

ABSTRAK

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengungkap peristiwa dan penyebab yang mendasar terjadinya konflik multikultural kelompok Sunni dan kelompok Syiah di Sampang; mengungkap pandangan tokoh agama terhadap konflik multikultural, multikulturalisme dan toleransi; serta mengungkap konflik multikultural yang mengakibatkan intoleransi sosial di Sampang. Untuk menjawab masalah tersebut digunakan teori multikulturalisme dan model toleransi dari Kymlicka. Teori ini menitikberatkan pada pengakomodasian hak minoritas, pembatasan internal, perlindungan eksternal, dan toleransi pada kelompok yang berbeda agama atau keyakinan. Tesis ini merupakan penelitian kualitatif dengan pendekatan studi kasus. Penelitian dilakukan di wilayah konflik di Sampang. Sumber data utama penelitian didapat dari 9 informan dan sumber sekunder dari dokumen. Pengumpulan data dengan wawancara mendalam secara terbuka dan semiterstruktur. Instrumen penelitian yang digunakan adalah peneliti, pedoman wawancara, alat rekam, dan catatan lapangan. Analisis data merujuk pada teori multikulturalisme dan model toleransi dari Kymlicka. Temuan dari penelitian ini menunjukkan bahwa 1) Konflik multikultural yang terjadi merupakan pertarungan dua kelompok yang mengusung identitas kelompok agama. Konflik muncul karena adanya perbedaan pengakomodasian hak-hak minoritas dan mayoritas dalam kebebasan menganut ajaran dan melakukan praktik keagamaan serta hubungan sosial. 2) Tokoh agama merupakan aktor utama dalam konflik kelompok Sunni dengan Syiah di Sampang. Tokoh Sunni dan Syiah punya pandangan sama terkait multikulturalisme yakni sebagai *sunnatullah* dan suatu keniscayaan. Tokoh Sunni masih memberikan batasan bahwa multikulturalisme tetap harus sesuai kondisi sosial dan budaya lokal. Pandangan tokoh agama terhadap toleransi juga sama, namun masing-masing kelompok membatasi kebebasan agama anggotanya sendiri untuk melindungi dari perbedaan di internal kelompoknya. 3) Konflik kelompok Sunni dan Syiah berdampak luas bagi kelompok Syiah maupun kelompok Sunni di wilayah konflik. Intoleransi sosial yang terjadi pasca konflik mengakibatkan munculnya pembatasan-pembatasan praktik keagamaan maupun putusnya hubungan sosial antara dua kelompok. Kelompok Syiah bisa diterima kembali dengan satu syarat: dibaiat ke Sunni.

Kata kunci: multikulturalisme, minoritas, toleransi, Sunni, Syiah.

ABSTRACT

The goals of this study were to reveal the incident and find out the main cause of the multicultural conflict between the Sunni and Shia in Sampang. In addition, the study also aimed to find out the views of religious figures on multiculturalism and tolerance, and to reveal the multicultural conflict that lead to social intolerance in Sampang. Kymlicha's theory of multiculturalism and tolerance model is used to answer the problems. The theory puts emphasis on accommodation for the rights of minority groups, internal limitation, external protection and tolerance toward groups with different religions or faiths. This thesis is a qualitative study with a case study approach. The research was conducted in a conflict area in Sampang. The primary source of data was obtained from nine informants while the secondary source was from documents. The data were collected by open and semi-structured in-depth interviews. The research instruments employed in the study were the researcher himself, interview guidelines, recording devices, and field notes. The data were analysed by referring to Kymlicha's theory of multiculturalism and tolerance model. The results showed that: (1) the multicultural conflict occurred because the battle of identity between two religious groups. The conflict arose because of discrimination in accommodating the rights of the minority and majority groups in their freedoms to practice their religious teachings and social relationships; (2) Religious figures were the main actors in the Sunni-Shia conflict in Sampang. both Sunni and Shia figures had the same views on multiculturalism, i.e. something which is inevitable. However, the Sunni still imposed some limitation that multiculturalism should comply with the socio-cultural conditions of the local community. Religious figures' views on tolerance were also the same; however, each group limited the religious freedom of its own members to protect differences within its internal group. The conflict took place because the Sunni felt undermined by the expansion of the Shia teachings. (3) The Sunni-Shia conflict had a wide impact on the Sunni and Shia groups in the conflict area. Social intolerance occurring after the conflict has resulted in the emergence of limitation on religious practices and social disconnection between the two groups. The Shia group can be accepted to be part of the community with one condition: they have to return to the Sunni.

Keywords: multiculturalism, minority, tolerance, Sunni, Shia.