

# Comparison of Ethnic Conflict Resolution Models in Indonesia and Azerbaijan

by Suharno, Sunarso, Samsuri

## ABSTRACT

This study aims to: 1) Explore the root causes of conflict arising from inter-ethnic conflicts in Indonesia and inter-ethnic conflicts in Azerbaijan, 2) Map alternative conflict resolution models in Indonesia and Azerbaijan, and 3) find generic models of inter-ethnic conflict resolution, which can resolve ethnic conflicts in three dimensions: prevention, curation, and preservation.

This research is qualitative in nature presented in a comparative case study approach. The objects of this research are figures (both ethnic and formal policy makers) and the grassroots who are involved in ethnic conflicts in Indonesian Kalimantan and Azerbaijan's Nagorno-Karabakh. The Covid-19 pandemic has encouraged researchers from both countries to take pictures of Sampit in Kalimantan and Nagorno-Karabakh in Azerbaijan which has recently escalated. In general, the method of study and data analysis is divided into two groups, literature study and field study, including in-depth interviews, documentation, peer discussions, and focus group discussions.

This study was designed for multi-years. The results of the research in the first-year show that: 1) to understand the roots of conflict between ethnic groups in Indonesia (by learning from the Sampit Conflict) and Azerbaijan (by learning from the Nagorno-Karabakh Conflict), several dimensions can be explored which show similarities and differences. First, on the aspect of causal factors, most ethnic conflicts in Indonesia have a socio-economic and socio-cultural dimension, while in Azerbaijan they have a socio-economic and socio-political dimension. Second, the perpetrators of crimes in Indonesia. Third, the two countries both have reinforcements for conflict resolution, namely national integration for Indonesia and cultural-political history for Azerbaijan. Permanent conflict resolution is very open to striving for the chamber. 2) In the next fiscal year research, the researcher will conduct research to answer two questions, namely: 1) how is the alternative model of conflict resolution in Indonesia and Azerbaijan, and 2) how does the model produce conflict resolution between ethnic groups, which can overcome ethnic conflicts in three dimensions: prevention, curation, and preservation.

Kata Kunci: *Conflict resolution, multicultural conflict, Indonesia, Azerbaijan*