

# Plagiarism Scan Report

## Summary

Report Genrated Date	05 Jun, 2018
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Total Words	177
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## Content Checked For Plagiarism:

The research aims at studying the existence of social integration that is built through the values of local policy in order to preserve the harmony of Pohuwato society's plurality which is formulated in BhinnekaTunggal Ika and multiculturalism attitude as a potency to achieve national and regional developmentcomprehensively. Therefore, the specific target to be achieved is to study the issue of society categorizationbased on primordial class to solve the problems related to ethnic integration, and also local governmentpolicy in managing inter-ethnic relations; and to construct Gorontalo society model as the importantelement of social, culture and politic which are well-known as open and tolerant. thus

ResearchContribution Theoretically (1)Development of public administration theory through multiethnic communityapproach, and Empirically: (1)As consideration for government in formulation of policy related toarrangement of ethnicity in multicultural society in local level (2)Developing harmony among multiethnicgroups in order to bind through multiculturalism education by raising their social awareness and socialcontribution(3)As a recommendation for the government of Pohuwato on how to manage the harmony todevelop systemic integration, and to develop multiculturalism

Keywords: Plurality, Ethnic, Harmonization, Public Administration

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Summary	
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People at Pohuwato district, Province of Gorontalo have multicultural ethnicity formed in totorang basudara jargon (we are all brothers). This pluralism phenomenon of Pohuwato people appear to have conducive and harmonious multi ethnic interactions. Concerning ethnicity, Pohuwato are populated with various ethnics such as, Gorontaloese as the majority ethnic and other minority ethnics such as, Chinese, Arabic, Minahasa, Sangir Talaud (Northern Sulawesi descendants), Javanese, Balinese, Sumbawanese, Lomboknese (West Nusa Tenggara), Buginese and Makassarnese people. Sumbawa, Lombok (Nusa Tenggara Barat). These ethnics groups have diverse cultural, languages, and religious background. Within this composition of society, an interesting and unique phenomenon has arisen like in no other regions. Even though, Gorontaloese is the major ethnic, the other minority ethnics have equal opportunity in all aspects of lives, socially, politically and economically. The fact that the social life of Pohuwato society is filled with pluralism and is similar to Van den Berghe (1970) research, in which, (1). There are various social and cultural groups available; (2). These groups coexist \*Email Address: sastrowantu@ung.ac.id, yowan.tamu@ung.ac.id together; (3). These groups exist within a political unity; (4). They have a common economic system that makes these groups dependent each other; (5). These groups are autonomous and have their own different structures such as kinship, religious, economic, and others (in Ahimsa Putra, 2009). Theories on ethnic identity and acculturation have increasingly recognized that both ethnic self-understanding and acculturation strategies of ethnic minorities relate to how individualism negotiate their interaction with their culture of origin and the culture of settlement. (In Radosveta Dimitrova international Journal of intercultural relations, 2013:2) On the other side Ethnic identity (Ei) is the strength of one's connection to an ethnic group (Moran, Fleming, Somervell & Manson, 1999 means that ethnic identity to strengthen the harmonious assimilation of ethnics' diversity (multiculturalism), the government of Pohuwato supports this through its vision and mission statement and incorporates the local wisdom values on multiculturalism by creating the common foundation for people to cooperate through "Mohuyula" culture, regardless to their race, ethnics, religion, culture and language. In other words, they can still cooperate regardless of their background because they are still brothers and sisters. This concept is built as a policy to deal with various social problems such as, multidimensional conflicts that emerge from various social segmentations. This policy is taken in regard to the previous conflicts that happened during the New Order Regime, such as, the 1982 conflict at the migrant residence, the 1992 conflict between the Javanese and the Lomboknese, and other ethnics and religious conflicts by repelling the foreign descendants people who trash certain religions, conflicts on establishment of praying houses, and racial conflicts at Randangan sub-district, as well as other criminal conflicts that often involved two or more different

