



The Influence of Ethnocentrism Towards The Character Tolerance of The Children 4 - 6 Years Old in TK Kuncup Melati Semarang

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Abstract

The attitude of ethnocentrism are often seen, especially in a multicultural environment like in TK Kuncup Melati Semarang. Therefore, it is very necessary to instill tolerances character children at the kindergarten. This study aims to determine the effect of ethnocentrism on the development of the character of tolerance in children aged 4-6 years old in TK Kuncup Melati Semarang. This research uses descriptive statistics quantitative research. The sampling uses saturation sampling conducted in TK Kuncup Melati Semarang. The test results showed that Fcount $F = 12.901$ and t test results showed that t count = 3.592 with significance $0.001 < 0.05$ means H_a is accepted which means no influence on the character of tolerance ethnocentrism children aged 4-6 years old in TK Kuncup Melati Semarang. While the results show the value of the coefficient of determination R Square = 0.212, which means ethnocentrism affect the character of tolerance of 21.2%. These results indicate that the effect on the character of tolerance ethnocentrism children aged 4-6 years old in TK Kuncup Melati Semarang is equal to 21.2%.

INTRODUCTION

Indonesia is the largest archipelago in the world that consists of 17,508 islands. Indonesia's population of 222 million people in 2006 lived in various islands with different geographical conditions. The geographical location of different conditions gives different cultures to groups as well. Meeting with outside cultures influence the process of cultural assimilation in Indonesia thus increase manifold types of cultures that exist in Indonesia. Each group has its own culture, so that not all groups have the values and norms of the same life.

In the mid-1980s there were about 14 major ethnic groups, each of which has a population of more than 1 million people. As the same, in terms of religious beliefs, Indonesian people is divided into four major world religions: Islam, Christianity (Protestant-Catholic), Hinduism, and Buddhism. Differences in culture, values, and norms of life that exist in each group often conflicts. The conflict between the groups is influenced by several factors, one of which is the attitude of ethnocentrism. Ethnocentrism attitude is an attitude or views of a group that considers that the best group compared with other groups. According Sutardi (2007: 20) ethnocentrism is the tendency to view themselves as the best cultural and assess the beliefs and behaviors that are different from the standard culture. They will always look at the culture from one's side.

The meaning of ethnocentrism is not widely understood by the public, whereas ethnocentrism often occurs, especially in a multicultural environment. Multicultural environment is a community consists of some religion, race or tribe that live in a particular area, for example in the area of Kawasan Pecinan Semarang. In Kawasan Pecinan Semarang neighborhood there is a kindergarten, which has students from various ethnic backgrounds and religions, named TK Kuncup Melati.

TK Kuncup Melati received students from different religious or ethnic backgrounds which are different, but the school is adopted more of the Chinese culture. Building schools TK Kuncup Melati trinkets adorned with typical Chinese culture. Besides the provision of school equipment also uses a typical color of Chinese culture. Similarly, in the learning activities, some of the materials uses Chinese cultural elements. Although TK Kuncup Melati is under the foundation of Chinese, but the school should not ignore that the majority of students come from ethnic Javanese so that elements of Javanese culture are

not forgotten. Childrens in TK Kuncup Melati Semarang always starts and ends with the lesson by reciting Hindu prayer in Sanskrit. In fact, the majority of students in TK Kuncup Melati is Islamic religion. It is less appropriate to be applied because it is supposed TK Kuncup Melati resinous use prayer in general to use the Indonesian language, so it can be accepted by all religions and does not refer to one religion. The attitude of ethnocentrism in TK Kuncup Melati can also be seen in communication between children of ethnic Chinese with the Javanese. Each of them tend to be individualistic and difficult to mingle with other children who differ with him. So the relationship and communication between children lacks and limited. In fact, the more social contact with other people is necessary, so that each of children can understand and accept others who are different from themselves.

If this habits are continued ethnocentric attitudes and not managed properly, it can be a negative influence on the character development of tolerance. Characters tolerance is very important in social life, especially in a multicultural environment as in TK Kuncup Melati, so the character of tolerance should be applied to children at an early age. Characters tolerance will affect the quality of the child's personality as adults later in life society. According to Suryana & Latiana (2013), an attempt to develop the character of tolerance in educational institutions can be done through a series of learning activities both inside and outside the classroom related to knowledge diversity. So that children can understand and accept diversity and able to interact, exchange ideas, and work together with other groups different from the group. These can reduce the negative impact of excessive ethnocentrism attitude.

