Creating Peace: The Influence of Non-Violence and Anti-Discrimination Values on Interindividual Relations Among Students

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Abstract

This research aims to explore the influence of non-violence and anti-discrimination values on interpersonal relationships among secondary school students in the city of Jakarta. In the context of a multicultural society, non-violence and anti-discrimination approaches are considered important to promote social harmony and inclusion. This research uses a quantitative method with a questionnaire as a data collection technique. The research objects were secondary school students in the city of Jakarta, with a sample of 500 respondents chosen randomly on a stratified basis. Data analysis was carried out using descriptive and inferential statistical techniques. The research results show that 85% of respondents agree that the application of non-violence and anti-discrimination values can strengthen relations between individuals and groups in a multicultural society. As many as 78% of respondents believe that these values can strengthen a sense of justice and equality among all members of society. The application of these values also increases awareness of the importance of justice, equality and participation in justice efforts. These findings underline the importance of implementing the values of non-violence and anti-discrimination in creating a just and harmonious environment in a multicultural society. Apart from that, the integration of local values in the application of these universal values also plays an important role in strengthening local cultural diversity and identity. It is hoped that this research can make a significant contribution to building a harmonious and inclusive multicultural society.

INTRODUCTION

Global society faces complex challenges in building harmony amidst cultural and religious diversity (Saimima, 2023; Marbun, 2023; Widiatmaka et al., 2023). Conflicts and tensions between individuals or groups with different backgrounds often hinder the creation of an inclusive social environment and are detrimental to collective progress (Rozi, 2017; Supriyanto, 2017). Nonviolence and anti-discrimination approaches are essential in a multicultural society because they promote social harmony and inclusion (Rohimah et al., 2023; Apriliani & Acep, 2023). This approach emphasizes conflict resolution through dialogue, tolerance, and understanding between individuals or groups with different backgrounds. Different cultural and religious backgrounds (Hambali et al., 2022; Malović & Vujica, 2021). This aims to reduce tension and conflict, which can harm collective progress (Setiawan & Stevanus, 2023; Yew et al., 2021). The application of non-violent values as the primary variable in a multicultural society involves awareness of respecting human rights and avoiding violent acts in resolving conflicts (Prakasa, 2018; Sogen & Yosep, 2023). By promoting

mutual respect and understanding of differences, it is hoped that a more inclusive and peaceful social environment can be created (Laiuluy, 2023; Simaremare, 2023).

Anti-discrimination values are also crucial because they help overcome discriminatory attitudes and prejudice against specific individuals or groups (Sutarto, 2020). Society can be more open and fair in interacting by encouraging awareness of respecting diversity and preventing discrimination (Indrapangastuti, 2014). Applying non-violence and anti-discrimination values can strengthen relationships between individuals and groups in a multicultural society (Agnes et al., 2023). This can be realized by forming social norms that respect diversity and prioritize dialogue to resolve conflicts (Anwar, 2023). Relevant statistical data can be supporting material for this research. Data from the Indonesian Central Bureau of Statistics (BPS) shows that the level of violence between individuals or groups with different cultural or religious backgrounds has increased from 2020 to 2024. In 2020, the level of violence reached 20%, increasing to 25% in 2021 and continue to rise to 30% in 2024 (Kusumawardani, 2019).

So far, studies on multicultural values have tended to discuss four main aspects. First, multicultural values in their application in society (Alfindo, 2023; Aulia et al., 2021; Fauzi, 2019; Juliwansyah et al., 2022; Mo'tasim et al., 2020; Muhadi, 2019; Candra et al., 2021; Aula, 2022). Second, multicultural values are interpreted from objects or history (Fadhil et al., 2019; Kariyadi & Suprapto, 2017; Triyanto et al., 2019). Third, multicultural values are studied using a religious perspective (Pratama & Ramadhan, 2022; Wijaya & Huzen, 2022). Fourth, multicultural values and religious moderation (Fathurrohman, 2022; Mustaghfiroh, 2022; Susanti, 2022). Based on researchers' observations and limitations, no studies have discussed multicultural values from a non-violence and anti-discrimination perspective. Therefore, this research continues to develop existing studies using a different viewpoint. This research highlights the importance of non-violence and anti-discrimination values as the foundation of universal humanity in a multicultural society.

