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JOURNAL OF BASIC SOCIAL CULTURAL SCIENCES ABOUT PEOPLE, DIVERSITY, AND EQUALITY IN LIFE

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Abstract
Diversity in a pluralistic society is something natural that must be seen as a nature. This can be analogous to the human finger which consists of five different fingers, but all of them have their own function and purpose, so that if all of them are put together they will be able to do any tough task. To realize this, Bhinneka Tunggal Ika has a very important role. The development of multiculturalism absolutely must be formed and instilled in a pluralistic society. If this is not instilled in a pluralistic society, so that pluralism does not lead to division and conflict. Indonesia as a multicultural nation must develop this multicultural insight in all life arrangements that breathe diversity values. Building a multicultural society in Indonesia must begin with the belief that by uniting we have greater strength. The focus and type of this research is based on the objectives and problems examined, this research is a qualitative descriptive research. What is understood in qualitative research is research that aims to understand the subject experience phenomena that occur in society and through descriptions in the form of words, and language in natural contexts that occur in society and uses several scientific methods, this research aims to increase the facts, the state of variables and phenomena that occur during the research. The focus and type of this research is based on the objectives and problems examined, this research is a qualitative descriptive research. What is understood in qualitative research is research that aims to understand the subject experience phenomena that occur in society and through descriptions in the form of words, and language in natural contexts that occur in society and uses several scientific methods, this research aims to increase the facts, the state of variables and phenomena that occur during the research. The focus and type of this research is based on the objectives and problems examined, this research is a qualitative descriptive research. What is understood in qualitative research is research that aims to understand the subject experience phenomena that occur in society and through descriptions in the form of words, and language in natural contexts that occur in society and uses several scientific methods, this research aims to increase the facts, the state of variables and phenomena that occur during the research.

Keywords : Human, Diversity, Equality

Introduction

Socio-culture can be seen as a pattern in a local area, often viewed bureaucratically and something that is organized, developed, cultured, including the theory of thought, belief systems and daily activities, this can be applied in daily practice. Sometimes social culture is described as something that cannot be captured by common sense or something beyond the ability of the five senses (Cicourel, 2013). Social behavior or human behavior (behavior) is solely understood as something that is determined by a stimulus (stimulus) that comes from outside himself. Individuals as actors are not just passive responders to stimuli but interpret the received stimuli. Society is seen as a creative actor of social reality, so that social change can occur and will have an impact on other aspects, especially social interactions in society (Rofiq A., 2008). The above social interactions are defined as dynamic reciprocal social relations, which involve relationships between individuals individually, between human groups, and between people and human groups in order to achieve certain goals. This interaction occurs because there is mutual understanding of the intentions and goals of each party in social relations. Mutual understanding can create

dynamic interactions between one party and another, so that the goals of a community program will be able to improve the quality of life of the community itself (Pribadi, 2004). The development of a social relationship can also be explained through the goals of the human who carries out the social relationship where when he takes advantage of the action it makes a difference which makes the benefits of the action more usable as a solution to social problems. Communities that make a cultural rule as the best solution without thinking clearly in solving problems will not last long in carrying out social activities (Darwis, 2003). Culture has the same elements in every culture in the world. Both small cultures are simple and isolated as well as large, complex and with a wide network of relationships. Culture is very easy to change and is influenced by other cultures, so it will cause big problems.

As an integration of Basic Socio-Cultural Science (ISBD) it provides the basics of social knowledge and cultural concepts to humans so that they are able to study social and cultural issues wisely. ISBD as a study of social, humanitarian and cultural issues at the same time provides a basis originating from the foundations of cultured social science, and the problems that arise from it. Basic Socio-Cultural Science (ISBD) is not a scientific discipline that stands alone, but only a knowledge of the most basic aspects of human life as cultured social beings, and the problems that arise from it. Basic Socio-Cultural Science (ISBD) as a study of social, humanitarian and cultural issues as well as providing the basis for an approach originating from integrated social science foundations. Cultural diversity and human equality are a necessity in Indonesia. Cultural diversity in Indonesia is something that cannot be denied. In the context of understanding a plural society, besides the culture of ethnic groups, Indonesian society also consists of various cultures of ethnic groups in the area. With a population of 200 million people where they live scattered across the islands of Indonesia. They also inhabit areas with varying geographical conditions. Starting from the mountains, forest edges, coasts, lowlands, villages, to cities. This is also related to the level of civilization of different ethnic groups and people in Indonesia. Humans are creatures that need other people to fulfill their needs as social beings who have diversity between humans and other humans. Every human being has equality and equal rights to all things. Therefore, the authors compiled a paper entitled "human, diversity and equality.

