Conference Paper

Local Wisdom of Multicultural Communities in the Maritime History Network to Prevent the Nation Disintegration

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Abstract.
Indonesia's rising violence and societal breakdown have become a pressing national concern in recent years. To ensure unity in Nusantara, it is suggested to discuss the local wisdom of multicultural communities in the maritime history network to prevent disintegration. For centuries, Indonesia has been an island state, united by the maritime history network. Thus, it emerged as a multicultural society with various local wisdom to keep the diversity. This paper aims to: 1) identify the form of local wisdom that is inherited by the maritime network that has shaped multicultural society; 2) analyze the local wisdom impacts on the nation's integrity; 3) formulate what benefit the young generation can obtain in learning the local wisdoms. This paper employed a qualitative approach with a strong emphasis on historical methods, namely, heuristic, source criticism, interpretation, and historiography. The information has been gathered through various means such as document analysis, conducting interviews, and organizing focus group discussions. The outcome of this investigation is to offer a viable remedy to the issue of potential national disintegration.

Keywords: local wisdom, multicultural community, maritime history network

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1. Introduction

In the past years, the challenges that pose a risk to the harmony and solidarity of the nation are interconnected with the proficient understanding, perspectives, and conduct shaping the ethical principles in the community [1,2]. The increasing use of technology has influenced and changed people's values, beliefs, and behaviors, resulting in some negative impacts on society as a whole. People have become more isolated and less connected to their community, while social media has led to the spread of misinformation and fake news. In addition, technology has created a culture of instant gratification, leading to a lack of patience and perseverance. These shifts in values are a cause for concern as they affect how we interact with each other and make decisions [3–5], such as news in the mass media that tends to divide unity is often accepted by society without

first analyzing the truth [6]. This article intends to investigate the local wisdom found in multicultural communities in Indonesia's network of maritime history as a means of preventing national disintegration.

Indonesia possesses a rich historical legacy that has the potential to be harnessed in order to tackle these challenges. One of these potentials is about the theme of maritime history that has formed the unity of the people of the archipelago since centuries ago [7–9]. Indonesia lies at the crossroads between two rich civilizations that have encouraged global trade connections through the legendary Silk Road. For examples, for centuries, Java has been a significant rice exporter. This island had played a vital role in link up the islands to the east of the archipelago with countries in the Western Hemisphere, making it an essential facilitator in this scenario. The Maluku archipelago is renowned for being a core of spice production. Sumatra, particularly Aceh and South Sumatra, was a crucial source of pepper, highly valued in commerce between the East and the West [10].

Indonesia is the largest archipelagic territory in the world [11]. Numerous ethnic groups reside in this extensive territory, employing the sea as a means of communication. Studying the maritime history and culture of the archipelago offers a significant opportunity to inquire into the cross-cultural exchange dynamic between societies and its role in the integration process of Indonesia [12]. These natural conditions have connected people through transportation, migration, trade, and culture [13].

Academic studies on maritime history in Indonesia have been pioneered by A.B. Lapian. His research and publications on Indonesia's maritime history have been widely recognized and appreciated [14,15]. As a result, maritime history in Indonesia has become a significant research area for scholars. Lapian's initiation has become of great interest to a number of other historians in later generations. Subsequently, Susanto Zuhdi published a dissertation on the history of Buton [16] and active in writing about maritime. One of the works that is quite much discussed is about how he suggests that the diction of water in the expression "homeland" is often forgotten in Indonesian history, so the study of seas, beaches and rivers is an interesting theme [17]. In addition, a historian who is very consistent in writing maritime themes is Singgih Tri Sulistiyono. He wrote a dissertation on the Java Sea Network which was maintained at Leiden University in 2003 [18]. In addition, he attempted to excavate the maritime area around Java [[10,12,19]. Together with his colleagues in the Department of History at Diponegoro University, he spearheaded a project aimed at creating a unique institutional identity revolving around maritime themes.