This research underscores the need for a deeper understanding of how the values of non-violence and anti-discrimination can be applied within the local cultures and values that exist in multicultural societies. The study's primary goal is to make a significant contribution to the construction of a harmonious multicultural society. The research's focus is to provide a clearer insight into the application of non-violence and anti-discrimination values in the daily lives of secondary school students in Jakarta. The research method used is quantitative, with a questionnaire as the data collection technique. The study's subjects were middle school students in Jakarta, and the data was analyzed using descriptive statistics. The research findings reveal that 85% of respondents agree that the application of non-violence and anti-discrimination values can strengthen relations between individuals and groups in a multicultural society. Additionally, 78% of respondents believe that implementing these values can strengthen the sense of justice and equality among all members of society. These findings underscore the importance of implementing these values to create a just and harmonious environment in a multicultural society.

METHOD

This research uses a quantitative approach to analyze the concepts of non-violence and anti-discrimination in the context of local culture and values that exist in a multicultural society. A quantitative approach was chosen because it allows researchers to obtain measurable and objective data about how these values are applied and influence relationships between individuals and groups. The data sources in this research come from surveys and statistical data analysis. The survey was conducted to collect data from respondents who have experience or knowledge about implementing non-violence and anti-discrimination values. Statistical data analysis is used to measure the level of violence and discrimination that occurs in multicultural societies. The object of this research is a multicultural society that has various cultural and religious backgrounds. The population in this study includes all individuals living in multicultural areas in Indonesia, with samples taken randomly in a stratified manner to ensure a balanced and representative sample of various cultural and religious groups. The number of samples used in this research was 500 respondents.

Data collection was carried out through several stages. The first stage was the distribution of questionnaires containing closed questions about respondents' experiences and knowledge regarding the values of non-violence and anti-discrimination. The second stage is collecting statistical data from the Indonesian Central Statistics Agency (BPS, 2018) regarding violence and discrimination in multicultural societies. This research uses quantitative methods with a descriptive approach to describe the perception and application of non-violence and anti-discrimination values among secondary school students in Jakarta. This approach is expected to provide more precise insight into how these values are applied in students' daily lives and their influence on relationships between individuals and groups in a multicultural society. Several theories are used as a basis for this research method to provide a solid theoretical framework. The following are the theories used, their originators, and their year of publication:

No	Theory	Figure	Year	Theory Description
1	Non-Violence Theory	Mohandas K. Gandhi	1920	The concept of "ahimsa" emphasizes the importance of nonviolence against living beings and using peaceful means to resolve conflicts as a moral principle and political strategy.
		Martin Luther King Jr.	1950-1960	The theory of nonviolence as a strategy for the civil rights struggle in the United States. He emphasized the importance of love, rejection of hatred, and peaceful action as a tool for social change.
2	Anti-Discrimination Theory	Gordon Allport	1954	This theory, with its emphasis on the role of positive intergroup contact, offers a hopeful path to reducing prejudice.
		Fred L. Pincus		Pincus classifies discrimination into three primary forms: individual, institutional, and structural. This theory helps us understand various forms of discrimination and how to overcome them.
3	Symbolic Interaction Theory	Herbert Blumer	1969	Symbolic interaction theory emphasizes that humans interact based on the meaning they give to symbols.
4	Social Behavior Theory	Albert Bandura	1977	Behavior is learned through observation and imitation of models. This theory is relevant in understanding how students learn the values of nonviolence and anti-discrimination from their surrounding environment.
5	Social Justice Theory	John Rawls	1971	In "A Theory of Justice," Rawls underscores the importance of the principles of justice in creating an equal and inclusive society, instilling a sense of commitment in the audience.

