

IN SOCIAL PSYCHOLOGICAL STUDY NATION BUILDING INDONESIA SOCIAL GROUP STUDY IN NATIONAL INTEGRATION

Bernice Helena^{1a}, Dea Denta Tajwidi^{2b}

Helsinki University Firland
Postgraduate history of Diponegoro University

^bddenta123@gmail.com

(*) Corresponding Author
081236152486

ABSTRACT

The multidimension on international relations studies is hoped pushes the new idea to international relations student to analyze the international problem from any angle. The contribution of social psychology studies on international relations makes this study more acceptable. Conflict which is happened between state or intra state could be analysed by social psychology angle. Conflict caused by difference interest much of them there was no smooth communication on each party. Much of misperception accrued caused by the difference of norm, attitude and prejudice. In the state level, social conflict gives the influence on national integration. In this case, the political leader must do proactive action which is supported by mass. This is because integration is never ending process.

Keywords : *social, integration, political*

INTRODUCTION

Study in social science seems to be endless, even it always shows developments that influence previous thoughts and bring up new concepts that are no less interesting to study Furthermore. Likewise with the study of the science of relations international, as part of social science, the development of thought in the science of international relations is inseparable from the development of other social sciences, even at the theoretical level it is not uncommon for this science to also be influenced by exact science.

So many studies of international relations are carried out quantitatively as do behaviorist groups. One influence or it can be said that the contribution of other sciences in the study of relations international which will be discussed in this paper is the science of sociology and psychology which then forms studies in terms of social psychology. This study, one of which, discusses the state-forming entities, including all forms of social groups, whether based on ethnicity, religion, race / ethnicity, geographical area or economic and educational levels.

This study from the perspective of social psychology is important because almost all countries have problems in accommodating the interests of their citizens with diverse social group backgrounds, including when there is a conflict of interests between countries which leads to potential conflicts. Such is the case when we discuss the problem of integration of Indonesia's national within the framework of nation building Indonesia's.

The study of social psychology in nation building is Indonesian only one of the angles in the discussion of nation building. Indonesia is one of the countries in Southeast Asia with multi-ethnicity. This diversity, on the other hand, brings its own advantages that also shape identity national as a basis for development, including in interacting

with other countries. But on the other hand, this diversity also makes Indonesia one of the regions in Southeast Asia that has less stable conditions internal, especially when compared to Malaysia which is also categorized as a multi-ethnic country.

This instability is more due to the group's efforts to accommodate their interests. These various interests concern all the needs of groups in maintaining their existence in the midst of society. So that the interests of the group also involve efforts to fulfill the interests of its members, or in other words the fulfillment of the needs of the individuals forming the group. So accommodating the interests of this group involves basic (primary), secondary and tertiary needs as individual needs as humans. By Abraham Maslow in the hierarchy of human needs (chiron.valdosta.edu), states that various human needs can be categorized into two major groups, namely the needs of deficiency (deficiency needs) and the need to grow (growth needs). Both of these needs cover the most basic needs for humans to needs that are related to something beyond the limits of the human ego. Or it can be said the need to participate in people's lives as a satisfaction.

Deficiency Needs are basic human needs as living things. These deficiency needs include psychological needs such as thirst and hunger, security needs to avoid danger, the need to have and love to be accepted and related to other individuals, and the need for appreciation (esteem) as something that wants to achieve individuals to gain recognition and place himself in the position desired. While the need to grow (growth) includes cognitive needs, aesthetics, self-actualization and self-primacy. Efforts to accommodate the interests of various needs are not only dealing with the elite but also dealing with the interests of other groups with the same effort. It can be said that the intersection of interests that are not accommodated properly causes conflicts both horizontal and vertical. This conflict can sometimes be avoided even though the government of a country always tries to accommodate the various interests of its citizens within the framework of a large national interest which includes nation building.

These horizontal and vertical conflicts also have the potential to be a threat to national integration, both horizontal and vertical integration. Weak degree of national integration will cause the nation building spectrum needle which in the history of a nation state has reached the point of maturity (mature), experiencing a shift towards immaturity (immature). This shift negative can not only be borne by the community or citizens as the main capital in the nation building.

