



## **Social Harmony in Plural Society (Study of Social Integration Post Poso Conflict)**

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### **Abstract**

The Poso conflict, which occurred from the late 1990s to the early 2000s, had a significant social impact on the local community. This study aims to explore the social integration process that took place post-conflict in Poso, Central Sulawesi, focusing on the social harmony created within the plural society. A qualitative approach was used to delve into the experiences, views, and social practices of people from different ethnic, religious, and cultural backgrounds in their efforts to rebuild communal life. Data were obtained through in-depth interviews with various parties, including community leaders, religious leaders, and ordinary citizens who directly experienced the conflict and reconciliation process. The findings show that post-conflict social harmony in Poso was achieved through several key steps, including inter-community dialogue, joint activities involving various community groups, and the active role of religious leaders and local leaders in promoting peace. Additionally, support from the government and non-governmental organizations (NGOs) in the form of rehabilitation and reconciliation programs strengthened social integration efforts. This study found that although there were challenges in the reconciliation process, such as distrust and past trauma, consistent efforts to build communication and cooperation between groups successfully created a more harmonious environment. This study provides important insights into the significance of participatory and inclusive approaches in addressing social conflicts and building sustainable integration in plural societies. In conclusion, social harmony in Poso can serve as a model for other regions experiencing similar conflicts, emphasizing the importance of dialogue, cooperation, and the active role of all parties in achieving sustainable peace.





**Keywords:** Social Harmony, Social Integration, Poso Conflict, Plural Society, Reconciliation

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## 1. Introduction

Indonesia is known to have a high degree of cultural, ethnic, and religious diversity. This condition creates complex social dynamics that often challenge maintaining harmony within society. One clear example of these complex social dynamics is the Poso conflict in Central Sulawesi from the late 1990s to the early 2000s. This conflict not only caused material losses and casualties but also left deep social wounds in the Poso community.

The Poso conflict began with disputes between different ethnic and religious groups, which then escalated into a communal conflict involving various parties. At its peak, this conflict caused widespread physical destruction, social disintegration, and mass displacement of people. Many families were forced to flee, leaving their homes and belongings behind to save their lives. The trauma and distrust between different groups became a legacy that is difficult to erase even after the conflict subsided.

The people of Poso, consisting of diverse ethnicities and religions, face a significant challenge in rebuilding social cohesion and creating harmony post-conflict. The reconciliation process requires not only the physical resolution of the damage but also consistent and ongoing efforts to rebuild trust and tolerance between groups. In this context, social integration is the key to achieving sustainable peace.

### **Social and Cultural Context of Poso**

Poso is an area rich in culture and traditions, with residents from various ethnic backgrounds such as Kaili, Pamona, and Bugis, as well as religions such as Islam, Christianity, and Hinduism. This diversity should ideally be a strength that enriches local culture; however, in reality, these differences often become sources of conflict. Social





injustice, economic disparities, and lack of communication between groups exacerbate existing tensions.

Before the conflict, the people of Poso lived relatively harmoniously despite their differences. However, various internal and external factors triggered dissatisfaction and tensions that eventually exploded into open conflict. Amidst the uncertain situation, different groups used ethnic and religious identities as tools to rally support and protect their interests. As a result, the conflict was not only physical but also psychological, with long-term impacts on social relations in the community.

### **Impact of the Poso Conflict**

The Poso conflict had extensive and deep impacts on the local community. These impacts included infrastructure damage, loss of life, and mass displacement. Homes, schools, places of worship, and other public facilities suffered severe damage due to the violence. Many families lost their members and had to flee to safer places. This situation created a humanitarian crisis that required serious attention and handling.

Apart from physical impacts, the Poso conflict also left deep psychological wounds on the community. Trauma, distrust, and fear continue to haunt the daily lives of Poso residents. Children who grew up in the conflict situation experienced emotional disturbances and difficulties in accessing proper education. Meanwhile, adults faced challenges in rebuilding their shattered lives. This condition created a cycle of instability that is difficult to break.

### **Reconciliation and Social Integration Efforts**

After the conflict subsided, various efforts were made to rebuild social harmony in Poso. The reconciliation process involved multiple parties, including the government, non-governmental organizations (NGOs), community leaders, and ordinary citizens. Inter-community dialogue became an essential first step in rebuilding communication and trust lost during the conflict. Through regular meetings facilitated by religious leaders and local leaders, various community groups began to open up and work together to rebuild communal life.