Gusti Asnan's publication, which adopts Fernand Braudel's long durée approach [20], aims to depict the bustling maritime activities and diverse ethnic groups that inhabit the west coast of Sumatra [21]. M. Nur attempted to portray the bustling city of Sibolga in the 19th century [22] which in the work of Mestika Zed became one of the destinations of merchant-sailors on the west coast of Sumatra [23] In addition, there is also Lukman Hakim's study of the hegemony of foreign nations in Malacca on the east coast as the beginning of the emergence of colonialism in the archipelago in the 16th -17th centuries [24]. Furthermore, there are two popular articles published by Historia.com about pirate activity on the west coast of Sumatra [25,26].

Freek Colimbijn and Asnan make clear to us on the significance of land and river transportation in 17th century Sumatra, particularly on its impact towards the connection between the island's inland areas and the coastal regions. This relationship has proven to be crucial in shaping the dynamics between the two territories. International trade involved the transportation of commodities from the coast to inland areas, or vice versa [27,28]. Moreover, Anatona's study unveils that the trading of slaves from Nias used to be a profitable business until the colonial administration banned it entirely in the final quarter of the 19th century [29]. Christine Dobbin has contributed a rich work on the economic history of the region during 17th until 18th century [30]. The main purpose of historical writings is to give readers a better understanding of the past, specifically in terms of socio-economic, political, and environmental themes. These works aim to enrich readers' insights into these areas and shed light on how they have evolved over time.

Consequently, there has been an increasing interest and importance in character education derived from maritime history knowledge, leading to initiatives aiming at achieving this goal [31–34]. However, it has never been done to extract the values of local wisdom existing in maritime history networks in order to avoid the nation's disintegration. To complement the shortcomings, by exploring the values of local wisdom created as a result of the maritime history network. For centuries, the principles embedded in the ancestral knowledge of coastal regions have served as the basis for shaping a diverse society and played a fundamental role in promoting national unity. This study highlights the significance of local wisdom in promotion multiculturalism. For centuries, Indonesian tribes have been migrating across borders as a result of their thriving trading traditions [35]. The maritime network is actually an element that connects one ethnic group with another, not to separate [36]. Those ethnic groups have created a culture of exchanging ideas and connecting with other ethnic groups within

the archipelago and across the globe. Meanwhile, a plethora of valuable and significant local knowledge has been generated that must be safeguarded.

2. Literature Review

2.1. Local wisdom

Local wisdom is collective wisdom that is developed and passed down within a local community. It includes wisdom and insights gathered by communities over time, often in response to their unique social, cultural, and environmental contexts [37–39]. Local wisdom is deeply rooted in the history, traditions, and experiences of particular communities. It covers various aspects of life, including social norms, customs, rituals, traditional arts, ecological knowledge, sustainable practices, healing techniques, spiritual beliefs, and ways of governance. Community knowledge is shaped by experiences, observations, experiments, environment, and social interactions [40,41]. Local wisdom guides decision-making and behavior in a community. It helps us understand the world, solve problems, keep order, and take care of everyone in society. It often embodies a holistic, interconnected world-view, acknowledging the interdependence of individual, nature, and the spiritual realm. [42]. Local wisdom is adaptable and resilient. It changes according to new situations, adding new ideas while keeping its main values and principles. It is closely related to the sustainable use of natural resources and environmental preservation. The significance of living in harmony with nature and showing regard for ecological balance is given emphasis [43].

2.2. Multicultural society

A multicultural community is where people from different cultures live and interact together. Although they may seem interchangeable at first glance, a plural society and a multicultural society serve different functions. According to Furnivall, a plural society is made up of multiple culturally and economically divided communities with distinct institutional structures [44]. During the era of colonialism and imperialism, groups of people were segregated due to the policies of the colonial government. Indonesia has had a clear social structure throughout its history, with Europeans, Indos, foreign Easterners, and natives occupying positions across different domains. Clifford Geertz argued that a plural society is a society divided into several embryonic subsystems themselves and bound in primordial bonds. [45]. Pierre L Van den Berghe categorized

plural societies as having: 1) different subcultural groups; 2) non-complementary social institutions; 3) no agreement on fundamental values; 4) frequent conflicts; 5) growing social integration and economic interdependence; and 6) one group having political control over another [46].

