

Conflict Resolution Based on Local Wisdom in Multicultural Communities in Indonesia

Clarintha Aulia Nismara¹ (Universitas Negeri Malang, Indonesia)

Dwi Fitri Arum Jana² (Universitas Negeri Malang, Indonesia)

Shanti Nurul Aini³ (Universitas Negeri Malang, Indonesia)

Sisca Puspitasari⁴ (Universitas Negeri Malang, Indonesia)

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Abstract

Differences in background often give rise to conflict, but every conflict must have a solution to achieve harmony and peace. Local wisdom can be used as a solution to resolve conflicts in a multicultural society which emphasizes the importance of understanding local values that exist in a community. This research aims to make local wisdom a solution to overcome background differences in a multicultural society. The method used in this research is a literature study method (literature review). Literature studies can be taken from various sources such as journals, books, the internet, and articles. In the literature study method, we study related reference books and articles from the results of previous research that are relevant to the topic of discussion, namely conflict resolution in multicultural communities based on local wisdom. By integrating spiritual values from local wisdom, it is hoped that the community can increase their understanding of the importance of unity and togetherness, so that they can live side by side peacefully. Local wisdom provides an approach that is closer to the community because it comes from their own life experiences, therefore it is effective in maintaining social harmony.

Keywords: Resolution, Multicultural society, Local wisdom

1. INTRODUCTION

Indonesia is one of the largest multicultural countries in the world. This statement can be justified when we observe the diverse and vast sociocultural and geographical conditions that Indonesia possesses. This diversity can be both a blessing and a disaster if fellow citizens do not understand the essence of being a nation and a state under the banner of Bhinneka Tunggal Ika (Unity in Diversity) (Adhani, Y. 2014). In other words, multiculturalism is referred to as cultural diversity. Cultural diversity is the result of thought and provides benefits to society. Diversity in the context of multiculturalism must be understood as horizontal social differentiation. This means that all cultures have their own noble values in their implementation. Thus, the differences in this diversity do not discuss the existence of one culture in relation to another. Each region's culture is essentially a composition of Indonesia's national culture, which the government guarantees its existence (Chotimah, U., et al. 2018). In addition, the culture and values inherent in a region play a central role in shaping the identity and character of a community (Wahyudi & Kusdarini, 2020).

The relationship between multicultural societies and local wisdom is very close and mutually influential. Local wisdom is a worldview and body of knowledge, as well as various life

Corresponding Author: E-mail: clarintha.aulia.230741@students.um.ac.id

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strategies manifested in the activities carried out by local communities. The lives of these communities are certainly intertwined with various daily activities undertaken to meet both individual and social needs. Along with the passage of time, the existence of local culture can still be found among the older generation. Customs, beliefs, and activities that reflect the uniqueness of a particular locality are rich in values (Syaharuddin, Putra, & Susanto, 2019). With this understanding, what is included as an elaboration of local wisdom encompasses various patterns of action and the results of its material culture (Sedyawati, 2006).

With all the differences that arise, cultural diversity in a multicultural society can lead to conflict. This may be caused by differing opinions or intolerant attitudes in acknowledging the existing differences within the community. This can also be referred to as conflict. According to Coser (1961), conflict can be an instrumental process in the formation, unification, and maintenance of social structures. Conflict can establish and uphold boundaries between two or more groups (Kachuyevski & Olesker, 2014). Conflict with other groups can reinforce group identity and protect it from dissolving into the surrounding social world.

In detail, this theory posits that conflict can serve as an important tool in the formation, reinforcement, and maintenance of social structures. In many cases, conflict not only becomes a source of tension but can also function as a mechanism that strengthens group identity. When groups face external challenges, they tend to unite and reinforce their values and traditions. This can create a stronger sense of solidarity within the group and help them maintain their uniqueness amid social diversity.

According to Galtung's theory of positive peace, conflicts need not only to be stopped but also to be resolved through deep reconciliation. This approach aligns with local wisdom that addresses not just surface issues but also restores social relationships. Overall, Galtung's theory of "positive peace" and local wisdom share a common emphasis on the importance of deep reconciliation and the restoration of social ties. In facing conflict, we not only need to stop the violence but also strive to understand and address the underlying issues. By leveraging local wisdom, communities can create a more effective reconciliation process, rebuild trust, and strengthen social solidarity. This will not only result in more sustainable peace but also foster a more harmonious and inclusive society.