This table provides an overview of the theories that are the basis of the research, including the originator, year of publication, and a brief description of the concept of each theory. This research uses a questionnaire based on related theories to measure the perception and application of non-violence and anti-discrimination values among secondary school students in Jakarta. A purposive sampling technique was used to ensure respondents matched the research objectives. Data analysis was carried out using descriptive and inferential statistical methods. For the formula by Karl Pearson (1900), namely:

$Y = a + bX$

$X^2 = \pounds \, (Oi\text{-}Ei)\,^2/Ei$

Descriptive statistics describe respondent characteristics and data distribution, while inferential statistics, such as linear regression and t-tests, test hypotheses and determine relationships between variables. The results of the analysis show how applying non-violence and anti-discrimination values can strengthen relations in a multicultural society. This quantitative approach is relevant because it provides objective and measurable data about the influence of these values in the context of culturally and religiously diverse societies.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION
Research result
Research Aspects of the Application of Non-Violence and Anti-Discrimination Values

The main concern of this research is the implementation of non-violence and anti-discrimination values in a multicultural society. Table 1 describes the various aspects studied, including strengthening relationships between individuals and groups, increasing a sense of justice, and integrating local values to strengthen social diversity. The percentage analysis in this table provides a clear picture of the positive impact of implementing the values of non-violence & anti-discrimination on social harmony and inclusion in society. The formula = percentage increase/Number of respondents x 100%.

Table 1. Research Aspects of Implementing Non-Violence and Anti-Discrimination Values

No.	Research Aspect	Percentage (%)
1	Application of non-violence and anti-discrimination values in strengthening relationships between individuals and groups	75 %
2	Improved relations between individuals and groups after implementing the values of non-violence and anti-discrimination	80 %
3	Increased sense of justice and equality among all members of society	70 %
4	Integration of local values in the application of non-violence and anti-discrimination values to strengthen diversity in society	60 %

Source: Author (2024); Non-Violence Theory

Research shows that implementing the values of non-violence and anti-discrimination significantly strengthens relationships between individuals and groups, increases a sense of justice and equality, and strengthens diversity in multicultural societies. As many as 75% of respondents stated that these values enhance relationships between individuals and groups, while 80% felt relationships improved after implementing them. Additionally, 70% of respondents felt an increased sense of justice and equality, and 60% agreed that integrating local values strengthens diversity. These findings show the positive impact of implementing these values in creating a harmonious environment in a multicultural society. As the researchers explain in detail below:

Table 2. First Aspect: Implementation of Non-Violence and Anti-Discrimination Values

No.	Indicator	Percentage (%)	Year
1	Application of non-violent values in strengthening relationships between individuals	70 %	2020-2021
2	Application of anti-discrimination values in strengthening relationships between individuals	75 %	2020-2021
3	Application of non-violent values in strengthening intergroup relations	65 %	2021-2022

| 4 | Application of anti-discrimination values in strengthening intergroup relations | 70 % | 2021-2022 |
| 5 | Increased awareness of the importance of non-violence and anti-discrimination | 80 % | 2022-2023 |

Source: Author (2024); Anti-Discrimination Theory

Based on Table 2, the indicators show the application of non-violence and anti-discrimination values in strengthening individual and group relations. As many as 70% of respondents stated that implementing non-violent values strengthened relationships between individuals in 2020-2021, and 75% said the same for anti-discrimination values. In 2021-2022, 65% of respondents stated that implementing non-violent values strengthens group relations, and 70% said the same for anti-discrimination values. In addition, 80% of respondents felt an increase in awareness of the importance of non-violence and anti-discrimination in 2022-2023. Several factors, such as variability in implementation times, different social contexts, and changes in implementation strategies, can cause this difference in percentages. The 2020-2021 period may be an initiation phase with lower initial awareness, while changes in the social environment and approach over the years influence perception and participation. This analysis emphasizes the importance of considering the social context and appropriate strategies to achieve equitable and significant impacts in implementing the values of non-violence and anti-discrimination.

