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ANALYSIS OF TYPES OF SOCIAL AND CULTURAL DIVERSITY AS WEALTH INDONESIAN NATION

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Abstract

Social and cultural diversity in Indonesia is a community condition with different social and cultural backgrounds. Social diversity and culture or "cultural diversity" is the inevitability of this Indonesian earth. Understanding in the compound community, apart from the culture of the tribe group The nation, the Indonesian people consist of various regional cultures which are regional the territory is a meeting of various cultures of ethnic groups a nation that is in the area. The Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia (Republic of Indonesia) forms from diversity in all aspects of life. Indonesia's diversity stretches from Sabang to Merauke, Wrote to Miangas. This research was made to analyze the social and cultural diversity of Indonesian society, as the wealth of the nation. In response to uniformity which we have to be able to reflect on the core of our diverse culture because basically everything is contrary to the ideology of Pancasila and faces the negative impact of cultural diversity certainly needs to be developed various attitudes and attitudes of understanding that can ward off misunderstandings and build a mutual fortress understanding. The methods used in this research use the study library (library research) through various literature studies in strengthening analyzed analysis of various sources from books and journals with the depth of the material. The purpose of the literature study in this writing is as the basis for the formation of the initial writing plan and as a source of the author's secondary data.

Keywords : Cultural and Social Diversity.

Introduction

Higher education is education that is organized to prepare students to become members of society who have academic and professional abilities who can apply, develop and create science, technology and art. ISBD as the role of a general education program that will bring students to have personal abilities. Personal ability relates to the ability of individuals to place themselves as members of society who are inseparable from society and the ability to have social responsibility. This responsibility is realized by participating in solving socio-cultural problems in the community according to the knowledge they have. (Herimanto, 2012: 10-11). Socio-cultural in the sense of society, culture or culture in the sense of all works, feel and create community. Social culture in a broad sense covers all aspects of life. Therefore, on the basis of thought, it is formulated as the totality of values, social order, and procedures for Indonesian human behavior which is a manifestation of work, taste and creativity in the life of society, nation and state based on Pancasila and the 1945 Constitution. (Lies Sudibyo, et al 2013: 7). It is generally recognized that the Indonesian nation is known as a pluralistic nation. National pluralism is primarily due to ethnic pluralism, also known as nation or ethnicity. Besides that, pluralism in terms of race, religion, class, economic level, and gender. The ethnic religion in Indonesia causes many different cultures, traditions, beliefs and other cultural institutions because each ethnicity basically produces culture. Indonesian society is a multicultural society which means it has many cultures. (Herimanto, 2012: 103). The ethnic diversity that exists in Indonesia makes Indonesia the most heterogeneous country in the world, apart from India. The number of ethnic or ethnic groups in Indonesia is spread across many regions with their own characteristics and characteristics. According to experts, the number of ethnic or ethnic groups in Indonesia reaches around 400 tribes. Almost every major island in

Indonesia has more than one ethnic group. Ethnicity or ethnicity is a person's socio-cultural identity that can be identified from the language, traditions, culture, beliefs, and institutions he lives in which originate from the ethnicity from which he originates.

Social and cultural diversity in Indonesia is a condition of people with different social and cultural backgrounds. Social and cultural diversity or "cultural diversity" is a necessity that exists on this Indonesian earth. The understanding in a pluralistic society, apart from the culture of ethnic groups, Indonesian society consists of various regional cultures that are regional in nature, which is a meeting of various cultures of ethnic groups in the area. The Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia (NKRI) was formed from diversity in all aspects of life. Diversity in Indonesia stretches from Sabang to Merauke, Rote to Miangas. The meeting between cultures in Indonesia and foreign cultures also influences the process of assimilation of cultures in Indonesia, thus increasing the variety of types of culture in Indonesia. Then also the development and expansion of major religions in Indonesia also supports the development of Indonesian culture so that it reflects certain religious cultures. It can be said that Indonesia is a country with a high level of cultural diversity or heterogeneity. Not only the cultural diversity of ethnic groups but also cultural diversity in the context of civilization, traditional to modern, and regional. Then also the development and expansion of major religions in Indonesia also supports the development of Indonesian culture so that it reflects certain religious cultures. It can be said that Indonesia is a country with a high level of cultural diversity or heterogeneity. Not only the cultural diversity of ethnic groups but also cultural diversity in the context of civilization, traditional to modern, and regional. Then also the development and expansion of major religions in Indonesia also supports the development of Indonesian culture so that it reflects certain religious cultures. It can be said that Indonesia is a country with a high level of cultural diversity or heterogeneity. Not only the cultural diversity of ethnic groups but also cultural diversity in the context of civilization, traditional to modern, and regional. Awareness of the nation's pluralism has actually been well reflected in our nation's motto, namely Bhineka Tunggal Ika. Bhineka means various, different, many varieties, or various. Bhineka shows that the Indonesian nation is a pluralistic nation, heterogeneous, both in terms of ethnicity, race, religion, and culture. Meanwhile, Tunggal Ika shows the spirit or ideals of the need for unity from this diversity. So, even though we are different, we as a nation of Indonesia remain united or prioritize unity. Bhineka is a reality (*das sein*) while Ika is a desire (*das sollen*) (Herimanto, 2012: 103-104). Based on the background of the problems above, which have been discussed together by the authors in completing the paper.