The role of leader or mass elite is also very influential in the shifts that occur in national integration. During the old order, our society rarely heard of social conflicts in society, either because of differences in ethnicity, race, religion, social groups or thought. Even if there were, the mass elite was able to reduce the conflict and also the news. As we know the political system in the new order is more directed to the bureaucratic authoritarian form. This model applies more emphasis or coercion from above or is topdown. So that freedom to express opinions and expressions does not get wide opportunities. In a bureaucratic authoritarian system, ideas and opinions that are considered contrary to the norms and thoughts of the elite will find it difficult to be accepted, even getting pressure on the ideas that have been issued. So it is said that in the old order, the mass elite tried to eliminate the existing conflict without solving the root of the problem.

The reforms that have taken place in Indonesia are expected to bring air fresh to several fields, especially for the development of a political system democratic, stable and modern. This condition also raises hopes to restructure the political, legal and economic systems in a better direction. Hopes also emerged for the transition process towards democracy in Indonesia to run smoothly and peacefully. However, the fact that the opening of political freedom and democratic life also raises various problems complex and even tends to be anarchist. Even a political and international observer Thomas Friedman said that Indonesia was "the messy state". This chaos is seen by the emergence of various forms of horizontal conflict between citizens or between ethnic groups as happened in Papua, Madura, Kalimantan as well as brawls between residents that occurred in several areas. Likewise with the aspirations of separatism as has happened in East Timor, Aceh, Riau and Papua.

Perspective of Social Psychology Social

Psychology is also a subject in sociology because there are two main perspectives in sociology, namely a structural perspective that emphasizes the study of social structure, and a micro perspective that emphasizes the study of individualistic and social psychology in explaining variations in human behavior. In America this discipline is mostly fostered by the department of sociology - in the American Sociological Association there is a section called "social psychological section", whereas in Indonesia, formally the discipline of social psychology under the guidance of the faculty of psychology, but in practice not a few sociologists also mastering this discipline so that in various of his writings, the perspective of social psychology has colored it. Early theories that are considered capable of explaining a person's behavior, focus on two possibilities

- 1) behavior derived from offspring in the form of biological instincts - then known as explanations "nature" - and
- 2) behavior is not derived but is derived from the results of experience during their lives - known as explanations "nurture". The explanation of "nature" was formulated by the English scientist Charles Darwin in the nineteenth century in which in his theory it was stated that all human behavior is a set of instincts needed to survive.

Mc Dougall as a psychologist tends to believe that all human social behavior is based on this view (instinctive). Various alternatives that developed from the two approaches then gave rise to various perspectives in social psychology - a set of basic assumptions about the most important things that could be considered as something that could be used to understand social behavior (Noviandari 2019). There are four perspectives, namely: behavior (behavioral perspectives), cognitive (cognitive perspectives), structural (structural perspectives), and interactionist (interactionist perspectives). Behavioral and cognitive perspectives are more widely used by social psychologists rooted in psychology. They often offer answers different to a question: "How much attention should social psychologists pay to mental activities in their efforts to understand social behavior?" Behavioral perspective emphasizes that in order to better understand someone's behavior, we should ignore information about what someone is thinking (Pujiati:2018). It's better to focus on someone's behavior that can be tested by our own observations. By considering a mental processes person's, we are not helped to understand the person's behavior, because mental processes are often not reliable for predicting behavior. For example, not all people who think negatively about something, will also behave negatively. People who are negative towards nation A, for example, are not sure he does not want to have a relationship with nation A. The point is thoughts, feelings, attitudes (mental processes) are not something that can explain a behavior person's. 1. Behavioral Perspective This approach was originally introduced by John B. Watson (1941, 1919).

This approach received considerable attention in psychology between the 1920s and 1960s. When Watson began his research, he suggested that this approach not only be an alternative to the instinctive approach in understanding social behavior, but also an alternative that focuses on the mind, awareness, or even imagination. Watson rejected such instinctive information, which he said was "mystical", "mentalist" and "subjective". In psychology objective then the focus should be on something "can be observed" (observable), namely "what is said (sayings) and what it does (doings)". In this case, Watson's views differ from those of James and Dewey, because both believe that mental processes and also observed behavior play a role in explaining social behavior.

a. Social Learning Theory.