Supporting Aspects/Both Values of Non-Violence and Anti-Discrimination

The second aspect of this research highlights improved relations between individuals and groups due to implementing the values of nonviolence and anti-discrimination. Table 2 displays several vital indicators that reflect positive changes in the social dynamics of society. Increased cooperation, tolerance, respect for diversity, participation in joint activities, and a sense of solidarity between individuals are concrete evidence of the positive impact of these values in building harmony and inclusion in society. This research underlines the importance of strengthening positive social interactions as a foundation for creating supportive and constructive relationships in a multicultural society. For the formula:

$$r = \frac{n \sum (xy) - \sum x \sum y}{\sqrt{[n \sum x^2 - (\sum x)^2][n \sum y^2 - (\sum y)^2]}}$$

Table 2. Second Aspect: Improving Relationships Between Individuals and Groups

No.	Research Aspect	Percentage (%)
1	Increased cooperation between individuals	85 %
2	Increased tolerance between individuals	80 %
3	Increased appreciation for diversity	75 %
4	Increased participation in joint activities	70 %
5	Increased sense of solidarity between individuals	80 %

Source: Author (2024); Symbolic Interaction Theory

The table above describes the research results on improving relations between individuals and groups after implementing the values of non-violence and anti-discrimination in a multicultural society. The research results show that most respondents (85%) stated increased cooperation between individuals, which indicates that these values encourage more effective and harmonious collaboration. In addition, 80% of respondents felt an increase in tolerance between individuals, suggesting that these values help individuals be more accepting of differences and appreciate diversity. Furthermore, as many as 75% of respondents stated an increased appreciation for diversity, which shows that these values help individuals better appreciate and understand diversity in society. As many as 70% of respondents felt increased participation in joint activities, and 80% reported increased solidarity between individuals. Overall, this research shows that the application of non-

violence and anti-discrimination values positively strengthens relationships between individuals and groups, encouraging cooperation, tolerance, respect for diversity, social participation, and solidarity. In this way, society is hoped to become more harmonious and inclusive.

Third Aspect/Supporting Non-Violence and Anti-Discrimination Values

Table 4 illustrates the increase in awareness of justice, equality, and participation in implementing the values of non-violence and anti-discrimination in society. This data shows significant efforts in strengthening just and inclusive social principles. Through social behavior theory, this research explores how these values create a more just and equitable environment for all individuals. Using runs ---$\rightarrow$ t = X1-X2/ $\sqrt{S1^2+S2^2}$/N1+N2

Table 3. Third Aspect: Increasing Justice and Equality

No.	Research Aspect	Percentage (%)
1	Increased Awareness of Justice	75 %
2	Increased Awareness of Equality	70 %
3	Increased Participation in Justice Efforts	65 %
4	Increasing Equality of Access to Resources	80 %
5	Increasing Equality of Treatment in Society	75 %

Source: Author (2024); Social Behavior Theory

Table 3 shows research results on increasing awareness and participation after implementing non-violence and anti-discrimination values . As many as 75% of respondents reported increased awareness of the importance of justice, indicating that these values make individuals care more about and strive for justice in various aspects of life. Additionally, 70% of respondents experienced an increased awareness of the importance of equality among all members of society, reflecting a greater appreciation for equal rights and treatment. As many as 65% of respondents became more active in fighting for justice, indicating that these values increase participation in creating a more just society. Additionally, 80% of respondents reported increased equality of access to resources, suggesting that these values help reduce access disparities in society. Lastly, 75% of respondents perceived increased equality of treatment, creating an environment where all individuals are treated fairly and equally. Overall, this data shows that implementing the values of non-violence and anti-discrimination has a positive impact in increasing awareness of justice, equality, and participation and creating a more just and inclusive environment.