Research Methodology

The method used in this study uses a literature study (library research) through various literature studies in strengthening the analysis which is supported from various sources from books and journals with material depth. The purpose of the literature study in this writing is as a basis for forming the initial writing plan and as a source of secondary data for the author.

Result & Discussion

Social and Cultural Understanding According to Experts

Social Understanding

The word "social" comes from the Latin "socii" which means ally. The term is very closely related to human life in society, for example the nature that leads to a sense of empathy for other people is called the social soul. So that social understanding can be defined as a series of norms, morals, values and rules that originate from the culture of society and are used as a reference in interactions between humans in a community. Meanwhile, according to KBBI (Big Indonesian Dictionary) social is all matters relating to society or societal characteristics that pay attention to the public interest. (Prawiro, 2019). The following is a social understanding according to experts as follows,

- **Philip Wexler**

According to Philip Wexler, Social is a basic trait possessed by every individual human being.

- **Lena Dominelli**

According to Lena Dominelli, Social is an incomplete part of a human relationship, so it requires an understanding of the things that are fragile in it.

- **Keith Jacobs**

According to Keith Jacobs, Social is something that is built and happens in a community site.

- **Paul Ernest**

According to Paul Ernest, Social is a number of human beings individually involved in various activities together.

- **Engin Fahri Isin**

According to Engin Fahri Isin, Social is the essence of how individuals relate, although there is still debate about the pattern of relationships for these individuals. (Prawiro, 2019).

Definition of Culture

Culture is the plural form of the words "mind" and "daya" which mean love, initiative, and taste. The word "culture" actually comes from Sanskrit, *Buddhayah*, which is the plural form of the word *buddhi* which means mind or reason. In English, the word culture comes from the word *culture*. In Latin, comes from the word *colera*. *Colera* means cultivating, and working on, enriching, and developing the land (farming). According to EB Tylor (1832-1917), culture is that complex whole which includes knowledge, belief, art, morals, scholarship, law, customs and other capabilities and habits acquired by man as a member of society. According to JJ Honigman in his book *The World of Man* (1959) divides culture into three forms, namely: (1) ideas, (2) activities, and (3) artifacts. Therefore, Culture or culture concerns all aspects of human life, both material and non-material. Most experts who define culture like this are most likely heavily influenced by the view of evolutionism, namely a theory which says that culture will develop from simple stages to more complex stages (Elly M. Setiadi, et al 2016: 28-29).

Types of Social and Cultural Diversity in Indonesia

Citizenship education contains material about socio-cultural diversity. Diversity has many meanings and definitions. Broadly speaking, we can call diversity as a different thing. If diversity is associated with social life, then we can find several different points related to social aspects. This diversity consists of different religions, races, languages, and cultures. The diversity in Indonesia is also reflected in the many races, regional languages and diverse cultures. Even in terms of religion, Indonesian people also have many variations of religion that can be adhered to by every community. (Anggraeni and Paksi 2019). The types of socio-cultural diversity in Indonesia are as follows:

Regional Arts Diversity

The word "Art" has been commonly used as an equivalent. The word art comes from the Malay language which means "small". In 1941, Taslim Ali used the word art in the sense of "small". Art can also be interpreted as skills, human activity/work (work of art), fine art, and visual art. Art is also a whole experience to involve feelings, thoughts, senses, and various human intuitions. (2017 Authority). One of the community's potentials that can be managed for economic development is the understanding and skills of managing the regional traditional arts. Traditional works of art have been passed down from generation to generation, so copyright protection for a traditional work of art in a region will be held by a government referred to in Article 10 paragraph (2) of Law no. 28 of 2014, what is explained is a collection of traditional creations, whether made by a group of people or individuals in society who show their social and cultural identity based on values that are spoken or followed from generation to generation as artistic results, including in the form of Painting/Drawing, Carvings, Sculpture, Mosaic, Jewellery, Handycrafts, Clothes, Musical Instruments and Traditional Weaving (Valentina and Senewe 2015).