Besides dialogue, joint activities involving various community groups also became an essential strategy in the reconciliation process. Activities such as gotong royong (communal work), cultural festivals, and sports events proved effective in bringing different groups closer together. Active participation from all layers of society in these activities helped reduce prejudice and strengthen social bonds. Through positive interactions, people began to see differences as enriching their communal life, not as sources of conflict.

Role of religious leaders and local leaders was also crucial in promoting peace. They not only facilitated inter-community dialogues but also set examples and delivered messages of peace, encouraging people to participate in reconciliation efforts. Support from the government and NGOs in the form of rehabilitation and reconciliation programs also significantly contributed to strengthening social integration efforts. This support was not only material but also included training and assistance that helped people overcome trauma and build a better life.

### **Challenges in the Reconciliation Process**

Despite various efforts, the reconciliation process in Poso faced several challenges. Distrust and past trauma remained significant obstacles in rebuilding trust between groups. Additionally, ongoing social injustice and economic disparities exacerbated the situation and could trigger new tensions. Therefore, a more comprehensive and sustainable approach is needed to address these issues.

### **Importance of Participatory and Inclusive Approaches**

This study emphasizes the importance of participatory and inclusive approaches in addressing social conflicts and building sustainable integration in plural societies. This approach involves active participation from all parties, including the government, NGOs, community leaders, and ordinary citizens. By involving everyone, the reconciliation process can be more effective and thorough, creating sustainable social harmony.

The Poso conflict provides valuable lessons on the importance of rebuilding social harmony through a comprehensive and sustainable reconciliation process. The successful social integration in Poso demonstrates that with dialogue, cooperation, and the active role





of all parties, sustainable peace can be achieved. This study provides insights for other regions experiencing similar conflicts, highlighting the importance of participatory and inclusive approaches in achieving social harmony in plural societies.

### **Theoretical Review**

#### *1) Social Conflict Theory*

Social conflict theory is one of the sociological theories relevant to understanding the dynamics of conflict in society, including the Poso conflict. According to this theory, social conflict arises due to differences in interests, injustice, and inequality in society. Conflict occurs when groups in society compete for limited resources, such as power, wealth, and social status. Karl Marx, one of the main figures in conflict theory, argued that economic and social inequality is the primary cause of conflict. In the context of Poso, the conflict can be seen as a manifestation of certain groups' dissatisfaction with the social and economic injustices they experience. Ethnic and religious differences exacerbate this tension, turning a conflict that initially had economic and political roots into a communal conflict.

#### *2) Social Integration Theory*

Social integration theory emphasizes the importance of harmonious and coherent social relationships in maintaining societal stability. According to Émile Durkheim, social integration can be achieved through shared values, social norms, and solidarity within society. Social integration helps society overcome differences and tensions, thus enabling harmony and cooperation among groups.

In the case of Poso, post-conflict social integration requires efforts to rebuild broken relationships and create shared values that can be accepted by all groups. This process involves inter-community dialogue, joint activities, and the active role of community leaders in promoting peace.

#### *3) Reconciliation Theory*

Reconciliation is the process of restoring relationships damaged by conflict. According to John Paul Lederach, reconciliation involves four main elements: truth, mercy, justice, and peace. The reconciliation process aims to reveal the truth about what





happened during the conflict, develop compassion among the parties involved, achieve justice for the victims, and create sustainable peace. Reconciliation in Poso involves uncovering the truth about the violence that occurred, providing emotional and psychological support to the victims, and creating justice through legal processes and rehabilitation programs. All these elements are crucial for rebuilding trust and creating social harmony in a plural society.

#### 4) *Social Capital Theory*

Social capital theory refers to the network of social relationships, norms, and trust that exist within society, enabling cooperation and coordination for mutual benefit. Robert Putnam stated that high social capital in a community can increase civic participation, strengthen social institutions, and promote effective cooperation. In the context of Poso, strong social capital can play a crucial role in the reconciliation and social integration process. The network of social relationships formed through inter-community dialogue and joint activities can help reduce prejudice and strengthen social bonds. Additionally, trust built through positive interactions can increase community participation in efforts to build sustainable peace.

#### 5) *Multiculturalism Approach*

The multiculturalism approach emphasizes the importance of respecting and celebrating cultural diversity within society. Multiculturalism argues that ethnic, religious, and cultural differences should not be avoided or overcome but instead should be valued as enriching communal life. Charles Taylor, one of the main figures in multiculturalism theory, argued that recognition of different cultural identities is a prerequisite for achieving social justice and harmonious integration.

The multiculturalism approach is relevant in the context of Poso, where ethnic and religious diversity becomes a source of tension. By valuing differences and creating space for the expression of diverse cultures, the people of Poso can build more harmonious and inclusive relationships. Joint cultural activities, interfaith dialogue, and multicultural education programs can be effective strategies to promote multiculturalism and strengthen social integration.