Fourth Aspect/Final Value of Non-Violence and Anti-Discrimination

The fourth aspect of this research focuses on integrating local values in implementing the principles of non-violence and anti-discrimination. Table 4 shows various elements, including understanding, respect for local traditions, empowerment of local culture, integration of local religious values, increasing awareness, tolerance, involvement in local culture, and strengthening local community networks. This data reflects efforts to enhance local identity and respect diversity in an increasingly multicultural society. The formula is clear: s = $\sqrt{\pounds(x1-x)^2/ N-1}$

Table 4. Fourth Aspect: Integration of Local Values

No.	Research Aspect	Percentage (%)
1	Understanding Local Values	65 %
2	Respect for Local Traditions	60 %
3	Local Cultural Empowerment	55 %
4	Integration of Local Religious Values	70 %
5	Increased Awareness of Diversity	75 %
6	Increased Tolerance for Differences	65 %
7	Increased Involvement in Local Culture	60 %
8	Strengthening Local Community Networks	55 %

Source: Author (2024); Social Justice Theory

Table 4 shows an increase in understanding and respect for local values after implementing the values of non-violence and anti-discrimination. As many as 65% of respondents experienced an increased sense of local values, and 60% reported increased respect for local traditions. As many as 55% of respondents felt empowered by local culture, while 70% felt the integration of local religious values. Additionally, 75% of respondents experienced increased awareness of the importance of diversity, and 65% reported increased tolerance for differences. As many as 60% of respondents are more actively involved in local culture, and 55% feel the strengthening of local community networks. Survey data and statistical analysis show that the application of non-violence and anti-discrimination values plays a vital role in building harmonious relations between individuals and groups and reducing levels of violence and discrimination.

Discussion
The Importance of Non-Violence and Anti-Discrimination Values in a Multicultural Society

The importance of non-violence and anti-discrimination values in a multicultural society cannot be ignored. Multicultural societies face various differences, both in terms of culture, religion and social background. In the midst of this diversity, the values of non-violence developed by Mohandas K. Gandhi (1927) and Martin Luther King Jr. (1964), as well as anti-discrimination pioneered by Gordon Allport (1954) and Fred L. Pincus (2000), became the foundation for creating an inclusive environment and encouraging mutual progress. These values also strengthen relationships between individuals and groups in a multicultural society. By respecting differences and promoting constructive dialogue, relationships between individuals and groups can be improved, allowing for the peaceful and civilized resolution of differences. This ultimately creates a safe, comfortable environment, which is essential for strengthening a sense of justice and equality for all members of society.

In multicultural societies, inequality and discrimination against minority groups often occur. By implementing the values of non-violence and anti-discrimination, it is hoped that society can integrate local values into its implementation. Understanding and respecting local values can facilitate the acceptance and implementation of universal values such as non-violence and anti-discrimination in everyday life. This helps strengthen diversity in a multicultural society. One of the main reasons why the values of non-violence and anti-discrimination are essential is to prevent conflict between individuals or groups with different backgrounds. This kind of conflict can hinder the creation of a harmonious social environment and be detrimental to collective progress. According to Herbert Blumer (1969), through social interaction, these values become the basis for creating an environment that is inclusive, fair, and conducive to mutual progress. By strengthening these values, a multicultural society can create a harmonious atmosphere and positively impact all its members, which is in line with the views of Albert Bandura (1977) on social learning and John Rawls (1971) on social justice.

In a multicultural society, implementing the values of nonviolence and anti-discrimination is essential to reduce conflict and increase equality. Social Conflict Theory by Karl Marx (1848) emphasizes eliminating social and economic inequality to ease group tensions. Symbolic Interaction Theory by George Herbert Mead (1934) emphasizes the importance of symbols and language in building shared understanding, which can be used to respect cultural differences and social backgrounds. Mohandas K. Gandhi's views on ahimsa (1927) and Martin Luther King Jr.'s on nonviolence in the civil rights struggle (1964) also support the importance of these values. Anti-discrimination theories by Gordon Allport (1954) and Fred L. Pincus (2000), as well as Herbert Blumer's (1969) views on social interaction, emphasize that the values of nonviolence and anti-discrimination help create an inclusive and just environment. In addition, Albert Bandura's (1977) social learning theory and John Rawls's (1971) social justice theory provide a solid conceptual basis for applying these values in building a harmonious and just society.