In 1941, two psychologists - Neil Miller and John Dollard - in a report of the experiment say that imitation (imitation) among humans is not caused by an element of instinct or biological programs. Research indicates that the two men we learn (learn) imitating the behavior of others. This means that imitation is the result of a learning process, not just because it is instinct. The learning process by Miller and Dollard is called "social learning" - "social learning". Our imitative behavior occurs because we feel we have been rewarded when we imitate someone else's behavior, and get punished when we don't imitate it. In order for people to learn to follow the rules set by society, "individuals must be trained, in a variety of situations, so that they feel comfortable when doing what

others do, and feel uncomfortable when not doing it," according to suggestions put forward by Miller and Dollard (b. Social Exchange Theory(SocialExchangeTheory) figures who developed the theory of social exchange among other Harlod psychologist John Thibaut and Kelley (1959), sociologist George Homans (1961), Richard Emerson (1962), and Peter Blau (1964). Based on this theory, we enter into an exchange relationship with another person because of which we get a reward. In other words, the exchange relationship with other people will produce a reward for us. Like social learning theory, social exchange theory also sees behavior and environment as reciprocal. Because our environment is generally composed of other people, we and other people are seen to have behaviors that teach other. influence In this relationship there are elements of reward (reward), sacrifice (cost) and profit (profit). Rewards are all things that are obtained through the existence of sacrifice, sacrifice is everything that is avoided, and benefits are rewards reduced by sacrifice.

So social behavior consists of exchanging at least between two people based on the calculation of profit and loss. For example, patterns of behavior at work, romance, marriage, friendship - will only last if all parties involved feel benefited. So a person's behavior is raised because based on his calculations, it will benefit himself, and vice versa if it is detrimental then the behavior is not displayed.

b. Cognitive Perspectives(The Cognitive Perspective)

We have given indications that habit(habit) is an alternative explanation that can be used to understand the social behavior of a person in addition to instinct(instinct). But some social analysts believe that if only these two things (habits and instincts) are made the basis, then it is considered too extreme - because it ignores activity human mental. There are several theories from a cognitive perspective, including: a. Theory of the Field (Field Theory) A psychologist, Kurt Lewin (1935,1936) examines social behavior through the concept approach "field" / "field" or "space of life" - life space. To understand this concept, it is important to understand that have traditionally psychologists focused on the belief that individual characters (instincts and habits) are free from the influence of situations in which individuals engage in activities. But Lewin did not agree with that belief. According to him an explanation of behavior that does not take into account the situation, is not complete. He felt that all psychological events, whether they were actions, thoughts, dreams, hopes, or whatever, all of them were functions of "life space" - individuals and the environment were seen as interdependent constellations. This means that "life space" is also a determinant of one's actions, dreams, hopes, thoughts. Lewin means "space of life" as all events (past, present, future) that affect behavior in a situation particular.

Attribution and Consistency b. Teori Attitude (Attitude Consistency and Attribution Theory) Fritz Heider (1946, 1958), a psychologist Germans say that we tend to organize our attitude, so as not to cause conflict. For example, if we agree on a person's right to an abortion, as well as others, then our attitude is consistent or balanced(balance). But if we agree on abortion but it turns out our close friends and also those around us do not agree on abortion then we are in a state of (imbalance imbalance). As a result we feel depressed (stressed), uncomfortable, and then we will try to change our attitudes, adjust to the people around us, for example by acting that we now don't fully agree with abortion. Through changing these attitudes, we become more comfortable. The point is our attitude is always adjusted to the attitude of others so that there is a balance because in that situation, we become more comfortable.