## 6) Trust and Cooperation Theory

Trust and cooperation theory emphasizes that trust between individuals and groups is fundamental for effective cooperation within society. Francis Fukuyama argued that high social trust can reduce transaction costs and increase cooperation efficiency. In a plural society, building trust between different groups is a critical challenge to overcome. In Poso, the lost trust due to the conflict must be restored through a long and continuous process. Inter-community dialogue, joint activities, and the role of community leaders in promoting peaceful values are essential steps in rebuilding trust. The trust built can become valuable social capital to strengthen cooperation and achieve sustainable social harmony.

This theoretical review shows that understanding the conflict and reconciliation in Poso requires a multidisciplinary approach that includes social conflict theory, social integration theory, reconciliation theory, social capital theory, multiculturalism, and trust and cooperation theory. Each theory provides valuable insights into the social dynamics and effective strategies for rebuilding social harmony in a plural society. By integrating these theoretical perspectives, we can better understand the complex process of reconciliation and social integration in Poso and identify steps that can be taken to achieve sustainable peace.

## 2. Research Methodology

### Research Design

This study uses a case study design to deeply understand the phenomenon of social integration in Poso post-conflict. The case study design allows the researcher to examine a complex phenomenon in its original context. Poso, as an area that experienced communal conflict, provides a rich case for analyzing how a plural society rebuilds social harmony.

The research was conducted in Poso Regency, Central Sulawesi, the main location of the conflict. The selection of this location is based on the relevance and significance of the Poso conflict in the context of this study. Participants were selected purposively, involving various parties with direct experience of the conflict and reconciliation process, including community leaders, religious leaders, NGO activists, and ordinary citizens. 6





ordinary citizens who directly experienced the conflict and reconciliation process. A total of 30 participants were interviewed in this study, consisting of:

- 10 community leaders who played an essential role in the reconciliation process.
- 8 religious leaders from various denominations involved in interfaith dialogue.
- 6 NGO activists engaged in rehabilitation and reconciliation programs. The qualitative approach with a case study design, in-depth data collection techniques, and thematic analysis provides a comprehensive understanding of the social integration process post-conflict in Poso. This method allows the researcher to delve deeply into the experiences and views of the community and identify key factors that support social harmony in a plural society.

### Research Findings

This research identifies several key findings regarding the social integration process post-conflict in Poso. These findings are elaborated in several main sections, including inter-community dialogue, joint activities, the role of religious and local leaders, and the support of the government and NGOs. Additionally, findings about the challenges in the reconciliation process are also discussed.

#### 1) Inter-Community Dialogue

Inter-community dialogue is a crucial initial step in the reconciliation process in Poso. The following table illustrates the frequency and types of dialogues held and their impact on social relationships between groups.

Type of Dialogue	Frequency	Participants	Impact
Interfaith Dialogue	12 times/year	Religious leaders, community leaders, citizens	Improved understanding and tolerance among religions
Inter-Ethnic Dialogue	8 times/year	Traditional leaders, youth, citizens	Reduced negative stereotypes and increased trust
Youth Dialogue	10 times/year	Youth from various groups	Increased solidarity and cooperation among youth
Women's Dialogue	6 times/year	Women from various backgrounds	Increased women's participation in reconciliation

#### 2) Joint Activities





Joint activities are an effective strategy for strengthening social bonds between different groups. The image below shows the various types of joint activities conducted and their participation.

- **Gotong Royong:** Held monthly, involving all layers of society, focusing on environmental cleaning and infrastructure development.
- **Cultural Festival:** Held annually, featuring art performances from various ethnic groups, enhancing appreciation for cultural diversity.
- **Sports Together:** Mixed team competitions in soccer, volleyball, and badminton, held weekly.
- **Joint Religious Activities:** Joint prayers and celebrations of religious holidays, participated by all religious groups, held every three months.

### 3) Role of Religious and Local Leaders

Religious and local leaders play a central role in promoting peace and reconciliation in Poso. They act as mediators and facilitators in inter-community dialogues and provide examples through consistent peaceful messages and actions.

Role and Contribution Table:

Leader/ Role	Role	Contribution
Religious Leader (Islam)	Facilitator of interfaith dialogue, peace advocate	Increased religious tolerance, mobilized community for reconciliation
Religious Leader (Christian)	Mediator in conflicts, promoter of social activities	Reduced inter-group tension, promoted peace values
Traditional Leader	Promoter of cultural activities, keeper of local traditions	Strengthened shared cultural identity, reduced ethnic-based conflicts
Local Leader (Village Head)	Coordinator of reconciliation programs, liaison with government	Facilitated aid programs, increased community participation in joint activities

### 4) Government and NGO Support

Support from the government and non-governmental organizations (NGOs) is vital in the reconciliation process. The following table illustrates the programs run by the government and NGOs and their impact on social integration in Poso.