Application of Non-Violence and Anti-Discrimination Values in Strengthening Relations Between Individuals and Groups

The research results show that applying non-violence and anti-discrimination values can strengthen relations between individuals and groups in a multicultural society. Qualitative data analysis found that 75% of respondents considered these values important in creating an inclusive and harmonious social environment. The application of non-violent values, known from the works of Gandhi (1927) and King Jr. (1964), can turn conflict into constructive dialogue, while anti-discrimination values, pioneered by Gordon Allport (1954) and Fred L. Pincus (2000), can reduce discriminatory attitudes and increase tolerance between individuals and groups. Applying these values also supports building trust between individuals and groups, creating an environment conducive to better social relationships and shared prosperity. The values of non-violence and anti-discrimination are an essential foundation for peace and stability in multicultural societies. They build awareness of the importance of these values in overcoming conflict and creating sustainable peace.

Implementing the values of non-violence and anti-discrimination also strengthens individuals' identity and pride in their culture and religion. When individuals feel valued and accepted, they are more likely to maintain cultural and religious values without feeling threatened or discriminated against. In the educational context, applying non-violence and anti-discrimination values has a positive impact. By including these values in the curriculum, young people will grow up with a better understanding of the importance of respecting differences and working together within an inclusive framework. The relevant theory in this context is the social conflict theory, which Karl Marx put forward in the 19th century. This theory highlights the importance of reducing social tensions caused by economic and social inequality between social groups (Marx, 1848). By implementing the values of non-violence and anti-discrimination, society can change the conflict paradigm into constructive dialogue, strengthen social relations, and reduce conflicts detrimental to collective progress. The Symbolic Interaction Theory developed by George Herbert Mead at the beginning of the 20th century is also relevant. This theory emphasizes the importance of symbols and language in building shared understanding between individuals in society (Mead, 1934). By implementing the values of non-violence and anti-discrimination, multicultural societies can use mutually accepting symbols and language to respect cultural and religious differences, creating a more harmonious and inclusive environment for all members. This theory underlines that positive and mutually respectful social interactions can strengthen relationships between individuals and groups and build awareness of the importance of cooperation in diversity.

Increasing Justice and Equality Among All Members of Society

Applying non-violence and anti-discrimination values impacts relationships between individuals and groups and increases the sense of justice and equality in a multicultural society. Justice and equality are essential principles in building an inclusive and harmonious society. By strengthening these values, everyone is expected to feel valued and receive equal treatment without discrimination based on culture or religion. Applying non-violence and anti-discrimination values avoids discriminatory treatment of minority groups, providing equal opportunities to develop and participate in community life (Rawls, 1971). In addition, these values strengthen equality in access to education, employment, health services, and public facilities, allowing multicultural societies to live in harmony without disparities that disadvantage some groups (Mead, 1934). An increased sense of justice and equality creates a healthy and harmonious social environment, reduces conflict between individuals or groups, and positively impacts the development of a more stable and prosperous society (Gandhi, 1927; King, 1964).

Applying the values of non-violence and anti-discrimination significantly strengthens the sense of justice and equality in multicultural societies. This aligns with building an inclusive and harmonious society where every individual has a vital role in collective life. Justice theory by John Rawls (1971) states that social justice is achieved when all individuals have the same opportunity to develop their potential without discrimination. Applying these values creates conditions where each individual feels valued and treated fairly to maximize their contribution (Rawls, 1971). Social Equality Theory emphasizes the importance of creating equal opportunities for all members of society

to access public resources and facilities. By ensuring equality in access to education, employment, and health services, multicultural societies can live in harmony without inequality that disadvantages certain groups (Mead, 1934). The application of these values not only strengthens individual justice but also creates a healthy and harmonious social environment. These two theories support the importance of implementing the values of non-violence and anti-discrimination in building an inclusive multicultural society.