A multicultural society comprises various distinct elements that coexist harmoniously. Multicultural communities bring together people from diverse cultural backgrounds, allowing for cross-cultural exchange and understanding. Diverse communities have the potential to develop in different settings such as cities, schools, offices, and even online spaces. They can result from migration patterns, historical processes or deliberate efforts to foster diversity and inclusion [47]. The primary purpose of multiculturalism policy is to advocate mutual acceptance among diverse cultures to foster harmony. Achieving this goal is possible by incorporating cultural, social, and intercultural communication elements. [48].

2.3. Maritime history network

Maritime history networks are the connections, routes, and interactions that have shaped the historical development of coastal regions and states. Sea transport is one of the oldest ways that humans have interacted with each other throughout history [49]. Maritime trade routes and shipping have fostered the exchange of goods, ideas, cultures, and knowledge. The maritime network helped civilization develop by connecting places and creating economic, cultural, and political ties. These networks not only enable the transportation of individuals, goods, and knowledge across seas but also unite far-off regions and promote exchanges between different cultures. Driving economic growth and shaping the social, political, and cultural landscape are essential [50].

The Silk Road was an important network of maritime and land trade routes connecting East and West. The maritime route of the Silk Road was pivotal in facilitating trade between China, Southeast Asia, the Indian subcontinent, the Arabian Peninsula, and the Mediterranean area, advancing economic development and cultural exchange [50,51]. The network connected civilizations and allowed the exchange of goods like silk, spices, ceramics, precious metals, and ideas. These ideas included religious beliefs, philosophies, and scientific knowledge. The Indian Ocean trade network connects regions around the Indian Ocean such as the Arabian Peninsula, Indian subcontinent, Southeast Asia, and China [52]. Throughout ancient and medieval times, the network experienced

significant growth, as merchants hailing from diverse cultures and civilizations traversed the seas.

Maritime history networks have had a significant impact on the development of local wisdom and cultural diversity in the Indonesian archipelago. For centuries, the Indonesian archipelago has been a hub of cultural exchange and maritime trade due to its abundant resources, strategic location, and numerous islands [53]. Trade routes between Indonesian islands and India, China, Arabia, and Europe created unique cultural practices, languages, and artistic traditions in different parts of Indonesia [54]. Maritime history in Indonesia has influenced local life in many ways, including navigation, shipbuilding, fishing, agriculture, and the spread of Hinduism, Buddhism, and Islam. The network connects different communities and encourages cooperation, mutual respect, and cultural tolerance, which leads to the formation of local wisdom.

3. Methodology

The article employs historical methods such as heuristics, source criticism, interpretation, and historiography [55]. To gather data related to our research topic, we practice heuristics steps. The study exercises secondary sources in the form of works that discuss maritime history, local wisdom and multicultural society. Data was collected through a survey with experts in the form of a Focus Group Discussion. The purpose of the survey was actually to create an ethnoscience learning model that integrates character education values in the maritime history network. The survey was carried out in August 2022 at Universitas Negeri Padang, Padang, Indonesia. This article presents a comprehensive analysis, which is based on the insightful perspectives shared by experts from diverse fields such as maritime and cultural historians, educational scholars and practitioners, stakeholders, and government. Their inputs have laid a strong foundation for the analysis presented in this study [56]. During the process of source criticism, careful selection and verification of data took place. Data was processed by selecting, coding, and simplifying it during the interpretation stage. The organized data was then grouped into relevant categories and combined to produce a coherent set of information [57]. During the final stage, the historiographic process was conducted to gather the information, classify and integrate it, and ultimately present it as a compelling narrative. After reducing and presenting the data, we interpreted the information and draw conclusions based on their understanding. This interpretation is crucial for verifying the accuracy of the data presented.

