Basic Ideas and Thoughts of Multiculturalism Education in Indonesia

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Abstarct

The diversity of cultures, customs, languages and many others from both Indonesia and countries in the world has a lot of diversity in everyday life, because there is a lot of diversity in life it would be better to lead to peace where we must tolerate each other in diversity, namely multiculturalism, because That's the importance of multicultural understanding in everyday life. This research method uses qualitative research with the type of liberal research, while in data collection using books, journal articles and websites that are relevant to the research title. As for the research results, Multiculturalism is a concept that can be a medium or a tool to elevate the level of humanity and humanity in the context of this cultural worldview. The idea of multiculturalism, especially world view, can eventually be put into practice in law. Policies on readiness to accept other groups on the basis of overall equality, regardless of differences in culture, ethnicity, language, or religion. Multiculturalism is basically a view that calls for tolerance towards various aspects of existence, be it ethnicity, religion, race, or socio-culture. Giving all cultural groups equal rights, whether in public or private is the basic definition of multiculturalism, but this is still being debated. This equality involves equal opportunities in developing culture for all cultural groups and of course the development process is carried out fairly in the social, economic and political fields.

Keywords: Basic Idea; Multiculturalism Education; Indonesia

Introduction

Multiculturalism refers to a person's perspective on the diversity of ways of life in the world or a cultural strategy that focuses on tolerance for diversity and cultural differences that exist and become habitual in everyday people's lives. It is impossible for us to escape from the phenomenon of diversity and cultural diversity. We live in a multicultural society that participates in active and passive pluralism. Every aspect of our existence is affected by it, even our beliefs. God also does not see various religious doctrines that are adhered to and adhered to as catastrophes, but as opportunities for cooperation and synergy (Thohir, 2007).

We must also acknowledge the fact of the existence of other religions. We also have to face the fact that there are differences in religion and followers that each has, besides dealing with people who are not religious or godless. Of course, it is difficult for us to take an anti-plurality stance when dealing with this form of pluralism. We must develop tolerance for diversity. In the many different diversities with their respective characteristics, it is often seen that racism or alienation from one another is due to differences, therefore multicultural understanding is very important in a life of tolerance between people. In this study will discuss the understanding, history, basic ideas and thinking of multiculturalism.

This foundation is reinforced by Ahmad's opinion (Nugraha et al., 2020) explaining that education, especially learning in schools should be able to develop all potential students in a harmonious (integrated and balanced) way, including intellectual, emotional, physical, social, aesthetic, and spiritual potential as well as furthermore, emphasizing the importance of multiculturalism.

Based on the background that has been explained, the researcher is interested in examining this research more deeply through a qualitative method with a literature study approach or literature review whose purpose is to describe multicultural ideas and their implementation in Indonesia.

Methods

This study uses qualitative research with the type of library research. The intent behind some uses shows how research efforts are based on scientific characteristics, especially rational, emotional, and systematic, (Sugiyono, 2016). data sources In this study, primary data and secondary data were both used by researchers. Primary data was collected directly from research participants using measuring instruments or

participant data retrieval tools as sources of information sought. Secondary data is data obtained by researchers from their research subjects. Reading through a literature study that includes original source data, especially library sources through literature from library books and scientific articles, is a way to obtain secondary data. Books and periodicals are used as secondary data. Since obtaining data is the main goal of research, the data collection strategy is the most strategic research process.

Findings dan Discussion

The words "multi" and "culture" which have a plural meaning, and "ism" which is a stream or another name for understanding, are the forerunners of multiculturalism (Irhandayaningsih, 2012). An ideology known as multiculturalism celebrates and values diversity. The distinction in question is personal or cultural, such as political variations, values, and other institutions (Suparlan, 2002). Lawrence Blum claims that multiculturalism is a concept in the form of an ideology that accepts variations of race, politics, religion, and other categories. alone or with a particular social group. To maintain the authenticity of every cultural identity, the notion or idea of multiculturalism is very important. Essential diversity as a differentiator in diversity can be created from the authenticity of the identity of each culture. The idea of multiculturalism, especially world view, can eventually be put into practice in law. Policies on readiness to accept other groups on the basis of overall equality, regardless of differences in culture, ethnicity, language, or religion.

