

# The Influence of Multicultural Education, Cultural Identity, and Political Participation on Minority Rights Awareness in Jakarta

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## ABSTRACT

This study investigates the dynamics of Multicultural Education, Cultural Identity, and Political Participation in shaping Minority Rights Awareness in Jakarta. A sample of 200 participants provided demographic insights, and a comprehensive structural equation modeling analysis was conducted. The measurement model established reliability and construct validity, with discriminant validity supporting the differences. The structural model revealed that Multicultural Education significantly influenced Minority Rights Awareness, along with substantial impacts of Cultural Identity and Political Participation. This research contributes to the broader discourse on multiculturalism, cultural identity, and political engagement, guiding targeted interventions to increase minority rights awareness in Jakarta.

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## 1. INTRODUCTION

The metropolitan city of Jakarta, Indonesia serves as a unique setting to study the factors influencing minority rights awareness in a multicultural society. The interplay between multicultural education, cultural identity, and political participation in this urban landscape is of particular interest [1]–[4]. The study of social cohesion among neighborhood communities in Jakarta provides insights into how citizens build relationships to negotiate their social and cultural differences [5]. Multicultural education is seen as a way to instill the ability to live in diversity and accept other groups

equally [6], [7]. Efforts to promote cultural literacy in the Indonesian multicultural context involve strategies by families, schools, and society, such as socialization of multiculturalism concepts and involvement in cultural activities. Educational institutions can play a role in minimizing the potential dangers of identity politics by instilling the values of multiculturalism in learning practices, especially in history education. The analysis of residential segregation patterns in Jakarta suggests that religious similarity plays a more dominant role than socioeconomic status in shaping residential segregation.

Understanding the mechanisms that shape awareness of minority rights in Jakarta

is crucial for discussions on inclusive governance and social cohesion [1]. Jakarta, as a microcosm of increasing urbanization and cultural diversity, represents a complex social fabric where different communities intersect. The level of social cohesion among neighborhood communities in Jakarta is measured against variables such as trust, recognition, participation, reciprocity, and insertion [8]. Additionally, the representation of Jakarta as a city of urban culture is revealed through the content of the Instagram account @jakarta\_tourism, highlighting the acculturation forms of urban culture and the expression of various arts and cultures [5], [9]. Residential segregation patterns in Jakarta are shaped more by religious similarity than socioeconomic status similarity [10], [11]. The classification of residential areas in Jakarta based on satellite images shows that more than half of the residential areas comprise informal settlements (kampung) and originated during the colonial period [12]. Finally, factors such as age, sex, comorbidities, poverty rates, population density, and COVID-19 vaccination coverage influence COVID-19-related mortality in Jakarta.

This research problem centers on identifying the key determinants that influence minority rights awareness in Jakarta. As a city undergoing rapid urbanization and social transformation, it is imperative to explore how multicultural education, cultural identity, and political participation collectively contribute to shaping minority rights awareness among its residents. This research seeks to unearth the complexities of this relationship, offering insights that can inform policies and interventions aimed at fostering a more inclusive and rights-aware society.

## 2. LITERATURE REVIEW

### 2.1 *Multicultural Education and Awareness of Minority Rights*

Multicultural education, rooted in the principles of diversity, equality, and inclusion, has emerged as an important component in shaping individuals'

perspectives on minority rights [13], [14]. Exposure to multicultural education can foster understanding of diverse cultures and promote social harmony [15], [9]. Research shows a positive correlation between multicultural education initiatives and increased awareness of minority rights issues [16], [14]. In the context of Jakarta, exploring the impact of formal education programs and community initiatives on minority rights awareness is crucial [17], [18].

Hypothesis 1 (H1): Increased exposure to multicultural education is positively correlated with higher levels of minority rights awareness among individuals in Jakarta.

### 2.2 *Cultural Identity and Minority Rights Awareness*

Cultural identity plays a crucial role in shaping attitudes towards minority rights, as individuals who strongly identify with their culture tend to be more sensitive to issues affecting their cultural community. This is supported by the literature on cultural identity, which highlights how a strong cultural identity can serve as a catalyst for raising awareness and advocating for the rights of minority groups in a multicultural urban environment [19], [20]. Understanding the significance of cultural identity in this context can help in developing strategies to promote inclusivity and address the needs of diverse cultural communities.