4. Results and discussion

4.1. Local wisdom and multicultural society in the archipelago

The Indonesia archipelago embodies a wealth of various cultures, ethnic groups, and faiths due to its thousands of islands. The country's history, geography, and social order have formed a unique blend of local wisdom and multicultural society. It includes diverse ethnic groups like Javanese, Sundanese, Minangkabau, Malay, Bugis, Batak, Acehnese, and others. The people of Nusantara have been able to promote a strong sense of mutual respect, tolerance, and comprehension, despite their varying languages, religions, and traditions. This character of multiculturalism rooted in local wisdom that recognizes the value of diversity and encourages peaceful coexistence [58]. For example, gotong royong is a traditional concept in Indonesian culture that emphasizes mutual cooperation and involvement in communal activities. It is applied not only within one's own community, but also to those of different ethnic and cultural backgrounds. Through gotong royong, people can learn to appreciate each other's differences and celebrate diversity, promoting a multicultural society. The concept being referred to is rooted in the idea of mutual support and solidarity that exists within a community, often through traditional practices. The message highlights the significance of collaborating with each other towards a shared goal, without taking into account differences in our origins or backgrounds. Through mutual aid, diverse communities come together to address various problems, such as building houses, organizing socio-cultural events, or responding to natural disasters [59,60]. This practice not only strengthens bonds between different ethnic groups but also fosters a sense of shared responsibility and harmony.

The cultural festivities and celebrations in the archipelago are renowned for displaying a wide array of traditions and beliefs. For example, during Eid al-Fitr, the Muslim community celebrates the end of Ramadan with joyous gatherings and [61]. Similarly, the Hindu community celebrates Nyepi, the Day of Silence, in Bali, where people observe a day of reflection and self-purification. The festival not only serves as a platform for cultural expression but also provides an opportunity for people from different backgrounds to learn about and appreciate each other's traditions [62]. In addition, the area is home to a variety of traditional arts and crafts that reflect the richness of local culture. Indonesian traditional art forms like Batik, wayang kulit, gamelan music, and dances have been preserved and passed down through generations. The Mahabharata and Ramayana are Hindu epics from India that contain moral and religious teachings. These texts have been translated into various languages and have been very influential in

many countries, including Indonesia. Indonesians hold a deep respect for these epics, and continue to be an important part in Indonesian culture [63,64]. Some Indonesian characters symbolize different virtues, such as Sri Kandi for strength woman, Sinta for beauty, Gatot Kaca or Bima for muscle strength, Arjuna for courage and good looks, and Yudhishthira for wisdom. Minangkabau is famous for Cindua Mato kaba [65], the east coast of the Malay world knows Hang Tuah [66]. These art forms not only serve as a source of local wisdom but also contribute to the understanding and appreciation of cultural diversity in the archipelago [67].

4.2. Local wisdom formed from the maritime history network

Indonesia is an island nation with a rich history of seafaring and trade that influenced the local culture. The area's history at sea has created a special set of beliefs, customs, and information called local wisdom. The strategic location and rich resources of the Indonesian archipelago lured explorers, settlers, and traders from various regions of the globe [7]. The creation of these sea routes enabled the interchange of goods, concepts, and technologies among faraway areas and facilitated the advancement of commercial trade. The interaction between diverse cultures resulted in mutual learning and the exchange of knowledge, ultimately contributing to the emergence of novel societies. The impact of these interactions can be seen in the shared cultural elements and technological innovations that emerged from these maritime networks. It has significantly enriched the development of local wisdom through the exchange of valuable commodities, creative ideas, and extensive knowledge. The transportation of a range of valuable goods like spices, textiles, ceramics, and precious metals was made possible through sea trade routes [30]. The exchange of goods, ideas, and knowledge through maritime history networks has greatly contributed to the enrichment of local wisdom [8].