Diversity of Traditional Houses

Indonesia has wealth which is very extraordinary, starting from its natural wealth and cultural wealth. One of them is the traditional house which has diversity spread throughout Indonesia. A traditional house is a house building that characterizes or is typical of an Indonesian area that symbolizes the culture and characteristics of the local community in Indonesia. There are still many areas in Indonesia that maintain traditional houses as an effort to maintain cultural values which are increasingly being displaced by modernization. Traditional houses can be used as a meeting hall, museum or as a tourist attraction for local and foreign tourists. Traditional houses are generally decorated with beautiful carvings, in ancient times the most beautiful traditional houses were usually owned by royal families or local customary leaders using selected wood and the work was done traditionally involving experts in their field, many traditional houses are still stands firmly and is deliberately maintained and preserved as a symbol of Indonesian culture. (Andy Pramono 2013).

Language Diversity

Human groups indicate a life which is then shown in the form of togetherness in accordance with its existence in parts of the world. Indonesia as a plural and plural nation emphasizes that the nation has cultural diversity, so this nation is classified as a multicultural nation. Formally, the Indonesian nation recognizes the existence of diversity, but in reality it is a little difficult to impose the desired idealization. Cultural equality in the multicultural

concept implied in various forms of culture, language is included in one form of diversity in Indonesia's natural world. The Indonesian nation gave birth to various kinds of tribes that automatically use and have special languages according to their regions. Tribal languages become popular with regional languages, where each culture as well as the use of a particular language influences the local socio-culture. Language is the main proof of the existence of civilization and the life of a community, language is also something that must exist as long as the community is human. Their life is still with language, one community/tribe understands each other because of the presence of language as an important instrument in carrying out human life, both as a group and as individuals.

Diversity of Traditional Ceremonies

Indonesian culture is very diverse, one of which is traditional ceremonies. Traditional ceremonies are a form of cultural manifestation in the form of a complex pattern of human behavior in society or a social system. Traditional ceremonies are a form of remembering historical traces that were carried out by Indonesian people in the past and we can see them in traditional ceremonies. A traditional ceremony is a series of actions or actions that are bound by regulations based on custom, religion and beliefs that are carried out continuously in force in the area. Traditional ceremonies is a form of realization of a cultural form in the form of a complex pattern of human behavior activity in society which is often referred to as a social system. This social system consists of human activities that interact with each other from time to time and always follow a pattern based on customary behavior. Traditional ceremonies are basically a form of community behavior that shows awareness of their past. The community explains about their past through a traditional ceremony. By going through traditional ceremonies, we can trace the origins of places, characters, objects, natural events, and so on. (Andy Pramono 2013).

The Role of Society in Maintaining Social and Cultural Diversity in Indonesia

Indonesia is a multicultural country besides the United States and Canada. Bhiku Parekh (in Azra, 2006) defines a multicultural society as a combination of several groups of people who have their own characteristics. The diversity of elements that Indonesia has, is a challenge in itself for this nation in maintaining the stability of the situation and maintaining the integrity and unity. The diversity that exists in Indonesia, apart from being a source of wealth and strength for the nation, in fact can also be disastrous for the nation. Every society in Indonesia can lead to a positive direction as well as a negative direction. Therefore, all levels of society are expected to be able to respond to the differences that exist wisely, maturely, and with morality. Indonesian people have a very important role in maintaining the diversity that exists in Indonesia by having to be able to absorb the meaning of the motto "Unity in Diversity" so that awareness arises from within that differences are not a barrier for this nation to become a strong nation, precisely with these differences it is source of strength for this nation. With this awareness, it will foster an attitude of mutual love, respect, and respect for one another. (Scientific and Educational 2022).

Conclusion

Indonesian culture is the shared culture that belongs to the Indonesian people, which is the highest peak of regional cultures. National culture itself has many forms because basically it comes from various types and patterns, but that is not a problem because with that our nation has its own characteristics. In order to preserve and maintain the existence of our nation's culture, we can do many things such as holding competitions and seminars that breathe national culture so that our culture will be protected from falling due to competition with foreign cultures. And in addressing the existing diversity we must be able to reflect on the core of our diverse culture because basically everything is based on the ideology of Pancasila. To deal with the negative impacts of cultural diversity, it is necessary to develop various attitudes and understandings that can fend off misunderstandings and build a stronghold of mutual understanding. An interesting idea to raise in this regard is multiculturalism such as tolerance and empathy for the diversity of social and cultural types in Indonesia.

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