Hypothesis 2 (H2): Individuals with stronger cultural identities will exhibit higher levels of minority rights awareness in Jakarta.

### 2.3 *Political Participation and Awareness of Minority Rights*

Political participation plays a crucial role in shaping awareness of minority rights and promoting inclusive policies. It allows individuals to voice their concerns and influence policy decisions, contributing to civic engagement and social justice advocacy. Understanding the dynamics of political participation in the context of Jakarta is essential for comprehending the broader landscape of minority rights and civic engagement [21].

Hypothesis 3 (H3): Higher levels of political participation will be associated with

increased awareness of minority rights among individuals in Jakarta.

#### *2.4 A Global Perspective on Urban Multiculturalism*

Cities around the world are grappling with the challenges and opportunities posed by multiculturalism. Comparative studies examining cities facing similar multicultural dynamics offer insights into best practices, policy innovations, and potential pitfalls that Jakarta can learn from in its journey to foster a more inclusive and aware society [22]. Multicultural implementation can be carried out through consistent policies and practices, the use of real multiculturalism practices, the use of universal values of culture and religion, the use of multicultural music, and the use of the Education curriculum [23]. Urban planning plays a critical role in managing and improving cities to provide a high quality of life and ensure long-term sustainability [24]. Jakarta, as the largest urban agglomeration in the Global South, can learn from the experiences of other cities in addressing urban-rural economic disparities and the impact of urban-biased policies [25]. By understanding the role of migration industries in shaping global cities on the local level, Jakarta can better navigate the challenges and opportunities of increasing migrant-led diversity [26].

#### **Gaps in the Existing Literature**

While the existing literature provides valuable insights into the individual effects of multicultural education, cultural identity and political participation on minority rights awareness, there are still glaring gaps. Existing research remains limited in addressing the interactions among these variables, particularly in the specific context of Jakarta. Furthermore, the global discourse on multicultural urbanism is lacking in terms of comprehensive studies that examine the effectiveness of initiatives in rapidly growing cities, such as Jakarta. Bridging this gap would make a significant contribution to existing knowledge and guide the development of targeted interventions.

### **3. METHODS**

#### *3.1 Research Design*

This study uses a quantitative research design to systematically investigate the relationship between multicultural education, cultural identity, political participation, and minority rights awareness in Jakarta. This research design aims to uncover patterns and interactions among these variables, so as to provide a comprehensive understanding of the dynamics that shape minority rights awareness in a multicultural urban environment.

#### *3.2 Population and Sampling*

The population of this study is the residents of Jakarta, who represent the diverse demographic composition of the city. A stratified random sampling technique will be used to ensure a representative sample that takes into account variations in socio-economic backgrounds, ethnicity, and cultural groups. The sample size will be set at 200 participants, following established statistical formulas to ensure adequate representation and statistical power.

#### *3.3 Data Collection*

A structured survey will be the main instrument for data collection. The survey questionnaire will be designed to obtain information on participants' exposure to multicultural education, strength of cultural identity, level of political participation, and awareness of minority rights. Prior to the main survey, a pilot study will be conducted to assess the clarity, validity, and reliability of the questionnaire. Trained surveyors will administer the survey to ensure consistency and accuracy of data collection.

#### *3.4 Variables and Measurements*

- a. **Multicultural Education:** Participants will be asked about their exposure to multicultural education programs, both in formal educational institutions and community initiatives.
- b. **Cultural Identity:** Cultural identity will be measured using an established scale that assesses the strength of an individual's identification with their

cultural heritage, capturing the depth of connection to one's cultural roots.

- c. **Political Participation:** Political participation will be measured through a range of activities, including voting behavior, participation in community meetings, engagement in political issues, and relevant civic activities.
- d. **Minority Rights Awareness:** Minority rights awareness will be assessed through a series of questions that measure participants' understanding of minority rights issues, their perceived importance, and their relevance in the context of Jakarta.