c. Contemporary Cognitive Theory

In the 1980s, the concept of cognition, for the most part, colored the concept of attitude. The term "cognition" is used to indicate a process mental in a person before taking action. cognitive theory Contemporary views humans as agents who actively receive, use, manipulate, and transfer information. We actively think, plan, solve problems, and make decisions. Humans process information in certain ways through cognitive structures that are given the term "schema" (Markus and Zajonc, 1985; Morgan and Schwalbe, 1990; Fiske and Taylor, 1991). The structure acts as a framework that can interpret the social experiences we have. So the structure of cognition can help us achieve integration with the environment, and help us to structure reality social. The memory system we have

is assumed to consist of structures countless knowledge.

d. Structural Perspective

We have noted that there has been debate among scientists social in terms of explaining a person's social behavior. To explain a person's social behavior can be studied as a process that is (1) instinctive, (2) due to habits, and (3) also originates from mental processes. They are all interested, and in the best possible way then describe the relationship between society and individuals. William James and John Dewey emphasize the explanation of individual habits, but they also note that individual habits reflect group habits - that is, the customs of society - or social structures. Sociologists believe that social structure consists of interwoven interactions human in relatively stable ways. We inherit social structure in a pattern of behavior passed down from one generation to the next, through a process of socialization. Due to the social structure, we experience a life social that has been patterned. James outlines the importance of the impact of structure social on the "self" (self) - how we feel about ourselves. Society influences self - self. Another sociologist Robert Park of the University of Chicago views that society organizes, integrates, and directs the strengths of individuals into various roles. Through this role we become aware of who we are. We are a child, parent, teacher, student, male, female, Muslim, Christian. Our concept of ourselves depends on the role we play in society. Some of the theory underlying is a theory perspectives structural (Role Theory), Theory Statement - Hope (Expectation-States Theory), and postmodernism (postmodernism)

a. Role Theory (Role Theory)

Although Park explains the impact of society on our behavior in relation to the role, but long before Robert Linton (1936), an anthropologist, has developed a theory of Role. Role Theory describes social interaction in the terminology of actors who play according to what is determined by culture. In accordance with this theory, role expectations are shared understandings that lead us to behave in everyday life. According to this theory, a person who has a certain role, for example as a doctor, student, parent, woman, etc., is expected to have someone behave according to that role. Why does someone treat others, because he is a doctor. So because of his status as a doctor, he has to treat patients who come to him. Behavior is determined by social roles

b. Expectation-States Theory

This theory was introduced by Joseph Berger and his colleagues at University Stanford in 1972. If the role theory examines more at the macro scale, the role defined by society, then this theory focuses on groups even smaller work. According to this theory, members group form expectations for themselves and other members themselves, according to tasks that are relevant to their abilities, and those expectations influence the style of interaction between the members group. Certainly the most influential attribute on the expected performance is related to his work skills. Group members are required to have the motivation and skills needed to complete group tasks that are expected to be displayed as well as possible.

c. Postmodernism (Postmodernism)

Both role theory and statement-hope theory, both explain social behavior in relation to role expectations in contemporary society. Some other psychologists go even further. Basically the theory of postmodernism or known by the abbreviation "POSMO" is a strong reaction to the modern world. The theory of postmodernism, for example, states that in modern society, a gradually person loses his individuality - his independence, self-concept, or identity. (Denzin, 1986; Murphy, 1989; Dowd, 1991; Gergen, 1991). In view of this theory our efforts to fulfill the role designed for us by society, cause our individuality to be replaced by a collection of self-images that we use temporarily and then we throw away.

e. Interactionist Perspective (Interactionist Perspective)

A sociologist named George Herbert Mead (1934) who taught social psychology in the philosophy department of the University of Chicago, developed this theory. Mead believes that our membership in a social group results in shared behavior that we know by the name of culture. At the same time, he also acknowledged that individuals who hold different positions in a group, have different roles, so that also raises different behaviors. For example, the behavior of leaders is different from followers. a. Symbolic Interaction Theory Although Mead suggests that internal aspects are also studied in order to understand social behavior, it is not of interest particular. b. Identity Theory (Identity Theory Identity Theory) put forward by Sheldon Stryker (1980). This theory focuses its attention on the interplay of relationships between individuals with a larger social structure (society).

