

# THE ROLE OF SOCIAL EGALITARIANISM OF PEKALONGAN MULTI-ETHNIC SOCIETY IN EDUCATION

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*This paper is aimed at revealing and observing the role of social egalitarian of Pekalongan multi-ethnic society in education which is able to change its society. The problems are then formulated as follows: (1) How is the form of social value of Pekalongan multi-ethnic society strengthening the self-characteristic? (2) How is social egalitarianism able to give positive effect for linguistic field?*

*The objectives that will be achieved from this paper start from the formulation of the problems, that is, to know, to understand and to describe the visualization form and the role of social egalitarianism. The attained paper objectives are expected to be useful, either theoretical or practical.*

*The paper result shows that, (1) the form of social value of Pekalongan multiethnic society is egalitarian. Egalitarian is social paradigm dealing that everyone has same rights or status. Even though there is social stratification at society but they do not differentiate their rights or status. (2) The value of social egalitarian is able to give positive effect for linguistic field.*

Keywords: egalitarianism, multi-ethnic society, teaching and learning process.

## **Introduction**

Every culture's product has value for its society and its value may empower the social characteristic. One of manifestations of the local community's culture product is social egalitarianism. Egalitarianism is the social view that admits the equal rights, degree or status. The phenomenon of social egalitarianism usually appears in a multi-ethnic society. The advantages of multi-ethnic society is that ethnic society has some useful aspect in maintaining warm relationship among diverse groups,

motivating people to exchange visit and help each other (as some ethnic groups organized to do so). One of the goals of egalitarianism is to unite complex ethnic for a certain purpose. The special characteristic egalitarian society are dynamic, open-minded and flexible.

If we correlate with education, we will get an alternative way to contribute education deeply because the social egalitarianism could motivate people u exchange visit and to help each other.

## **Literature Review**

### **Ethnicity, stratification and discrimination**

In most multi-ethnic societies the several groups in the ethnic order vary in wealth, power, and status. Ethnicity is a major factor in the stratification system. In many instances, the political and social struggles of those most serious disadvantaged to improve their situation are major forces of social change. The ethnic group believes that to protect what they see as a precious treasure, they may become leaders of persecuted group. Their numbers may be replenished by immigrants, (see Milton, J. Yinger. 1994.)

## **Social Stratification**

### **Meaning and Nature**

Social stratification refers to the ranking of individuals and groups in any given society. It is a basic component of social organization. It is found in all human groups, li contains strata that share unequally in the distribution of societal rewards. Social stratification tends to be transmitted from one generation to another. The families are ranked as a who e so that their positions in the hierarchy are significant in delimiting the range of resources and opportunities available to the members.

Social stratification is the hierarchical arrangement and establishment of social categories that may evolve into social groups as well as of statutes and their corresponding roles.(Palispis,2009)

Palispis (2009) then said the concepts of social stratification:

**Attributions.** Attributions play a very vital role in social stratification. It assigns to people different attributes as a result of differences. People are treated

differently due to their presumed ethnic characteristics. Furthermore, meanings are associated with their names.

**Stereotype.** In this process, one assumes that persons who fall into a particular category on the basis of certain characteristics also have many characteristics that we assume to belong to that category. Stereotypes develop because people generalize their observations into patterns that define a whole category, but stereotypes do not necessarily accurately describe any one member of a social category. Stereotypes may be harmful because they may lead to unfair treatment of people.

**Self-fulfilling prophecies.** Once we categorize people through assigning a stereotype, our perception of their behavior is filtered through that stereotype. In short, we pay more attention to behaviors that fit the stereotype, and we act toward the person as though he or she possesses the characteristics included in the stereotype. As a consequence of our perceptions and attendant actions, the person may begin to act as we expect him or her to act. Thus, assigning a stereotype to a person may result in a self-fulfilling prophecy.

**Social comparisons.** Social scientists find that people need to compare themselves with others in order to establish for themselves what kind of people they are. Social scientists like Leon Festinger described the comparison process through which people learn how sociable, friendly, mean, or nasty they are when they are compared with other people.

### **Egalitarianism**

It is from egalitarianism (as the proactive pursuit of equality), and it is important to note that egalitarian discourse and equality do not necessarily go hand in hand. Contributions to this volume underline that there is more to egalitarianism than simply a discourse or an ethos of equality and that egalitarianism should not be confused with the ideational side of material equality. (See Richard: 2002)

## **Investigation**

Multi-ethnic society is found in Switzerland where people are from many ethnic groups. They live together in comparative harmony so that political, social or economical factors are primary causes rather than ethnic identity.

The paper also analyzes multi-ethnic society in Indonesia actually in Pekalongan, find out social discrimination and their factors and positive effect of multi-ethnic society actually in linguistic.