The movement of people through maritime history networks is crucial in shaping local wisdoms. Diverse groups of traders, sailors, and explorers found their homes in various corners of the archipelago, each introducing their unique traditions, customs, and beliefs. As time goes by, the different cultural influences combine with local traditions, creating a distinct mix of customs and practices [68]. The Bugis community in South Sulawesi, recognized for their proficiency in sailing, holds a wealth of nautical legacy firmly embedded in their customs. They possess ancestral knowledge such as expertise in navigation, ship construction, and sustainable fishing methods, which have been transmitted from one lineage to the next [14,69]. Another example can be

taken from the Minangkabau people who have been accustomed to overseas and are known for their ability to trade [30,70,71]. The maritime history network not only promotes collaboration and mutual respect but also cultivates cultural tolerance among the inhabitants of the archipelago. Populaces living in maritime culture are known for showing perseverance and determination to fight for their interests, even amid an ever-changing global environment.

It's crucial to be adaptable to changes in order to handle the constantly changing conditions of the ocean, including weather and other natural events. Therefore, a flexible nature is the key to successfully navigating that challenging ocean. Moreover, a strong sense of discipline is essential for those engaged in high-seas activities, as the nature of such pursuits demands it. Neglecting discipline can result in potential losses or even fatalities, underscoring the importance of adhering to disciplined conduct during these endeavors. The need to navigate dangerous waters and collaborate with other communities in trade activities and to maintain survival encourages the formation of alliances and the practice of cooperation. These practices, often referred to as 'deliberation' or consensus building, emphasize the importance of open dialogue and inclusive decision-making. The local wisdom of deliberation has become an integral part of Indonesian society, promoting harmony, collective decision-making and social cohesion. Communities form alliances and cooperate for survival and trade in dangerous waters [56].

Maritime historical networks have a profound impact on the religious and spiritual traditions of the archipelago. Coedes created the term Indianization to portray the transformation that occurred when India interacted with other civilizations in South-east Asia in ancient times. Local communities, who held animistic beliefs and had a dynamic culture, were incorporated into Hinduism and Buddhism [54]. Islam spread through trade and cultural exchange in the 14th century, introduced by Muslim traders and scholars from the Arabian Peninsula and India. The unique assimilation of local customs and beliefs with Islam led to the development of exceptional Islamic traditions, like blending animist beliefs with Islamic rituals in diverse areas of Indonesia. The interaction of diverse cultural, religious and spiritual influences shapes the local wisdom evident in this amalgam of religious practices. [72–75]. In addition, maritime history networks have contributed to the development and preservation of traditional arts and crafts in Indonesia [76]. Maritime trade routes played a significant role in inspiring artisans to create unique textiles, ceramics, wood carvings and metals. Indonesia's diverse art forms reflect the country's rich cultural heritage. These art forms aren't just examples of

artistic excellence; they also contain local wisdom and literature. It serves as tangible expressions of the values, stories and beliefs of local communities [77].

Across the expanse of maritime history, traditions of ancestral knowledge have permeated regions, resulting in a rich tapestry of multicultural societies. The implementation of these local traditions and customs has been instrumental in averting discord by promotion solidarity, sympathy and harmonious living. The transmission of traditional knowledge through maritime networks has played a vital role in fostering a community that values a harmonious coexistence among diverse cultures. Nurturing local traditions can help countries benefit from multicultural communities, leading to stability, richness, and preventing disintegration. Teaching these values again can help educate younger people on character and prevent the country from collapsing.

4.3. The power of local wisdom in maritime history in preventing the disintegration of nations

Studying the Local Wisdom of Multicultural Communities in the Maritime History Network could offer significant advantages for the younger generation. The main source of information for this section is a Focus Group Discussion held at Padang State University, Indonesia in August 2022. [56]. Here are some of the main benefits that can be obtained by the younger generation in learning local wisdom in multicultural societies in maritime history networks:

4.3.1. Cultural appreciation and respect

Indonesian culture today exists because of the fusion of many cultures that interact with each other in the maritime world [78]. In the past, when different cultures lived in proximity, conflicts were common and often occurred due to cultural friction. This conflict can be a threat to the unity and unity of a nation. [79]. For this reason, through local wisdom created from maritime history networks can be a force to prevent intercultural conflicts from arising. Appreciation of maritime culture refers to understanding, appreciating, and acknowledging the values, traditions, and knowledge embodied in that culture. Appreciating maritime culture helps us gain a better understanding of marine life and the way humans interact with marine ecosystems, leading to knowledge enrichment. One of the benefits of this appreciation is that it allows us to acknowledge and honor the many different cultural traditions that are present along the coast and on other nearby islands. This understanding of cultural diversity can help us to develop a greater

TABLE 1: Forms of local wisdom of multicultural communities in maritime history networks.