In accepting the differences that exist in Indonesia, a high level of tolerance is required. Tolerance, according to the Great Dictionary of the Indonesian Language (KBBI), means the allowable limits for additions and subtractions; deviations that can still be accepted in work measurements. Typically, the sense of tolerance is greater towards others when we interact with foreigners. As Muhammad & Yosefin (2021), stated, tolerance requires openness, communication, freedom of thought, honesty of conscience, and conviction. Tolerance is not merely a moral obligation, but also a political and constitutional duty. Tolerance is a character strength that facilitates the establishment of peace and replaces a culture of conflict with a culture of peace. Although tolerance can be briefly understood as an attitude of accepting and appreciating various ways of life of others, it does not mean we are free to follow what others deem good. This is because, in its framework, tolerance is also formed on the basis of conviction (Nurhayati & Agustina, 2020).

As explained above, this research focuses on how to address conflicts that occur within

multicultural societies by involving local wisdom. The aim of this study is to understand the strong bond that ties multicultural communities to local wisdom. By relying on this, it is hoped that local wisdom can serve as a solution to the conflicts that arise, enabling society to develop a high tolerance for differences. Furthermore, the main objective is to unite all diversity and differences by fostering a sense of Indonesian unity and forming a strong national identity among Indonesian citizens.

2. METHOD

The method used in this research is the literature review method. Literature studies can be taken from various sources such as magazines, journals, newspapers, books, the internet, and articles. In the literature study method, it is studied related to reference books and articles from previous research results that are relevant to the topic of discussion, namely resolution in a multicultural community conflict based on local wisdom. The steps taken in this literature study are to review both primary and secondary literature sources, starting with reviewing research results from the latest journal articles and then continuing with other literature sources. After that, data processing and reference citation by reading the abstract to identify the relevance of the reference to the research topic, understanding the main idea followed by other discussions and then abstracted to get complete information and interpreted until the results are discussed in this article (Jannah, 2023).

3. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Society is a group of individuals formed to live together in a community or association, bound by social interactions, norms, values, and shared culture. According to Soekanto (1983), the process of interaction is based on various factors, with social interaction being a reciprocal social contact between individuals through imitation, identification, suggestion, motivation, empathy, and sympathy. This leads to the formation of society. Indonesian society is characterized by a very complex level of diversity. A society with various diversities is known as a multicultural society. When we recognize society as a group of people who have lived together long enough and collaborated to the extent that they can organize themselves and consider themselves a social entity with certain boundaries (Linton), the concept of society is combined with multiculturalism. A broad and deep understanding is essential to comprehend multicultural society. This diversity involves values that are believed in and passed down from generation to generation by communities in a specific environment (Qalam, Hasan & Rohman, 2024).

According to Pierre L. Van den Berghe, the following characteristics are mentioned as the basic traits of a plural society, namely: (1) segmentation into groups that often have sub-cultures that are different from each other; (2) has a social structure that is divided into institutions that are non-complementary; (3) lack of consensus among its members on basic values; (4) relatively frequent conflicts between one group and another; (5) relatively social integration grows on coercion and economic interdependence; and (6) political domination by one group over another (Nasikun, 2003).

The Meaning of Multiculturalism Society

Multiculturalism, which is essentially a worldview, is then translated into policies that reflect cultural realities, emphasizing the acceptance of diversity, plurality, and the multicultural

aspects present in society. Multiculturalism can also be understood as a worldview that is realized in "*politics of recognition*" (Azra, 2007). Regarding this opinion, multiculturalism, which is fundamentally a global perspective, is implemented in cultural policies that stress the acceptance of diversity, plurality, and multiculturalism that exist in societal life.

Multicultural society here can be said to be the condition of a pluralistic society but has achieved an orderly and harmonious order. In a multicultural society, with many social differences in society, there is harmony, mutual respect and appreciation, equality and awareness and responsibility as a group of people in unity (Saddam et al., 2020).

The theory of multiculturalism emphasizes the importance of acceptance and appreciation of cultural differences, as well as how multicultural societies can coexist peacefully through mutual understanding and the application of local values. By emphasizing acceptance, appreciation, and mutual understanding, multiculturalism can help create a more peaceful and harmonious society. Communities that are able to value cultural differences and collaborate to achieve common goals will be better equipped to face the complex global challenges of the modern era.

The Meaning of Local Wisdom

Local wisdom is the positive behavior of humans in relation to nature and their surrounding environment, which can originate from religious values, customs, ancestral teachings, or local culture that develop naturally within a community to adapt to their environment. Behaviors that are common and widely practiced in society, passed down through generations, will evolve into firmly held values, referred to as culture. In general, local wisdom emerges through a long process of internalization that occurs over generations as a result of human interaction with their environment. This lengthy evolutionary process culminates in the emergence of a value system that crystallizes in the form of customary law, beliefs, and local culture (Ernawi, 2009).