The concept of multiculturalism values and celebrates diversity (Bennett 1995, Fay 1996, Jary and Jary 1991, Nieto 1992, and Reed, ed, 1997). Individual differences or individual differences and cultural differences are the question. Cultural differences inspire individuals to embrace cultural diversity or pluralism as a way of life, that is, they accept and understand other cultures, including those influenced by diverse minority groups. The word "multiculturalism" comes from the word "culture". Experts' definitions of culture vary widely, but in this context culture is seen from its role as a way of life. Multicultural refers to a person's perspective on the diversity of ways of life in the world or cultural strategies that emphasize diversity tolerance. Diversity both in terms of individual and cultural differences is recognized and celebrated by multiculturalism. In multiculturalism, a society has a generally accepted culture with a mosaic-like aesthetic. The culture of the larger society, which has a mosaic-like culture, consists of all the cultures of the smaller society that go into its construction.

According to Martine A. Petceille in a book compilation of research results from Université de Nantes in France, translated into Indonesian, the term "multiculturalism" is as follows: In France and North America, multiculturalism is viewed in a different way. In France, multiculturalism and interculturalism are often combined, but the former really has a history and corresponds to certain political, intellectual, social and historical decisions. Following an immigration strategy influenced by the amalgamation mentality of the 1960s, multiculturalism coexisted with the struggle for civil rights (i.e. the integration of immigrants from all origins and from all social conditions within the same culture) (Driss alaoui, 2010). According to the opinion above, France and North America have different views in defining multiculturalism. This idea is known as interculturalism in France. Various political, intellectual, social, and historical decisions form the basis of this idea. In the 1960s, this variety was echoed as a form of fighting for civil rights in "against" the melting pot philosophy that emerged in America, which said that all immigrants must be integrated and all socio-cultural conditions must be equal.

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According to Ahida (2018), multiculturalism is basically a view that calls for tolerance towards various aspects of existence, be it ethnicity, religion, race, or socio-culture. Giving all cultural groups equal rights in both the public and private spheres is the basic definition of multiculturalism, but this is still being debated. In order for all cultural groups to grow and develop fairly in the social, economic and political fields, there must be equality of opportunity. According to Nurcholish, multiculturalism and religious diversity are not only social phenomena, but significant and eternal necessities of life. Thus, they must be recognized as a

divine reality and even seen as a counterweight to ensure that dialectics and balance in life actually occur. On this premise, it is necessary to underline that Nurcholish does not only understand multiculturalism and pluralism in terms of coexistence but also in terms of pro-existence. This shows that the multicultural phenomenon, especially religious diversity, is not only regarded as a fact that should only exist but as something that must be nurtured and developed in the framework of the goodness of life. According to Amin Abdullah, multiculturalism is a way of thinking that promotes the diversity and equality of local cultures without ignoring their rights or sustainability. In other words, multiculturalism places a strong focus on racial equality. According to Amin Abdullah, the need for multicultural education in Islamic education is urgently needed to foster inter-religious tolerance and a more comprehensive understanding of religion. H.A.R Tilaar's idea of multicultural education in Indonesia itself is an attempt to instill a greater appreciation of the ethnic and cultural diversity of the local population. In the era of globalization which is full of new problems, he sees multicultural education as a way to achieve co-existence with humanity. Globalization, which is also referred to as a global village, develops as a result of advances in information technology because it is based on borderless information. In this case, cultural values are unified through cross-cultural processes. Of course this combination of cultural norms can produce meaningful new values or vice versa.

Conclusion

An ideology known as multiculturalism celebrates and values diversity. Individual or cultural differences, as in politics, morals, institutions, culture, and customs, are what is being discussed. Assimilation and monoculturalism, which have been prevalent in the nation-state paradigm since the early 19th century, are opposed to multiculturalism. Normative cultural unity is also necessary for monoculturalism. Pre-existing homogeneity can also be referred to as monocultural. The attempt to unite two or more different cultures by minimizing their differences to form a new culture is known as assimilation.

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