ethnics. In addition, the policy of Pohuwato government is very open and has commitment on maintaining the harmonious relationship among ethnics. These policies are: First, open public bureaucracy to adapt to the multiethnicity of the people of Pohuwato by recruiting the individuals from various ethnics; Second, optimizing the harmonization among ethnics and religious groups such as in Banuroja village of Randangan sub-district, which are populated by different ethnics, where they have declared themselves to live peacefully on June 2011 and witnessed by the Governor of Gorontalo at the time. 2. METHODOLOGY This research method is qualitative approach by describing and investigating the phenomenon with unique characteristics in developing the multiculturalism values that are able to strengthen the social integration for diverse ethnics groups in Pohuwato. According to Borg and Gall (1989) the implementation of research and development includes ten stages. The stages consisted of: (1) research and data collection, (2) planning, (3) development of product draft, (4) initial field trial, (5) revision on results of trial, (6) field trial, (7) improvement in product of field trial, (8) trial of field implementation, (9) improvement in final product, and (10) dissemination and implementation. (In Ahmad Afif Musadad 2014; American International Journal Of Social Media). This research is conducted in Pohuwato district of Gorontalo Province, considering this area has various ethnics and has proven that these multiethnicity do not prevent them from living peacefully with one another. The data are collected integrally by considering the relevant data from various available sources, namely: First, primary data source in the area of Pohuwato district, province of Gorontalo through observation and interview with relevant key informants, in regard to the social phenomenon of inter-ethnicity relation. This in-depth interview is conducted to gain empirical data related to the understanding on development of integration, assimilation, and implementation of multiculturalism education on people of Pohuwato. This in-depth interview is also conducted to obtain empirical data on implementation of multiculturalism education. Second, secondary data source is also obtained through documents and other relevant literatures available through local government, community, media, library, and workshops. Following the data collection, data analysis are conducted using the interactive model developed by Miles and Huberman (1992) that consists of data reduction, data display, and conclusion drawing components.

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This research method is qualitative approach by describing and investigating the phenomenon with unique characteristics in developing the multiculturalism values that are able to strengthen the social integration for diverse ethnic groups in Pohuwato. According to Borg and Gall (1989) the implementation of research and development includes ten stages. The stages consisted of: (1) research and data collection, (2) planning, (3) development of product draft, (4) initial field trial, (5) revision on results of trial, (6) field trial, (7) improvement in product of field trial, (8) trial off field implementation, (9) improvement in final product, and (10) dissemination and implementation. (In Ahmad Aff Musadad 2014; American International Journal Of Social Media). This research is conducted in Pohuwato district of Gorontalo Province, considering this area has various ethnic groups and has proven that these multiethnicity do not prevent them from living peacefully with one another. The data are collected integrally by considering the relevant data from various available sources, namely: First, primary data source in the area of Pohuwato district, province of Gorontalo through observation and interview with relevant key informants, in regard to the social phenomenon of inter ethnicity relation. This in-depth interview is conducted to gain empirical data related to the understanding on development of integration, assimilation, and implementation of multiculturalism education on people of Pohuwato. This in-depth interview is also conducted to obtain empirical data on implementation of multiculturalism education. Second, secondary data source is also obtained through documents and other relevant literatures available through local government, community, media, library, and workshops. Following the data collection, data analysis are conducted using the interactive model developed by Miles and Huberman (1992) that consists of data reduction, data display, and conclusion drawing components.

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Pluralism and Multiculturalism Development Policy in Pohuwato Policy related to local politic development in which, togetherness is one of its dimensions is a pattern that not only make the local government and development runs, but also a pattern that avoid centrism and hegemony of certa in ethnics through creation of gaps and inequity toward certain ethnics. This centrism and hegemony pattern is a pattern that the current government, under the lead of Syarif Mbuinga as its Bupati, istrying its best to avoid dissatisfaction and discrimination toward minority ethnics groups. Therefore, one of the local government development management is the management of multi ethnic's society. This multi ethnic's development management has to be implemented with care, balance, and responsible, hence, this local level development value can determine the success of the region's development and ensures that it is acceptable by all parties standards. The government policy through its vision and mission statements that becomes the direction for managing the people of Pohuwato, one of them is trough creating development policies with society equity and incorporate pluralism of the society as mentioned in the description above. The vision of the Pohuwato Government is "Terwujudnya kesejahteraan masyarakat Pohuwato di atas nilai spiritual melalui pembangunan sumberdaya manusia dan pengembangan ekonomi kerakyatan (improved welfare of the Pohuwato society on the foundation of spiritual values trough development of human resources and development of local economy ". In addition, its mission statement is closely related with pluralism and multiculturalism in this district, such as "Mengembangkan masyarakat madani yang berakhlak mulia, berbudaya, menghormati pluralism dan kesetaraan gender. Selain itu menegakkan supermasi dan tata pelayanan publik yang lebih berkeadilan dan rasa aman bagi masyarakat (develop a civil society with noble characters, civilized, respecting pluralism and gender equity. In addition to that, enhance supremacy and a fairer and safer public services for its society) "(see Wantu at al, 2015). This policy to maintain the social harmony is dueto the awareness of these ethnics group as well as the government concerns that manifested through the following act ions: (1). Pohuwato government's policy through social justice dimension of its vision and mission; (2). Government policy to get closer with deliberatively multicultural public arena; (3). The policy to maintain the social capital and local wisdom toward a knowledge of multiculturalism (Wantu at al, 2015). In order to accelerate the implementation of the policy which supported by the conducive situation of the society toward the cooperation among different ethnics, there are several indicators observed and supported by various data source in the field to form integration and assimilation of majority and minority relationship in this area, either through mix marriage and through educational institutions. The Multiculturalism Education Strengthening Model in Pohuwato Society Empirical approach of multiculturalism through