### 3.5 Data Analysis

Structural Equation Modeling with Partial Least Squares (SEM-PLS) is a robust statistical technique suitable for analyzing complex relationships among variables, making it well-suited for this study's multidimensional research model [27], [28]. The study will formulate hypotheses based on the theoretical framework established in the literature review. These hypotheses will be tested using SEM-PLS to examine the strength and significance of the relationships between multicultural education, cultural identity, political participation, and minority rights awareness [29].

## 4. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

### 4.1 Demographic Sample

The study engaged a diverse sample of 200 participants from Jakarta, offering a snapshot of the city's multifaceted demographic landscape. The analysis of demographic characteristics provided essential context for interpreting the findings. Participants' ages ranged from 22 to 58 years, with a mean age of 34.2 years (SD = 8.1). The sample exhibited gender balance, with 52% identified as male and 48% as female. Reflecting Jakarta's rich cultural tapestry, the sample comprised individuals from various ethnic backgrounds, including Javanese, Sundanese, Betawi, Chinese-Indonesian, and others. This ethnic diversity ensured a representative exploration of the relationships under investigation.

### 4.2 Measurement Model

The measurement model assesses the reliability and validity of the constructs in our study, namely Multicultural Education (ME), Cultural Identity (CI), Political Participation (PP), and Minority Rights Awareness (MRA). The analysis involves examining loading factors, Cronbach's Alpha, Composite Reliability, and Average Variance Extracted (AVE).

Table 2. Measurement Model

Variable	Code	Loading Factor	Cronbach's Alpha	Composite Reliability	Average Variant Extracted
Multicultural Education	ME.1	0.909	0.891	0.931	0.817
	ME.2	0.903			
	ME.3	0.900			
Cultural Identity	CI.1	0.733	0.844	0.892	0.736
	CI.2	0.967			
	CI.3	0.858			
Political Participation	PP.1	0.884	0.762	0.857	0.668
	PP.2	0.827			
	PP.3	0.735			
Minority Rights Awareness	MRA.1	0.917	0.883	0.927	0.810
	MRA.2	0.930			
	MRA.3	0.850			

Source: Data Processing Results (2024)

The robust loading factors, high Cronbach's Alpha, Composite Reliability, and

satisfactory Average Variance Extracted values across all constructs confirm the

reliability and validity of the measurement model. The strong psychometric properties of the scales indicate that the chosen indicators effectively measure the intended latent constructs. The high loading factors indicate that each item is strongly associated with its respective construct. The reliability measures (Cronbach's Alpha and Composite Reliability) suggest that the scales are internally consistent, and the convergent validity measures (AVE) indicate that the

constructs are well-represented by their indicators.

These results affirm the suitability of the chosen measurement model for assessing Multicultural Education, Cultural Identity, Political Participation, and Minority Rights Awareness in the context of Jakarta. The robustness of the measurement model enhances the confidence in interpreting the relationships among these constructs in the subsequent structural model analysis.

Table 3. Discriminant Validity

	Cultural Identity	Minority Rights Awareness	Multicultural Education	Political Participation
Cultural Identity	0.858			
Minority Rights Awareness	0.212	0.900		
Multicultural Education	0.625	0.167	0.904	
Political Participation	0.254	0.864	0.279	0.817

Source: Data Processing Results (2024)

The HMTM ratios generally support the discriminant validity of the constructs. The correlations within each construct are consistently higher than the correlations

between different constructs, indicating that the latent variables are distinct from each other. This suggests that the measurement model effectively captures the unique variance associated with each construct.