## **Discussion**

In Indonesia, there is a model which has the same characteristic. It is in Pekalongan, central Java, There are many ethnics living there; Chinese, Javanese, Dutch and Arab. It is located in southern Java, near from the beach. The place is strategic for trading. The social egalitarianism at the first time was brought by one ethnic in Pekalongan; Arabs, the Muslim ethnic from middle-east Asia. They came for delivering Islam. Then they stayed there and worked as a merchant.

Here, like in Switzerland, Pekalongan shows us that there is some social stratification which is able to exist social discrimination. There are factors which identify social stratification in Pekalongan.

## **Wealth factor**

An individual or people having well-property will get appreciation from others. This factor could be standard of high class. In Pekalongan, it is shown on certain ethnic groups as a big trader; Chinese and Arab.

## **Authority factor**

An individual or people having a power to control the administration will get appreciation from the others. It refers to the government and dutch was more dominant in Pekalongan. They are also in high class.

## **Respectability factor**

An individual or people having respected or admiration is usually in high class. Here, the leader of Islam or the owner of *Pondok Pesantren* (traditional Islamic school).

According to the description, it could be developed classes: Upper class, middle class and lower class. Even though there is social stratification but the ethnic groups lived in harmony. There is no more discrimination caused by social stratification.

Social scientists discover that ethnic group could be best achieved and personal contact among members of different racial and ethnic groups is most likely to reduce prejudice if: Their individuals are equals in status. Their interaction has the support of a legitimate authority such as the government. They are emotionally involved in the interaction.

People in Pekalongan agree that they have some useful aspect in maintaining warm relationship among diverse groups, motivating to exchange visit and help each other. So they establish the social egalitarianism in daily activity and finally they find social closeness.

One of product of social egalitarianism is shown by language. They use many terms which neutralize social stratification. For example using the personal pronoun; *lur*, *nang*, *nok*, *de*, and so on. The term *Lur* is not from Arabic, Dutch or Chinese, but it is from Javanese. *Lur* means *sedulur* (brother). This pronoun is for everyone, the older, the younger, the ordinate and subordinate. We can compare with the common Javanese language in which we use *mas* for the older and *dek* for the younger one. We will use *den* for the ordinate and *le* or *nduk* for subordinate. The term *nang* is the personal pronoun for you or him. *Nang* is for everyone. There is no exception whether he is the son of subordinate or ordinate. We can compare with *sinyo* for the son of Chinese ordinate and *raden/ raden ayu* for the son/ daughter of Javanese ordinate. The term *de* means sir or madam. It is especially not only for ordinate but also for subordinate. The example terms are used in daily activity in multi-ethnic society; Javanese, Arab and Chinese. It releases the social stratification and unites them to be the self.

If we correlate them with education, we will get an alternative way to contribute education deeply because the social egalitarianism could motivate people to exchange visit and to help each other.

## **Result**

In Indonesia, especially in Pekalongan, it could be found the multi-ethnic society and of course it unhide social discrimination. Each of groups lives in harmony because they show the closeness and hide the conflict. The positive effect of multi-ethnic society is the egalitarianism. It will grow up then become social egalitarianism. This paper also shows the effect of social egalitarianism in linguistics.

Some words found in Pekalongan add Javanese vocabularies and its functions. *Lur*, *Nang*, *Nok* and *De* for example, *lur* is both for masculin or feminim, subordinate and ordinate, older or younger, have a power or no power. *Nang* is for a son, masculine, older or younger and more or less of power. *Nok* is for a daughter, feminine, older or younger and high or low position in social stratification. *De* is for older, masculine and feminine, more or less of power.

These words are among the product of acculturation in Pekalongan. The philosophy found in many cases is social egalitarianism. It is interesting because here we can find the social equality, open-minded and closeness.

In many ways, there are register in Javanese. A lot of people tend to use it to see how to speak, to whom they speak, where they can speak. You will see the difference between Javanese and others.

Yet, in Pekalongan, they try to ignore the register. They think that the closeness is more important than that. Not how to speak, to whom they speak and where they speak but how far we can close to the hearer.

## **Conclusion**

The Multi-ethnic society will bring value for its society and its value may strengthen the social characteristic. This is social egalitarianism. Egalitarianism is the social view that admits the equal rights, degree or status. Like society in Switzerland, Pekalongan shows us there is phenomenon of social egalitarianism appearing in a multi-ethnic society. The advantages of multi-ethnic society is that ethnic society has some useful aspect in maintaining warm relationship among diverse groups, motivating people to exchange visit and help each other (as some ethnic groups organized to do so). One of the goals of egalitarianism is to unite complex ethnic for a

certain purpose. The special characteristics of egalitarian society are dynamic, open-minded and flexible.

If we correlate them with education, we will get an alternative way to contribute education deeply because the social egalitarianism could motivate people to exchange visit and to help each other.

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