Forms of local wisdom	Description
Cultural syncretism	Cultural fusion involves the amalgamation and assimilation of diverse cultural aspects. In the maritime world, societies experience cultural exchange, which leads to the development of unique cultural syncretism. The blending of these cultures fosters reciprocal comprehension, acceptance, and appreciation of diverse values, reinforcing the connections among disparate communities.
Work course economics and trade	Maritime trade has connected people and boosted their economies. Sharing goods, ideas, and technologies makes us interdependent and benefits everyone. Facilitating peaceful coexistence among different ecosystems is promoted by this approach. Local knowledge about economy and trade highlights the importance of being fair, honoring agreements, and sharing resources equally.
Navigation and maritime practices	Maritime multicultural communities use traditional navigation techniques and maritime practices passed down through generations. This activity needs teamwork, good communication, and knowledge sharing. Local wisdom refers to navigation and maritime activities that value working together, being prepared for difficulties, and adjusting to changing circumstances.
Cross-cultural communication	Multicultural societies in the maritime world have developed effective cross-cultural communication skills. They learned to overcome language barriers and cultural differences to interact effectively. Respecting others, listening actively and being culturally sensitive are important. By doing so, we can prevent misunderstandings and keep things from falling apart.
Traditional conflict resolution	Multicultural societies in the maritime world inherit traditional conflict resolution mechanisms that have been proven in maintaining peace and harmony. This mechanism entails fostering dialogue, compromise, and reconciliation through the promotion of mutual respect in society. This traditional knowledge is about resolving conflicts by identifying potential problems early on and finding mutually agreeable solutions.
Community Cooperation and Solidarity	Maritime multicultural communities have time-tested methods of resolving conflicts that promote peace and unity. This system involves promoting respect and dialogue in society to encourage compromise and reconciliation. Local wisdom helps to resolve conflicts through traditional methods. One key factor is promptly recognizing any potential conflicts and working towards mutually agreed-upon resolutions.

Source: Elaboration in Focus Group Discussion, "Development of Ethnoscience Model in Integration of Character Education Values in Maritime History Network, UNP, 2022 [56].

sense of empathy and respect for the people who live in these areas. Additionally, it can allow us to gain a deeper understanding of the unique histories and perspectives that are associated with these communities.

In this era of globalization, appreciation and respect for maritime culture has become increasingly important [80]. Valuing and respecting maritime traditions can be a powerful way to foster a sense of national cohesion. When a country possesses a profound comprehension of its cultural legacy, which involves its marine customs, it fosters a profound sensation of gratification and an immensely fortified perception of self. It creates a sense of community among citizens and encourages intergenerational

cooperation in maintaining and developing that cultural heritage. Understanding and valuing local wisdom in maritime history can prevent the disintegration of the nation by promoting cultural tolerance.

4.3.2. Enhanced intercultural competence

Increased maritime intercultural competence contributes to the development of cross-cultural communication skills. People who understand different maritime cultures well can communicate respectfully with others from different cultures. Throughout history, the Malay language served as a unifying mode of communication for the trading community, facilitating smooth collaboration in various endeavors across the archipelago [53]. This helps build stronger, respectful, and harmonious relationships between different maritime communities. By deepening understanding through smooth communication from different cultures, individuals or groups can avoid misunderstandings that lead to conflict. Increased maritime intercultural competence is an important step towards greater harmony and integration within a diverse maritime society. One of the factors that can lead to the division of a nation is uncertainty and fear of the unknown [81]. Learning about other cultures through maritime experiences helps individuals to better understand and appreciate diversity. The reduction of fear and uncertainty fosters a better environment for national harmony and unity to flourish. Improving understanding and respect between maritime cultures can help prevent national divides by promoting cooperation and reducing fear of cultural differences.