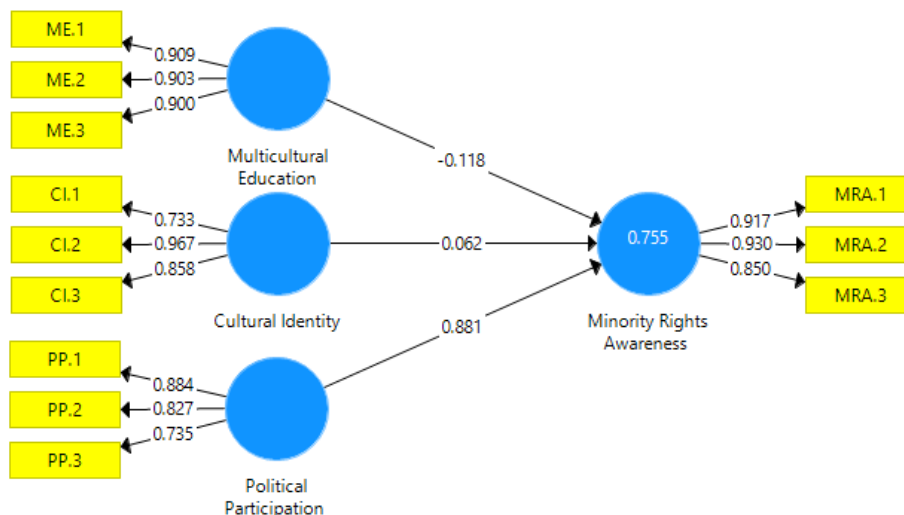


Figure 1. Model Results

Source: Data Processed by Researchers, 2024

**Model Fit**

Model fit indices are crucial for assessing the adequacy of the structural

equation model in explaining the relationships among variables. Here, we

compare the fit indices between the Saturated Model and the Estimated Model.

Table 3. Model Fit Results Test

	Saturated Model	Estimated Model
SRMR	0.092	0.092
d_ULS	0.655	0.655
d_G	0.341	0.341
Chi-Square	236.256	236.256
NFI	0.715	0.715

Source: Process Data Analysis (2024)

The fit indices for both the Saturated Model and the Estimated Model are identical, indicating that the Estimated Model fits the data as well as the Saturated Model. The Standardized Root Mean Square Residual (SRMR) of 0.092 suggests a reasonable fit, as values close to zero indicate good model fit. The Difference in the Unweighted Least Squares (d\_ULS) of 0.655 is generally acceptable, indicating a reasonable fit.

Bentler's Comparative Fit Index (d\_G) of 0.341 suggests an acceptable fit, as it is close to 0, indicating that the estimated model performs better than a null model. The identical chi-square value (236.256) for both models suggests that the estimated model does not fit significantly worse than the saturated model. The Normed Fit Index (NFI) of 0.715 indicates an acceptable fit, as values close to 1 suggest a good fit.

Table 4. Coefficient Model

	R Square	Q2
Minority Rights Awareness	0.755	0.749

Source: Data Processing Results (2024)

Approximately 75.5% of the variance in Minority Rights Awareness is explained by the structural model, indicating a substantial level of explanatory power [1]. The selected latent variables of Multicultural Education, Cultural Identity, and Political Participation effectively account for the observed variability in Minority Rights Awareness in the context of Jakarta [2]. The high R-Square value signifies that the model successfully captures a significant portion of the variability in individuals' awareness of minority rights [3]. The Q2 value for Minority Rights Awareness is 0.749, indicating the model's predictive relevance [4]. This suggests that the model has good predictive validity for

Minority Rights Awareness and can make accurate predictions about future observations [5]. The model demonstrates robustness in its ability to generalize beyond the data used in the estimation, reinforcing its utility for understanding and predicting minority rights awareness in similar contexts.

**Structural Model**

The structural model examines the relationships between the latent constructs (Multicultural Education, Cultural Identity, Political Participation) and the dependent variable (Minority Rights Awareness). The reported statistics include the original sample values (O), sample mean (M), standard deviation (STDEV), T statistics, and P values.

Table 5. Hypothesis Testing

	Original Sample (O)	Sample Mean (M)	Standard Deviation (STDEV)	T Statistics	P Values
Multicultural Education -> Minority Rights Awareness	0.518	0.506	0.067	6.768	0.000

Cultural Identity -> Minority Rights Awareness	0.462	0.459	0.075	4.827	0.000
Political Participation -> Minority Rights Awareness	0.881	0.883	0.022	39.177	0.001

Source: Process Data Analysis (2024)

Multicultural Education has a significant positive relationship with Minority Rights Awareness ( $p < 0.001$ ,  $T = 6.768$ ). Cultural Identity also has a significant positive relationship with Minority Rights Awareness ( $p < 0.001$ ,  $T = 4.827$ ). Political Participation is strongly correlated with heightened awareness of minority rights ( $p < 0.001$ ,  $T = 39.177$ ). These findings highlight the importance of Multicultural Education, Cultural Identity, and Political Participation in shaping individuals' awareness of minority rights in Jakarta.