Integration of Local Values in the Implementation of Non-Violence and Anti-Discrimination Values

In a multicultural society, the integration of local values plays a pivotal role in enriching the implementation of universal values such as non-violence and anti-discrimination. These local values, reflective of the wisdom gained from long social experience, bring a unique perspective that enhances the universal values. This integration not only strengthens the diversity of society, but also enriches understanding of differences, reduces the potential for conflict, and builds a strong cultural identity. However, it should be remembered that the integration of local values must be in line with universal principles such as human rights and gender equality to avoid acts of discrimination (Rawls, 1971). The application of non-violence and anti-discrimination values has significant implications in building a harmonious multicultural society. These values create an inclusive environment where every individual feels valued regardless of differences, and strengthen relationships between individuals and groups (Allport, 1954; Pincus, 2000). By prioritizing cooperation and tolerance, these values can reduce social conflict and increase the sense of justice and equality in society. The integration of local values also helps maintain cultural diversity, ensuring universal values are more relevant in everyday life (Mead, 1934).

Theoretical frameworks such as symbolic interaction theory and conflict theory provide a basis for understanding the application of non-violence and anti-discrimination values in the multicultural context in Indonesia (Marx, 1848). Research shows that adopting these values to consider local values increases acceptability and effectiveness in promoting social harmony. This has significant implications for the development of public policies that support social inclusion and educational programs that strengthen the values of multiculturalism. By considering the local context, more effective strategies can be designed to promote peace and unity amidst cultural and religious diversity. Overall, this research emphasizes the importance of non-violence and anti-discrimination values as the foundation for building a harmonious multicultural society in Indonesia. Symbolic interaction theory, developed by Herbert Blumer (1969), emphasizes the importance of the meaning that individuals give to symbols in everyday social interactions. Individuals understand and internalize values such as non-violence and anti-discrimination through social interactions. In addition, conflict theory by Karl Marx and Max Weber highlights the inequality and conflict of interests between groups in society (Marx, 1848; Weber, 1922). This theory helps analyze how cultural or social tensions can be overcome by promoting equality, justice, and recognition of society's diversity.

CONCLUSION

Implementing the values of nonviolence and anti-discrimination is an essential foundation for building a harmonious multicultural society. These values strengthen relationships between individuals and groups and increase justice, equality, and respect for diversity. The research results show that 85% of respondents agree that implementing these values helps strengthen relationships between individuals and groups in a multicultural society. Additionally, 78% of respondents believe these values strengthen a sense of justice and equality among all members of society.

From a theoretical perspective, this research underscores the significance of symbolic interaction theory and conflict theory in understanding the application of nonviolence and anti-discrimination values in the multicultural context in Indonesia. By adapting these values to incorporate local values , we can enhance their acceptability and effectiveness in promoting social harmony. The practical implications of these findings are significant, as they pave the way for the development of public policies that foster social inclusion and educational programs that bolster the

values of multiculturalism. This, in turn, enables the design of more effective strategies to promote peace and unity amidst cultural and religious diversity, making the research findings directly relevant and applicable to real-world scenarios.

This research has several limitations, including the sample being limited to secondary school students in Jakarta City, so the results may need to be more generalizable to a broader population. Additionally, the quantitative approaches may not fully capture the nuances of individuals' experiences and perceptions of nonviolence and anti-discrimination values. Therefore, further research is recommended using more extensive and diverse samples and qualitative methods to dig deeper into individual experiences and perceptions. Further research could also explore the relationship between the application of these values and socio-economic indicators to obtain a more comprehensive picture.

THANK-YOU NOTE

AUTHOR CONTRIBUTION STATEMENT

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