Research Methodology

The focus and type of this research is based on the objectives and problems examined, this research is a qualitative descriptive research. What is understood in qualitative research is research that aims to understand the subject experience phenomena that occur in society and through descriptions in the form of words, and language in natural contexts that occur in society and uses several scientific methods, this research aims to increase the facts, the state of variables and phenomena that occur during the research.

Result & Discussion

Definition of Diversity, and Equality
Definition of Diversity

Diversity comes from the word variety. In the Big Indonesian Dictionary, variety means: 1) behavior, behavior, actions, 2) kinds, types, 3) songs, music, styles, 4) colors, patterns, yeast. Meanwhile, diversity itself means: 1) regarding various types or varieties, 2) various circumstances. Variety can also be interpreted as one heart, harmony so that diversity means harmony.

Definition of Equality

Equality comes from the word degree. In the Big Indonesian Dictionary, degrees mean: 1) level, dignity, rank, 2) degrees given by universities to students who have passed the exam. Equal means the same level (rank, position) and equality means regarding the equality of levels.

Elements of Diversity in Society
Ethnicity and race

The ethnic groups that occupy the territory of Indonesia from Sabnag to Merauke are very diverse. Meanwhile, racial differences arise because of large groupings of humans who have the same physical biological characteristics, such as hair, skin color, body size, eyes, head, and so on.

Religion and belief

Religion implies a bond that must be held and obeyed by humans. Bondwhat is meant comes from a power higher than humans as a supernatural power that cannot be captured by the five senses. In practice, the functions of religion in society.

Ideology and politics

Ideology is a general term for an idea that has a strong influence on behavior in specific situations because it is a fundamental link between action and belief.

Manners

Manners which is considered the meaning of the Javanese language which means "customary manners, small talk" is basically all actions, behavior, customs, greetings, sayings and speaking according to certain rules or norms.

The Influence of Diversity on Religious, Community, State and Global Life
a. Segmentation occurs into groups that often have different cultures.
b. Having a social structure that is divided into non-complementary institutions
c. Lack of developing consensus among community members about basic social values.
d. Relatively frequent conflicts between one group and another Relatively social integration grows on coercion and interdependence in the economic field
e. There is political domination by a group over another group.

If openness and maturity are put aside, there is a high probability that problems will be created that will undermine the unity and integrity of the nation, such as:
1. Disharmonization, is the absence of adjustments to the diversity between humans and their environment.
2. Discriminatory behavior towards certain ethnic or social groups will raise other problems, namely inequalities in various fields which of course are not beneficial for the life of the nation and state.

Exclusivism, racism, originates from self-superiority, the reasons for which can vary, including the belief that naturally one's race/ethnic group is superior to other races/tribes/groups. There are several things that can be done to minimize the problems caused by the negative influence of diversity, namely:
1. Religious Spirit
2. Spirit of Nationalism
3. The Spirit of Fluralism
4. Dialogue between religions
5. Building a pattern of communication for the interaction and configuration of interreligious, media, mass relations and their harmonization.

Discrimination Problems

Discrimination is any action that discriminates against a person or group of people based on race, religion, ethnicity, ethnicity, group, class, status, socio-economic class, gender, physical condition, age, sexual orientation, ideological and political views and national boundaries. and one's nationality. Article 281 Paragraph 2 of the NKRI Constitution1945 It has been emphasized that "everyone has the right to be free from discriminatory treatment on any basis and is entitled to protection against such discriminatory treatment". Meanwhile Article 3 of Law No. 30 of 1999 concerning Human Rights has confirmed that"Everyone is born free with equal and equal dignity and worth" The International Community has acknowledged that discrimination still occurs in various parts of the world, and the principle of non-discrimination must initiate an agreement between nations to be able to live in freedom, justice and peace. It didn't just happen, but because of several causative factors, among others
1. Competition is getting tougher in various fields of life, especially the economy.
2. There is pressure and intimidation that is usually carried out by the dominant group against the weaker group or groups.
3. The helplessness of the poor in the intimidation they receive keeps them down and they become victims of discrimination.