Overall, local wisdom is a valuable asset that must be protected and preserved. It not only functions as a guide in interacting with nature but also as a foundation for the cultural and social identity of a community. In facing global challenges, we need to embrace local wisdom as a source of inspiration and relevant solutions. By appreciating and applying local wisdom, we not only preserve culture, but also contribute to environmental sustainability and community welfare (Mungmachon, 2012). Local wisdom should be an integral part of development and natural resource management strategies, so that it can provide benefits for current and future generations (Yuliana et al., 2021).

Local wisdom is seen as very valuable and has its own benefits in people's lives. The system is developed because of the need to live, maintain, and sustain life in accordance with the situation, conditions, abilities, and values lived in the community concerned. In other words, the local wisdom then becomes part of their wise way of life to solve all the life problems they face (Muhammad & Yosefin, 2021). So, it can be said that local wisdom is formed as a condition or cultural advantage of the local community related to geographical conditions in a broad sense. Local wisdom is a cultural product of the past that should be continuously used as a guide for life (Samudro, 2019). Haba (2007) asserts that local wisdom at least has a function, namely as a driver for the building of togetherness, appreciation, as well as a joint mechanism to ward off various possibilities that reduce, even damage communal solidarity,

which is believed to originate and grow on a shared consciousness, from an integrated community. Regarding the above opinion that local wisdom is created as a driver to build togetherness.

The above opinion explains that local wisdom as a driver of community togetherness is very relevant and reflects the essence of the values contained in local traditions and culture. Local wisdom not only serves as a guide for individual behavior, but also as a bridge that connects community members, creating strong and solid social ties.

Local wisdom is passed down from generation to generation and plays an important role in maintaining harmony between different communities. According to some experts, such as Samiyono & Suardana (2018), local wisdom can be the basis for resolving social conflicts, especially conflicts that arise due to differences in religion, race and culture. These conflicts are often caused by a declining sense of unity and increasing fanaticism and intolerance in society.

Local wisdom is understood as a human endeavor using their intellect (cognition) to act and behave towards something, object, or event that occurs in a certain space (Pesurnay, 2018). The above definition is organized etymologically, where wisdom is understood as a person's ability to use his mind in acting or behaving as a result of an assessment of something, object, or event that occurs. As a term, wisdom is often defined as '*wisdom or discretion*' (Ridwan, 2018). Reviving local wisdom through the active role of communities in regional development has a significant impact on sustainability, cultural identity, and community welfare (Bagus & Prihatmoko, 2017). First of all, local wisdom reflects the accumulation of knowledge, skills and values passed down from generation to generation within a community (Dewi & Fatmariza, 2020). When communities are involved in regional development, local wisdom becomes the foundation for wiser and more sustainable decision-making (Hermanto & Rosadi, 2019). This involves utilizing natural resources in an environmentally friendly way, combining modern technology with local traditions for innovation, and creating economic development patterns that take into account the needs of the community as a whole (Hidayat & Haryati, 2019).

Local wisdom, according to Tiezzi et al. (1991), is explicit knowledge that emerges from a long period of co-evolution with the community and its environment in a local system that has been experienced together. Substantially, local wisdom is the values that apply in a society. Values that are believed to be true and become a reference in the daily behavior of the local community. Therefore, it is very reasonable if Greertz (1992), says that local wisdom is an entity that determines the dignity of humans in their community. This means that local wisdom, which contains elements of intelligence creativity and local knowledge of the elites and the community, is decisive in the development of the civilization of the community.

By integrating the spiritual values of local wisdom, people are expected to increase their understanding of the importance of unity and togetherness, so that they are able to coexist peacefully (Tohari, 2025; Agung et al., 2024). Local wisdom provides an approach that is closer to the people because it comes from their own life experiences, therefore it is effective in maintaining social harmony (Ulfie, 2021). Local wisdom is also expected to be a resolution in the midst of conflicts that occur in society (Zuhdi, 2019).

The meaning of conflict

Multicultural societies also often experience several conflicts caused by differences or endless debates (Colombo, 2015). Marx (1894) argued that class conflict is taken as the central point of society. The conflict between the capitalists and the proletariat is central to society. All sorts of conflicts assume the form of increasing consolidation against chaos (Lane, 2015). Thus, Karl Marx's intended view of class conflict as central to social dynamics provides a powerful framework for analyzing the problems of inequality and injustice that still exist in society today. Although the social and economic context has changed, many of the principles put forward remain relevant and can help us understand and address the challenges faced by modern society (Hariram et al., 2023).

