is a sub-ethnic culture that residents mainly follow, but there are also people with other cultures who live together without friction and any discrimination in it.

DEMOCRACY AND MULTICULTURALISM

Democracy is a form of government that empowers people to exercise political control in a country [15]. According to the Big Indonesian Dictionary, Democracy has the meaning of ideas or views of life that prioritizes equality of rights and obligations and equal treatment for all citizens. Indonesia is a democratic country. The implementation of Indonesian democracy is contained in Pancasila, the fourth precept, namely "People led by solemn wisdom in representative deliberation. Then Indonesia is included in a democratic country contained in Article 1 Paragraph 2, which reads, "Sovereignty is in the hands of the people and implemented based on the Constitution [16].

The running of democracy and multiculturalism makes a reciprocal relationship in it. In this democratic process, various acknowledgments and introductions to other cultures and recognitions related to human rights in cultural life have been born [17]. Democracy is not only related to matters closely related to politics and individual rights but also rights related to culture [18]. Democracy in Indonesia is a cultured

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[14]Amirin, "implementasi Pendekatan Pendidikan Multikultural Kontekstual Berbasis Kearifan Lokal di Indonesia."

[15]Sisca Shintaloka Pradita, "Apa yang Dimaksud dengan Demokrasi? Halaman all - Kompas.com," 2021.

[16]Kristina, "Ini Bunyi Pembukaan UUD 1945 yang Menunjukkan Indonesia Negara Demokrasi," 2021.

[17]M Ali Syamsuddin Amin, "KOMUNIKASI SEBAGAI PENYEBAB DAN SOLUSI KONFLIK SOSIAL," Jurnal Common 1, no. 2 (26 Desember 2017), https://doi.org/10.34010/common.v1i2.573.

[18]Muhammad Faqih, "Multikulturalisme dan Demokrasi - Kompasiana.com," 2015.

democracy and is rooted in a multicultural society. This is manifested in the provision of cultural-based communal rights [19]. Democracy in Indonesia guarantees in the context of individual freedom and leads to a socio-cultural and historical context, and helps form inclusive cultural groups that guarantee their traditional rights [20].

THE ROLE OF POLITICS AND CULTURE IN HORIZONTAL CONFLICT

Politics is one of the joints of the state that must be maintained and cared for by its function. The function of politics will not be separated from the daily life of the people[21]. Differences in the background of the Indonesian people are the basis and characteristic of Indonesian politics, which adheres to a democratic system with a unitary form based on and Pancasila. Politics is a tool used to influence the general public to achieve something. In horizontal conflict issues, politics can be likened to a double-edged knife whose role can influence the factors causing conflict, which are usually based on the interests of a particular individual or group, and on the other hand, can also be a middle ground that can resolve conflicts where in practice politics can create policies to achieve peace without violence [22]. Politics is essentially a tool used in solving problems. In terms of political perception, the role of culture also helps guide the course of the resolution. Culture is an aspect that cannot be separated from the life of the Indonesian people. A culture is a form of identity and background inherent in each society. In a case study in West Kalimantan, where cross-cultural communication through deliberation is based on the cultural, socio-cultural, and cultural psychology approaches adopted. Differences that can be communicated through deliberation can create understanding between the camps [23]. Which in the end creates the same perception or perspective on the

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[19]Samsul Ode dan Nur Aini Rachmawati, "PERAN BUDAYA LOKAL SEBAGAI MEDIA RESOLUSI KONFLIK," *Jurnal Of Goverment* 2, no. 2 (2017).

[20]Yongky Gigih Prasisko, "DEMOKRASI INDONESIA DALAM MASYARAKAT MULTIKULTURAL," 2019, 1–12.

[21]Khalish Arsy Al Khairy Siregar dan Deasy Nur Chairin Hanifa, "Contingency Plan: Comparison of Health Policies in Managing COVID-19 in Singapore and Indonesia," *Journal of Public Health for Tropical and Coastal Region* 4, no. 1 (2021): 28–34, https://doi.org/10.14710/jphtcr.v4i1.10569.

[22]Nugroho, "Multikulturalisme dan Politik Anti Kekerasan."

[23]Alwan Hadiyanto, "Analisa Penyebab Terjadinya Konflik Horizontal Di Kalimantan Barat," *Jurnal Dimensi* 3, no. 1 (2016): 1–7, https://doi.org/10.33373/dms.v3i1.79.

problems that occur, by reaching consensus without violence [24].

IMPLEMENTATION OF MULTICULTURALISM EDUCATION IN EAST KALIMANTAN

East Kalimantan is a province dominated by ethnic Malays, Dayaks, Javanese, Bugis, and the majority are Muslims. Theoretically and in practice, people in East Kalimantan Province have long lived in harmony and coexistence in their lives. This is evidenced by establishing an inter-regional forum that was formed and directly supervised by the Government, the Police, and the TNI to maintain harmony, security, and a forum for communication in resolving a conflict issue in East Kalimantan Province. Besides that, other forms such as cultural or religious events can create inter-diversity communication that continues to be maintained in social life.
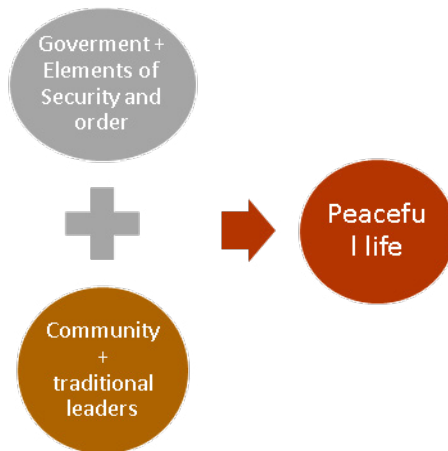

Fig 1. Important elements in creating a harmonious life

The nature of the role of society and government should not be separated and help each other in creating such harmony. Each of them has complementary roles, the government is present as a mediator in conflict resolution, and the community plays an essential role in maintaining and maintaining the peace [25].

[24]Y. Bahari, "Model Komunikasi Lintas Budaya Dalam Resolusi Konflik Berbasis Pranata Adat Melayu Dan Madura Di Kalimantan Barat," *Jurnal Ilmu Komunikasi Terakreditasi* 6, no. 2 (2008): 1–12.

[25]Samsul Ode, "BUDAYA LOKAL SEBAGAI MEDIA RESOLUSI DAN PENGENDALIAN KONFLIK DI PROVINSI MALUKU (KAJIAN,TANTANGAN DAN REVITALISASI BUDAYA PELA)," *Politika: Jurnal Ilmu Politik,* 6, no. 2 (2016): 93–100.

CONCLUSION

The importance of multiculturalism education in maintaining unity, dynamics, and the flow of cultural development is a factor in uniting differences in diversity in Indonesia. The understanding that must be held in the diversity of life in Indonesia is to interpret and apply the fundamental values of Pancasila, which is the foundation of the state and the direction of the way of social life. Multiculturalism is a form of social life in which each has a different background ranging from religion, ethnicity, ethnicity, race, or between groups; when the conflict occurs, the importance of the role of politics as a tool for a mediator in solving problems where the elements involved in it (Government, community and related community leaders), as well as the inclusion of cultural elements as intermediaries for cross-cultural communication employing deliberation based on the cultural, socio-cultural, and cultural psychology, approaches adopted. Differences that can be communicated through deliberation can create understanding between the camps. In the end, it creates the same perception or perspective on the problems that occur by reaching a consensus without any.

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