From the studies conducted on various cases of disintegration of the nation and the destruction of a country, it can be concluded that there are six main factors which little by little can become the main cause of the peruses, namely:
1. Leadership failure
2. The economic crisis is acute and lasts a long time
3. Political crisis
4. Social crisis
5. Demoralization of soldiers and police
6. foreign intervention

The creation of "single Ika" in a "Bhineka" society can be realized through "Cultural Integration" or "National Integration".

Civilized Humans in diversity

In this case, there is a theory that shows the causes of conflict in society, including:
1. The theory of public relations, has the view that conflicts that often arise in society are caused by polarization that continues to occur, distrust and hostility between different groups, differences can be motivated by SARA and even the choice of political ideology.
2. Identity theory which sees that the conflict that escalates in society is nothing but the result of a threatened identity which is often rooted in the loss of something or unresolved past suffering
3. Intercultural misunderstanding theory, this theory sees conflict caused by a mismatch in ways of communicating between different cultures.
4. Transformation theory focuses on the causes of conflict, namely inequality and injustice that arise as socio-cultural and economic problems.

Factors Occurring Social Change
Culture

There are 2 kinds of driving factors that cause social change, namely those that come from outside the community and from within itself.

Factors that come from outside the community
1. Acculturation.
Acculturation or cultural contact means a certain culture which is confronted with elements of foreign culture in such a way that gradually these foreign cultural elements merge or blend into its own culture, but do not cause loss of personality.
2. Diffusion
Diffusion is the spread of cultural elements from one place to another. Little by little, this is taking place related to the movement or distribution of humans from one place to another.
3. Penetration
Penetration is the entry of elements of foreign culture forcibly, thereby destroying the culture of the nation to which the penetration occurs.Penetration Violent, for example when the Spanish and Portuguese came to Latin America so that the Mayan and Incan cultures were destroyed. In addition, there are other types of penetration, namely the entry of elements of foreign culture by accident and without coercion into the local culture so that they influence each other, this kind of penetration is called Penetration Pasifique, such as the entry of Hindu, Buddhist and Islamic religions and culture into Indonesian culture. Invasion Invasion, namely the entry of foreign cultural elements into the local culture by war (Conquest) of foreign nations against other nations, the conquest was generally followed by colonization, during the colonial period it was forcing the entry of foreign elements into the culture of the colonized peoples.
4. Assimilation
Assimilation is the opposite of penetration. Assimilation is the process of adjusting a person or group of foreigners to the local culture.
5. Hybridization
Hybridization is a cultural change caused by mixed marriages between foreigners and local residents. Hybridization is generally individual in nature, although it does not rule out the possibility that changes as a result of mixed marriages extend to the surrounding community, the result of hybridization is the emergence of a new culture, namely half a foreign culture and half a local culture.
6. Millenarization
Milenarization is a form of revival movement, which seeks to uplift the oppressed and long-suffering lower class of society in a low social position and have a new sub-cultural ideology.

Changes That Occur due to Influence from Within
1. Advanced Education System
2. Innovation is the blending of technological and economic elements of culture. Discovery is the discovery of new cultural elements, whether in the form of tools or new ideas created by a person or a group of people in a society. However, there are also other opinions stating that discovery is the discovery of something that previously existed. Invention is income or the acquisition of new things that are done

through earnest effort even through trial and error. Enculturation or acculturation is a human process of studying and adapting their minds and attitudes to the system of norms (including moral, customary, legal and religious norms) that live in society.

3. Appreciating the work of others
4. There is openness in society. There is tolerance for deviant acts (deviation)
5. Heterogeneous population

Diversity comes from the word variety. Diversity indicates the presence of many kinds. Human diversity means that every human being is different. The differences are mainly in terms of personal characteristics, such as attitudes, character, behavior, temperament, and desires. In addition to individual human beings, they are also social beings who form life association groups. Each community group of life is also diverse. Society as a community of life is different and diverse because there are differences, for example in race, ethnicity, religion, culture, economy, social status, gender, type of residence. Such things are said to be the elements that make up the diversity in society. Individual and social diversity is an implication of human position, both as individual creatures and social beings. Diversity indicates the existence of many kinds or many types. Human diversity means that every human being has differences. This difference exists because humans are individual creatures, each individual has its own characteristics. This difference is mainly in terms of personal characteristics, for example, character, behavior, temperament and passion.

In addition to individual beings, humans are also social beings who form life association groups. Society as a community of life is different and diverse because there are differences, for example, in terms of race, ethnicity, religion, culture, economy, social status, gender, area of residence, and so on. Individual and social diversity is an implication of human position, both as individual and social beings. We as individuals will be different from someone as another individual. Similarly, we as part of a society have differences with other societies. Equality comes from the word equivalent or equivalent. So equality can also be called equality. According to the Big Indonesian Dictionary (KBBI), equal means the same level, position, rank. Thus, equality or equality indicates the existence of the same level. The same level or position is not higher or lower than one another.