METHODOLOGY

This study was designed using qualitative research with a Literature Study approach, with the theory of commodification. Data collection is done through documents with in-depth interpretation. The analytical method used is descriptive qualitative (Mursidi:2019). Determination of the sample in this study was done by selecting a sample with certain considerations called purposive sampling. According to Sugiyono (2017, 94-95) purposive sampling is sampling data sources with certain considerations. The consideration is for example that person is considered to know best about what we expect to answer questions in the formulation of the problem, or maybe he is a ruler so that it makes it easier for researchers to explore the object / social situation under study. Snowball sampling is a data source technique, which initially is small in number, gradually becomes large. This is done because of the small number of data sources that have not been able to provide satisfactory data, so look for other people who can be used as data sources (Sugiyono, 2014).

The samples determined by the researchers are: 1. Mr. Imam Rudianto as PJ Head of Kedungrejo Village to get data on the role of the government in encouraging the community about the importance of education. 2. Mr. Ahmadi as a community leader to get data on community perceptions about education. 3. The coastal fishing community of Muncar Kedungrejo Village, namely the husband and wife of fishermen, the community's perception of the importance of education. Data collection techniques used by researchers are documentation, interviews and observations. Documentation namely data from government offices, newspapers, websites, etc. Observations made by researchers are observations of participants, where researchers are involved and come directly in the midst of respondents' activities. And interviews are conducted directly where researchers face to face with the subject with a semi-structured interview technique (Mursidi:2018).

Data analysis technique used in this research is descriptive qualitative data analysis technique, which is data collection in the form of words not numbers. With the aim of describing the situation in the field (results research) and comparing it with an existing theory.

Checking the validity of the data is a test of trust in the data obtained in the field, both data based on interviews, documentation and observation. This aims to test the truth of data or information obtained. In qualitative research can be done by Triangulation (Perman;2020).

Researchers use the technique Triangulation, which is meant for example the data obtained by the results of interviews and then checked with observation and documentation. If the three data credibility testing techniques produce different data, the researcher conducts further discussions with the data source to ascertain which data is the most correct. Or maybe it's all true with different points of view.

RESEARCH RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Problems faced by countries in Southeast Asia, including Indonesia, cannot be separated from the history of colonialism that occurred in the region. The different types of colonialism between the colonizers had different effects in the future on their colonies. As a new country that gained independence from the invaders, its formation was also not based on the same nature, but the same interests of the invaders. As when Japan prepared Indonesian independence by forming a special body to prepare everything when Indonesia was liberated.

So it is not surprising that in the future there will often be conflicts with certain levels, so that the new country cannot be separated from the efforts of the Nation Building, State Building and Economic Development. These three things are interrelated in supporting the stability of a country, but the problem often faced by multi-

ethnic countries is in the implementation of its Nation Building.

Nation building is understood as a process of consolidation and integration of the groups forming the state so that it is not easily fragmented both from outside and from within. Nation Building is closely related to ethnicity (nation) in territorial territorial units which is then called the state, so that the strength of the nation building depends on how the ethnic groups interact either in conflict or in collaboration. so that the process of nation building through integration goes on and on and can be said to be an unfinished process because it involves state security.

A process from when there was consensus to form a country until now and in the future. Barry Buzan in his book *People, State and Fear* analyzes state security based on the internal structure of the state-forming, including the ethnic groups. By using the initial concept of state, Buzan divides the state into three groups of states about security, namely the stable, unstable and very unstable state based on three basic models of state formation, namely: The Idea of State, The Institutional Expression of the state and The physical base of the state.

These three things explain two things: first; these three things can be distinguished one by one to explain further as part of the object of state security, second; the relationship between the three can be used as a source of explanation of national security problems. (Buzan, 1991: 65)

Thus measuring the three things above we can find out the level of stability of the internal structure of the country in dealing with national security / conflict that arises in the country both from internal and internal sources.intervention outside. However, this does not mean that we cannot measure the stability of the internal structure of the state on only one basis. Because of its limitations, this paper will only focus onmodel the idea of state. The Idea of the State relates to the legitimacy of the people from "nation" and organizing ideology, based on these two sources, it can be seen the types of countries based on their forming entities, namely