RESEARCH METHODS

Research on the influence of the character of tolerance ethnocentrism children aged 4-6 years old in TK Kuncup Melati Semarang using descriptive statistics quantitative research. Quantitative research methods descriptive statistics can be interpreted as a method of research that is based on reality / symptoms / phenomena can be clarified, is relatively fixed, concrete, observable, measurable, and the relationship of symptoms causation to examine the population or a particular sample (Sugiyono, 2012: 14). This study serves to describe or give a picture of the object under study through a data sample or population as it is, by conducting analysis and making conclusions apply to the public.

The independent variables in this study is ethnocentrism, and the dependent variable in this study is the character of tolerance. The population in this study were all students in TK Kuncup Melati resinous totaling 54 children. This study uses a sampling technique with saturated sampling. Sampling is saturated sampling technique to make all members of the population used as a sample. This study uses a sampling technique with saturated sampling because the population is relatively small as many as 54 respondents.

This research uses data collection techniques by means of a questionnaire (questionnaire). The scale of measurement used is using a Likert scale. This questionnaire sheet in the form of questions that are classified in four categories: Always, Often, Sometimes and Never. Good instrument must meet two important requirements, which are valid and reliable. Test validity was analyzed using SPSS 16.0 for Windows with critical $r = 0.3$ with the testing criteria $r_{count} > r_{table}$. Instrument reliability test of this study using the computer program SPSS 16.0 for Windows. If the results of Cronbach Alpha is close to 1 it can be said reliable research instruments. Cronbach's Alpha value in this research amounted to 0.808.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Kawasan Pecinan Semarang is one of the holders of great influence on the formation of Semarang and has a long history of value, and potential as a cultural tourism area. Kawasan Pecinan Semarang neighborhood is once a center of trade and services of the Chinese in antiquity, so that Kawasan Pecinan area has the potential economic, social, and culture is very strong. In Kawasan Pecinan Semarang neighborhood there is a kindergarten that are objects of this research that TK Kuncup Melati. This kindergarten is part of the Foundation Kauw Khong Hwee and had stood since 1935.

Students in TK Kuncup Melati consists of various ethnic and religious backgrounds. Based on the data obtained by researchers, as many as 34 (68%) of students in TK Kuncup Melati Islamic religion, then students who are Christians as many as 13 (26%), students Buddhists in 2 (4%), and students who are Confucians 1 (2%). In addition, students in TK Kuncup Melati also come from different ethnic. A total of 31 (62%) students were ethnic Javanese, 11 (22%) of students are from Chinese ethnic, and 8 (16%) of students are from mixture ethnic (Javanese and Chinese).

Before the calculation of the data analysis is done, there are requirements to be found in that

the data should be normally distributed so necessary to test for normality. Of normality test results obtained significance level is 0.813 and ethnocentrism variable character variable tolerance is 0,999 so it can be said that the distribution of scores between the two variables is normal. Having in mind that the normal distribution of data, then we are performed a simple linear regression analysis. According Kuswantoro (2014: 137), a simple linear regression analysis is a linear relationship between the independent variable (X) to the dependent variable (Y). Results of simple linear regression analysis, regression model coefficients is $Y = 44.473 + 0.714 X$. This means that if a variable ethnocentrism is 0 then a character variable tolerance for 44.473. If the variable ethnocentrism increased by one point, then the variable character of tolerance rose by 0.714.

Then analysis of determination coefficient is used to measure how far the ability of the model to explain variations in the dependent variable. The coefficient of determination is between zero and one. A value close to the mean of independent variables provides almost all the information needed to predict the variation of the dependent variable (Ghozali, 2011: 97). The results shows that the independent variables ethnocentrism affect the dependent variable character tolerance of 21.2%. Further hypothesis test and the results of $F = 12.901$ and $t = 3.592$ with significance $0.001 < 0.05$ means H_a is accepted which means there is an ethnocentrism influence on the character of tolerance children aged 4-6 years old in TK Kuncup Melati Semarang.

These research's results show that ethnocentrism is effected on the character tolerance of child's aged 4-6 years old in TK Kuncup Melati Semarang is equal to 21.2%. The school environment plays an important role in shaping the character of tolerance. Sofyan (2016), children grow and develop is supported by a variety of environments such as families, schools, and communities. The role of the school as an institution not only to improve the ability to think and knowledge, but also institutions that socialize people, taught, and strengthen cultural values that are important (Wijaya, 2007). The introduction of the importance of diversity and tolerance through learning activities can improve children's characters tolerance and can eliminate the negative impact on the attitude of ethnocentrism.

CONCLUSION

Based on the results of the research entitled "The Effect of Ethnocentrism on Tolerance

Characters Children 4-6 years Old in TK Kuncup Melati Semarang”, it can be concluded that ethnocentrism significantly influence the character of tolerance of children aged 4-6 years old in TK Kuncup Melati Semarang. The analysis showed that 21.2% of ethnocentrism affect the character of tolerance of children, while the remaining 78.8% is influenced by other factors not examined in this research.

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