Human equality means that humans as God's creatures have the same level or position. The same level or position stems from the view that all human beings without discrimination are created with the same position, namely as noble beings and have a higher degree compared to other creatures. Before God, all human beings are equal in rank, position or rank. What distinguishes later is the level of human piety to God. The establishment of the State of Indonesia was against the backdrop of a society that was so diverse, ethnically, geographically, culturally and religiously. We cannot deny the pluralistic nature of our nation. So that we need to provide a place for the development of ethnic culture and religious culture adhered to by citizens. The problems of ethnicity and national unity in Indonesia have shown us that a multi-ethnic country requires a national identity and national solidarity among its citizens. The idea of Indonesian national culture which concerns the awareness and identity of a nation was designed when we were not yet independent.

Humans are naturally created as creatures that carry the value of harmony, which should be used as a potential to create a life that upholds tolerance. In everyday life, ethnic culture and religious culture, which go hand in hand, complement each other and are able to adapt in everyday life. But often the opposite happens, these differences cause tension in relations between community members.

This is due to the basic nature of a pluralistic society as described by Van de Bergh:
a. The occurrence of segmentation into groups that often have different cultures.
b. Having a social structure that is divided into non-complementary institutions.
c. Lack of developing consensus among members of society about basic social values.
d. Relatively often there are conflicts between groups with one another.
e. Relatively social integration grows on coercion and interdependence in the economic field.
f. There is political domination by a group against another group.

The relative above must be acknowledged with an open, logical and mature attitude because with it, the existing pluralism can be united. If openness and maturity are put aside, there is a high possibility that problems will be created that will shake the unity and integrity of the nation. As:

1. Disharmonization, is the absence of adjustments to the diversity between humans and their environment. Disharmonization is brought about by the paradox virus that exists in globalization. The globalization package is like the world community with its offer of global uniformity to move forward together in the free and harmonious communication of human lifestyles in the world order, by setting aside the uniqueness and diversity of humans as the main actors.
2. Discriminatory behavior towards certain ethnic or social groups will raise other problems, namely inequalities in various fields which of course are not beneficial for the life of the nation and state.

3. Exclusivism, racism, originates from self-superiority, the reasons for which can vary, among others: the belief that by nature their race, ethnic group is superior to other races, ethnic groups, or groups.

There are several things that can be done to minimize problems caused by the negative influence of diversity, namely:

a. Religious spirit
b. Nationalism spirit
c. Pluralism spirit
d. Spirit of humanism
e. Dialogue between religions
f. Building a pattern of communication for the interaction and configuration of relations between religions, the mass media, and the harmonization of the world

Openness, maturity in attitudes, global thinking that is inclusive, and awareness of togetherness in influencing history, are very decisive assets for the realization of a nation that is Bhinneka Tunggal Ika. Unity in diversity and diversity in unity. All forms of inequality are brought closer together, all diversity is seen as the wealth of the nation, a common property. This attitude needs to be developed in the mindset of the people towards Indonesia Raya Merdeka.

Conclusion

Diversity is a condition in society where there are differences in various fields, especially ethnicity and race, religion and beliefs, ideology, decency customs, and economic situation. Equality is a condition in which in the existing differences and diversity humans still have the same position and one hierarchical level Elements of Diversity in Indonesian Society, namely Ethnicity and Race, Religion and Beliefs, Ideology and Politics, Manners, Economic Gaps and Social Gaps If openness and maturity are put aside, there is a high probability that problems will be created which undermine the unity and integrity of the nation, such as: disharmony, discriminatory behavior and exclusivism, racism. Discrimination is an attitude of action that discriminates against a person or a group of people based on race, religion, ethnicity, ethnicity, group, class, status, and socio-economic class, gender, physical condition of the body, age, sexual orientation, ideological and political views, and national boundaries. and one's nationality. The problem of discrimination that arises and must be watched out for is the disintegration of the nation. From studies conducted on various cases of national disintegration and the dissolution of a country, it can be concluded that there are six main factors which can gradually become the main causes of this process, namely: leadership failure, acute and long-lasting economic crisis, political crisis, social crisis, Demoralization of soldiers and police, and Foreign Intervention.

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