Conflicts that exist in various provinces in Indonesia may have a combination of several sources of conflict sources of conflict mentioned above (Baron et al, 2009). What must be understood is that there is no source of conflict that occurs because of one source of conflict alone. So the efforts to handle it must also be comprehensive (Samudro, 2019). According to Coser (1961), conflict has several functions. Conflict can help strengthen the bonds of loosely structured groups. Societies that experience disintegration or conflict with other societies can improve integration cohesion. So that this can help strengthen the unity and integrity of society. Some conflicts that have occurred in Indonesia in a multicultural society based on local wisdom and their resolution are as follows.

1. Sampit Conflict Resolution

The Sampit conflict was a clash that occurred between Madurese and Dayak ethnicities in Sampit, Central Kalimantan, in 2001. This conflict developed into a social-ethnic conflict involving various social, cultural and economic factors. One of the main causes is ethnocentrism, where each group feels their culture and identity is superior. In addition, the difference in economic welfare between the Madurese, who are considered more economically advanced compared to the Dayaks, also triggered social jealousy. The inability of some individuals from the Madurese ethnicity to adapt to the customs and norms of Dayak society further exacerbated the situation. The conflict was also exacerbated by provocateurs who spread negative information, fueling further tensions.

To resolve this conflict, an integrative synergy model was applied that included reconciliation, reconstruction and mediation, prioritizing deliberation to reach consensus. This approach involved the central government, local governments, and community representatives from both sides. One significant step taken was the Musyawarah Damai Anak Bangsa di Bumi Kalimantan (MDAB-BK), which successfully brought together leaders from both ethnicities as well as other relevant parties. Solutions also involved socio-economic and mental rehabilitation of victims, as well as increased security in conflict areas. In addition, to prevent similar conflicts from recurring in the future, education and socialization about the importance of tolerance, tolerance and mutual respect in a pluralistic society are needed. Thus, resolving these conflicts not only addresses the physical and material impacts, but also focuses on rebuilding harmonious social relations in the community.

2. Poso Conflict Resolution

The Poso conflict was one of the longest-running communal conflicts in Indonesia, lasting from 1998 to 2007. The conflict began as a rivalry between religious groups (Muslims and Christians), but later evolved into radical violence by extremist groups. Factors contributing to the Poso conflict included the uncertainty of the political transition after the fall of the New Order, economic competition between migrants and local residents, and religious tensions. The conflict caused great physical damage, heavy casualties and deep social trauma.

Solutions to resolve the Poso conflict were made through various efforts, including government intervention, military operations, and culture-based approaches. One solution that was successfully implemented was the local wisdom approach such as “Sintuvu Maroso” and “Tonda Talusi”, which prioritized unity, togetherness and solidarity between communities. The Rumah Katu community, led by ex-convicts of terrorism, plays an important role in the reconciliation and de-radicalization process, by organizing cultural events and coaching the younger generation to create peace. Conflict Resolution, addresses the causes of conflict and seeks to build new and durable relationships between hostile groups (Tualeka, 2017).

4. CONCLUSION

Indonesia, as a multicultural country, faces significant challenges in maintaining harmony among ethnic and community groups. An analysis of the conflicts in Sampit and Poso shows that differences in social, cultural and economic backgrounds can trigger tensions that lead to conflict. In the Sampit case, the conflict between Madurese and Dayak ethnicities showed the importance of tolerance and intercultural understanding to prevent the recurrence of division. Meanwhile, the Poso conflict highlighted the need for a culture-based approach and community participation in the reconciliation process. Local wisdom, such as “Sintuvu Maroso” and “Tonda Talusi”, plays an important role in rebuilding harmonious social relations. Resolution of these conflicts requires a comprehensive and inclusive approach, such as an integrative synergy model that includes reconciliation, reconstruction, and mediation, as well as the application of local wisdom that supports unity and solidarity.

Local wisdom as a solution to conflict resolution in multicultural societies emphasizes the importance of understanding the local values that exist in a community. Multicultural societies consist of various elements such as religion, race, ethnicity, and tribe that are often difficult to unite. However, local wisdom acts as a unifying tool because it contains wisdom values that develop from local experiences and cultural and natural conditions.

Overall, conflict resolution in Indonesia focuses not only on physical and material aspects, but also on rebuilding peaceful and harmonious social relations. Education about tolerance, tolerance and mutual respect is key in creating a more inclusive and competitive society amidst diversity. Students should have strong awareness and tolerance in order to understand and appreciate differences, so that people can have a comfortable and peaceful life without feeling differentiated. Thus, efforts to strengthen harmony and unity amid differences are essential to achieve social stability and national progress.

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