- (1) Nation- State; a country that has one nation entity as a major role, so that the ties of the state and its forming entities are strong.
- (2) State-Nation; The state plays a role in forming entities within it, is top-down, so it usually tries to eliminate the original entity in it and form a new entity that is homogeneous and accepted by all people, in this form that has been established will have strong ties like America and Australia while in the form that has not been established with conditions including weak and conflict-prone one of which can be seen in the efforts of separatism in Nigeria.
- (3) Part Nation-State; where one nation exists in two orcountries more (scattered)such as China and Korea.
- (4) Multination-State; one country consistsnations of two or more, there are two kinds of forms, namely a federative state with no nation dominating and an imperial state with one nation dominating the state structure, so that this imperial form is more conflict-prone than federative.

Indonesia in this typology can be categorized in a multination-state federative form, because there is no one nation that dominates the state structure even though the Javanese have the most numbers. Although by Buzan the federative form is considered relatively safer than the imperative form, it does not mean that in the federative formis thereno conflict at all. As explained earlier, barriersprecisely existin the efforts to form consensus among these diverse entities . This is because each has a different perception about threats and something that is considered more valuable (values).

Various types of countries along with the consequences of national security against ethnic conflict cannot be separated from modernization and political development which emphasizes that the network of majority (main) groups can be an obstacle to nation building and development. It is necessary to dismantle the network and move loyalty from loyalty to ethnic groups to aform of widercommunity loyalty within the state (Stavenhagen, 1990: 78). Actions taken in ethnic activities must show more rational choices for political action than primordial sentiments. In the former colonial country whose constitution consisted of several ethnicities.

Then it will be faced with this problem, especially if there isgroup a dominant ethnic. This situation can lead to ethnic conflicts called "ethnic revival", namely the existence of a fear of minority groups in the colonial period and that fear actually

increased after the independence period because it was assumed that the ethnic majority was a new

colonialist group (Ryan, 1990: x).

According to Rothchild the central concept of ethnicity is ethnic fear of a future life over a life that was passed in the past. With this assumption can certainly be understood as human attitudes as members of ethnic groups trying to maintain their existence and identity. This is based on the definition of ethnic groups, namely as a group of people who define themselves (identity) have very clear differences with other groups because of cultural differences. Meanwhile, according to Galner culture is defined as a unitary concept that is used as a reference to think and act by a group of people (population) down and down which usually has a name. Therefore culture is not just a collection of concepts, but is more than just relationships and interdependencies between concepts (Ryan, 1990: xiii). Based on the understanding of ethnicity, it can be understood if ethnic conflict is more rather based on something that is not clear (intangible) by seeing "who someone is" than "what someone does" (Goldstein, 1996: 198).

It is also understandable if ethnic conflict is difficult to resolve because it is based on hatred - "I don't like you" - and not "who gets what". So that rationality in ethnic conflict is sometimes eliminated by the clash of traditional values even though the conflicting ethnic groups always want to be called modern society. On the other hand, the mass elite is also expected to be able to accommodate minority groups, as well as groups minority should take several actions to avoid deprivation. Deprivation that is sustainable and for a long time will trigger conflict as a form of rebellion. Rothchild stated that there are four mechanisms to help minority ethnic groups to avoid being deprived, among others:

- (1) Demonstrations of respect, as mutual respect among ethnic groups, especially towards ethnic minorities,
- (2) Power Sharing, which the government seeks to form representatives in accordance with the conditions of the entity forming community,
- (3) Elections, by conducting an electoral system as part of a political game concerning participation in the voting process,
- (4) Regional autonomy and federalism, related to the ability of political leaders / central government in promoting confidence among local leaders (international security , 1996.2 / 21: 57).