4.3.3. Identity and nationality formation

Studying local wisdom in the context of maritime history has a close relationship with warding off national divisions. When young people connect with their cultural heritage and identity as a nation through an understanding of maritime history, it can strengthen unity and reduce the risk of division [82]. Cultural diversity can cause conflict and division within a country. Thus, it is important for younger generations to learn about the wisdom of maritime cultures in order to develop respect and tolerance for diverse cultures. They will understand that although there is diversity, they all have the same historical roots connected with the sea and waters. This strengthens the awareness of their equality and unity as part of a nation.

Gaining a more profound comprehension of maritime history can foster intercultural collaboration and cooperation. The upcoming generations will become aware that the

history of the sea reflects not just their own culture but also other cultures related to the ocean. It creates opportunities to interact, share knowledge, and build positive relationships between different cultural groups. In the process, stereotypes and prejudices can be reduced, and togetherness in safeguarding maritime cultural heritage can be strengthened. Maritime history can also provide a broader understanding of the important role played by maritime communities in the formation and development of a nation. They can feel more connected to their country and identify with it when they learn about the different ways maritime cultures have helped make their nation better. Thus, this understanding helps address potential divisions based on ignorance or lack of respect for the richness of maritime culture. Furthermore, they can recognize the significance of preserving and commemorating cultural diversity as a valuable asset by profoundly comprehending maritime cultural heritage. It is crucial to contribute to the creation of an inclusive, harmonious, and resilient society to address the divisive challenges that a country may face.

4.3.4. Social harmony and tolerance

In a culturally diverse society, it is imperative to avoid ethnocentric emotions as they can lead to dangerous consequences. The group might feel that they hold an overwhelming amount of power over other minority groups, leading to their marginalization. If we continue to cultivate this sentiment, it can lead to the emergence of problems and disagreements [83]. Sectarian conflicts have caused tremendous destruction in several nations. This, of course, will create suffering for his people. Understanding the wisdom of diverse communities can help younger generations see cultural diversity as a powerful force that can drive progress and development in the nation. This diversity has existed for a long time and history has proven that it is not something that can hinder harmony. It will be a worthwhile experience to explore again, especially with the emergence of various problems concerning harmony and tolerance. Their attitude towards cultural differences will be inclusive, tolerant, and respectful to avoid separation and construct a harmonious community.

4.3.5. Conflict resolution and peacebuilding

Local wisdom in maritime history can make a significant contribution to conflict resolution and peacebuilding. Maritime history often records the success of diplomacy involving maritime nations. Through a process of negotiation, mediation, and agreement, conflicts

can be resolved and peace can be achieved [84,85]. Local wisdom in maritime history can make a significant contribution to conflict resolution and peacebuilding. Maritime history often records the success of diplomacy involving maritime nations. Through a process of negotiation, mediation, and agreement, conflicts can be resolved and peace can be achieved. As explained earlier, maritime culture provides teaching about tenacity and flexibility that can be capital in the implementation of maritime diplomacy. Diplomacy is not fixed and can be done in different ways. This gives flexibility to the strategy and how it is carried out. Diplomacy requires mental and physical strength. It involves persistence and tenacity when dealing with partners to solve maritime issues. [86].

Today's youth have the opportunity to gain valuable insights from traditional maritime knowledge and apply it to contemporary conflicts by promoting peace and harmony. The act of assisting people in resolving conflicts positively will ultimately lead to immense comprehension and the establishment of long-term peace. The maritime history of the area can inspire and guide us towards achieving lasting peace.

5. Conclusion

Local knowledge has been distorted by the rapid spread of instant perspective and globalization in recent years. It considers not yet fulfil empirical knowledge, especially for positivistic scholars. Nevertheless, there are various challenges that pose a significant risk of disintegration to our society. It is depicted in numerous studies about spreading radicalism and conflict in various shapes, resulting to disunity among ethnic, religion, and gender in Nusantara. This article suggests a fresh approach to cultivating diverse indigenous knowledge in the society of Nusantara by creating a network that focuses on maritime history.

Acknowledgments

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