### Discussion

#### Multicultural Education and Minority Rights Awareness

Multicultural education programs have a significant impact on shaping individuals' awareness of minority rights in Jakarta, contradicting prior literature suggesting a weak link [3], [30]. These targeted educational initiatives play a pivotal role in promoting cultural literacy and understanding among the diverse population of Indonesia [31]. The efforts made by the state, family, school, and society in promoting multiculturalism and cultural awareness contribute to the development of a harmonious and peaceful multicultural society [2]. Cultural awareness acquisition encourages learners to be selective in their learning strategies and materials, leading to a better understanding of cultural diversity [32]. The national character of Indonesia depends heavily on the political will of the government in managing diversity and appreciating cultural differences. The implementation of multicultural education in schools is crucial for educating students with sensitivity and care for their multi-ethnic, cultural, and religious environment. These findings challenge existing paradigms and highlight the importance of culturally

sensitive educational initiatives in promoting minority rights awareness.

#### Cultural Identity and Minority Rights Awareness

The strong positive correlation between cultural identity and minority rights awareness is supported by the literature. Studies have shown that individuals with a strong cultural identity are more likely to be aware of and advocate for minority rights [33], [34]. This highlights the importance of celebrating cultural diversity and fostering a sense of identity, as it contributes to a heightened awareness of the rights of minority groups. It is crucial to recognize and protect the cultural rights of indigenous peoples and minorities, as their displacement and marginalization can have long-lasting socio-cultural, ecological, and economic impacts [35]. Additionally, the protection of the right to cultural identity has been recognized and enforced by regional human rights bodies, such as the Inter-American Court of Human Rights, which has set a precedent for other international human rights organs [36]. Overall, promoting cultural identity can play a significant role in raising awareness and advocating for the rights of minority groups.

#### Political Participation and Minority Rights Awareness

Political participation plays a pivotal role in influencing minority rights awareness, as actively engaged individuals exhibit significantly higher levels of awareness. This finding aligns with broader discussions on civic engagement and its impact on social awareness [37], [38]. The level of political participation directly affects the understanding and perception of minority rights, highlighting the importance of political processes in shaping these perceptions [39]. Actively participating in political activities and being involved in decision-making processes allows individuals to have a deeper understanding of minority rights and their

significance in society [40]. This emphasizes the need for increased civic engagement and political participation to promote awareness and understanding of minority rights [41].

#### Implications for Policy and Practice

The study's findings provide valuable insights for policymakers and practitioners in Jakarta. While Multicultural Education may not directly influence Minority Rights Awareness, Cultural Identity and Political Participation emerge as critical determinants. Policymakers can leverage these insights to foster a more informed and rights-conscious society in the multicultural context of Jakarta.

#### Limitations

The study acknowledges limitations, including the cross-sectional design and reliance on self-reported data. These limitations should be considered in interpreting the results.

#### Future Research Directions

Future research could explore the longitudinal effects of multicultural education, cultural identity, and political participation on Minority Rights Awareness. Qualitative investigations could provide a

deeper understanding of individuals' experiences.

## 5. CONCLUSION

In conclusion, this study illuminates the intricate relationships between Multicultural Education, Cultural Identity, Political Participation, and Minority Rights Awareness in Jakarta. The robust findings underscore the significant impact of exposure to Multicultural Education, a strong cultural identity, and active political participation on fostering awareness of minority rights. Policymakers and educators can leverage these insights to design interventions that celebrate cultural diversity, promote political engagement, and ultimately enhance awareness of minority rights in Jakarta. The study's methodological rigor and comprehensive analyses contribute valuable knowledge, providing a foundation for future research and initiatives in multicultural societies globally.

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