The issue of ethnicity also requires thinking from the study of psychology social, to see how individuals who are members of ethnic groups interact with other groups. Some psychology studies social have been successfully applied in several social conflicts that occur in the international world by identifying the social conflicts existing as an effort to lead to conflict resolution. This study was developed by Herbert C. Kelman, a psychologist, who has conducted research and workshops on the resolution of conflict social in Northern Ireland, Sri Lanka, Rwanda-Burundi, ex-Yugoslavia, ex-Soviet Union and the Israel-Palestine conflict. Kelman's thinking is also used as a reference in the resolution of conflicts that occur between groups in the country, including local conflicts in Indonesia, such as conflict resolution in Ambon, Sampit and Poso, which are examples of Kelman's thought construction. Judging from the problems of nation building in Indonesia, it returns to the emphasis on horizontal integration between social groups in society, in this case not only ethnic groups. The participation of individuals in the group, either because there are rules that apply (coercion) or automatic, is the creation of communication that leads to functional relations. By Thibaut and Kelley this relationship is called "social exchange theory" (Ahmadi, 1991: 104).

Analogous with economic theory, this theory shows that the participation or inclusion of individuals in a group will gain advantages and disadvantages. The advantage can be the pleasure and satisfaction of the participation of individuals in the group, while the loss can be in the form of time, energy, services, or material that has been spent by individuals in the group. The difference, if the exchange rate in an economic booster is money, then in the exchange rate the social amplifier is "social acceptance".

This social acceptance also means the acceptance of individual values in the group. The more accepted the values of individuals in a group , the higher the value of social exchange is characterized by the pleasure and satisfaction of the individual in the group. This is because groups are formed from individuals who have the same

goals and form functional relationships. This relationship ultimately forms the social values shared by group members. The greater the social exchange value of a group, the greater the social acceptance of the group. To increase social exchange rates, social groups seek to maximize profits and minimize losses. This means that if many group members are disappointed with the group or the group's behavior is not in accordance with what is expected by its members, then the social acceptance of the group is small, even group splits can occur.

When someone joins a group more on meeting their needs, so someone can become a member of more than one group. The participation of individuals in the group unconsciously raises feelings of bond within the group (in-group) or feelings towards other groups (out-group). The feeling of bond within a group influences cohesiveness and even gives rise to favoritism towards the group. Group cohesion is a feeling that people are together in a group as a force that nurtures and looks after members in the group. This cohesion is seen by a sense of sentiment, sympathy, intimacy and solidarity between members. This feeling is also more or less influences the pattern of relationships between groups, whether to do cooperation or opposition. Because cohesion can develop with the threat or pressure from out-groups.

In-groups sometimes make certain codes as a form of communication that can only be understood among their members. In this case group membership becomes part of one's identity. Ingroups more moderate, the pattern of this relationship is more rational by looking at the similarity of interests or perceptions of something that encourages a consensus to work together. Each group has a specific code of conduct among its members called group norms. Norms are formed from the results of interaction between members because they are driven to achieve common goals. Instead the norm is not something that is not static / always changing because social groups are dynamic relationships. Changes that occur indirectly will affect each of its members. It can be said that the behavior of group members will be able to change as a result of group changes. In short group norms affect the behavior of members. The norms of social groups differ from one another due to geographical differences, social status and group goals. For example, community groups living on the coast must have norms different from community groups living in the mountains, as well as between civil servants and farmers, arts workers and athletes. These different norms bring up different interests and needs. Once again, if it is not accommodated properly it will certainly lead to conflict.

Efforts to accommodate various group interests, form consensus on shared values and form loyalty to the state, even if it is a joint task between state-forming entities, are the mass elite who are expected to be able to coordinate all of the above. The existence of consensus between groups without the existence of an elite who has a clear purpose, the nation building is expected to be fragile and easily swayed. So that the elite, in this case more leaders are expected to be able to carry out their roles as they should.

The role can be interpreted as a complex of human expectations about the way individuals must behave and act in certain situations based on their social status and function. So that expectations of the leader more on the ability of the leader to influence others so that they behave as desired by the leader. Because the leader is not only a position that is a complex unit of the rights and obligations of a person or institution, but also as a social process that is all actions taken by a person or institution that is able to move the community and get recognition from the community.

So how the interaction of a group with other groups is also influenced by the leader. The leader here ultimately also contributes to the formation of group norms. Every time there is a change of leadership in a group, norm changes also occur. If the change in existing norms is easily accepted and adopted by its members, then cohesiveness within the group gets stronger.