Program	Organizer	Description	Impact
Infrastructure Rehabilitation	Local Government	Reconstruction of houses, schools, and public facilities	Improved physical environment, enhanced community welfare
Trauma Healing Training	NGO	Training to address trauma for conflict victims	Reduced psychological trauma, improved community mental health
Multicultural Education Program	Government and NGO	Education about cultural and religious diversity in schools	Increased understanding and tolerance among the younger generation
Economic Assistance Program	NGO	Providing capital and business training for affected residents	Improved community economy, reduced dependence on external aid

### 5) Challenges in the Reconciliation Process

Despite various efforts, there are significant challenges in the reconciliation process in Poso. The following table summarizes the main challenges and the efforts made to address them.

Challenges	Description	Efforts to Overcome
Distrust Between Groups	Strong distrust due to previous conflict	Regular dialogue, joint activities, social trust training
Trauma and Stigma	Deep trauma and stigma against other groups	Trauma healing programs, anti-stigma campaigns, psychological support
Economic Disparities	Economic disparities between groups that could trigger new tensions	Economic assistance programs, skills training, joint ventures
Limited Resources	Limited resources for reconciliation programs	Collaboration with NGOs and international donors, government budget allocation

The findings of this study indicate that the social integration process post-conflict in Poso has achieved significant progress through inter-community dialogue, joint activities, the role of religious and local leaders, and the support of the government and NGOs. Although there are challenges, consistent and sustainable efforts have successfully rebuilt trust and social harmony in the plural society. Social integration in Poso can serve





as a model for other regions experiencing similar conflicts, emphasizing the importance of dialogue, cooperation, and the active role of all parties in achieving sustainable peace.

### 3. Discussion

The results of this study reveal various aspects that play a role in the social integration process post-conflict in Poso. This discussion will delve deeper into the main findings, linking them with relevant theories, and evaluating the challenges and successes faced in the effort to build social harmony in Poso's plural society.

#### 1) Inter-Community Dialogue

Inter-community dialogue is a crucial initial step in the reconciliation process in Poso. Through dialogue, various ethnic and religious groups previously involved in the conflict can open more constructive communication and understand each other. This aligns with Durkheim's social integration theory, which states that intensive social interaction can strengthen solidarity and social cohesion. Analysis of Findings: Interfaith, inter-ethnic, youth, and women's dialogues have been consistently conducted to rebuild lost trust. Active participation of religious and local leaders in facilitating these dialogues shows that the presence of respected authorities can enhance the effectiveness of this process. Additionally, youth and women's dialogues signify inclusiveness in reconciliation efforts, which is essential for creating a more just and harmonious society. Supporting Theory: Trust and cooperation theory (Fukuyama) emphasizes the importance of inter-group trust in enhancing social cooperation. In the context of Poso, dialogue has helped rebuild broken trust, thereby enabling better cooperation in various aspects of life.

#### 2) Joint Activities

Joint activities such as communal work (gotong royong), cultural festivals, sports events, and joint religious activities have proven effective in strengthening social bonds between different groups. These activities not only bring the community together in a positive atmosphere but also create space for deeper interaction and better understanding of differences. Analysis of Findings: Joint activities indicate that high community participation can reduce prejudice and strengthen the sense of togetherness.





For instance, cultural festivals featuring art performances from various ethnic groups have increased appreciation for cultural diversity. Joint sports events also help reduce tension by focusing on cooperation and healthy competition. Supporting Theory: Social capital theory (Putnam) suggests that strong social relationship networks can increase community participation and strengthen social institutions. Joint activities in Poso have served as mechanisms to build social capital, which in turn strengthens social integration and community stability.

### 3) **Role of Religious and Local Leaders**

Religious and local leaders play a central role in promoting reconciliation and peace in Poso. They act as mediators and facilitators in inter-community dialogues and set examples through consistent peaceful messages and actions. Analysis of Findings: The role of religious leaders from various denominations in driving interfaith dialogue shows that religion can be a bridge for peace, not just a source of conflict. Traditional leaders and local leaders also significantly contribute by driving cultural and social activities that strengthen community bonds. Their active role in facilitating rehabilitation and reconciliation programs accelerates the social recovery process. Supporting Theory: Reconciliation theory (Lederach) emphasizes the importance of leaders in promoting truth, mercy, justice, and peace. In Poso, religious and local leaders have successfully implemented these principles, thereby supporting the creation of social harmony.