local institutions mechanism supported by local wisdom and local policy by the government of Pohuwato is the mechanism of multiculturalism education as a model manifested in daily life by the people of Pohuwato. This region is part of Gorontalo province that is well-known of its openness toward the diversity of its people and in a wider context, as part of United Nation of the Republic of Indonesia with Bhineka Tunggal Ika as its tagline and ideology of pluralism, Pancasila. Regardless to the understanding of pluralism trough multiculturalism education in Indonesia that still cannot be fully implemented, it has to be noted that within the community of Pohuwato, multiculturalism has been well manifested, and needs encouragement in socio economic aspects. The factual condition of the success implementation of multiculturalism concepts, even though it is important to note that perhaps theoretically the people of Pohuwato do not have grammatical knowledge on multiculturalism, however, their social life practices in their social interaction, it is evident that the essence of multiculturalism has been well-practiced without them realizing that their behavior pattern has been practicing what is called as multiculturalism. Manifestation of multiculturalism values are the success of both social capital and local wisdom in developing social integration of Pohuwato society that are able to reduce the social problems due to the individual tensions within the society, for instance, the juvenile delinquencies to prevent its exhalation into social conflicts that can trigger either religious or ethnicity-based communal conflicts. Several social capitals that exist within the people of Pohuwato are local wisdom, consensus, communal cooperation, togetherness, and tolerant values. According to the Rejection-Identification Model, ethnic identity turned out to play a key role as a mediation variable between perceived discrimination and self-esteem. In this direction, in order to deal with the negative consequences of discrimination on well-being, people could increase the degree of identification with their minority in group (In Rosa Rosnat i "Procedia Social And behavioral sciences" (2014-104) Indeed One of multiculturalism practices within the people of Pohuwato lays on how its people understand the rules of tolerances toward minority groups with different faiths (such as, Sangir Talaud and Minahasa ethnics that are Christians, Balinese with their Hinduism faith) and the majority (Gorontaloese ethnic with other minority ethnics that have similar religion such as, Javanese, Sumbawanese, Buginese, Makassarnese, ect). Within the diverse ethnicity groups of Pohuwato people, it is evident that there is a very high appreciation toward the understanding of other different ethnics, religion, and cultural groups. Therefore, in order to develop multiculturalism in Pohuwato society actually cannot be said as a not too hard thing, considering that the society have been practicing the process of managing the cultural diversity of different ethnics groups, by observing the equity and respect toward each other. Based on this composition, it has been previously explained that the diversity of Pohuwato society have been formed for a long time and becomes one of the elements that binds various cultures of the emigrants and this strength has become the basic capital for the local government to formulate policies that can unite the ethnic diversity in this area. Therefore, there are several model of multiculturalism development within the Pohuwato people as follow:

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Local government policy in developing integration and assimilation of ethnical groups ideologically has been able to integrate various ethnics groups. Therefore, implementation of multiculturalism within the life of its people has been vastly developing along with the government efforts in creating fair and equal policies. This practice has started to create awareness withinevery people of Pohuwato through multiculturalism movement. People of Pohuwato have started to realize that easy acceptance within an acculturation process is dominated by young people that have been interacting with different ethnics since their early age, hence, they have no difficulty to immerse themselves and to accept elements of different cultures.

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