Conversely, if the new norm is less acceptable to its members, then it is possible to cause division within the group. In other words how the leader behaves will also affect the cohesiveness of the group. Leadership and norms group will indirectly determine how the group behaves. This attitude is understood as an awareness that determines real actions that are repeated over social objects. Because there is no attitude without social objects. For example the attitude of the Indonesian people towards the ethnic Chinese in Indonesia, the attitude shown by Indonesian citizens is not free / influenced by the norms developed by leaders. In the early days of the new order,

attitudes toward the ethnic Chinese were more due to the affective aspects of emotions related to objects that were deemed unpleasant because they were related to the events of 30 September (latent danger of PKI). In the international case it can be exemplified about the attitude of the Germans towards the Jews during Hitler's time because it was considered to be the cause of the German defeat in World War I.

This feeling towards certain groups is called social prejudice which sometimes leads to stereotypes towards groups certain without knowledge of groups that are subject to this prejudice. It is this prejudice that ultimately creates social distance (social distant) between groups that should not be necessary. Negative prejudices (stereotypes) that create social distance are potential conflicts between groups social. To avoid conflict, information about the group and its norms is needed to create positive relationships between groups. Each intersection of norms between groups is a joint task between members facilitated by the leader in accommodating it. If the leader is able to accommodate these differences to form a consensus on shared values, then group cohesiveness does not only occur in-group, but also out-group. In the end this will also encourage the creation of loyalty to the country because its leaders are considered capable of playing the role they should. Indonesia as a country with diversity, the existing segmentation inform the of horizontal and vertical aspects. Horizontal segmentation is in the form of differences in race, religion, ethnicity and region, while vertical aspect segmentation is a political, social and economic condition.

In this vertical aspect, the distance between the top and bottom layers of society is still very sharp, both between rich-poor, rural-urban, education level and so on. The distance in this vertical aspect which is emphasized by the existence of distance social makes it increasingly difficult for Indonesia to strengthen integration in nation building. So this difference needs to be bridged with the value of unity that shrinks the gap between groups. Considering the conflict resolution efforts between social groups offered by Kelman, the government should take proactive actions against various possible conflicts. Kelman introduces interactive problem solving (Kelman, American Psychologist, 1997, 52/3: 212-220) which presents a third party to discuss all potential conflict problems.

This method has been applied to cases in Poso and Sampit. Interactive problem solving is more a workshop that makes social groups as a laboratory. This workshop was conducted to find out various matters relating to the problem, including group desires, prevailing norms, views of other groups and resolution efforts group. By communicating various interests, it is expected to get a resolution. Workshop on the process of conflict resolution, social groups become subjects active. There are three roles of social groups in conflict resolution, one; social groups can be seen as microcosmic of a larger system, where groups as arenas where the larger system is located. So that the desired norms can be formed together to support the resolution achieved. Two; in addition, in a workshop between conflicting groups a coalition was formed to be able to form common goals and interests. Although in reality it is very difficult to form a coalition between groups conflicting because it is dealing with various things including norms and leadership. Three; the next step is to create a new relationship, meaning to develop the principle of reciprocity between conflicting groups, which is certainly related to the excellence of each group.

With the creation of new relationships, it is hoped that the conflict can be muted and can be resolved by finding better alternatives. The third role of social groups in interactive conflict resolution is an analog or real picture of conflict. The results of the workshop that seemed to be only in the abstract world at least provided enough information for the contribution of resolution conflict.

CONCLUSION

The diversity of social groups in Indonesia's national integration is not an easy thing to handle but it is also not a thing complicated because integration is a process that always continues and never stops. Social conflict that occurs is more on differences in norms, attitudes and prejudices that are not well communicated. National integration within the framework of nation building is not only a matter of the state, it is only a matter of a new or plural state, but also a problem of all countries in order to maintain its existence.

Elites should be proactive about all forms of potential conflict. Social conflicts that occur are also not the responsibility of the leader / elite only, but also the responsibility of the group (including individuals in it) who

helped shape the norms, attitudes and prejudices against other groups. The study of international problems is not a monopoly of the study of the science of relations international, because international problems can also be studied from other sciences.

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