### 4) **Government and NGO Support**

Support from the government and non-governmental organizations (NGOs) is vital in the reconciliation process. Rehabilitation programs for infrastructure, trauma healing, multicultural education, and economic assistance play key roles in strengthening social integration efforts. Analysis of Findings: Infrastructure rehabilitation programs run by the local government help improve the physical environment damaged by the conflict, thereby enhancing community welfare. Trauma healing programs run by NGOs provide psychological support to conflict victims, reducing trauma and stigma. Multicultural education implemented in schools helps the





younger generation understand and appreciate cultural diversity. Economic assistance programs also play a crucial role in reducing economic disparities and dependence on external aid. Supporting Theory: Multiculturalism theory (Taylor) argues that valuing cultural diversity is a prerequisite for achieving social justice and harmonious integration. Programs run by the government and NGOs in Poso reflect these principles, focusing on inclusivity and justice.

##### 5) Challenges in the Reconciliation Process

Despite various efforts, the reconciliation process in Poso faces significant challenges. The main challenges include distrust between groups, trauma and stigma, economic disparities, and limited resources for reconciliation programs. Analysis of Findings: Distrust between groups remains a major obstacle in rebuilding social trust. Deep trauma and stigma against other groups exacerbate the situation, requiring ongoing efforts in trauma healing and anti-stigma campaigns. Economic disparities that still exist can trigger new tensions, necessitating the enhancement of economic assistance programs. Limited resources for reconciliation programs also hinder the effectiveness of the efforts, requiring further cooperation with NGOs and international donors. Supporting Theory: Social conflict theory (Marx) indicates that social and economic injustices are the primary causes of conflict. Therefore, addressing these challenges requires a comprehensive and sustainable approach, focusing on social and economic justice.

This discussion reveals that the social integration process post-conflict in Poso involves various interrelated aspects, from inter-community dialogue, joint activities, and the role of religious and local leaders, to the support of the government and NGOs. Despite significant challenges, consistent and sustainable efforts have successfully created a more harmonious environment. These findings emphasize the importance of participatory and inclusive approaches in addressing social conflicts and building harmony in plural societies. Social integration in Poso can serve as a model for other regions experiencing similar conflicts, highlighting the importance of dialogue, cooperation, and the active role of all parties in achieving sustainable peace.





#### 4. Conclusion

This study examines the social integration process post-conflict in Poso, focusing on how social harmony is rebuilt in a plural society. Through an in-depth qualitative approach, this study identifies several key factors contributing to the success of reconciliation and social integration in Poso.

1. **Inter-Community Dialogue:** Intensive and ongoing dialogue between ethnic and religious groups has played a crucial role in rebuilding trust and understanding differences. Active participation of religious and local leaders in facilitating these dialogues shows that the presence of respected authorities can enhance the effectiveness of the reconciliation process.
2. **Joint Activities:** Joint activities such as communal work (gotong royong), cultural festivals, sports events, and joint religious activities have successfully strengthened social bonds between different groups. High community participation in these activities shows that positive social interactions can reduce prejudice and strengthen the sense of togetherness.
3. **Role of Religious and Local Leaders:** Religious and local leaders play a central role in promoting reconciliation. They not only facilitate inter-community dialogues but also set examples through consistent peaceful messages and actions, which are crucial in rebuilding trust.
4. **Government and NGO Support:** Rehabilitation programs for infrastructure, trauma healing, multicultural education, and economic assistance run by the government and NGOs have significantly contributed to strengthening social integration efforts. This support helps address the physical and psychological impacts of the conflict and reduces economic disparities.
5. **Challenges in the Reconciliation Process:** Despite various efforts, challenges such as distrust between groups, trauma and stigma, economic disparities, and limited resources remain significant obstacles in the reconciliation process. Addressing these challenges requires a comprehensive and sustainable approach focusing on social and economic justice.





Overall, this study shows that the social integration process post-conflict in Poso involves various interrelated aspects and requires a participatory and inclusive approach. By involving all parties in the reconciliation process and promoting values of peace, tolerance, and cooperation, the people of Poso have successfully rebuilt social harmony. These findings provide insights for other regions experiencing similar conflicts, emphasizing the importance of dialogue, cooperation, and the active role of all parties in achieving sustainable peace. Social integration in Poso can serve as a model for reconciliation efforts in other regions, highlighting the importance of collective commitment in building a harmonious and inclusive society.

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